

**A LAME DEFENCE.**—The Montreal *Witness* takes up the cudgels in defence of Garibaldi, whom we had charged with sanctioning assassination, by his conduct during the time he was dictator at Naples, towards the female relatives of the infamous scoundrel Agisilao Milano, executed for an attempt to assassinate the late King of Naples.

Not that our contemporary denies the facts of the case as by us stated. He does not deny that Garibaldi pensioned the mother, and set apart a dowry for the sisters of Agisilao Milano; he does not deny, that the only claim which these women had upon the public purse consisted in this, that their relative Agisilao Milano had attempted to assassinate the King of Naples, but that having failed in the attempt, and having been arrested, he was put to death for his offence. All these facts, which are conclusive to the fact that Garibaldi is the fautor of assassination when committed in the interests of the Liberal or Revolutionary party, and that therefore it is rank hypocrisy for an admirer of Garibaldi to denounce Booth, are tacitly admitted by our saintly contemporary.

But, argues the *Witness*, with logic worthy of the vile cause which it supports, Garibaldi thus acted "for the sake of the triumph of his cause" and because he "courted popularity;"—and be adds—"If Garibaldi was wrong at all in this case, it was only from weakness in not resisting popular clamor at a time of revolution when it could scarcely be done." To this we reply:—

If it be wrong for a soldier and subject to assassinate his commanding officer, and his king, then it is equally wrong to testify approval, in any manner of the act. Of two things, one: Assassination is either evil *per se*, or it is not; always and under all circumstances a cowardly crime, or it is not; and if the maxim be true that he who approves of, or rewards a crime, is as bad as the actual criminal, then was Garibaldi every whit as bad as Agisilao Milano, the would-be assassin.

But Ferdinand was a despot, and the soldier who attempted his life was "exasperated by the cruelties of a despot?"—says the *Witness*, in palliation of the assassin's crime. But in what sense was the King of Naples a despot more than was Abe Lincoln? If the former violated the written Constitution, strained the laws, and attempted by force of arms to reduce his subjects to obedience, so also did Abe Lincoln. Did the Neapolitan Sovereign threaten to bombard a city of his revolted subjects, and thereby earn for himself the nick name of *Bombard*? Abe Lincoln did more; he carried the threat into execution, and for long weeks bombarded, and threw so-called *Greek fire* into the city of Charleston, in order to compel the surrender of the forts by which the entrance to its harbor was defended. There is no harsh, unconstitutional, or tyrannical act that can be imputed to the late King of Naples, of which the late President of the Northern States was not also guilty, unless it be this: that the former was a Catholic, the latter a Protestant. If then the despotism of one may be urged in palliation of the guilt of his attempted assassin—which we deny—so also, with equal truth and justice, that is to say, with none at all, may the despotism of Abe Lincoln, be urged in palliation of the wretched assassin Booth. To us both, that is to say Agisilao Milano and Booth, are equally odious; and he who should offer a word in defence of either, or who like Garibaldi should bestow public marks of approbation upon either the Neapolitan, or upon the American cut-throat, would thereby approve himself to be at heart an assassin himself.

But the crime of Garibaldi admitted, argues the *Witness*, it was a crime of "weakness in not resisting popular clamor at a time of revolution when it could scarcely be done;" it was "for the triumph of his cause," for the sake of the popularity which he, Garibaldi, courted, that he committed an act of which every honest man would have felt ashamed. "Save me from my friends!" well may the partisans of the Revolution in Italy, and the friends of Garibaldi exclaim. Why what a damnable cause must that be which must be supported by such means! what a mean contemptible wretch he must be who to "court popularity" would do that of which his conscience disapproved. For again the dilemma presents itself. Either Garibaldi believed in his conscience, or he did not so believe, that the act of attempted assassination for which the Neapolitan soldier, whose female relatives he pensioned, was executed, was a praiseworthy act, and established a claim upon the public purse. If he did so believe, then is our case made out, and Garibaldi is the fautor of assassins—and the endorser and patron of assassination. If he did not so believe, then is he viler than we thought him to be: since for the sake of the popularity which he courted, he consented to do that which in his conscience he knew to be wrong. In the first case we have to deal with a man whose moral

sense is perverted and who confounds wrong with right: in the second case we have to deal with one who with a clear sense of his duty, deliberately sins against conscience, for the sake of a party triumph, and of the stinking acclamations of a filthy mob. The *Witness* may select which horn of this dilemma it pleases: but on one or the other its friend and *protege* Garibaldi must be impaled.

The Belleville *Intelligencer*, a staunch Protestant paper publishes a communication on the subject of the Common Schools of the district; from which it would seem as if Protestants themselves were by no means satisfied with those institutions; and that few parents whose means are such as to permit them to avail themselves of other schools, care to allow their children to attend the Common School. The writer says:—"One consideration at once obtrudes itself in this connection, the large number of private schools among us. Do not these indicate a deficiency in our public schools, or a dissatisfaction with them? Can it be, that it is necessary for manufacturers, merchants, and men of property, first to be the main contributors towards a costly system of public schools, and secondly to supplement these by a number of expensive private schools for the instruction of their own children?"—Belleville *Intelligencer*, 19th inst.

This is a very pertinent question indeed. The wealthy Protestant classes feel, as do Catholics of the poorer class, that the so called public or Common Schools are not desirable place of education for their children; though upon the principle of the charitable housekeeper, that anything perfectly uneatable might be given to the poor, those schools may do well enough for pauper children. Being rich, and not therefore feeling the burden of paying for two sets of schools, Protestants can submit to a law that presses heavily only upon the poor Catholic: who conscious of the deficiencies of the Common School, and averse to expose his child to its deleterious influences, is yet from poverty unable to obtain access to schools of a better sort, and less morally dangerous. The action of the Protestant "manufacturers, merchants, and men of business" of Belleville is equivalent to a verdict of *Guilt* against the Common Schools, and is a full justification of the agitation raised by Catholics for Separate schools,—if the State taxes them at all for purposes of education.

The Negroes of the Southern States are, by all accounts, in a most wretched condition, the inevitable consequence of the triumph of the policy of Northern Abolitionists. The unfortunate blacks, deprived on a sudden of the tutelage of their former masters, by whom as a general rule, they were kindly treated, and carefully provided for in infancy, sickness, and old age, are now thrown upon their own resources, and starve in consequence. Too lazy to work, except on compulsion, as the great mass of negroes always and everywhere are, have been, and ever will be, the unfortunate victims of Yankee philanthropy, which is as alien to Christian charity, as the devil is to God, are dying off like rotten sheep; and it seems likely that their sudden emancipation will shortly be followed by the extinction of the negro race. The following is from the Washington correspondent of the *New York Express*:—

"I have seen various intelligent persons recently from the South, and from the details they give me of the present condition and prospects of the poor negro there, I fear we have a dreadful problem yet to solve as regards them. They are already perishing in every quarter by hundreds and thousands like dogs. This sudden emancipation, without any previous arrangements, of 4,000,000 of helpless, ignorant creatures, will prove to be the most horrible and gigantic act of cruelty on record."

**THE CROPS.**—From all parts of the Western Province the most favorable accounts of the growing crops reach us; the autumn sown wheat is looking remarkably well. In the Eastern part of the country prospects are not so bright, and the long protracted winter is inflicting great suffering on the farmers, and stimulating that emigration or wholesale exodus at which so many of our contemporaries affect to wonder; and for which they seek a remedy in the government, as if an Act of Parliament could mitigate the rigor of the climate. We copy the substance of a statement that appeared last week in the *Minerve*. From it will be seen that there is nothing to be wondered at, though there is much to be regretted, in the fact that Canadian farmers are rapidly fleeing towards the South, and to a country blessed with a more genial climate:—

**THE BACKWARD SEASON BELOW QUEBEC.**—The *Minerve* has a letter from Rimouski, stating that great distress prevails in that region, owing to the scarcity of fodder. There is much snow remaining in places, and the ground is not thawed yet sufficiently for the grass to grow. The cattle have to be kept and fed in the stables, old straw and hay which had been thrown away being now scraped together for food. Most of the animals can scarcely stand on their legs from weakness.

The above sufficiently explains the emigration to the United States.

Letters have been received from Rome from His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. The Jubilee for the City of Montreal has been postponed to the month of December next.

**THE FIRST COMMUNION.**—On Thursday morning 700 children made their first communion at the French Cathedral, and 350 at St. Patrick's Church.

#### The Globe's opinion:—

"But making all allowance for this [the representative] principle and for greater enlightenment, there are still manifest reasons why extent of territory and population is fraught with perils to a republic, unless it is so merely in name, and is in reality a despotism."

This follows immediately after the remark from the same source that, "had the South secured their independence, an impulse would have been given to disintegrating schemes;" in other words, the tendency of the victory of the Southern over the Northern States would have been to prevent "an extent of territory and population" which is "fraught with perils to a republic unless it is so merely in name, and is in reality a despotism." From the *Globe's* own premises the conclusion flows that the triumph of the South would have been in the interest of liberty, as that of the North, will, unless the disintegrating process set in from some new quarter, be fatal to freedom, and eventuate in despotism.—Never can the truth be too often repeated that the consolidation of small political communities into one great State is a process fraught with peril to liberty, and is only tolerable as a means of defence, because it assures unity of action, against external foes; and that, on the other hand, the process of disintegration, or the breaking up of large States, or political communities into their constituent elements, is a process eminently favorable to internal liberty.

**FLORENCE MACCARTHY.**—By Lady Morgan. D. & J. Sadlier, New York, Montreal.

The Messrs. Sadlier have brought out in a very handsome form, a new edition of this well known Irish story by Lady Morgan, in her own day one of the most popular novelists of the British Empire. Fashions and tastes change however; and if many of Lady Morgan's works have fallen into oblivion, this of Florence MacCarthy will always retain its position as an interesting, faithful, and well drawn picture of Irish character as it appeared to a generation now passed away.

CARRONBROOK, May 15th, 1865.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose you a copy of an Address presented to the Rev. G. Volkert, on his leaving this mission, where he has been Curate for some time, and is now appointed to the mission of Wyndham and Simcoe. Please insert the above, and I shall feel obliged. The purse presented with the Address contained \$150. I may add that the Rev. Mr. Volkert's present address is Delhi, C. W.

Yours, very truly,  
JOSEPH KIDD.

#### ADDRESS TO THE REV. G. VOLKERT.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—We, the inhabitants of the mission of Irishtown, have heard with sorrow that you are about to leave us, and go to another sphere of labor, and we take this opportunity of expressing to you our feelings of sorrow on this occasion. To say that we regret your departure from amongst us, would convey but a faint idea of our feelings. In you, Rev. Sir, we have found one who is indeed worthy to be called Father; your good advice and kind consolation have been the solace of many a weary heart. We hoped you would have been allowed to remain with us; but as good Catholics we bow to the commands of the Church; and be assured, Reverend Sir, that, although absent, you shall not be forgotten, and your memory shall hang round our hearts, like the mists of the morning, which time shall not dispel, and wherever you may go our prayers and good wishes shall always be with you. Accept, Reverend Sir, the purse we hand you with this as a small token of our esteem and regard, not so much for the amount as for the spirit in which it is given. In conclusion, Reverend Sir, allow us to renew our expression of sorrow at your departure, and to wish you every happiness in this world, and a crown of glory in the world to come.

Signed on behalf of the congregation,  
PATRICK O'NEIL,  
JOSEPH KIDD,  
JOHN WALSH.

Irishtown, May 7, 1865.

#### REPLY.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—I thank you for the kind and feeling Address you have presented me with, also for the purse which accompanies it.—I assure you, my friends, I was not prepared for so kind an expression of feeling towards me. I have been amongst you but a short time, and I am sure I did not deserve or expect so much love, respect and generosity as you have shown me this day. As a priest, I hope I have done my duty to the best of my ability; at least I have done my best to promote your interest, and in justice to you all, I must say I have been most ably assisted by the congregation. Great indeed must be your faith—noble must be your natures—overflowing with love must be the hearts that prompted such a tender expression of feeling as you have shown me this day. Would to God that every spiritual Father had such children. My friends, you overwhelm me with kindness. I cannot find words to express my gratitude; and I assure you it is hard for me to part with you amongst whom I have found so many friends in so short a time. True it is, I have suffered much in Irishtown, but these troubles were not caused by you. I know you have done your best to keep me, and I would have been delighted to be the shepherd of so noble a flock; but you also know that our first duty is obedience to our superiors in all things. Therefore, although painful to us all, yet we must part; but bear in mind that distance shall not separate us, for we are still in communion with each other in that great and universal brotherhood, in that bond of prayer by which even the most distant can mutually assist each other, in that Catholic Church which is indeed Universal, and knows no limit of nation, country, or clime.

G. VOLKERT, Priest.

Irishtown, May 7, 1865.

**THE JUBILEE.**—This periodical festival of the Roman Catholic Church has been sanctioned by His Holiness Pius IX. to take place in this diocese during the present month. The religious services have already commenced in the parishes of Notre Dame and St. Roch's, and will begin on Sunday next, at St. Patrick's. It has been observed by the faithful in all ages, with even greater solemnity and devotion than is practised at Easter. The devotions to be observed, and the regulations for the festival will be promulgated from the pulpit at St. Patrick's, on Sunday morning.—*Quebec Daily News*, 24th inst.

Councillor Brown deserves well of the citizens for his persistency in demanding the means of cleansing the city. In any case we are certain to have more illness during our hot summer than almost any other city of the world not afflicted with a pestilence.—Last July our death rate was much more than double that of London. And it is quite possible that our ordinary fertility in disease and death may be added this summer increased dangers from the Russian typhus brought hither in ships. The people who stand shilly-shallying and raising quibbles against this most necessary expenditure, may yet see cause bitterly to lament it. They become responsible for the loss of many lives. The emergency is not one to be trifled with.—*Montreal Gazette*.

**THE DEFENCES OF HALIFAX.**—The sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars is immediately to be expended on the defences of Halifax harbor by the Imperial Government, and to carry on the works already projected and in hand will require the expenditure of very considerable sums. For example, the fortifications on George's Island, (Fort Charlotte) are to be completely reconstructed. The tenders called for by the Commissariat, in connection with Fort Charlotte, comprise the building of one main magazine, four powder rooms, and the galleries connected with the same. It is understood that nearly all the harbour forts are to be mounted with 100-pounder Armstrong guns. The cost of these immense and most expensive pieces of ordnance will foot up a pretty large amount, but will leave Halifax probably the most strongly fortified place on the continent of America.

**QUEBEC, May 18.**—Mr. G. McQuire, provincial Land Surveyor, was accidentally drowned near the Grand Trunk Ferry Wharf on Tuesday night. The body was found floating yesterday afternoon a short distance above the spot where the accident occurred. Mr. McQuire lately completed a valuable map of the gold-mining district of the Chaudiere region, which forms a part of the Parliamentary report just issued.

**THE CROPS.**—The crops throughout the township of Kingston are said never to have given better promise of a good harvest than they do this spring.—From Sydenham, Storrington, Pittsburgh, Lohborough, Wolfe Island, and other places heard from, comes the same welcome intelligence. The fall crops are particularly promising. The hay crop also promises well. Generally speaking, the accounts from the back townships are cheering, and on the whole the county of Frontenac is in a fair way of producing a full average crop this year if no unforeseen mishap should unfortunately change the aspect of things.

**THE EPIDEMIC AT HALIFAX.**—The town council of Halifax has appropriated \$2,000 to take the necessary preventative measures against the spread of the fever.

**Oil in London, C. W.**—It is reported that a bad oil has been discovered in London, C. W. The village of Delaware is also in a state of excitement from a similar cause.

**THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS.**—It is understood that several gentlemen of wealth of this city have recently visited the gold fields in the neighborhood of Quebec with a view to investing. The prospects are said to be flattering, that this is to be the place for digging gold for the next generation. A gentleman recently in business in this city informs us that he has invested in a claim about fifty miles from Quebec, and is going with pickaxe and shovel to see if he can find any of the auriferous metal.—*Detroit Free Press*.

**EMIGRATION FROM CANADA.**—During the past few months a considerable number of people have left this part of the country for settlement in the United States. Some have left their farms behind them to seek homes on the more fertile plains of the West, but the chief portion are young men, the "bone and sinew" of the country, who are leaving home to seek for the means of living in a foreign land. We understand that over one hundred able bodied men passed over the B. & O. Railway during the week, all bound for the States, and many more are making preparations to go as soon as possible.—*Perth Courier*.

**THE UNKINDEST 'CUT' OF ALL.**—The Ottawa papers not having the fear of the usual late of illustrated papers in Canada, before their eyes, are amusing their readers with a series of illustrations, (whittled out) by some local artist. One of them, a few days since, produced a picture, calling it "John Wilkes Booth." We saw the joke at once. Of course the editor was practising a little on the credulity of his readers. But as we are acquainted with the history of the cut in question, we propose to enlighten the public a little. Originally, it was a picture of old Doctor Jacob Townsend, and after doing service for many years in his quack advertisements in several country papers, at last became located in an office in a quiet old town in the Western States, where it proved as "handy as a pocket in a shirt." At presidential elections, it became the picture of the candidate for the White House, and in this way brought prominently before the public, Pierce, Buchanan, and Bell of Tennessee as late as 1860. Again, it became convenient when he was hung anywhere throughout the neighboring States, when "the noted criminal" was represented by this same picture. As we said before, we recognized it at once; but how it reached Ottawa is the puzzle. However, we must protest against its further use in Canada, unless as a bugbear to frighten little children with. It is getting too common. Pierce did not look like; Buchanan it resembled somewhat; of Bell it was considered a striking picture when he heard of the result of the Presidential election; but it looks more like Booth than it does like Napoleon I. We think it can hardly be considered "ruff" of us in designating it "the unkindest cut of all!"—*Prescott Messenger*.

#### Birth.

In this city, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. M. Ronayne, of a daughter.

#### Died.

In the Military Hospital, City Point, Virginia, U.S. on the 15th inst., from an accidental gun shot wound, Thomas O'Brien, Co. A., 1st New Jersey Cavalry, youngest son of Thomas O'Brien, Esq., of this city, aged 22 years. May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

In this city, of consumption, on the 16th inst., Elizabeth Hill, wife of Henry Reaton, a native of Elizabeth, County Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 42 years. May her soul rest in peace.

At Long Point, on the 19th inst., Annie, aged 14 years, daughter of Edward Quinn.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Acton Vale, Rev Mr. Riard, \$2; St. Mary's, N.S., Rev J. Woods, \$4; Almonte, Wm. Riordan, \$1; E. Alphonse Rodriguez, Rev P. Beaudry, \$2; Cincinnati, U. S., Rev R. Gilmore, \$6.84; Asphodel, P. O'Neill, \$2; Kingston, H. Lamarche, \$3; Rosette, Walter Carroll, \$2; Coteau Landing, J. Birmingham, \$2; Ormstown, J. P. Murphy, \$2.50; St. Joseph d'Elly, Rev P. Cote, \$2; Corunna, Rev P. Andreux, \$2; Malhaie, Patrick Jones, \$1.25; Three Rivers, Rev O. O. Cron, \$3; St. Laurent, Rev O. Bonneau, \$3; Alexandria, D. P. McDonald, \$1; Hantington, James Flynn, \$2; LeGrange, Hugh Monaghan, \$2; Hets de Jerome, S. Miller, \$2; Prescott, M. Crowley, \$1; Formosa, Rev J. J. Schmitz, \$1; Laprairie, E. Spellman, \$2; St. Marie, Rev F. Aubry, \$2.50; Blessington, M. Hart, \$2; Thornton, R. Cassin, \$1; Jarvis, G. E. Forster, \$1; Portmorton, A. Grant, \$1; St. Hyacinthe, Rev Mr. Desnoyers, \$2; Sorel, J. Morgan, \$2.50; Amherstburg, Mrs. M. J. Bailey, \$2; Cobourg, P. McGuire, \$2; Allanburg, R. Smith, \$2; Hamilton, J. McCann, \$4; Galt, P. Lavin, \$2; Lewis, Rev Z. Gagnier, \$2; Rev F. Ducommun, \$2; Rev Mr. Deziel, \$2; St. Johns, T. Maguire, \$2; Risigouche, Rev P. Saccier, \$2; Tyendinaga, T. Deasy, \$2.

Per L. Whelan, Ottawa—Self, \$2; Calfield, D. Smith, \$2; Glendon, E. McNally, \$2.

Per Rev J. S. O'Connor, Cornwall—E. Warren, Montserrat, \$2.

Per P. Doyle, Hawkesbury Mills—Self, \$1; J. Carr, \$1.

Per Rev C. Gay, North Wakefield—M. O'Malley, \$2.

Per J. McCarthy, Hamilton—Wm. Goering, \$2; W. Kavanagh, \$2; M. Crofton, \$1; W. Harris, \$2; Jas. Connolly, \$2.

Per Rev J. Pelletier, Richelieu—Self, \$2; M. Sutton, \$2; D. O'Leary, \$2; P. Quilty, \$2.

Per J. O'Brien, Quebec—M. A. Higgins, \$5; K. Temple, \$2.50; G. M. Muir, \$2; J. Johnson, \$2; Rev Mr. Huot, \$1.50; Capt. McGrath, \$1; Mrs. McCormack, \$0.50; Hon. O. Allyn, \$5; J. Sheridan, \$2; Judge Maguire, \$4; J. Beaky, \$5; T. Code, \$5; Rev Mr. Murphy, \$2; Valcarlos, F. Conway, \$2; Bonaventure, Rev M. Mailloux, \$2.

Per E. Kennedy, Perth—J. McEachen, \$2; Lewis Penny, \$2.

Per P. McCabe, Port Hope—J. Hurley, \$1.

Per J. M'iver, Dewittville—M. Smith, Ormstown, \$3.

Per W. Chisholm, Daihouise Mills—Self, \$2; Geo. McDonald, 7, 6 con, Lancaster, \$2.

Per A. S. McDonald, Alexandria—Major A. McDonald, \$2.

Per M. O'Dempsey, Belleville—Rev Mr. Brennan, \$2.

Per J. Daly, South Gloucester—F. McKenny, \$3.

Per J. Kennedy, Downeyville—D. Donohue, \$2.

Per Rev A. McKenzie, Creighton—J. M'Intyre, Coal Mines, \$2.

Per Rev H. Brettargh, Trenton—A. M'Anley, \$2.

Per Rev Mr. Lalor, Trenton—T. Maguire, \$7.

Per J. Maxwell, Paris—N. Halligan, \$2.

Per W. Fetherston, Ingersoll—Self, \$2; Chas. P. Higgins, \$1; Burgessville, Jas. Hickey, \$2.

Per T. Griffith, Sherbrooke—Mrs. Thomas Grace, \$2.50.

Per Rev J. J. Chisholm, Alexandria—J. McDougall, \$4; 2 con. Lancaster, \$2; Lochiel, W. Donovan, \$1.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 15, 1865  
Flour—Pollards, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Middlings, \$3.85 to \$4.10; Fine, \$4.15 to \$4.37; Super, No. 2, \$4.35 to \$5.00; Superfine, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Fancy, \$5.20 to \$5.30; Extra, \$5.50 to \$5.70; Superior Extra, \$5.80 to \$6.00; Bag Flour, \$2.80 to \$2.80.  
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.55 to \$4.75.  
Wheat—U. Canada Spring \$1.02 to \$1.07.  
Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.24 to \$5.25; Inferior Pots, \$5.00 to \$5.10; Pearls, in demand, at \$5.50 to \$5.55.  
Butter—Store packed in small packages at 16c to 18c; and a lot of choice Dairy 00c.  
Eggs per doz, 15c.  
Lard per lb, fair demand at 00c to 00c.  
Tallow per lb, 11c to 12c.  
Cut-meats per lb, Ham, canvassed, 9c to 10c; Bacon, 00c to 00c.  
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$20.00 to \$21.00; Prime Mess, \$17.50 to \$20.00; Prime, \$16.50 to \$20.00.  
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$10.00 to \$10.50  
Hay, per 100 bundles \$11.00 to \$12.00  
Straw, \$4.00 to \$5.00  
Beef, live, per 100 lbs 9.00 to 10.00  
Skins, clipped, each, \$5.00 to \$8.00  
Lamb, 2.50 to 4.00  
Calves, each, \$5.00 to \$8.00.

#### CHOICE TEAS, FOREIGN FRUITS,

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Goods sent to any part of the City, free of expense.

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#### GOVERNESS.

AN Officer's daughter wishes to meet with an engagement as resident GOVERNESS in a private Family or School. Acquirements—English, French, Drawing, Music (Vocal and Instrumental.) Address—Gamma, Box 52, Brampton, O. W. April 30, 1865.

#### 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, 21st, 1861.

#### 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, 1864

\* We do not pretend that Mr. Lincoln was a despot, for we look on him personally as a kind-hearted man; but he was the tool of a democracy, than which a more cruel and loathsome despotism cannot exist.