

LOSS OF THE "BOHEMIAN."—We have to announce the loss of another steamer of the Montreal Line by shipwreck. The *Bohemian*, running into Portland harbour on the night of the 22nd instant, struck about nine o'clock on the Auldens rock, and in a short time went down. All the cabin passengers and most of those in the steerage were saved by means of the boats; but about twenty of the last named class perished. We are yet without sufficient details to enable us to explain the causes which occasioned the catastrophe.

The convict Greenwood under sentence of death in Toronto, has committed suicide in his cell.

CATHOLIC CHARITY.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

On Tuesday evening, in the Bonaventure Hall Mr. McGee delivered his lecture on "Catholic Charity," before a very large audience. He commenced by stating that he had promised his friend, the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, to deliver this lecture before leaving for Quebec, as a contribution towards the repairs and improvement of St. Anne's Church; and that he was exceedingly happy to have it in his power so to oblige his friend and learned friend, and the congregation of St. Anne's. (Applause). He then proceeded to observe that although history, in the ordinary sense, as a mere record of ambition, as a chronicle of battles, conspiracies and vicissitudes, was a disheartening study, that yet there was to be found interwoven with the great drama of public action, so many scenes of a very different nature, so many beautiful and patriotic passages, that all really good histories, filled as they are with digressions as to the religion and social life of passed generations, afford ample compensation to the tedium and weariness of war and intrigue. Of these passages he had endeavored to cull a few of the principal which exhibited our regenerated human nature in some of its noblest aspects, under the general title of "Heroic Charity." Though benevolence was a principle of duty inculcated by almost all Asiatic religions, charity, as we understood the word, was almost exclusively a Christian idea. Among the first Christians there was a common fund for the relief of their poorer brethren; and the charity of Christianity made itself, at a very early period, conspicuous in the altered relation of master and slave throughout the Roman world. Without dwelling on the doctrinal basis of Christian charity, as contained in the sermon on the Mount and other portions of the sacred Scriptures, he (Mr. McGee) would trace historically, in a rapid manner, some of the most memorable phases in which the work of this good angel—the guardian angel of Christian society—had been exhibited within the range of the Christian era. The rise of the Mahomedan power, and its encroachments on Europe, had called forth the charity of the Crusades. No doubt, there was mingled with that universal movement of the Christian populations—much that was temporary, trivial, interested, and even something that was base and vicious; but the preponderating spirit was that of charity. It was not simply an armed uprising against a hostile creed or system, it was a generous attempt to protect the pilgrim on his way—the peaceful traveller in a far country—to succor the weaker and poorer brethren who had gone out from Christendom into the land of the unbeliever. This was the heroic spirit of brotherhood which fired the soul of St. Bernard, when from his wooden platform on the hill of Vezelay, he launched the crusade of 1148. Of the multitudes who heard his voice, not nearly all could obtain the crosses prepared as the badge of enlistment, and the mighty preacher tore into shreds his own outer robe, in order that no man might be without an emblem of the cause he had espoused. (Applause). Contemporaneously with the heroic charity of the Crusades grew the domestic charity of chivalry. Domestic slavery, once universal in Christendom, afforded another theatre for the exercise of heroic charity.—Benedict, of Anagni, accepted the land on which he built his convent, but manumitted his serfs; while Aidan, of Northumbria, made it a condition of the reception of converts into the church, that they should liberate the captives in their hands, who had been reduced from liberty to slavery.—The Synod of Armagh, in Ireland, held in 1172, after the Norman invasion, believing the scourge of invasion to have fallen on them in consequence of their holding slaves, decreed a general emancipation of the captives in the land. In those days prisoners of war were usually reduced to slavery, for the system of ransom and exchange had not yet been established, and no other voice but that of religion dared to plead the captive's cause. The rise of the maritime Mahomedan powers, on the Mediterranean, (usually called the Barbary States) opened another book in the great epic of heroic charity. Two names will be for ever memorable in this work—Peter Nolasco and John of Matha, both Frenchmen, both nobly born, both inheritors of large estates, both founders of orders for the redemption of captives. The former established his headquarters at Barcelona, under the patronage of the King of Aragon, about the year 1223, and sent out thence his Ransomers to Grenada on the one hand, and Algiers on the other. The latter established his order in Valois and Flanders, under the patronage of Philip Augustus—made frequent voyages to ransom captives, to the Moorish parts of Spain and to Morocco. We hear of him on one occasion, returning with 186, and on another with 120 ransomed Christians from Tunis, for whom he paid not only by the alms he had carried out, but by his blood shed under the scourge of the infidel. Another, and not the least glorious, volume in the annals of Christian charity was the charity of hospitals and prisons. A statement published a few years ago, placed the whole number of European hospitals at 3,309; of which England had 500, Germany 600, Italy 450, and France 900. These charities were for the most part, attended gratuitously,

by the leading members of the medical profession, many of whom heroically laid down their lives, year by year, in the service of the wretched and the outcast. (Applause). In Catholic countries orders of religious ladies, such as the Grey Nuns, were dedicated to this painful, and often fatal, service. With a devotion, beyond that of the Samaritan in the Gospel, they nursed and watched over the suffering, in person, until death had released them, or disease had been baffled. The charity of hospitals and prisons had called forth, in Protestant countries, the illustrious sacrifices of John Howard, Elizabeth Fry, Florence Nightingale, and Dorothy Dix—not, indeed, bound to the service of the poor by any vow, except such as, on the altar of their own hearts, they had offered to him who tells us:—"The poor ye have with you always." (Applause). One of the most striking, from its situation and its circumstances, of these heroic charities of the Hospital, is that established and maintained by the Monks of St. Bernard, for the rescue and protection of the travellers over the Alps. Among the natural wonders of that lofty region, the tourist stands awe-struck and amazed; but the noblest spectacle, even in the presence of those "everlasting hills," would be found, if we could look into that cowed hero's heart, who plunges amid the glaciers following his life-dog, to the rescue of any human being of any land, or lineage, or language, who may have fallen by the way insensible and despairing. (Applause). Mr. McGee then described, as among the heroic charities of war, the ancient customary law of Christendom, known as "the truce of God."—He also described the labors, at first so promising of John of Vincenza, the pacificator of Italy; and the merciful intervention on behalf of the Mexican Indians of Father Olmedo, and of Las Casas, well called "the Protector of Indians." Five times, in those days when the Atlantic was a terror to the boldest, did that heroic Bishop, whose virtues have been celebrated by some of the noblest writing in our language (in Robertson and Prescott, especially), cross that ocean to plead the cause of the aborigines of the Spanish Isles and the Main. If great cruelty is justly chargeable on the Spanish adventurers of that age, not less conspicuous is the heroic charity of their ecclesiastics in the New World. A tribute to Vincent de Paul, the founder of the Order of Sisters of Mercy, and to the Abbe L'Epee, the first teacher of the deaf and dumb, was next rendered, and the lecture closed with a brilliant *coup d'œil* of the whole subject—tracing the indomitable and ubiquitous spirit of heroic charity down to the Catacombs, across the sands of Syria, into the glens of Atlas, throughout the lazarettes of Europe, up to the summit of the Alps, and far into the forests of the New World.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE DRILL ASSOCIATION.—On completing the inspection of the High School Drill Association, General Lindsay and the officers accompanying him proceeded to St. Mary's College to inspect the drill association of that institution. The pupils were drawn up in line in the Drill Hall of the College and mustered forty-four of all ranks under the immediate command of Captain Larocque. The association is under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Sachse Rector of the College. General Lindsay was received with a general salute in line, after which the company was put through the manual and platoon exercise and a number of company movements which were executed with great precision. Captain Larocque proved his company by four sections and sub-divisions, and put them through a variety of movements indicating a thorough knowledge of his duties. Great proficiency was also manifested by the company Sergeants, who were always in the right places. The association has been organized only four months and has had arms only three months; but they have made very good use of their time and are in a state very flattering to their drill instructors, Sergeants Clime and Murray, Scotts Fusilier Guards and to themselves.

General Lindsay addressed the company when the various movements were finished, and said he was very much pleased with their drill and their steadiness, which was creditable to themselves and their drill instructors. In the short time that they had been enrolled—three months—they had done a great deal. The officers and supernumeraries evidently knew their places. They could not have reached such proficiency if they had not liked the drill. He looked upon them as a body of young men, who, when they should leave college and enroll themselves in the militia of their country, though he hoped they would not be required, circumstances might arrive to render their services necessary, he knew they would join heartily in the defence of their country, and would make good officers and soldiers. One part of their drill—file marching, one of the most difficult, requiring great steadiness and confidence in themselves—they performed remarkably well. In three or six months hence, he hoped to see them perform on a larger field,—out of doors,—where they could show themselves to greater advantage, when he hoped to see the officer now in command maneuver his company. All these movements showed the attention they had paid and the faithfulness of their drill instructors. He concluded by wishing them success in their present career.

After a general salute the General took his departure, evidently much gratified by the day's inspection. He manifested great interest in the drill of the young soldiers at both schools, and frequently expressed his approbation of particular movements when strikingly well executed.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—There were rumors in town this week that the Orange Society would take steps to endeavor to prevent the ensuing St. Patrick's Day Procession. We hope that the rumors are untrue, as any illegal action on the part of the Brotherhood would surely lead to bloodshed. They, of all parties, have no right to object to processions of any kind, as they were the first to introduce those of the worst stamp into Canada. It is also to be remarked, that while their processions are illegal in Ireland, national processions are not.—*Toronto Mirror*.

THE CATHOLIC UNION.—This Society continues its interesting re-unions, at each of which the members have the privilege of hearing a literary, religious or scientific essay read. The following are the subjects treated of during last December and January, which serve to show the extent and variety of the studies of the members, as also to some extent their laudable ambition:

1. Essay on the Papacy—what it was and is.—by Mr. Arthur Dausereau, Law Student.
2. On the Spanish Inquisition, by J. A. Jordan, Advocate.
3. On the advantages of a literary and scientific Journal, by M. E. Paradis, Law Student.
4. On the spirit of the constitution and by-laws of the Catholic Union, by R. P. Michel, Director.
5. On progress in a religious philosophical, and social point of view, by R. P. Michel.
6. On the study of letters, by R. P. Michel.
7. On National Literature, by J. Royal.
8. On the harmony of Nature, by Dr. Hingston.—*Montreal Gazette*.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, MONTREAL.

At the last Monthly Meeting of this body the Director, Rev. Mr. Hogan, read the Secretary's Report announcing an addition of 966 new members in the past year; this includes Rev. Mr. Hogan's return of 333 soldiers who have taken the pledge within that time. The reverend gentleman also read the names of the following gentlemen who are returned officers for the ensuing year:

Edward Murphy, Esq.—is Vice President.
Mr. G. McCormick, 2nd do
P. J. Durack, Treasurer.
Thos. B. Connelley, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Mr. Edward Murphy, Sergeant Street, Chairman.
Messrs. D. McIntyre, D. Lyons, M. Har, D. Phelan, M. Scallan, B. McAnnam, H. Gallagher, F. X. Gallagher, M. Dermott, Newman, and Edward O'Connell.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.
Centre Ward Denis Biron
West do M. Bérin
East do Kelly
St. Anne do P. Desjardins
do do C. Moffat
St. Antoine do J. Nary
Saint Lawrence do Walsh
St. Louis do O'Reilly
St. James do M. Harlan
A. Jones—Grand Marshal.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC INSTITUTE, QUEBEC.

ANNUAL REPORT.
To the Members of the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute:—

GENTLEMEN,—With the assurance that they have to the best of their ability, discharged the duties entrusted to them, your Council beg to submit to you the

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

"Immediately after their accession to office, and in accordance with the constitution, the Council elected their officers for the year, and the choice for President fell upon Mr. Maurice O'Leary. They regret, however, to state that that gentleman declining to act, they were reluctantly compelled, after some weeks, to accept his resignation. The vacancy thus caused was subsequently filled by the election of the present incumbent.

"The use of the rooms having been granted to Mr. Forthright, by the predecessors of this present Council, a lecture was delivered therein, by that gentleman, in the early part of the year. Only two lectures have been delivered under the auspices of the Institute during the past year; one by the Rev. Mr. Meagher, and one by the Hon. G. Allen, M. P. Your Council, however, have obtained the promises of several other gentlemen to lecture during the ensuing year.

"The festival of our patron Saint was, as usual, celebrated by a musical soiree in the Music Hall, on which occasion an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Meagher.

"Your Council, moved by the heartrending accounts of the distress existing in certain parts of Ireland, during the last winter, conceived that it would be highly proper for the Institute to do something towards the alleviation of that distress. Accordingly, after consultation with the Rev. Honorary President, they decided on requesting the Rev. Father Meagher to deliver a lecture for this object. To this request, that Rev. gentleman at once assented, and through the representations by the Rev. Honorary President, to the Bishop Administrator, His Lordship kindly consented that St. Patrick's Church should be used on the occasion—thus saving the expense of renting a hall that would be sufficiently large, and putting it in the power of your Council to remit to Ireland the entire receipts, which, including a few donations, amounted to \$400 25c; say, 225 sgs. to the Bishop of Kerry, and 175 10s sgs. to the Archbishop of Tuam. These amounts were remitted in April last, and were gratefully acknowledged in course, by the distinguished prelates above named.

"During the year, the Council have leased the use of the Council Room, for the purpose of holding their meetings therein, to the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society at \$10 per annum. They have also leased the rooms, under certain conditions to the Irish Catholic Society, at \$50 per annum; subsequently, the society were allowed to place their library in the Council Room. The use of the rooms were granted to the Brothers of the Commercial Academy for the purpose of holding their annual examination in July last.

"Herewith, the Council present the Treasurer's Annual Report, together with an approximate statement of the liabilities and assets of the Institute, as also a statement of the amounts received by members and subscribers in each year since the establishment of the Institute.

"Your Council have the pleasure of reporting the receipt of a valuable map, and several volumes of books from a friend, and a valuable work on the Geology of Canada from the Provincial Secretary. They regret, however, that they have not found themselves in a position to purchase any books for the library, but they trust their successors will be more fortunately circumstanced. The number of volumes circulated during the year, was 180. During the past year, agreeably to the recommendations of their predecessors, your Council naturally considered the advisability of reducing the subscription for members, and considering that it would be a beneficial one, the change was recommended to a general meeting of the Institute, in February last and adopted.

"They have also had under their consideration the propriety of altering the date at which persons must be proposed and admitted as members, before being entitled to 'vote or hold office,' with a view of shortening the term of probation. Action on this point was, however, delayed by unavoidable circumstances, but they would recommend it to their successors in office.

"The change in question would seem to be desirable from the fact that it is by the individual exertions of members in inducing their friends to join, that we may hope to increase our numbers, and inasmuch as the periods at which persons may now join with a view to enjoying immediately all the privileges of membership, is at a time when the minds of all are engrossed in business pursuits, by

throwing the period of admission into a period or season when most persons are comparatively disengaged a more prosperous state of affairs might be attained.

"In conclusion, your Council would recommend to their successors the necessity of taking some steps towards the collection of arrears due by a number of members.

"The whole respectfully submitted.
MATTHEW F. WALSH, President.
JOHN JORDAN, Sec. Secretary.

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTE, QUEBEC.

To Balance from Rent last year, \$66 92
" Members' Subscription, 110 50
" Subscribers, 34 00
" Lectures (proceeds of) 38 25
" Rents, 40 00
" Sale of Newspapers, 15 85
" Proceeds of St. Patrick's Soiree, 452 25
..... \$756 77

By Paid Guardian's Salary, \$140 00
" Assistant do, 4 00
" Rent, 150 00
" Fuel and Gas, 69 43
" Subscriptions to newspapers, 38 25
" Advertising & Printing, 37 23
" Postage, 7 80
" Repairs, Painting and Cleaning, 41 50
" Expenses of St. Patrick's Soiree, 222 07
" Sundries, 20 21
" Balance on hand, 34 08
..... \$757 77

J. O'LEARY, Treasurer.

Quebec, January 12th, 1864.

AN HONEST BOY.—A young lad named Goby found a squirrel box in the street on Wednesday, and at once delivered it to the police, as the readiest means of finding the owner.—*Montreal Herald*.

A farmer in the township of Goulbourn recently plowed up a two-acre field of snow, and sowed buckwheat in it. He was in a fit of insanity caused by excessive intemperance.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A person wearing the dress and assuming the character of a Roman Catholic priest, had been imposing on several people in Montreal and Green Sound this week. He is a drunken vagabond—an Irishman; and when he can obtain money under his false pretences. He was arrested in St. Vincent, but escaped punishment for the time.—*Green Sound Times*.

MERITED PUNISHMENT.—The report reached us from a military source, that George Anderson, a soldier of the 20th Regiment, whose exploits we noted a few days since in having visited the U. States and deserting with a bounty, did not meet with marked approbation from his officers. On the contrary his case was considered by a court martial, who sentenced him to severe punishment by imprisonment and afterwards to be 'drummed out' of his regiment. The offence could be viewed in no other light than disgraceful felony, combining the double crime of theft and perjury, and also involving great disrespect for the honor of Her Majesty's arms.—*Kingston American*.

HAY.—Large quantities of hay are daily arriving in the market from the American side. After paying the 20 per cent duty, the article is selling at \$15 to \$16 per ton.—*Kingston American*.

ANOTHER RECRUITING CASE.—Constable Cavanagh, on Friday night, arrested an American named Henry Poppewell, at the railway station, on a charge of enticing James Walsh to enlist in the United States army. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Recorder's court.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—On Monday morning last a man named Michael Flinn, a resident of this township, committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of strychnine on bread and butter, and the poison not taking effect immediately, he repeated the dose. He made known what he had done, and medical aid was procured, but too late to save the unfortunate man's life. Deceased leaves a wife and six children.—*Onondaga Warrier*.

THE MILITARY POLICE.—On account of the frequent desertions from the garrison the military police have recently been empowered to act as preventive officers. Hereafter they could merely interfere with those suspected of being deserters; now they have the privilege of stopping all suspicious-looking persons or teams, or doubtful looking loads passing to and from the island. The arrangement is a good one, and will be a great check upon the rascally transactions of the many unscrupulous agents of the Federal cause in this quarter.—*Kingston News*.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—Separate Schools Claiming a Share of all Public Grants for Common School Purposes.—We are informed that measures are being taken, or are about to be taken, by the Board of Separate School Trustees of the town of Chatham to obtain possession of a share of the lands now held by the Board of Common School Trustees, and devoted to common school purposes. The authority under which the Board of Separate School Trustees make their claim, it is alleged is to be found in the 26 Vic. 20th sec. cap. 5 of the Separate School Act of Upper Canada. We understand that a special meeting of the Board of Common School Trustees for the town of Chatham was called a few days ago to consider this important matter, and to decide upon some definite action to be pursued in the premises, but in consequence of there not being a quorum of the board present, no business was transacted.

A Federal recruiting agent was arrested near Prescott last week by sham constables who extracted \$150 from him before he was released, and allowed to proceed to his destination, Odessaburg.

Private Gaffney, of the 47th, sentenced by court-martial to be shot for desertion, has had his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

We learn from the *Witness* that there is a prospect of a matrimonial alliance between the Pope and the Grand Trunk Railway, and that Canada may prepare itself to be devoured by the frightful progeny of this horrible alliance. We learn from an equally reliable quarter that the Beast spoken of in Revelations has been identified with the Grand Trunk. Where is Baxter?—*Evening Telegraph*.

Married.
At St. Patrick of Rawdon, C.E., on the 8th inst., by the Rev. T. H. O'Brien, Esq., P. P., Mr. Alexander Daly, son of James Daly, Esq., to Miss Ann, eldest daughter of James Garro, Esq., J. P.

Died.
In this city, on the 18th inst., aged 45 years, Marie Julie Dumont, wife of Chas. A. LeBlanc, Esquire, Advocate.
In this city, on the 17th instant, of Consumption, Kate, third daughter of the late Deputy Commissary General Foote, aged 23 years.
In this city, on the 23rd inst., Anne O'Donovan, wife of Mr. Thomas Neagle, aged 63. Deceased was a native of Glen, County Limerick, Ireland. May her soul, through the mercy of God, rest in peace.

At his residence, in the Township of Rawdon, on the 18th inst., after a long sickness, borne with Christian resignation, Thomas Lane, Esq., a native of the Parish of Aughaboy, County Monaghan, Ireland, aged seventy-two years. He left a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss. May he rest in peace.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

Feb. 23.

Flour, country, per qd.	12 6 to 13 0
Oatmeal, do	12 6 to 13 0
Indian Meal	7 6 to 8 0
Peas per min	3 3 to 2 6
Beans, small white per min.	5 0 to 5 6
Honey, per lb	0 6 to 0 7
Potatoes, per bag	2 6 to 2 0
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$ 8.00 to \$10.00
Hay, per 100 bundles	\$ 2.50 to \$ 4.00
Straw	\$ 2.50 to \$ 4.00
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	1 6 to 1 8
Butter, fresh per lb.	1 6 to 1 8
Do salt, do	1 0 to 0 8
Lard, do	0 7 to 0 8
Barley, do, for seed per 50 lb.	3 6 to 3 2
Buckwheat	2 3 to 2 6
Flax Seed, do	7 6 to 8 0
Timothy do	3 3 to 3 6
Oats, do	2 3 to 2 6
Turkeys, per couple	6 3 to 10 0
Fowls, do	3 6 to 3 0
Geese, do	4 6 to 5 0
Ducks, do	2 0 to 3 0
Maple Sugar, do	0 54 to 0 5
Maple Syrup, per gallon	0 0 to 0 5

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Feb. 23, 1864.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.70 to \$2.90; Mac, \$3.50 to \$3.70; Super, No. 2 \$3.70 to \$4.00; Superfine \$4.30 to \$4.50; Fancy \$4.50 to \$4.80; Extra, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Superior Extra \$4.15 to \$5.50; Best Flour, \$2.20 to \$2.30.
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00.
Wheat—U Canada Spring, 90c to 95c.
Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.00 to \$5.50; Inferior Pots, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Pearls, in demand, at \$5.15 to \$6.20.
Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 15c to 18c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c.
Eggs per doz, 12c to 13c.
Lard per lb, fair demand at 8c to 9c.
Tallow per lb, 8c to 9c.
Out-Meat per lb, Smoked Ham, 6c to 3c.
Hams, 5c to 10c.
Pork—Quiet: New Mess, \$13.50 to \$14.00; Prime Mess, \$10 to \$10.50; Prime, \$10.00 to \$11.00.—*Montreal Witness*.

TORONTO MARKETS.—Feb. 23.
Fall wheat 95c to \$1.00 per bushel. Spring wheat 80c to 87c per bushel. Barley, 70c to 75c per bushel. Peas, 55c to 59c per bushel.—*Globe*.

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET.—Feb. 24.

First Quality Cattle, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Second and third, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$18 to \$25; extra, \$30 to 40.—Sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; Lambs, \$2 to \$3.00. Hogs, \$4.25 to \$5.00, live-weight hides \$1 to \$5. Pigs, 75c to \$1 each. Tallow, rough 5c to 10c.—*Montreal Witness*.

A LADY wishes for an engagement in a Family as GOVERNESS. She Teaches English, Piano and Singing. Would have no objection to take charge of a country School.
Address—Mrs. W. TRUE WITNESS Office.
Montreal, Feb. 25, 1864.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
A STANDARD MANURE,
For all Field and Garden Crops.

It matures the Crops from Tea to Twenty days earlier, and wonderfully increases the yield.
Mr. Andrew Coe, the proprietor, attends personally to the manufacture of this Super-Phosphate, and he assures the public that they may rely upon its quality being kept up to its present standard.

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ANDREW COE, Proprietor.

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COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, C.W.

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

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

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

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance).
Use of Library during stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st, 1864.

IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

LEDGED that Wanzers' Combination Sewing Machine, combining the best qualities of the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, is the best in the world for general family use, and Dressmaking purposes.

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WANZER & CO'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. (The "Combination") has been awarded the First Prize at the Exhibition.

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Jan. 17, 1863.