

THE "COURT HOUSE CONSPIRACY."—A piece of business under this name has created quite a sensation in town during the past week. As in the interests of public justice are concerned, we will endeavor to make our readers acquainted with the facts of the case—for which we are indebted to the *Montreal Herald*.

Some years ago a Mr. Leon Dautre acted as Returning Officer under Mr. Ryland in this county; and his accounts for expenses incurred in that capacity were in due time tendered to the Government. It was then discovered that these accounts were false; that, not to put too fine a point on it, this Leon Dautre, in company with others, had tried to defraud the country by—we copy the *Montreal Herald* of the 29th ult.—“presenting bills in excess of those which he had really paid.” Not only was this fellow Leon Dautre detected in this piece of rascality, but a more serious crime, amounting to felony—in short forgery, was laid to his charge. Here again we quote the words of the *Montreal Herald* :—

Among Mr. Leon Dautre's vouchers there were two receipts, the body of them in his own handwriting, the signatures in another handwriting, purporting to be that of the persons to whom the names belonged. These signatures, however, turned out to be forgeries, and it was perhaps, not unnatural at first for the Commissioners and the Government to believe that Mr. Leon Dautre was the forger. He, however, explains the matter in this way, that he had sent a messenger with the receipts to be properly signed; but that this man, looking upon the whole thing as a matter of form, and having the same loose notions about public morality which we have already alluded to, saved himself the trouble and cost of a journey to the country by signing the names himself. Mr. Leon Dautre's pretension, therefore, is that so far as the forgery was concerned, he was not the person who defrauded; but the person who was defrauded.

A Bill was laid before the Grand Jury charging the aforesaid Leon Dautre with this forgery; but as this Bill was thrown out, he is entitled to the legal benefit—though of his guilt in the other dirty piece of business “there is,” as the *Herald* says, “no doubt.”

This same Leon Dautre took some part in the machinations which led some few months ago to the dismissal of Messrs. De Lisle, Schiller and others from their situations; and these machinations were severely commented upon towards the latter of January last, by the *Evening Telegraph*, which resuscitated against Dautre, the old accusation of forgery. Hereupon the latter instituted an action for libel.

The editor of the *Telegraph* thus menaced, naturally turned his attention to the certainly forged documents upon which the charge was originally based. These documents could not be found; and on enquiring, it turned out that the papers in the affair of Dautre, had, at the instigation of M. Dessaulles—a particular friend of our fraudulent acquaintance Leon Dautre, and the lately appointed Clerk of the Peace—been sent to Mr. Holton, whilst that gentleman was still in office. This seemed strange; but the business appeared blacker still, when upon examination of the papers, which Mr. Holton had received from Mr. Dessaulles, it appeared that the two most important of all, the forged documents upon which the whole case, as against Leon Dautre rested—had disappeared. In justice to Mr. Holton it must be added that these documents must have been abstracted from the rolls before the papers were sent from the Court House to his office; so that he at least is above all suspicion of complicity in this affair. The real criminal of course is not yet known; but people naturally ask themselves “*cui bono?*” who had an interest in concealing or destroying the tell-tale papers? As tending to throw some light upon these questions, upon which we offer no opinion of our own, we copy the following from the *Montreal Gazette* of the 29th ult. :—

THE COURT HOUSE CONSPIRACY.—We are informed that, in the case of Mr. Leon Dautre for forgery, after the indictments were thrown out in March, 1857, the papers were placed by Mr. Schiller, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, in a cupboard with the other records of the Court, and that neither Mr. Delisle nor Mr. Schiller were ever asked by any one for these papers during their tenure of office. Mr. Schiller continued to act as Deputy Clerk till January, 1864. Mr. Carter was named Clerk of the Crown in 1862, and never knew of any enquiry for this record until after the appointment of Mr. Dessaulles as his colleague. In the latter end of January or beginning of February, Mr. Carter seeing Mr. Dessaulles engaged in looking amongst the records of the Court of Queen's Bench, asked him what he wanted. Mr. Dessaulles answered that he was trying to find the papers in the case of Leon Dautre. Mr. Carter indicated to Mr. Dessaulles where the record should be found, and Mr. Dessaulles removed it from the Crown Office to his own private room, and subsequently admitted to Mr. Carter that he had procured the papers in order to show them to Mr. Joseph Dautre, who desired to see them.

Mr. Schiller, knowing of the proposed action of damages against the proprietors of the *Evening Telegraph*, communicated the fact to Mr. Carter, and suspecting that the record might be tampered with, he examined it, and called the attention of Mr. Carter to the fact that the forged receipts were within the record. After this, Mr. Carter told Mr. Dessaulles of the probability of an action being brought, and that he had better take care of that record. Mr. Dessaulles then took the record and locked it into his drawer.

Subsequently to Mr. Schiller's visit, Mr. Dessaulles proposed to Mr. Carter to send these papers to Quebec, but Mr. Carter objected, saying they were the records of the Crown Office. Mr. Carter heard no more of the case until Mr. Dessaulles showed him Mr. Dickinson's letter of the 23rd. Upon reading this letter, Mr. Carter, somewhat surprised, said to Mr. Dessaulles that he must have been writing to Quebec on the subject, and Mr. Dessaulles then admitted that in writing to Mr. Holton; on other business, he had called his attention to these papers. Mr. Carter made no other remark at the time having other matters to attend to; but said that if the papers were sent, care must be taken to

preserve the letter ordering their transmission to Quebec. Mr. Dessaulles thereupon, without any further consultation with Mr. Carter, wrote a letter transmitting the papers without showing the letter to Mr. Carter or keeping a copy of it, or a list of what was sent, or even telling Mr. Carter that he was actually sending them.

Since writing the above we have been informed that Mr. Carter has sent to the Attorney-General a written statement of the circumstances attending this case, and demanding that an enquiry may be made.

STRANGE FEARS OF JUSTICE.—We have seen with surprise, and we will add with pain, that the sentence of death passed upon Barbinas, convicted of poisoning his wife with arsenic, has been commuted to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. The reason for this strange step we do not know. It has indeed been urged that there are doubts, not as to the extent, but as to the fact, of his guilt. Certainly if such doubts there be, and if they are reasonable, or such as any reasonable being can entertain, the prisoner should have the full benefit of them; but the logical consequence would be, not a commutation, but a total remission of the sentence. There is, there can be, no question as to the degree of the convict's culpability, for in his case there was not one mitigating circumstance. He is either “guilty” of murder, and one of the worst of murders, or he is “not guilty.” If “guilty” he ought, by every law of God and of man, in justice to society and in justice to himself, to have been hung; if “not guilty” of murder, what is he imprisoned in the Penitentiary for? Alas! the administration of justice in this Province is a farce, or rather a lottery. Like kissing it seems to go by favor; and thanks to the inconsistency of our rulers—lenient where they should be inflexible, and unrelenting only when mercy should temper justice—the people are fast beginning to lose that respect for the law without which laws themselves soon cease to be operative, or a terror to evil doers. Not so much in the severity, as in the certainty of the punishment does the security of society consist; and the vacillating, inconsistent action of our Executive towards criminals under sentence of death, deprives us of this, the most essential guarantee against the enemies of our persons and our properties. The only approximation to a rule or principle that we can discover in the administration of the laws, as towards convicts, is this; that the vilest, the most execrable of murderers, those the least worthy of Executive consideration, e.g., abortionists, and wife-poisoners, have their sentences commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary; whilst those whose offences have in them peculiar features entitling them to most merciful consideration, and pleading forcibly in mitigation of sentence, are, as a general rule, hung without scruple.

FLUNKYISM RAISED TO ITS HIGHEST POWER.—Mr. Jenkins of the London *Daily News* gives a full and graphic account of the rites with which Garibaldi was worshipped upon his arrival at Southampton; how the Mayor bowed down before him, and how the Town Clerk got upon a chair and read an address which, “in its rolled up form gaily decorated with ribbons looked like a Field Marshall's baton adorned with the sacrificial fillet.” Mr. Jenkins also is very particular about the dress of this “fillibuster,” whose transient success as a pirate when aided by the fleet of Great Britain, and the armies of Piedmont, has driven the Great Britain into the very lowest abyss of flunkysm imaginable. Mr. Jenkins for instance, thinks it worthy of notice “that the gaily embroidered cap the General wore yesterday is exchanged for a plain black felt one;” that he no longer wears “Mr. Perkin's crimson silk handkerchief;” and that “the gabardine garment being buttoned up seems at first to deprive his appearance of some of the artistic and picturesque brightness so note worthy when I first saw him on board ship.” The state of Garibaldi's linen, whether clean or foul, is by some extraordinary oversight not mentioned; but Mr. Jenkins atones for his negligence in this respect, by informing the world in general and the Great Britain in particular that, when “he—Garibaldi—rises to speak, and, by the natural movements of his right arm brings his coat or cloak into a series of infinitely graceful folds, I see that the bright scarlet lining thereof”—(surely our Liberal Great Britain has the eye and the soul of a tailor)—“is capable of an indefinite number of combinations, and that though when buttoned and the figure is in repose, it has the military simplicity of a soldier's overcoat, it only needs the slightest change of position to bring its exceptional characteristics into play.” So much for Garibaldi's “gabardine garment” or coat; on the subject of his breeches and lower integuments generally, Mr. Jenkins preserves a strict silence.

We learn also that the great man acknowledged with a deprecatory bow “the constant allusions made to his virtues in the speech inflicted upon him by the Mayor. The latter, struck no doubt with the picturesque effect of the “bright scarlet lining” of Garibaldi's cloak—which we hope is paid for—inform his bearer that “he regarded him as a King, an uncrowned King,” and wound up, by the expression of a hope that the day will come when he—Garibaldi

—“shall wear a crown.” This again startled the modesty of the great man, who was not reassured until it was explained to him that it was a “celestial crown” to which the Mayor alluded; and which would no doubt in due time be awarded to him—Garibaldi—when assassins, and cut-throats, whether clad in coarse fustian, or picturesque scarlet such as the soul of a Jenkins delights in, shall meet their rewards. Truly we may conclude that, when such rubbish as this fills the columns of the English press, flunkysm of the most virulent and malignant type has seized upon the community.

FIRST VESSEL FROM SEA.—On Thursday, 28th ult., the first vessel from sea this season, the *Ardmillan* arrived in port.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO THE REV. J. B. PROULX.

BY THE CATHOLIC NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE 16TH REGIMENT, TORONTO.

On Tuesday evening, Color-Sergeant Carroll, on behalf of the Catholic non-commissioned officers and privates, of the 16th Regiment, called at St. Mary's Presbytery, on the Rev. J. B. Proulx, their Chaplain, to present him with a magnificent gold watch and guard, as a token of their respect and esteem. This magnificent tribute, on the part of the gallant soldiers of the 16th, is highly creditable to the donors, and has been well merited by the recipient. Father Proulx, since his appointment to the chaplaincy of the forces, has devoted himself earnestly to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the soldiers. In season and out of season, he is ever ready to attend to his military proteges, not only as their chaplain and spiritual guide, but as their faithful counsellor and friend. The watch which was purchased in the establishment of J. G. Joseph & Co.—bears the following inscription :—

“Presented to the Rev. J. B. Proulx, Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces, by the R. C. Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the 16th Regiment, as a Tribute of their Respect and Esteem.”

The Address is as follows :—
To the Rev. J. B. Proulx, R. C. Chaplain to H. M. Forces, Toronto.

REV. SIR—I am deputed by the Roman Catholic non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st Battalion, 16th Regiment, to present to you, and to respectfully request your acceptance of, the accompanying testimonial, consisting of a gold watch and guard, as a small but sincere mark of our appreciation of the more than paternal solicitude, invariably evinced by you, as well for our temporal as for our spiritual welfare, during the period we have been placed under your spiritual guidance.

I remain, Rev. Sir,
Your very obedient, Humble Servant,
P. CARROLL,
Color-Sergt. 1st Batt. 16th Regt.

MY DEAR AND ESTEEMED FRIENDS,—I am deeply moved by your kind words, and greatly honored by the valuable testimonial which you have just presented to me.

I need not tell you how cordially and sincerely I appreciate your kindness, and how warmly I thank you for this manifestation of your feeling.

Permit me to assure you that, your interests and welfare—like those of your comrades in arms, of the 30th, the Royal Artillery, the Military Train, and the Royal Canadian Rifles—are dear to me; and I would be in the position of the soldier who would desert his flag, were I to fail in the least essential particulars to fulfil my duty towards you.

As to my relations with you in the discharge of my sacred Ministry, I fear your good nature has prompted you to over-rate my services. I must, however, in all justice, say, my duties have been made pleasant and agreeable, by the co-operation of men as good and amenable as there are in the world.

I am proud to think that this compliment is the expression of many warm hearts; and I regret that all my kind friends are not present to receive the assurance of my thanks. Please convey to them this expression of my grateful appreciation of their generosity and esteem, and say I will never forget them.

Allow me, once again, to express my warm-hearted acknowledgment of your kindness; while at the same time, I take leave to commend myself to your prayers, assuring you that you shall always be remembered by me, in return, at the Holy Altar.

Dear and esteemed friends,
Gratefully and respectfully yours,
J. B. PROULX, Ptre.

TESTIMONIAL.

To the Editor of the *Huntingdon Journal*.

St. Jean Chrysostome, April 19, 1864.

Sir—His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, with his usual paternal solicitude for our spiritual welfare, having sent to this parish the Rev. Father W. T. D'Arcy, for the purpose of assisting our worthy Parish Priest, the Rev. L. S. Pominville, in his arduous duties, during the holy season of Lent—on Sunday the 17th instant, the Irish portion of the congregation, wishing to acknowledge their zealous pastor's eagerness to avail himself of every opportunity in providing them with the benefit of a priest of their own nation, whenever he has the good fortune to have it within his reach, thought it their duty to present the Reverend Father with an Address and a tangible token of their gratitude, in order to show their appreciation of him as a laborer in God's Vineyard.

ADDRESS.

Reverend Father—Permit us to approach you with sentiments of religious respect, and, at the same time, to return you our most sincere thanks for your untiring zeal for our spiritual welfare since you came amongst us. We fervently hope that your repeated instructions and lectures to us on our duty to God and our neighbor will not soon be forgotten, but be treasured in our hearts, so that when the joyful words are uttered, “Come, ye blessed of my Father, possess the kingdom prepared for you,” we may be of that happy number. We request, Rev. Father, that you will accept of this small but heartfelt token from us as a mark of our esteem and respect for you, that, if the amount is not as large as we would wish, you will consider it as the tribute of good hearts. We also request that you will not forget us in your prayers, and particularly when offering up the holy Sacrifice of the Mass; and in return, Rev. Father, we will never cease to offer up our prayers to the Throne of Grace for your spiritual and temporal welfare.

The above address was presented to the Reverend gentleman, together with a well filled purse, by John McGill, Esq., J. P., and Messrs. M. Campion, and John Rogan; to which he made the following reply.

My Dear Friends—When, for conscience sake, I left friends, country and home, in the dead of winter, little did I anticipate the warm welcome, that awaited me in Canada. In your Venerable Bishop I found a loving father, in his priests, kind brothers, and in you, my friends, Christian men and women, eager to hear the word of God. Ever faithful and ever grateful in your bosoms, beat true Irish Catholic hearts. Your gift and address I accept with joy, expressive as they are of that ardent love, which you bear towards God and the ministers of his holy church. [Almighty God often makes use of the weak

and the lowly, in order to confound the foolish wisdom of worldly men. For any good, then that I may have done among you, thank not me, but God, and after him your good Pastor, who makes no distinction between Canadians and Irish; who loves all alike in Christ, and whose fatherly interest in your spiritual welfare has brought me here. Love God, do good to all men; practice your holy religion; teach by word and example to your little children. In offering up the holy sacrifices I will not be unmindful of you, but will often beg Our dear Saviour to bless you all.

PETERBORO ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

At the Annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of Peterboro, held on the 10th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :—

President—John Moloney, Esq.
Vice President—John Delaney, Esq.
Recording Secretary—T. G. McLaughlin.
Mr. Michael Healy, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.
Treasurer—John Doherty.
Chief Marshal—Mr. Michael Redmond.
Assistant Marshals—Mr. Maurice Haulon, Mr. Michael Moloney.
Chaplain—Rev. O. Kelly.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

James Daignan, Thos. Tanny,
Edward Martin, Peter Simon,
Florence McLaughlin, John McCullough,
Christopher Boyd, James Navin,
Richard Trenwith, John Sullivan,
Angus McDonnell, John Hart.
T. G. McLAULIFFE, Secretary.

Peterboro, April 11th, 1864.—Review.

The *Montreal Gazette* gives the following extract from a letter written by a French Canadian, who engaged a large number of his countrymen last fall, under the pretence that their services were wanted in the lumber shanties of the Northern States :—“I am still in the United States”—writes this French Canadian Judas—“I have gained a good deal of money, thanks to the tozzons (sheep), whom I engaged, and afterwards sold to the Northern army for money.” How coolly this double-dyed scoundrel, whose perfidy is only equalled by his brazen-faced impudence, regards his treachery towards the unsuspecting victims he has consigned to battle for a cause with which they had or could have no sympathy whatever. Tarring and feathering would not be quite good enough, we think, for the fellow.

DEMAND FOR STEAMERS.—Agents from the United States are at present endeavoring to purchase Canadian steamers, for military transports. These waters have already been well cleared of the “rat-hole fleet,” and there are probably few if any of our first class boats, either freight or passenger, upon the market.

The *Oshawa Vindicator* is informed that the appearance of the Fall Wheat, this spring, in all that section of the Province is really magnificent. The oldest farmers say they have not known it to come from under the snow in such a promising condition for the long period of thirty years past.

It would appear that a very large increase of crime has been observable for some time past in the Counties of Leeds and Grenville. We make the following extract from the *Brookville Monitor*, in reference to the business before the Assizes lately held in that town :—“The criminal calendar was unusually large, numbering over twenty cases, and comprised murder, rape, burglary, forgery, larceny, and misdemeanors of various kinds. The civil dockets were not unusually heavy.”

SPOTTED FEVER.—Two cases of this disease made their appearance in Aylmer. It was brought from Michigan by a family who were visiting their friends there. In the case of one of the children it proved fatal in less than eleven hours; but the skill and perseverance of Dr. Clark stayed the progress of the disease in the other case. It is now convalescent, and it is hoped will soon be restored to perfect health.

FIRE.—On Wednesday morning 27th ult. about 9½ a sudden and alarming fire occurred in the premises occupied by E. Atwater & Co., oil and colour merchants, No. 12 and 14 St. Nicholas Street. It is said to have resulted in a man named Holland holding a candle near a can of varnish which took fire, immediately igniting the surrounding combustible matter, putting the whole building in a blaze. The other men on the premises seeing what had been done, rushed up stairs and escaped by the roof, but the unfortunate man himself lost his life. His body was recovered this afternoon. Owing to some cause there was a little delay in the arrival of the fire police and hose reels, and the pressure of the water was for some time rather light. In consequence of the nature of the burning material, however, these circumstances had little influence over the control of the fire in the building itself, which was an impossibility, and the adjoining buildings were protected by strong party walls. A cask was blown into the street with a loud explosion, and the premises opposite, belonging to Mr. John Henry Evans were somewhat damaged. At one time there was some danger of the flames from the rear of Atwater's extending to the store of W. Nivin & Co., and goods were also removed from the fine block adjoining on St. Paul st., by a party of Grenadier Guardsmen, detached for that purpose. Portions of Mr. Lovell's establishment were also damaged by water, which was thrown in by way of precaution. Hose was laid to every available hydrant in the neighborhood, and about 11 o'clock the flames were brought under. At the time the fire took place the books were placed in the safe, but everything in it was found uninjured after the fire. The safe was one of Herrings, and the test was a good one for the safe, for a fiercer body of flame we have rarely seen. Messrs. E. Atwater & Co., are reported to be well insured, with Mr. Woods, in American offices.—*Transcript*.

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A. J. BOUCHER'S
NEW MUSIC STORE,

176 Notre Dame Street,

(Second Door from the Congregation Nunnery.)

Most charming SONG, written on Archbishop HUGHES' LAST WORDS, and entitled,

“O Bury me in the Sunshine.”

PRICE 30 CENTS.

—ALSO—

“Souvenir de Sabatier,”

(PRICE 60 CENTS.)

beautifully illustrated with a Photographed Portrait of the distinguished composer; being a series of elegant Waltzes, arranged from the favorite melodies introduced in Sabatier's celebrated

Prince of Wales' Cantata.

Montreal, May 6, 1864. 1m.

Married,

At Prescott, O. W., in St. Mark's Catholic Church, on the 26th ult., by the Reverend Edmund P. Roche, Peter Moran, Esq., to Miss Harriet Scott, second daughter of William J. Scott, M. D., all of Prescott.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, May 3, 1864.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Middlings, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Fine, \$3.50 to \$3.65; Super, No. 2 \$3.85 to \$3.90; Superior \$4.00 to \$4.10; Fancy \$4.40 Extra, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Superior Extra \$5.25 to \$5.50 Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.27½.
Oatmeal per url of 200 lbs, \$4.90 to \$5.00.
Wheat—U Canada Spring, 92c to 94c ex-cars; U. C. Winter, 90c.
Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.75 to \$5.75½; Inferior Pots, \$5.95 to \$6.00; Pearls in demand, at \$6.17½ to \$6.22½.
Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 17c to 18c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 20c to 22c.
Eggs per doz, 11½c.
Lard per lb, fair demand at 8½c to 9c.
Tallow per lb, 8c to 8½c.
Out-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 11c to 12½c Bacon, 5c to 6c.
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$10.75 to \$10.80; Prime Mess, \$14 to \$15.00; Prime, \$13.00 to \$14.00.—*Montreal Witness*.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the *Montreal Witness*.)

	May 2.	s. d.	a. d.
Flour, country, per qtl.	12	6	12 9
Oatmeal, do.	13	9	14 0
Indian Meal	0	0	0 0
Peas per min	3	4	3 6
Beans, small white per min,	5	0	5 6
Honey, per lb	0	7	0 8
Potatoes, per bag	3	0	3 3
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$6.50		\$7.75
Hay, per 100 bundles	\$10.00		\$13.50
Straw,	\$4.00		\$ 6.00
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0	6	0 7
Butter, fresh per lb,	1	2	1 3
Do salt, do.	0	10	1 0
Lard, do.	0	7	0 8
Barley, do, for seed per 50 lbs.	3	6	3 9
Buckwheat,	2	3	2 6
Flax Seed, do.	0	0	0 6
Timothy do	0	0	0 0
Oats, do,	2	3	2 6
Turkeys, per couple, (old)	14	0	15 0
Fowls, do	2	6	2 6
Geese, do	0	0	0 0
Ducks, do	3	9	4 6
Maple Sugar,	0	6	0 7
Maple Syrup, per gallon	6	0	0 0

C. LARIN'S CITY EXPRESS.

IN accordance with previous notice, I have this day opened an Office at No. 34 Great St. James Street, and am now prepared to enter into Contracts for the delivery of Goods from Stores to any part of the City or Country, either by the parcel or by the job at the lowest rates.

Persons removing will do well to give me a call, having a number of New Spring and Covered Wagons suitable for the purpose. I am also able to undertake the removal of Pianos and all other fragile goods on the most moderate terms, having secured the services of most careful men.

Baggage conveyed to and from Steamboats and Railroads.

May 6, 1864.

CHS. LARIN.

3m

INFORMATION WANTED,
OF JAMES CADDEN, son of Patrick Cadden, and Mary Milson, of Drumwells, within two miles of Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland. He emigrated to this country about 27 years ago; and when last heard from he was in the employment of James McGoy, Pembroke, C. W. As he has been left heir to a considerable amount, any information of his whereabouts, whether dead or living, will be thankfully received by his brother-in-law and sister,

JOHN AND MARGARET M'GUIRE,
Percy Landing, Moyersburgh,
Township of Seymour, Canada
West.

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, 1861.

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.

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