

hitherto he has applauded, but which we have often, and emphatically denounced. We trust that our contemporary, having seen the error of his ways will now adopt a new line of conduct towards the *Revue*; and that he, at least, will no longer be accessory to that hideous and blasphemous treatment of little children spoken of in the conventicle as "bringing them under a conviction of sin."

Upon his new views of another very important subject we must also congratulate the *Montreal Witness*. Hitherto he has shown himself a warm and thorough partisan of Yankee "State-Schoolism," upon which model the "common school" system of Upper Canada has arrogantly been built. In his issue of the 5th instant however, he reads his recantation, and recognises his gross error on this subject, as well as on that of infant conversions. He therein contends that the English educational system—which is a branch of the denominational system—bears better fruit than does that of the U. S.—the latter being more showy, than substantially profitable. Here are the words of the *Witness* on this subject of the schools in England; he says:

"We should say, from the character of the teachers selected, the rigid discipline through which they pass, the sound scholarship required, and the system of inspection maintained, that the quality of the education in many of the schools is far superior to that of the boasted common schools of the States."—*Witness*, 5th November.

And of the latter, "the boasted common schools of the States," he thus records his opinion:—

"In them, we fear, in many cases, splendid apparatus, and fine buildings do but conceal shallow acquirements in the teacher, and a sad lack of efficient scholastic training for the pupils."—*Witness*, Nov. 5.

Are we not, as we read the above almost tempted to cry out in the words of the ancient proverb. "What is this that hath happened to the son of Cis? *Quem res accidit filio Cis? num et Saul inter prophetas?*" *Kings*, 10, 11.

RATHER CAPTIOUS.—Our Protestant critics are, we think, a little too smart in finding fault with the Catholic Church, and in reproving her shortcomings. They seem to forget the proverb "Physician, heal thyself!" So ready are they to have a dig at Popery, and at the ignorance of the dignitaries and ecclesiastics of the Catholic Church, that they overlook entirely the sins of commission of their own brethren. Thus in a recent number of the *Christian Guardian*, we find a selected article strongly complaining of the action of the Catholic Church towards M. Renan, the French Protestant author of a new "Life of Jesus." It is urged against the Church that the Archbishop of Rheims has condemned the work, rather than refuted it—we might well ask have any amongst the Protestant Bishops of England as yet "refuted" the Biblical criticisms of their brother Bishop, Dr. Colenso? and that though other Popish ecclesiastics have tried arguments against M. Renan's work, these have done no good, but rather harm; because, unfortunately, the majority of the Romish priests are destitute of any great learning, and "know little of the original languages of the Bible"—a strange complaint indeed for a Methodist tab-preacher to urge against the Clergy of a communion that has given to European literature the most celebrated philologists of the age; and one of whose dignitaries, the Archbishop of Westminster, is acknowledged even by the London *Times* to be one of the foremost men of the day, as he is also one of the best Oriental scholars and linguists in Europe. But then what is such a man as Cardinal Wiseman in comparison with the bright lights of the conventicle?—with such babes of grace as Spurgeon, such prodigies of erudition as Trubshaw Cumming, or Jabez Bunter?

Now from one so censorious as is the critic above quoted, we should certainly expect to hear that the learned, pious and zealous ministers of Protestantism, who are the more directly interested in refuting the work of their brother Protestant M. Renan, had approved themselves equal to the emergency; or that at all events they had done better than had the poor ignorant Romish Clergy. So we read on to find out what the Protestant ministers had done, in the premises—what steps they had taken to counteract the poison of M. Renan's "Life of Jesus." Here is what we found:—

"Among the French Protestants no important stand has yet been taken on this question. We do not regret this."

Well! so far it seems that Protestants have as yet done nothing to authorise them to assume a censorious tone towards Catholics, whose pastors have condemned, whose ecclesiastics have attempted at all attempts, to refute the peccant publication. But this is not all. Not only have Protestants taken no steps whatever against M. Renan's work, but they have actually encouraged it, by extending to him the right hand of friendship, recognising in him a kindred spirit, and an invaluable brother Protester. Thus continues the article by us quoted from the *Christian Guardian*:—

"I add with grief that certain Protestant rationalists have publicly complimented, and flatteringly eulogized M. Renan. This is a disgrace to our communion."

And until this disgrace be wiped out, we think that it would be more prudent on the part of Pro-

testants, in better taste, as well as more decorous and consistent with justice, for them to abstain from all comments, or censorious criticisms upon the shortcomings of the Catholic Clergy with respect to M. Renan's "Life of Jesus." Our Communion at all events has not as yet been disgraced by Catholics publicly complimenting and eulogising the author of such a work.

UPPER CANADIAN MORALITY.—A late trial for seduction in Upper Canada elicited from His Honor Judge Hogarty who presided, some very forcible remarks upon the moral condition of the Western Province, as compared with that of Ireland; whilst at the same time they furnish a striking commentary upon the "common school" system of Upper Canada and its results. His Honor said, that "he believed that there were more actions in Upper Canada for seduction, in accordance with the population, than any country in the world"—that in Ireland, "the actions of this kind were not as one in ten to what they were in Canada;" and that "the facts showed a very loose state of morals in the family."

Nor should this excite surprise. The "family" has been superseded by the "State;" and the latter, by its school laws, is therefore to a certain extent responsible for the gross licentiousness which, according to Judge Hogarty, exists in Upper Canada. The *Reporter*, to whose version of the case we are indebted for the above given extracts from the Judge's charge to the jury, attributes the prevalence of vice to the state of the law, which gives the unchaste woman pecuniary damages against her fellow-sinner; and it invokes the aid of the civil magistrate towards the repression of the vice of incontinence, arguing that both parties thereto should be punished. Our contemporary has certainly strange notions of the functions of the civil magistrate when it makes such a demand; which could only be acceded to by the enactment of a code of "Blue Laws," such as that under which Connecticut and other Puritan-ridden countries groaned in the XVII century. No! the vice of incontinence cannot be checked by any conceivable system of human legislation; neither does it properly speaking fall within the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate all. "Police," not "morality," is the legitimate object of the latter's care; and if he attempts to confound the two, he usurps the functions of the priest, to whom, through the administration, not of a penal code, but of the Sacraments, God has confided the moral government of the world.

We understand that M. A. E. Aubry, the highly esteemed editor of that valuable Catholic journal the *Courier du Canada*, has been compelled by the state of his health to abandon his editorial labors. This is much to be regretted, for it will not be easy to replace such a man as M. Aubry; and the services of such an able and zealous champion of the interests of the Catholic Church in Canada, as the *Courier du Canada* cannot be dispensed with. The successor of M. Aubry has not yet been named.

The Rev. P. Walsh, Gananoque, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS, in place of the Rev. M. Rossiter, deceased.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The semi-annual meeting of this Corporation was held in the St. Patrick's Hall, on Thursday evening, 5th Nov., at which the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing 3 months.

President—Myles Murphy.
1st Vice President—W. E. Lineham.
2nd Vice do—Michael Bergin.
Secretary—James O'Farrell.
Assistant Secretary—John Quinn.
Treasurer—Robert Smyth.
Collecting Treasurer—Wm. Cunningham.
Ass. do do—Thomas Duggan.
Grand Marshal—Thomas Bowles.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.
St. Anne's Ward—John Rogers and Alex. Woods.
St. Antoine do—Henry Murphy and John Duran.
St. Lawrence do—Michl. Quinn and Thos. Norton.
St. Louis do—J. C. O'Leary and Louis Hughes.
St. James do—Michael Clune and Martin Nolan.
St. Marys do—Michael Murphy.
East do—John Galligan and Patrick Fegan.
West do—Feix McIver and Michael Russell.
Centre do—Thomas Phelan.

The Treasurers Report was read which shewed the following very satisfactory result:—
On hand per last statement 7th May 1863 \$242 87
Monthly dues, entrance fees, &c. since 238 02

Expenses from May 7, to Oct 28, Benefit rent 76 50

Balance to Cr of Society 23th Oct 1863 \$454 39

JAMES O'FARRELL, Sec.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

MONTREAL, 4th Nov., 1863.

SIR—As one interested in the cause of education, I beg to trouble you, relative to the insertion of the following remarks in your invaluable journal.

Having incidentally visited the examination room on Tuesday last, I was surprised to see so many candidates for the office of "School-Teacher." In general they all acquitted themselves creditably, which speaks well for the present and future progress of education in Canada. The teachers are subjected to a strict examination, especially candidates for the higher order of Diplomas.

Their programme embraces a general course of Mathematics and Literature. The Examiners are Gentlemen possessing the highest abilities, amiable, just, and scrupulously exact, especially, the Presi-

dent, Revd. Mr. Villeneuve, and Mr. Doran the English Examiner.

I was highly gratified to learn that two young men, lately arrived from Ireland (Mr. McCormick of Buckingham, and Mr. McKay, New Ireland, Huntingdon) were the only persons who obtained Model School Diplomas, and distinguished themselves.

They were trained teachers from the Dublin Normal School. It is highly creditable to find the sons of the "Emerald Isle" gaining foremost rank and so exemplary as to merit the same.

I am Mr. Editor, your most obedient servant,
A VISITOR.

To the Editor of the True Witness.
GRIMSBY, Nov. 6th, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—Knowing the deep interest you take in all that concerns our holy religion, and the progress of Catholicity in Western Canada, I take the liberty of sending to you a brief account of the laying the corner stone of a new Church that is now being erected in the Village of Grimsby, and which is to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity under the patronage of St. Joseph.

Thursday, the 5th inst., was the day appointed for the interesting ceremony. In the morning the sky was obscured by clouds; but as the day wore on the weather became most propitious, and at half-past ten o'clock, A.M. His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto arrived, attended by his Secretary, Rev. Mr. White. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass having been offered up by the Very Rev. Dean Gratton, Pastor of St. Catherine's, which took place in the Town Hall; His Lordship the Bishop assisted by the Very Rev. J. Walsh, V.G., Toronto, Very Rev. B. Gratton, P.P. St. Catherine's, the Revs. P. Conway and J. Lee, proceeded to the site where the church is to be erected, attended by a large concourse of people, many of whom were Protestants, and who seemed deeply interested in the ceremonies of the Catholic Church.

After the corner stone had been consecrated, His Lordship, attended by the clergy, ascended a platform which had been erected for the occasion; when the Very Rev. J. Walsh delivered a most eloquent discourse, taking his text from St. Matthew 23rd Cap. 13th and 20th verses "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations; baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, behold, I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world."

The Rev. Gentleman, in the most charitable manner, proved, by powerful arguments, that Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, did not intend the Holy Scriptures, as our sole rule of faith, which every layman should open and judge for himself, for if he intended them as our sole guide, He would have written them himself. But that Jesus Christ gave power to His Apostles and their successors, to go and teach all nations. He did not tell them to write the Scriptures for the laity to judge for themselves; but that He intended by His command to the Apostles, to guide the faithful by oral instructions; showing that during the period from the creation of the world, until the time of Moses, not a word of the Bible had been written. And that the New Testament had not been completed for upwards of sixty years after our Lord's ascension! Consequently the faithful during those periods, must have been guided by oral instruction. In conclusion he recommends mutual charity to all; and that the difference of religion, should rather create love and pity, than hate and acrimony. His Lordship then concluded the good work he had begun by explaining the various ceremonies used on the occasion.

After which His Lordship the Bishop and Rev. Clergy with several other gentlemen, were entertained at a sumptuous repast, by Mr. J. O'Beirne, who will long be remembered by those who partook of his hospitality; and to him are the Catholics of Grimsby forever indebted for his indefatigable exertions in collecting the necessary funds, and for his untiring energy in superintending the erection of their Church. I cannot speak too highly of the liberality of Protestants of Grimsby, who have so generously contributed towards the building of this church; foremost amongst whom is Mr. Brownjohn, who contributed upwards of forty dollars towards its erection. I cannot conclude without noticing the zeal displayed by our venerable Pastor, the Very Rev. Dean Gratton, who, with his assistants the Revs. P. Conway and J. Lee, are untiring in their devotedness for the welfare of the mission under their charge.

Yours, &c., K.

THE LATE BAZAAR.—THANKS.

The Committee of Ladies of St. Mary's Church Bazaar, held during the last month, in acknowledging with gratitude the great success of their first effort—the total net receipts amounting to \$1,750—desire to re-urn their sincere thanks to the publishers of the *Times* and *Speculator* newspapers for gratuitous advertisements, to the Great Western Band for valuable assistance, and to the inhabitants of the city generally for their active co-operation and generous pecuniary aid.
Hamilton, Nov. 2, 1863.

FRANK MURDER.—The *Signal* has gathered a few of the particulars of a tragic occurrence which took place in Wawa, near Winnipeg, about a week ago. It appears that two men named Elliott and Turner, between whom an old feud existed, attended a bee together. During the day they seemed disposed to forget mutually and become friends again. In fact, the compact was about being sealed with a glass of whiskey, when the dispute broke out afresh. Turner threw the contents of his glass into Elliott's face, when the latter, seizing a handspike, dealt Turner such a blow on the head that he fell insensible, and never spoke again. He died on Friday. After striking the fatal blow Elliott fled, and has not yet been apprehended. Both were men advanced in years and were heads of families.

PRISONER RECAPTURED.—A few days ago two men succeeded in making their escape while being conveyed to the penitentiary, in the cars, in a manner so mysterious as to excite much curiosity to know how it was effected. One of them has since been recaptured, and gives the following version of the affair. He says they made their escape through the closet window before the train crossed the Melbourne bridge. They put the two chained feet out first, Brown then got his body out, and laid hold of a lamp iron near the window, and rested one foot on a sill at the end of the car. Dugger drew his other foot through, and at a given signal both threw themselves upon the ground, falling upon a bed of sand without material injury. They took breakfast next morning at Kengsey, and then went to D-ville, and thence through Han to Wawash. The prisoners were only chained together by the feet, their hands being free.

PROVINCIAL DEBTORS IN ARREARS.—There are a variety of sums due to the Province from which something ought to be realized to aid the Finance Minister in this time of financial difficulty. The Municipal Loan funds of Upper and Lower Canada, amount to more than nine millions and a half of dollars, to say nothing of the arrears of interest, which have accumulated to nearly two millions more. On the Fund itself the Finance Minister has of late years been compelled to pay the interest. This amounts to nearly half a million of dollars at five per cent. Now the Municipalities which are reaping the benefit of these investments, ought at least to pay something towards meeting the interest on the fund. It is not right that we in this locality who have borrowed from other sources, and who are compelled to tax

ourselves heavily to maintain our credit, should also be taxed to pay the interest on the loans made by other localities, while the people there are allowed to go free. The same remarks will apply to the Quebec Fire Loan and hundreds of other defaulters to the Government. Half a million from all these sources ought to be realized, and that would be so much relief.—*Kingston British-American.*

CRIME IN THE PENITENTIARY.—ASTONISHING DEVELOPMENTS.—A case involving remarkable developments regarding the discipline in the Penitentiary, was brought before his Honor Judge Robinson, on Wednesday morning, at the instance of Mr. Burrows the County Attorney. It would appear from the evidence in the matter thus far adduced that the institution designed for the suppression of crime and the safe-keeping of criminals, has actually afforded facilities for the perpetration of a most dangerous evil, and been transformed into a mint for the manufacture of counterfeit coin. Astonishing as this revelation may appear, the instruments for carrying on this business, of most exquisite construction, were exhibited to the Court—obtained from the carpenter shop of the Penitentiary, where the manufacture of counterfeit coin has been in operation for months. The principal witness in the case is Israel Spray, a convict in the Penitentiary, who was sent from Sherbrooke, Lower Canada, on a conviction of passing counterfeit money, about four years since. The person testifies in effect, that James T. Gardiner, the schoolmaster in the Penitentiary and also acting as guard, being aware of his skill in the manufacture of counterfeit money, applied to witness some five or six months since to assist him in such an enterprise, construct the moulds, and also to manufacture the bogus coin. Inducements were held out to the convict to enlist him in the business, such as procuring communication with his family, other officers outside his prison, and like little services that an over-seer might render to alleviate the punishment of a convict. The convict manufactured counterfeit American half and quarter dollar pieces, which business was conducted during the working hours in the carpenter shop, where from eighteen to twenty men are employed under two overseers. He could not estimate the amount he had given to Gardiner, but believed that one hundred dollars was quite within bounds of the quantity. The last delivery of the spurious coin he claims to have made to Gardiner yesterday afternoon, which was evidently part of a plan to envelop that person. After the examination of the convict Spray, the case was adjourned until 12 o'clock on Thursday, when the Court having announced his readiness to hear further evidence it was reported that Gardiner, the Penitentiary school-master, was confined to his house by sickness and consequently could not attend. A physician was immediately despatched to investigate the truth of that report, and it was discovered that Gardiner had absented himself and his whereabouts was not known. On the application of Mr. Draper a warrant was issued for the arrest of Gardiner, and the case was then adjourned until that order was accomplished. Mr. Draper exhibited two specimens of spurious coin, which were obtained in the city, exactly corresponding with the moulds which were manufactured by the convict Spray, in the carpenter shop of the Penitentiary. Although Gardiner was under bail, the fact of his having absented himself will not have a favorable influence in establishing his influence in the crime, and it would appear he had not sufficient confidence in his abilities to impeach the testimony of convicts, to stand a further sifting of the matter.

INFLUX OF AMERICAN CAPITAL.—Not only is Canada receiving the questionable benefits of an influx of American military refugees—deserters and draft skedaddlers—but it is enjoying the more substantial benefit of an influx of American capital. In different parts of Canada we have heard of substantial Americans coming in and engaging as permanent residents, some few of them taking up land and becoming units in the great army of settlers with the forest. Such transactions, taken individually, are necessarily on a small scale, though in the aggregate the investments must amount to a very appreciable sum. We hear further, however, of large sums of money seeking investment on American account in Canada. A bank, in Kingston, we learn, has become the depository of an American merchant who, dissatisfied with the condition of things as they appear in his own country, and deeming Canada a safer field for the investment of his wealth, has instructed his brokers to transmit all the funds they may realize directly to Kingston. These remittances will be probably followed by those of other merchants in like circumstances, and the capital which we may so receive will materially assist in making money more plentiful in this country, stimulating enterprises that only flag for the lack of capital.—*Kingston News.*

The *Courier du Canada* publishes a lengthy letter from the Grand Vieux Mailbox to Mr. Gagnon, corresponding secretary of the Quebec Colonization Society. By it, it would appear that the young settlement of Metapedia, Gaspe, has been and is still suffering considerably from want, occasioned by their crops missing. Their privations during the coming winter season, Mr. Mailbox fears, will be necessarily great, and he therefore calls on the charitable citizens of Quebec to extend a helping hand by contributions of money, raiment, food, &c.

THE GOLD FEVER.—A farmer residing not a great distance from the city, was exhibiting to-day a specimen of quartz impregnated with some metallic substance resembling gold. The possessor had found the article upon his farm, and appeared to be highly elated at the discovery, but persons capable of distinguishing the pure lure from the material dampened his golden anticipations by pronouncing the specimen a metallic combination of no great value, which is frequently found in quartz. The gold fever is a healthy sensation at present, but in prospecting operations it is well to bear in mind that "all is not gold that glitters."—*Kingston paper.*

THE GOLD FEVER.—The capitalists of New York and Boston are going largely into gold speculations in Canada. We learn from the Quebec *Mercury* that a property of between 60,000 and 70,000 acres of land in the Township of Dorset, county of Beauce, lately owned by Dr. James Douglas, has been purchased by a party of New York capitalists. They propose to work the gold deposits in a systematic and scientific manner. Heretofore the gold washing has been carried on mainly by the resident habitants, in a desultory and spasmodic manner. We may now look for a rapid development of our auriferous wealth, and probably of all other valuable minerals, in which these lands are known to abound, and Lower Canada may soon become a second California. *Transcript.*

KIDNAPING.—A young man, named Redpath, formerly a resident of New York, was arrested in the open street in this city on Saturday week by two men pretending to be detectives, an order issued by Mr. Goldings, the United States Consul, put into a cab, driven the driver, and thence put on board the cars and carried to New York, where it was found that he was not the person wanted, and there was no charge against him. The police authorities however refused to release him, and he was held in custody several days until he consented to sign a paper admitting that he accompanied the officers by his own free will, and would not proceed against them for damages. As the *habeas corpus* is suspended, and there was no other means of obtaining his liberty, Redpath by the advice of a lawyer who only admitted to see him on promising to induce him to take this course, consented, was set free, and returned to Montreal. This is his own statement and it develops a monstrous outrage on the sovereignty of the Crown, and the liberties of Canadian denizens. We understand that there are several similar cases.—*Montreal Gazette.*

CANADIAN HORSES FOR THE WAR.—During the month of August the value of the horses bought by the American government in Canada and entered at Detroit was \$135,090.

Died.

In this city, on the 9th inst., Dominick, son of Mr. James Green, aged 8 months.

In this city, on the 5th instant, Sarah, daughter of Mr. A. Hamall, butcher, aged 7 years and 5 months. At his residence at Shippegan, county of Gloucester, New Brunswick, in the 35th year of his age, on Sunday the 18th instant, after an illness of eight days, the Rev. John A. Mooney, R. C. Priest of the above place. He was a gentleman of kind and amiable disposition, highly cultivated talents, and devoted assiduity to the duties of his sacred calling. He was a native of Richibucto, N. B., where he received the early part of his education, which he subsequently completed in the Clerical Seminary of Quebec. Being ordained Priest by the late venerated Bishop Dollard, in 1851, he was at the time of his death in the 12th year of his ministry, and his early-decease in the prime of life, is universally bewailed by all who knew him, and particularly by a member of his late afflicted flock, to whom he was so much endeared on account of his many excellent qualities.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Nov. 10, 1863.
Flour—Pollard's, \$2.00 to \$2.20; Middlings, \$2.00 to \$2.05; Fine, \$2.10 to \$2.25; Super, No. 2 \$2.25 to \$2.50; Superior \$2.10 to \$2.20; Fancy \$2.40 to \$2.50; Extra, \$2.25 to \$2.40; Superior Extra \$2.40 to \$2.50; Bag Flour, \$2.22 to \$2.35.
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$1.60 to \$1.80.
Wheat—Canada Spring, 88c to 90c.
Ashes per 112 lbs, Pot, latest sales were at \$2.10 to \$2.15; Inferior Pot, \$2.10 to \$2.15; Potash, in demand, at \$4.50 to \$4.55.
Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 12c to 13c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c.
Eggs per doz, 12c to 13c.
Lard per lb, fair demand at 7c to 7c.
Tallow per lb, 8c to 8c.
Cured Meats per lb, Smoked Hams, 6c to 8c; Bacon, 7c to 8c.
Pork—Quiet; New Hoss, \$12.50 to \$13.00; Prime Mess, \$11.00 to \$12; Prime, \$11.00 to \$12.00.—*Montreal Herald.*

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.) Nov. 12.
Flour, country, per cwt, 12 3/4 to 13 1/4
Oatmeal, do, 12 1/2 to 13 1/4
Indian Meal, do, 7 1/2 to 8 1/4
Peanut meal, do, 3 1/2 to 4 1/4
Beans, Canadian, per cwt, 2 1/2 to 3 1/4
Potatoes, per bag, 3 1/2 to 4 1/4
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs, \$6.00 to \$6.50
Eggs, fresh, per dozen, 9 1/2 to 10 1/4
Hay, per 100 bundles, \$10.00 to \$11.00
Straw, \$1.00 to \$1.25
Butter, fresh, per lb, 12 1/2 to 13 1/4
Do, salt, do, 12 1/2 to 13 1/4
Bacon, do, for seed per cwt, 3 1/2 to 4 1/4
Lard, do, 7 1/2 to 8 1/4
Flax Seed, do, 9 1/2 to 10 1/4
Timothy, do, 5 1/2 to 6 1/4
Oats, do, 2 1/2 to 3 1/4
Turkeys, per couple, 4 1/2 to 5 1/4
Geese, do, 4 1/2 to 5 1/4
Ducks, do, 2 1/2 to 3 1/4
Fowls, do, 2 1/2 to 3 1/4
Lard, do, 9 1/2 to 10 1/4
Maple Sugar, 10 1/2 to 11 1/4
Maple Syrup, per gallon, 9 1/2 to 10 1/4

TORONTO MARKETS.—Nov. 9.

Fall wheat 78c to \$1.00 per bushel. Spring wheat 75c to 78c per bushel. Barley, 85c to 88c per bushel. Peas, 55c to 58c per bushel.—*Globe.*

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.

KINGSTON, C.W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rev. J. 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 First Thursday of July July 23rd, 1864.

FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, the

no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanzers Combination.

JAMES MORISON & CO.

WANZER & CO'S FAMILY SEWING

MACHINE, (The "Combination") has been awarded the First Prize at the Exhibition.

WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have

won First Prizes at the present Great International Exhibition.

WANZER & CO'S MANUFACTURING

MACHINE (Singer's principle) has been awarded the First Prize at the present Exhibition.

IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

that Wanzer's 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.

JAMES MORISON & CO.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing Machine. For Sale at

MORISON & CO.

WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES

can be had only from the Agents,

JAMES MORISON & CO.

288 Notre Dame Street.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

Jan. 17, 1863.