

Catholics not conversant with evangelical literature can not conceive, even, what stuff is spoken of them, and their religion by Protestants of a certain class. Whether it be from sheer ignorance, or diabolical malice, we do not know—but certain it is that evangelical Protestants do publish stories which for rank absurdity surpass aught that is to be found in the vilest class of sensation novels of the present day. Take for instance the following which we clip from a low Anglican paper, the Montreal Echo of the 24th ult., and which it apparently copies in all seriousness from the New York Observer:—

**ROMISH HEATHENISM.**—The horrible barbarities of heathenism are paralleled by some of the practices of the Romish Church. From a book recently published in Florence, by a victim, for many years of Papal tyranny at Naples, the following description of a festival at Messina, is taken. It was hoped that such enormities were ended, outside of Pagan lands:

The principal part of the solemnity consists in the procession of a huge engine, certain parts of which, representing the sun, the moon, the planets, &c., are in continual rotation. Several circles, wide at the base and tapering towards the summit of the machine, are also set in motion. Magnificent indeed is this apparatus, erected in honor of her who gave being to the God of Charity! But its functions remind one of the famous car of Juggernaut, or of the awful hecatombs of the Druids. The spectacle of such cleaves one's very heart in twain.

To the rays of the sun and of the other heavenly bodies and round the circles are attached the bodies of tender infants, torn from their mothers' breasts, and by these unnatural monsters given in hire to the manager of the spectacle for the paltry gain of a few ducats, in order that they may be employed to represent the little angels accompanying the Virgin in her Assumption. After rotating in various directions for several hours, the innocents are detached, dead or dying, from the fatal wheel!

When the festival or rather the sacrifice is ended, the mothers press forward, hustling in the crowd to see what has become of their little ones. Then begins a new scene, sometimes terminating in bloodshed. Among so great a number it is not always easy to identify the survivors, and thence ensue disputes and battles, mingled with laments and with the scornful blases of the mob.

Those who have lost their babes console themselves with the persuasion that the Virgin, in love for the children, has taken them to her bosom in Paradise. And the money thus gained is spent in revelry; for the women make sure of obtaining fresh presents from the priests in memory of their babes, gloriously transported to the regions of the blest.—*Montreal Echo 24th ult.*

Are Protestant editors such idiots as to believe these monstrous stories? or are they simply knaves who publish them upon the principle, that if they throw dirt enough some of it is sure to stick. Upon either hypothesis we can form but a low estimate of the intelligence and morality of their readers.

**MY CAVE LIFE IN VICKSBURG.**—Dawson, Bros. Montreal.

A very amusing little work for sale by the Messrs. Dawson of this city. It contains the personal recollections of the siege of Vicksburg, and the heroism and the sufferings of its garrison, by a lady the wife of an officer in the Confederate army. Though her sympathies are of course with the South, the writer does ample justice to the soldierlike qualities of the enemy, and frankly admits the courage and perseverance which the latter display in an iniquitous cause.

**FROM DAN TO BEERSHEBA.**—By the Rev. J. P. Newman, D.D. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This, as its name implies, is the narrative of a tour in the Holy Land by a Protestant minister of—so we suspect—the Methodist persuasion, handsomely embellished with illustrations and maps of the several districts visited. There is much that is entertaining in the work, much also that to the Catholic is deeply offensive, in the constantly recurring sneers at Romish superstitions, and Papistical veneration for the holy places. The writer is perhaps as well qualified to pass judgment on Popery as he is to criticise Judaism: and of his acquaintance with the last named religious system some notion may be formed from the following extracts. Speaking of a visit which he made to a Jewish family in Jerusalem whilst the latter were celebrating their Pasch, our Protestant minister notices the peculiar arrangements of the table, and their mystic significance:—

“Three lamps were burning on the table, and as many were suspended from the ceiling directly above—symbols of the Trinity.”—p. 168.

Again he visits a Jewish synagogue on a great Jewish festival and found the people “thriving their altars.”—p. 167.

That the writer should discover that Jews have “altars” in their synagogues is as remarkable as is the discovery that they hold the doctrine of the “Trinity,” and prepares us for equally marvellous discoveries by the same intrepid traveller when he ventures within the precincts of a Catholic Church. Amongst other strange things which he sees therein, are Turkish soldiers “lounging on softly cushioned divans, where the hours are idly spent drinking Mocha coffee, and whiffing the best Stamboul from chibouks of elegant construction. Apparently our author has borrowed his Oriental terminology from that sweet poem, known perhaps to some of our readers, and commencing with the line, “The minarets wave over the plains of Stamboul.”

**ARIZONA AND SONORA,** BY MOWRY.—New York, Harper Brothers. Montreal, Dawson Bros.

The Messrs. Dawson of Montreal have kindly sent us a copy of this useful and very entertaining work on the geography, history and resources of the silver region of North America. The writer, an officer of the U. S. Army, and a West Point man, is thoroughly acquainted with the subject, and imparts his knowledge to others in a simple and agreeable manner.

**APOLOGIA PRO VITA SUA,** by Dr. Newman, Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This is an American reprint of this new famous work, for which we are indebted to the Messrs. Dawson of Montreal. Praise from us would be superfluous; suffice it to say that it is a work which has attracted the attention of all denominations of Christians: one of such importance that all the leading British *Reviews* have felt called upon to discuss its contents, and probable effects upon the religious condition of thinking men: and a work therefore which commends itself to every reader of the English language no less by its intrinsic merits, than by the peculiar relation that it bears to the actual state of parties in the Protestant world generally, and in the Anglican communion more especially.

The subjoined was received too late for insertion in our last issue.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

ST. ANDREWS, Nov. 21, 1864.

SIR,—One of our most prominent fellow-citizens having died on the 5th inst. after a painful malady of three months, and seeing no mention made of such in the TRUE WITNESS, I feel it my duty, in respect to his memory, to transmit to you this short sketch of his life for insertion therein. John McDonald, Esquire, the deceased, was born in this Parish on the 8th day of April, 1790, and consequently was upwards of 74 years of age when he died. He enlisted as a Volunteer in 1812, and continued in active service in that arduous contest for the British constitution in Canada until the end of the war. He held many offices of honor and trust in these Counties, conspicuous among them were the following:—On the ninth of February, 1822, he was appointed Ensign of the first Stormont Militia, and on the seventh day of November, 1827, he was gazetted Lieutenant of the same; and in that capacity served throughout the campaign of 1837 and '38. On the sixteenth of June, 1847, he received his commission as Captain of the first Regiment of the Stormont Militia, and on the 27th day of October, 1852, was appointed Major on the retired list of the Canada Militia. In 1835 he received his appointment as Commissioner of the Court of Requests, which office he held until its dissolution. In 1848, he was sworn in as a Justice of the Peace of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, in which position he discharged his duties with justice and impartiality until his death. He was also successively Reeve of the Township of Cornwall in the years 1849, '50, and '51.

The Parishioners of St. Andrews see a blank in their congregation when on each Sunday and holyday they meet to assist at the holy sacrifice of the Mass: the venerable and dignified form of their departed brother, the sincere Catholic and exemplary Christian is wanting; but they are cheered with the hope that he has gone to receive the reward his labors merit. May his soul rest in peace.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,  
A ST. ANDREWS PARISHIONER.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Edwards of Frampton, County of Dorchester, held on the 20th November, 1864, the Rev. Mr. Paradis, Parish Priest, was called to the Chair, and John Duff, Esq., J.P., acted as Secretary.

The Rev. President, in heartfelt words, told that the object of the meeting was to give a public testimony of the grief the whole Parish feels for the demise of George Desbarats, Esq., the constant benefactor of this place, and whose liberal and benevolent behavior towards his tenants, has won the esteem, respect, love, and gratitude of all who knew him.

It was then proposed by Michael Fitzgerald, Esq., J.P., seconded by Thomas Hodgson, Esq., J.P.:—

“That the warmest and most sincere feelings of sympathy be expressed to the family of the late George Desbarats, Esq., for the loss they have sustained by the death of such a deservedly loved father and consort.”

Proposed by Mr. Abraham Lapointe, acting Churchwarden, seconded by Mr. Thomas Duff, Churchwarden:—

“That our Rev. Parish Priest be requested to celebrate a solemn High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late George Desbarats, Esq.”

Proposed by Mr. Joseph Audibert, seconded by Mr. Michael Conroy:—

“That the Rev. President be requested to transmit the said Resolutions of the Parish to the family of the lamented deceased, and to the TRUE WITNESS for insertion.”

Moved by Mr. Miles Foley, and seconded by Mr. James Quigley:—

“That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Revd. President and Secretary.”

The meeting was then closed.

O. A. PARADIS, P.P. President.  
JOHN DUFF, Secretary.

The decision in the pike action was given by Judge Harrison on Wednesday at a quarter past 12 o'clock. There appeared for Mr. Maguire Mr. Blevins, of the firm of O'Connor & Blevins, and for the defendants Robinson & McBride.

The reporters for the *Globe* and *Mirror* were the only pressmen present.

His Honor Judge Harrison said—In this case Maguire had a legal right to the writ of replevin on his own affidavit. But special circumstances were alleged as a reason why that writ should not issue; and the defendants had a right to show these. But there were no reasons of any kind shown by you (Mr. McBride.) I would not have issued the summons only that I supposed you were prepared to show these articles were legally detained. Therefore, when there was no cause shown, I am bound to administer the law as I find it. The writ, therefore, must issue. Mr. Blevins then called for an order, which

was made out, and the pikes have, ere this, been given up to the Sheriff.

It appears that the writ gave Mr. Maguire the right to at once enter into possession of his property; and the bail bonds having been signed for three times the value by Messrs. O'Neill and McDowd, the Sheriff ordered the pikes to be given back to Mr. Maguire. There seemed, however, to be some delay in the execution of the writ, when the Deputy Sheriff informed the plaintiff that he would send word to him before 6 o'clock. About half-past five we received the following note:

“Mr. Boomer was so ill that the doctor would not carry a message to him, and Sergeant McDowell was not in, so that I cannot say till tomorrow what they will do in the writ of replevin.”

H. SKINNER,  
Deputy Sheriff.

**DR. CABILL.**—On Monday last a solemn Mass of requiem was celebrated in the Cathedral for the repose of the soul of the Rev. Dr. Cabill. The Rev. Father McGrath officiated. His Lordship and several of the Rev. Clergy of the city were present.—*Ottawa Tribune.*

The majority of our readers, when they see how great and comprehensive are to be the powers of the General Government, how circumscribed, and limited, and trifling the real power of the local Legislature; when they observe that the General Government is to take even the management of immigration into its own hands, and to provide for assimilating through the General Legislature, the civil laws of all the Provinces except Lower Canada; that it is to assume the appointment of the Judges, the virtual control of the Courts, as well as the making of all laws, criminal, commercial and civil—the majority of our readers, when they see all this, will, we believe, conclude that no statesmen amongst the Delegates imagined that the local Legislatures are to be maintained for many years after such a Union, and that the only reason why they are not instantly abolished is that the honest avowal of the intention to get rid of them may provoke opposition to the scheme which the schemers—we do not use the word in its offensive meaning—would fain avoid. Bodies called Legislatures, which have neither powers nor functions, nor even the shadow of independence will not be tolerated very long. We are not one people with Canada and no laws of Imperial or local Legislatures can in an instant make us one. Between our principal centres of population and the nearest of the large towns of Canada, hundreds of miles of wilderness, scarcely dotted with a few settlements or clearings, intervene. The channels of their trade do not pass through our territory, nor ours through theirs. We are, and for many years we must remain, distinct communities, which many interests either conflicting or not common.—*St. John N. B. Freeman.*

The Delegates who represented this Island in the Quebec Conference have, with one exception, returned home. Their stay in Canada was, we understand, an exceedingly pleasant and agreeable one; but it is said that some of them are in high dudgeon because of the supineness of our citizens in not greeting their return by a public demonstration. Even the good people of Summerside, although possessed of a wooden cannon, did not, it seems, make any attempt at setting their gun on fire in honor of their call at that place on their way to Charlottetown. It may be that all the fire is reserved for Mr. Coles, who is yet to come, and whose efforts in the cause of Confederation entitle him to receive the utmost consideration from the people of this Island in general, and from his constituents at Fort Augustus in particular. Prior to their departure from Montreal, our Delegates, with the exception of the Hon. Mr. Palmer, signed the Report of the secret Conference as finally revised, reported, and agreed to in all its details. We are informed, however, that Hon. A. A. McDonald is not a very warm supporter of the scheme, and that he will not be a party to the passing of it through our Legislature without an appeal to the people. We are glad to hear this as it coincides with our own opinion of Mr. McDonald's honesty and sense of justice. From what we have learned, we believed that those of our Delegates who will endeavor to force it through our Legislature are; Honorables Geo. Coles, Col. Gray, W. H. Pope, Edward Whelan, T. H. Haviland. We would be very sorry to do any of these gentlemen the slightest injury, but our duty as a public journalist, as a friend of the people, and, moreover, our firm conviction that the projected Confederation, if consummated, will be projective of the most injurious results to our fellow-colonists, require that we should let the people of this Island know who are their friends, and who are the conspirators against their rights and liberties. To Mr. Palmer, for his refusal to sign the Report of the Conference, all honor is due, and we trust, nay, we feel sure, that the people of this Colony will remember it to his advantage.—*Charlottetown Herald, P. E. Island.*

**LUMBER OPERATIONS ON THE OTTAWA.**—The lumber operations during the winter on the Ottawa river and in Western Canada, are likely to be reduced from one-third to one-half, compared with last year. This arises from several causes, the dearth of money in England and the depreciation of American currency being important ones. The difference in exchange has enabled Americans to ship oak, and successfully compete with Quebec shippers. The stock of white pine is about sixteen millions of feet; perhaps a million feet more than last year. The curtailment of local consumption is equal to two millions of feet owing to reduced operations in the ship-yards. Among local causes may also be mentioned the drought, which in certain sections will increase the price of hay and oats. The banks at Quebec have curtailed credits very largely. The lumber operations of the past two years have been generally successful, and the restricted production of next winter is, by those who profess to understand the trade, considered a wise step.—*Montreal Herald.*

We regret that there seems to be an impression that the ‘law or no law’ opinions of the Police Magistrate may prevail in the Sheriff's office. But we do not believe that the impression is the correct one. Mr. Jarvis has passed through very trying times, and no man has ever yet accused him of partiality.—*Toronto Mirror 25th ult.*

**REGULARLY SOLD.**—Three young French Canadians, hailing from a village in the District of Montreal, were recently induced to cross the frontier into the dominion of Uncle Sam, in the expectation of receiving employment and good wages—a wily acquaintance, who was none other than a “bounty jumper,” representing to them that such would be the case. To their great surprise, however, as soon as they had crossed the lines they were seized and obliged to don the Federal uniform. They are now in garrison at Fort Wayne, bitterly lamenting the ready credence they had put in the representations of their pseudo-friend, the “bounty-jumper.”

**THE RAIDERS AND THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.**—The Quebec correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* says:—“The application of the St. Albans raiders to our Government to despatch a messenger to Richmond, to obtain evidence alleged by them to be material in their defence, has been rejected. It is understood that our Government has considered the raiders to be undergoing examination upon charges making them amenable to extradition under the Ashburton treaty, and the evidence to be procured at Richmond while it might be very material if the raiders were, before the United States Courts, is of little consequence at this stage of the case.”

**EXISTING MEN FOR THE ARMY OF THE FEDERAL STATES.**—Two other cases of this nature came up for investigation before the Judge of the Sessions on Saturday afternoon. In one of these the prisoner was Theophile Houle. It appears that one Charles Roby, who resides at 83 Panet Street, Montreal, was on the 6th June last working on a vessel in Port when the prisoner Houle went to him and asked him if he would engage as a soldier in the army of the United States. Roby told him he had no money to leave his family, and Houle replied, here are two dollars, at the same time handing him that sum. It appears that Roby considered the advantages offered sufficient to induce him to serve a foreign country instead of his own, and his own family, for he went with Houle to the steamer which runs to St. Lambert. The prisoner then cautioned him against looking at him or saying anything to him, as there were police about, and the unfortunate Roby was successfully carried over to Rouse's Pt, where he was handed over to the mercies of two accomplices of Houle's, whom Roby describes under the names of ‘Alex,’ and ‘de Frise.’ The recruit was duly enlisted, and after two months, having probably had quite enough of Military service to satisfy him, he made his escape and returned to Montreal. He saw Houle several times in the streets, but never chancing to find any policeman at hand he could not procure his arrest. At length he discovered his place of residence, and then, brought Sergeant Harkin and Constable Blais, of the Government Police, and had him taken into custody. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and was fully committed for trial at the next session of the Court of Queen's Bench on the 24th March.

The men-stealers in the other case were not quite so successful. On the 25th November, one James Champ, encountered a certain person, whose name it is prudent to withhold, who entered into conversation with him, in the course of which Champ told him he wanted to go the United States for the purpose of enlisting in the American army, but that he had no money to pay his expenses. The man at once said that he knew a person who would take him over, and they proceeded to a tavern in Bonsecours street, where Champ was introduced to one Cyrille Berthelet, with whom he entered into conversation and who told him he would pay his expenses to Rouse's Point, where he might enlist and obtain \$200. The bargain was concluded, and it was arranged that Champ should go down to the Station on Saturday morning, for the purpose of being shipped off. Fortunately for him he was late and missed the train, and it was then decided that he should start at three o'clock. He returned to the tavern to wait, and whilst there met one Laplante, who cautioned him not to say anything as to where he was going, and gave him a railway ticket. Champ asked Laplante if he was to be his companion, and upon receiving a reply in the affirmative said he would rather go with Berthelet. However, they all went down to the Station together, but there an unexpected obstacle to their progress presented itself. Champ's brother, George Champ, and Chief McLaughlin, of the Government Police, were on the watch, and took the whole party into custody, arresting at the same time, two other suspicious persons, who were subsequently discharged, however, as it did not appear that they had taken any active part in the affair. The prisoners Berthelet and Laplante were committed for trial at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench.

We have had undoubted evidence shown to us that persons are now actually engaged in spiriting men away from this city for service in the Federal army. The high bounties offered prove a sufficient incentive to pursue this disgraceful traffic.—Foreign mercenaries bought in this way will naturally be thrust to the front, or put in exposed situations, just as the negroes were at Petersburg. And why not? They are cattle bought for butchery. We call the attention of the authorities to the fact of the attempts now being made.—*Montreal Gazette.*

There is reason to believe, much feeling excited in a neighboring district by the operation of a School Law with respect to taxes on Protestants for the support of Catholic Schools; and we hear that the feeling is so great that attempts will be made to resist the law. To our mind it is a clear principle that Protestants in Lower Canada should have precisely the same privileges as Catholics in Upper Canada; and this was provided for by the recent Conference at Quebec, a provision in this sense being inserted in the proposed Constitution,—the question thus to be put out of the reach of the local legislation. We believe the complaint to which we have referred is founded in reason, and no time should be lost in finding a remedy. But it is a singular circumstance that a class of politicians now echoing this just complaint, is composed of the identical men whose cry has been the loudest against the U. C. Separate School law. These men want two sets of weights and measures—one for themselves one for for others. In other words, they loudly shout that it is gross wrong to allow the Catholics of Upper Canada to have Separate Schools, while in Lower Canada, in the case of Protestants, they howl that it is a grievance of the greatest magnitude that Protestants should be compelled to pay for Catholic schools; and in cases of conscience it undoubtedly is. Yet these pleasant fellows think that on principle so discordant the Government of this country, of mixed population, can be carried on; and our politics are vexed by exhibition of senseless bigotry.—*Montreal Gazette.*

**Married,**

On the 22nd ult., in the Parish Church of St. Philip, by the Rev. Mr. Leblanc, Vicar, Mr. Toussaint Remillard, to Miss Bridget Delahanty, of the same place.

**Died.**

On the 29th instant, in this city, John Fitzpatrick, Esq., of the firm of Fitzpatrick & Moore, aged 46 years.  
In Toronto, on the 22nd instant, Michael Thomas, son of Michael Murphy, in the fifth year of his age.

**MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS**

Montreal, Nov. 30, 1864.  
Flour—Pollards, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Middlings, \$3.30 to \$3.50; Fine, \$3.70 to \$3.85; Super., No. 2 \$3.90 to \$4.05; Superfine \$4.15 to \$4.30; Fancy \$4.42; Extra, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Superior Extra \$4.75 to \$4.90; Bag Flour, \$2.37 to \$2.41.  
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00.  
Wheat—U Canada Spring, 89c to 92c ex-cars; U. C. Winter, 90c.  
Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.15 to \$5.20; Inferior Pots, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Pearls, in demand, at \$5.20 to \$5.15.  
Butter—Store packed in small packages at 18c, and a lot of choice Dairy 20c to 22c.  
Eggs per doz, 15c.  
Lard per lb, fair demand at 10c to 10½c.  
Tallow per lb, 8c to 8½c.  
Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 9½c to 10c; Bacon, 5½c to 6c.  
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$20.00 to \$20.00; Prime Mess, \$20.00 to \$20.00; Prime, \$20.00 to \$20.00.—*Montreal Witness.*

**TORONTO MARKETS—Oct. 23.**

Flour, extra Superior per barrel, \$4.55 to 4.65; Fancy, \$4.25 to 4.35; Superfine, 3.85 to 3.95;... Wheat, Fall, per bushel, 90c to 93c; Spring, 80c to 82c;... Barley, per bushel, 55c to 65c; Peas, do, 58c to 62c; Oats, do, 42c to 45c. Potatoes, do, 30c to 40c. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$3.50 to 5.00. Eggs, per dozen, 10c to 15c. Butter, fresh, per lb, 17c to 22c; do, tub, 15c to 18c. Chickens, per pair, 25c to 35c.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMERS HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 5th Dec. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

By Order,  
F. M. CASSIDY,  
Sec. Secretary.

**MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN.,**  
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,  
CONVEYANCER, &c.,  
**MORRISBURG, C. W.**  
Nov. 29, 1864.

**WANTED,**

FOR the Perth Separate School, a MALE and FEMALE TEACHER for the year 1865. Applicants to have good moral character and first-class certificates.

Address to  
WILLIAM O'BRIEN,  
Secretary.

**WANTED,**

A TEACHER, having a Diploma, to Teach in No. 1 School, St. Columban. Apply to MICHAEL THAY, Sec-Treasurer; or to Mr. JOHN POWAN, Commissioner. Nov. 9, 1864.

**BAZAAR.**

THE LADIES OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH,  
**WILLIAMSTOWN,**

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a BAZAAR of useful and fancy articles on

MONDAY, THE 2nd OF JANUARY, 1865,  
and the four following days of the week. The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to liquidate the debt upon the Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies, and also by the Rev. the Parish Priest:

Mrs. JOHN M'GILLIS, Williamstown.  
Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, "  
Mrs. A. FRASER, Fraserfield.  
Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, Martintown.  
Mrs. JAMES McPHERSON, Lancaster.  
Oct. 3, 1864. 6w.

**COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS**  
KINGSTON, C. W.,

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

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

**TERMS:**

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

**FARM TO LET.**

THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH of St. LAURENT, containing 170 ACREMENTS, to be LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the other necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings. This Farm is well known to be one of the best in this Island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Turnips and other Vegetables.  
For particulars, apply to

P. OARROLL, Esq.,  
Tannery West,  
Or to the Proprietor,  
PETER KING,  
St. Laurent.  
August 11, 1864.

**DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT:**

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashionable Books, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal, 317  
Jan. 17, 1864.