

the habits of the nation have in three years time been changed; new ideas, new emotions, new interests, new passions, new feelings, and if it does not yet clearly appear what the American people are to become, it is at least a sane doubting, already, that what the American people were, that they can never more be again.

Never, indeed. The American people have broken irrevocably with their free past, with the past of Washington, and the great and good men of their Revolution. This, to all who, in spite of its many defects, recognize the many excellencies of that past, must be a source of regret; and we see not therefore why foreigners should be accused of hostility to the United States, because from the beginning they deprecated the policy which they saw must inevitably be fatal to the Constitution and the Union "as they were."

**ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.**—We understand that the students of this College, under the direction of the Reverend Fathers of the Society of Jesus, by the permission of their instructors, are about to organize amongst themselves a volunteer company with the object of obtaining a knowledge of the military art. The services of Sergeant-Major Baxter of the Grenadier-Guards, and of other competent non-commissioned officers here in garrison, have been secured; and under their instructions we may expect that the young Volunteers will make rapid progress with their drill. The following young gentlemen have been selected as officers of the newly formed Company: Captain—M. Alfred Larocque; First Lieutenant—M. Wm. Langouard; Second do.—J. C. Catur; Crawford Lindsay, Victor Hudon, and Joseph Jerge as first, second, and third Sergeants respectively. We heartily wish all success to the good and patriotic work in which these young gentlemen are engaged.

Rumors have been in circulation during the past week, affirming the existence of a plot amongst the many refugees from Yankee tyranny who have found an asylum in Canada, for sending upon steamers, invading the Northern States, and liberating Southern prisoners. From the official communications upon the subject that have passed between our authorities and those at Washington, it would seem that these rumors were not destitute of foundation; and men of all shades of opinion will cordially approve of the determination of our rulers to vindicate our neutrality, and not to allow this Province to be in any manner mixed up in the affairs of the United States.

Notwithstanding our aversion to the ripping up of old sores, the *Montreal Witness* forces us to allude again to a subject which we hoped was at rest for ever. We allude to the treatment of Catholic Priests in the Montreal General Hospital.

Referring to this unpleasant subject in its issue of the 17th inst., the *Witness* says:—

"A number of years ago, when it was proposed to get up a St. Patrick's Hospital, the *True Witness* was filled, week after week, with the coarsest abuse of the managers of the Montreal General Hospital, and the most persistent misrepresentations of their management. It was in vain that the directors conclusively showed that everything was done with perfect fairness; that though the chief support came from Protestants, the great majority of the patients were Roman Catholics; that the nurses were nearly all Roman Catholics; that the priests had the freest possible access to their people; and that no improper interference by Protestant ministers or missionaries was permitted; the calumnies and slanders continued, in an unbroken stream, until a parliamentary grant was obtained for the proposed St. Patrick's Hospital; when, the object for which the outcry was got up being accomplished, it was suffered to die away."

The allegations of the above extract from the *Witness* are false. It is not true that the Directors of the Hospital complained of either "showed that every thing was done with perfect fairness;" or that the complaints against the treatment which Catholic priests were exposed to when visiting the sick in that Hospital, were unfounded, or exaggerated. On the contrary; the Directors though repeatedly challenged to have these complaints fairly investigated by an impartial tribunal, one unconnected either with the authorities of the Hospital or with the complainants, shrunk from the proposed ordeal, thus virtually allowing the manner in which the Hospital was then conducted, could not bear scrutiny. Every one of the statements as to the mode in which Catholic priests were habitually treated, that appeared in the *True Witness* we still adhere to; and are now, as we were in 1851 prepared to substantiate them, before a competent that is to say an impartial tribunal.

Against the present management of the Hospital, it is not our object to say one word, or to make any insinuations.

**NEW MONETARY THEORY.**—THE NATURE OF MONEY DEFINED. By Thomas Galbraith, Port Hope, C.W.

This is the title of a little pamphlet on currency and money. The work may be, for aught we know to the contrary, a very able work; but as it treats of a subject (money) with which our personal acquaintance is very limited indeed, we do not feel ourselves competent to pronounce any opinion whatever thereon.

**RECEPTION AT THE CONGREGATIONAL NUNNERY.**—On the morning of Thursday of last week there was a grand reception at the Congregational Nunnery of this City, according to the imposing rites of the Catholic Church. The Very Rev. Superior of the Seminary presided, and the postulants for admittance to the religious life took the vows in his hands. The following are the names of the new-novices of Our Lord Jesus Christ:—

Profession.—Sisters Sts. Therese, Sts. Clarissa, Sts. Winifred, Sts. Euphrosine, Sts. Marie Therese, Sts. Antoine.

Took the Habit.—Sisters Sts. Hilario, Sts. Catherine de Sade, Sts. Joseph de la Croix, Sts. Jean de Gotta, Sts. Paul Mike, Sts. Jacques Kiki, Sts. Andre, Sts. Theophore, Sts. Cordule, Sts. Croix de Jesus.

To the Editor of the *True Witness*.

CORNWALL, NOV. 10, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—As a proof that your surmises in last week's issue as to the embarrassed exchequer of the French Canadian Missionary Society, were not without some foundation, I may mention the fact that the quiet citizens of Cornwall had an opportunity on Sunday last of hearing a recital thereof from the lips of a Rev. James T. Ryan, who announced himself beforehand as general agent of the Society; and who, judging from his Irish Catholic patronymic, is very probably some unfortunate renegade, who is too lazy to work out an honest livelihood, and hopes to gain his object more easily by launching forth calumnies against the Church of his forefathers. So that as it may, however, I have the very great satisfaction of being in a position to give you the accurate information that Mr. James T. Ryan's receipts in behalf of the French Canadian Missionary Society in Cornwall, were mightily small; so much so indeed, that I fear as much that if the other towns and parishes which he may visit on his tour through Upper Canada, do not come "down with the dust" somewhat more liberally than his old Cornwall, the "brands smothered from the outcries" by the French Canadian Missionary Society, will be in the condition elegantly termed by our American neighbors "a fix," during the coming winter. The reason of this is apparent to every one who is acquainted with the character of the people in this locality. They are, as a general thing, of a quiet unassuming disposition, and not given to parting with their cash without having the full value for it. Therefore brazen rascals make but a sorry harvest amongst them. Besides this, I am in a position to state positively that Protestants of every denomination here live on terms of intimate friendship with their Catholic neighbors, and consequently are not disposed, unless with very few exceptions, to encourage the advent in their midst of mountebanks who, under the cloak of religious zeal, sow dissension broadcast wherever they go.

Hoping that the noble example of the Protestants of Cornwall in this instance may be imitated by their co-religionists generally throughout Upper Canada, I am, Dear Sir, yours truly,

Cornwall.

**GOLD MINES AT HATLEY.**—Retrospective stories are in circulation that the quantity of gold obtained at Hunter's Diggings at Hatley, within the last four weeks. We have been assured that the workmen were averaging from twenty to thirty dollars per day. Some have stated the product as high as two hundred dollars on some days. These extravagant statements have created a good deal of excitement and have set a great many people to prospecting for gold discoveries. With a view to learn something reliable on the subject we resolved to visit the diggings, and on Wednesday last, in company with a friend, set out for that purpose. When within about a mile from the spot, we learned from two men in Mr. Hunter's employment, that there was no one at work in the diggings on that day, and that of course it would be as less for us to proceed. They showed us some specimens taken from the mine. One was a nugget worth about a dollar and other small bits, some so small as to be scarcely discernible. They stated that their operations thus far had been principally confined to opening the mine, turning the current of the brook, and preparing for operations in the spring. That thus far the gold obtained had not paid for the outlay in obtaining it; and yet the gold was such as to promise profitable results when the mine shall be fully opened. One of the men had mined in California, and both appeared to be candid and reliable in their statements. We subsequently saw Mr. Hunter, who came in from a field with a pick in his hand. He corroborated the statements of the men, and showed us two vials of specimens taken from the mine, containing an ounce and a half or two ounces. One of the nuggets was the size of a common sized bean. He kindly offered to furnish us with a reliable statement of facts, from which the public might draw their own conclusions as to the prospects of gold mining in that vicinity. The mine is on what is called the Grass Island Brook, which empties into the Sagoy River at the foot of the Horse Race, one and a half miles from the mine. It is about twelve miles from Sherbrooke by the Belvidere road. We also learned that gold has been discovered at two or three other places in Hatley. On the Gulf Branch, which empties into the Massawippi Lake, indications were so favorable as to induce a gentleman in Sturtevant to secure the right of working the land. There have been reports some time past of valuable gold discoveries in the township of Wainwright in Compton County. From inquiries we have made we are satisfied that gold has been found there, but not in such quantities as has been represented. A friend who has visited the township and prospecting for a week or so, writes us that he is satisfied that no gold worth mentioning has yet been found, or is very likely to be. —*Sherbrooke Gazette*.

**KIDNAPPING.**—It would seem that the kidnapper Jones has been guilty of carrying off persons to the United States previous to his abduction of Redpath. In the month of September last, representing himself as a "Special Grand Trunk Detective," he visited Ontario on pretence of inquiring about the burning of one of the Grand Trunk bridges the month before. He trumped up a false accusation against a respectable man, Mr. Buckland of Ontario, and had him lodged in jail. In connection with the same matter he preferred a charge against a gentleman of Ontario, of good standing, named Mr. Cleveland. Both charges were founded on the grossest perjury. Nevertheless, Mr. Cleveland was taken out of Canada by Jones and an American Officer from Vermont, banished, without any application for his extradition, the crime attributed to him being committed on American territory. He was taken to Trenton, there tried and acquitted. The inhabitants were so incensed that had Jones dared to have shown himself, on his return to Montreal, the trip being made in a box car, he would not only have been arrested for perjury, but he would have been thrashed within an inch of his life.

**THE KIDNAPPING CASE.**—Considerable excitement has been occasioned in town by the publication in our last of the facts in relation to the kidnapping of W. J. Louis Redpath. It appears that the prime mover in this business was one Jones, who has been living in Montreal for some time by his wife, and who was the informer on whose testimony several parties were prosecuted here some time ago, for "stealing 'immoral jewellery.'" Jones procured a ready tool for his purposes in the person of an old soldier named Hawkins, who is not of very sound mind, a condition by no means improved by his intemperate habits. Jones met Redpath in his boarding house, where two Americans, who had recently found it to their advantage to come to Canada, also resided. Here an acquaintance was formed which led Redpath into all the trouble experienced. When Jones and Hawkins arrested Redpath in Great St. James Street, on the 31st ultimo, he demanded their authority therefor. Mr. Hawkins, clapping the breast said, "here it is." They then hustled him into a cab, and drove rapidly to the St. Lawrence ferry boat. In the cab, and in the boat, they cautioned Redpath against making any noise, showing him, as their warrant, a letter purporting to be signed by Mr. Giddings, American Consul, authorizing them to apprehend two men, named respectively Louis and Burke, and convey them to the States, and appointing Hawkins as assistant to Jones, promising that all their reasonable expenses would be paid on reaching New York. This warrant was kept by Jones. The letter told Redpath, while proceeding to the Lines, that he was informed by the two Americans previously mentioned, who were deserters from the United States army, that he (Redpath) had been concerned in the New York riots, and was under the charge of arson and murder, being suspected of having taken part in hanging a negro; and the fact of Redpath, whose name was not then known to Jones, having been called Louis, while in the boarding house, left no doubt on Jones' mind, that he was the guilty party. They told the prisoner he would not be long in their custody, and to go along with them without making noise or resistance. On arriving at Burlington he was taken aboard the Steamer "Sheriff," who said on being shown the warrant, signed "Giddings," that he thought they had no right to detain Redpath. However, his customers took him to New York, where he was conveyed to head-quarters and locked up for the night. Previous to this, Redpath told Jones that he had written to the Mayor of Montreal, with the object of enlisting his interference in his behalf, which announcement seemed to make an impression. Consequently, while in the cell, an officer asked Redpath to sign a paper setting forth that he had accompanied Jones to New York of his own accord, and would not hold him responsible in any way, the condition being his liberation. Redpath refused, and was locked up for another night, being refused permission to see or communicate with his friends. A lawyer was permitted to visit him on promising to use his influence to obtain Redpath's signature to the paper. He informed the latter that as the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended, that the only thing he could do, if he must have his liberty was to sign the document in question. Redpath, who is in no assumption, and had already suffered from his confinement, was obliged to consent to save his life, and on being conveyed to the District Attorney's office, signed, and was discharged on Thursday. And this after the authorities had discovered Redpath was not the person for whom he was taken by Jones, or of whom they were in search. Redpath remained a short time in New York with his friends, and returned here on Saturday night for a particular purpose. On arriving here, Jones caught sight of his victim, when he fled instantly from his presence. An enquiry into the matter is going on in the proper quarter. —*Montreal Gazette*.

**THE EMIGRATION RETURNS.**—The official returns received show the number of emigrants arrived to date this year at Quebec, to have been 1,338 cabin, on 17,521 steerage. Last year the number was 1,962 cabin and 19,396 steerage. The decrease is accounted for by a decline in the Norwegian emigration of about 4,000 with last year. The emigration from the United Kingdom and Germany has increased this year. —*Transcript*.

**A CANADIAN DEFLECTER KIDNAPPED.**—On Thursday last, a man named Joseph Moore, was brought before the Mayor of St. Catherine's, charged with having obtained goods under false pretences, thus stating that he had represented himself to be the representative of Messrs. Scott & Co., Montreal, as being in good circumstances, and so obtained goods to a considerable amount, after which he transferred himself to the other side. Moore said, on his trial, that while in Rochester, he was suddenly seized by two men, thrown into a cab, handcuffed, and driven to the Canada side. This statement proved to be true, and after hearing the case he was discharged. —*St. Catherine's Journal*.

**DISSEMINATION.**—A placard has just been issued by the military authorities, warning persons against inducing, or assisting in any way, soldiers to desert, offering \$50 reward, in addition to \$50 to be given by the Corporation for information against any person offending in this way, either in Montreal or Kingston, the Civil Authorities in the latter city also offering a reward of \$50 for this service in each case of tampering with soldiers.

**COPPER IN ASSET.**—The Sherbrooke Gazette says: On our way to Belvidere, we paid a short visit to the copper mine owned by J. Short, Esq., in Asset, being the lot on which he resides. Mr. Short has uncovered the rock, and blasted in four or five places on his farm, and in each valuable specimens of copper have been discovered. But in the last one opened, at which several men are now at work, a vein has been struck which is considered as the most valuable of anything yet found in the shape of copper ore in this vicinity. The ledge is on a hill-side and crops out at the surface. Only a few have been made, but nearly every piece thrown out appears to be richly charged with copper. The rock is very soft and easily quarried. We congratulate Mr. Short on his mining discoveries, and shall probably have more to say about his mine after he has opened it to a greater depth. The Township of Asset is evidently destined to be famous for the richness of its copper mines.

**RECRUITING FOR THE U. S. ARMY.**—It seems that parties from the other side of the line have for two years been in the habit of coming into Canada, and through offers of large wages, have induced many Canadians to go into the States, to chop wood or work on railroads, and then through some means or other they have been entrapped into enlisting into the Northern army. A case of this kind, substantiated by affidavit, had lately come to our knowledge. A party named Lavigne engaged three men to go to Gorham to chop wood, promising them work all winter at \$30 to \$1 per cord for chopping. On arriving at Island Pond about midnight, these parties were induced to sign some papers, on the ground that they could not stay all night unless they did so. And immediately thereafter they were taken into a room, stripped of their outside clothing and soldiers' clothes put on them, and at once sent off to the camp near Boston. One of the parties who had a deformed wrist was refused, and came home and reported the facts as above stated. The same circumstances have been corroborated by letter to the friends of the entrapped. An affidavit of the whole facts was communicated to Attorney General Dixon with a request that some steps might be taken for the release of the men, but he declined any interference, on the ground that the parties must seek redress under the local laws of the United States. There would be a poor chance of redress there, and it seems to us there should no time be lost in taking steps to get a law that would reach such kidnappers if found in Canada, if no law exists which touches such proceedings. —*Montreal Gazette*.

**MORE TROOPS.**—The last number of the *United Service Gazette* contains a singular statement to the effect that the 45th Regiment, now in camp at the Curragh, and the 58th Regiment in garrison at Dublin, are under orders to embark for Canada. It is a strange announcement at this late period of the year, and can hardly be considered a peace even. —*Transcript*.

**AN ELECTRIC JUDICIARY.**—Perhaps the greatest of the evils arising out of pure democracy is that occasioned by the elective judiciary. It is quite possible that our own method of appointing judges has at times helped on the taking politician at the expense of the learned lawyer. But it never leads to such abuses as we are becoming chronic in some parts of the United States—especially in the city of New York. In a recent speech made by Mr. Brady, a very eminent New York lawyer, he is reported to have said:—"Why, gentlemen, let me tell you, as one who began the profession of law at twenty-one years of age, such a change has occurred in the administration of justice in this city that when a man walks into my office with a bundle of papers, and says to me, 'Mr. Brady, here is an injunction granted to prevent my carrying on my regular business,' and, in one of the very latest cases I tried, there was an injunction to prevent a man from continuing to act as the foreman and cutter in a merchant tailoring establishment in this city—an injunction from a judge to prevent him from carrying on his lawful trade for the maintenance of his family. How do you think I received those papers? When I first entered the profession, I would never have asked what judge granted it, but I would have looked to the merits of the case, to try to tell my client what I thought. But, gentlemen, the question before even looking at one word written on that paper, was, 'What judge granted this injunction?' Next, 'What judge is to hear this case?' And when that latter question is answered, in many cases I have handed the papers back and told my friend, 'I can be of no service to you—you must employ such a man, between whom and the judge, or judge's partner, friend, agent or henchman, there exists a great social—employ him, and you will have some chance to maintain your rights in a court of justice.' Is this a fancy picture? It is the language of the most sober and dreadful reality."

And the New York Tribune comments upon the recent election of a Judge: "McLean was probably the worst man that ever acted himself as a candidate for a judgeship in any civilised country. He has absolutely nothing in his favor. He has no social standing and no legal standing. His general knowledge is meagre, and so in his knowledge of law. He was compelled to leave the army for misbehavior at a time when the army was not very remarkable for good behavior. He has made himself, within the last six months, the champion of a mob which rose against property in this very city. Those who voted for him have done so with the morbid desire of having a Judge on the bench to interpose the power of his office between criminals and traitors and the law and the Government." The Tribune "hopes this election to the Judicial Bench will open the eyes of the people to the necessity of so amending the Constitution of the State, as to prevent the judiciary becoming a disgraceful as city corporations." Further comment upon such a state of things is obviously unnecessary. It furnishes one more reason for thankfulness that Canada has so long escaped the rule of Rouge-Gris, until the Canadian democracy has so completely abandoned everything which it sets up as sound doctrine in times gone by, that it has become almost innocuous. If we feel called upon to oppose quondam democrats now it is that we distrust professions of repentance made for the sake of obtaining office, and feel satisfied that the tendency of their policy must sooner or later be towards that goal of democracy from which they have so recently turned their faces and with so much reluctance. —*Montreal Gazette*.

**THE ANTI-SLAVER INQUIRY.**—Last night Governor Bidwell received the inquest on the body of the infant which was found in the garden of Mr. Hugh Miller. There was no further evidence adduced, except that of the surgeon, who, in making a post mortem examination, found that the skull of the little one was broken behind one of its ears. This was probably caused by the fall it received on being thrown over the fence. The jury, after considering the evidence before them, rendered the following verdict, viz:—"That the unknown child was murdered by some person or persons unknown." Strict search is being made by the police authorities, and we are informed that they have a clue which will be followed up. —*Toronto Globe*.

**ANOTHER ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM SWEETSBURG JAIL.**—James the Turkey Arrested. On Friday last there was another escape of prisoners from Sweetburg Jail. This time the fortunate gentlemen who were liberated on "leg bail" were Louis & Elise. They appeared to have escaped about noon through the back door of the Jail, which it is strongly suspected were purposely left open for them. Barnes the turnkey has been arrested on suspicion of having aided them. An investigation is now proceeding at Sweetburg, and it appears from the testimony of several witnesses, prisoners and others, that it has been a general impression in the Jail for months past that on payment of \$50 or \$100 to Barnes, any prisoners might escape. It seems probable that the investigation now progressing will account for the accidents which have happened during the year. Martin who escaped in October last, told Martindale, a fellow prisoner, that he was to pay Barnes \$50 to aid him to escape. Martindale, drew the note, and an order on one Barney for the money which Martin signed it would appear in the Jail. Another incident too will be of some interest. Mr. Boyce of Waterloo, testified that two or three times during Collins imprisonment, he received letters urging him to send the prisoner \$50, with which he could get the prison doors open. Mercier, a prisoner testified to having written these letters at Collins request, and that Collins told him (Mercier) that he was afraid of going to Kingston and that Barnes had agreed to let him out for fifty dollars. Other evidences taken tend in the same direction. It is, however, the evidence principally of prisoners. In the interest of the public peace this matter should be sifted thoroughly. We do not wish to say an unfair word to the prejudice of anybody, but it will be a satisfaction to the public to know that the Government is taking a proper interest in the matter, and should a revolution in the management be the result, the public security may be thereby vindicated. It will be borne in mind that Dr. Tache, chairman of the prison inspectors, spent the past week in an investigation of the state of things about the Jail. We are not aware that he made any important discovery, but this last escape took place the day after Dr. Tache left.

#### Births.

In this city, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. Thos. McKenna, of a son. —*New York Herald*, please copy.

In this city, on the 1st of November, the wife of the Honorable Judge Bebelton, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. Danl. Kearns, of a daughter.

#### Died.

At St. Mathias, Village of Richelieu, on the 16th inst., Maria Sophia Charlotte d'Estimaville, wife of Henry A. Rolland, Esq. M. D., aged 33 years. No cards.

At Coteau Landing, on the 11th instant, John Church Birmingham, son of John Birmingham Post Master, aged thirty years, and three months. His amiability and kind-hearted disposition endeared him to all with whom he was acquainted. May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

**A SCANDALOUS ABUSE.**—Since the cold weather set in, we have often observed articles of volunteer clothing, of the last Government issue, worn by laborers and others, while pursuing their ordinary avocations. The rich and light infantry pantaloons are frequently seen on carters, horse-carriers, and other working men of a similar stamp. On Monday last we saw a dilapidated pair of trousers, of the issue of May last, on an ox-cart-repairer, and an ordinary volunteer overcoat on a wood-sawyer while "professionally engaged." Captains of companies should bear in mind that they are responsible for the clothing, and volunteers are expressly forbidden to wear it unless upon drill or parade. We are afraid, when the usual inspection of arms, accoutrements and clothing is made, there will be a terrible deficiency in some companies. —*Quebec Chronicle*.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Nov. 17, 1863.  
Flour—Pollards, \$3.00 to \$3.20; Middlings, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Fine, \$3.10 to \$3.25; Super, No. 2, \$3.75 to \$3.85; Superfine \$4.10 to \$4.20; Fancy \$4.40 Extra, \$5.55 to \$4.80; Superior Extra \$4.50 to \$5.00 Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.30.  
Oatmeal per 100 lbs, \$4.00 to \$4.80.  
Wheat—U Canada Spring, 85c to 90c.  
Ashes per 112 lbs, Potas, latest sales were at \$6.25 to \$6.15; Interior Potas, \$5.15 to \$6.15; Pearls in demand at \$6.50 to \$6.55.  
Butter—There is a good demand for New at 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c; due to choice demand for best concentration, 12c to 14c.  
Eggs per doz, 12c to 12 1/2c.  
Lard per lb, fair demand at 7c to 7 1/2c.  
Tallow per 100 lbs, 5c to 5 1/2c.  
Out-Meat per 10, Stewed Hams, 8c to 10c, Bacon, 5c to 6c.  
Pork—Quebec, New York, \$12.50 to \$13.00; Prime Sides, \$11.00 to \$12.00; Prime, \$10.00 to \$11.00. —*Montreal Witness*.

#### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

**MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.**—Nov. 17.  
First Quality Cattle, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Second and third, \$4.00 to \$4.50. Sheep, Cows, ordinary, \$18 to \$22; extra \$20 to \$25. Sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Lambs, \$2 to \$3.00. Hogs, \$4.25 to \$5.00, live-weight Hides \$1 to \$2. Potas, 75c to \$1 each. Tallow, rough 5c to 6c. —*Montreal Witness*.

**PRICE OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES.**—Nov. 17.  
Flour, country, per 100 lbs, 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c.  
Oatmeal, do, do, 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c.  
Indian Meal, do, do, 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c.  
Peas, per 100 lbs, 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c.  
Beans, Canadian, per 100 lbs, 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c.  
Honey, per lb, 10c to 12c.  
Potatoes, per 100 lbs, 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c.  
Onions & Bogs, per 100 lbs, \$5.00 to \$6.00.  
Eggs, fresh, per dozen, 12c to 12 1/2c.  
Hay, per 100 bundles, \$12.00 to \$13.00.  
Straw, do, do, \$4.00 to \$5.00.  
Butter, fresh per 10, 12c to 13c.  
Do salt, do, 10c to 11c.  
Barley, do, for seed per 400 lbs, 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c.  
Rye, do, do, 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c.  
Flax Seed, do, 9c to 10c.  
Timothy, do, 5c to 6c.  
Oats, do, 5c to 6c.  
Turkeys, per couple, 4c to 5c.  
Geese, do, 4c to 5c.  
Ducks, do, 2c to 3c.  
Poultry, do, 2c to 3c.  
Lard, do, 7c to 8c.  
Maple Sugar, 10c to 12c.  
Malt Syrup, per gallon, 10c to 12c.

**TORONTO MARKETS.**—Nov. 16.  
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.

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Under the immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horn, 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 sound education in the liberal sense of the word. The wealth, 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.

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Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance).  
Use of Library during day, 50c.  
The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st, 1864.

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

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#### DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Directories and Foreign Pamphlets for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal, Jan. 17, 1863.