

REV. MR. O'FARRELL'S LECTURE.

On Tuesday evening last the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell delivered a highly interesting lecture on "Ireland and Poland" in the Bonaventure Hall. The subject was a delicate one, and was dealt with in the Rev. Lecturer's best style, and with all the skill and ability for which he is so distinguished. He commenced by thanking the ladies and gentlemen present for so large an attendance despite the inclemency of the weather; and stated that the proceeds of the lecture were to be devoted to paying off the debt for the new decorations of the St. Ann's Church. He then proceeded to speak on the subject of his lecture; and the frequent outbursts of applause that greeted his remarks showed how highly they were appreciated by his hearers. The lecture lasted for over two hours, and we regret to be unable to do more than give it a very brief notice: The rev. gentleman stated that his subject at present engrossed the attention of the eminent men in Europe and all over the world. He said that in many respects there were strong points of resemblance between Poland and Ireland—they were the same in faith; they had both their past career of glory and their present days of sorrow and affliction; and the children of Ireland as well as the daughters of Poland looked forward with undying hope for bright and glorious days to come. A rapid sketch of the history of Poland was then given by the Rev. Lecturer, from its early settlement by the Sclavonians until the present day. He spoke of the brave and valiant Sobieski who saved Austria and Christendom from being completely overrun by the Musselmans, and he alluded in terms of the highest praise to different Polish celebrities who had distinguished themselves either in fighting for the liberty of their native land like the lion-hearted Kosciuszko, or in cultivating the arts or the sciences, like the Catholic Priest, Copernicus, the astronomer. The Reverend gentleman proceeded to draw a parallel between the respective conditions of Poland and Ireland, and commented on the revolution now going on between the Poles and their Russian tyrants. He spoke in warm terms of the wrongs of Ireland; and while he denounced Fenianism and secret societies generally, as likely to injure the Irish cause, he pointed out forcibly the great reasons of complaint on the part of the Irish people against their rulers; he said that Irishmen in Canada are loyal to the Government under which they live; and if the same privileges were extended to Irishmen in their native home, no portion of Her Majesty's subjects would be more loyal and more true, more peaceful, more contented and happy. This is but a meagre and imperfect sketch of the Rev. gentleman's brilliant and interesting lecture which was listened to throughout with the greatest attention.

On the platform were the Very Rev. Mr. McDonough, V.G., Perth, C.W.; Rev. Mr. Leclerc, T. McKenna, Esq., President of St. Patrick's Society, and P. Brennan, Esq.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE—April, 1864.—Another very excellent number. The agreeable story *Une de Perdue, Deux de Trouvees* is continued, and is followed by several clever articles, amongst which is a notice of the late Archbishop of New York. Every Canadian family should make it its duty to encourage the growth of a healthy literature by subscribing for *La Revue Canadienne*.

We have to acknowledge the receipt from Dawson Brothers, Montreal, of a copy of the Messrs. Harpers' reprint of Captain Speke's *Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile*. The notoriety which this great event has attained, the interest naturally attached to the solution of the geographical problem of ages, render all comments upon the work itself almost superfluous. Every one will be anxious to read the details of an expedition so novel, so replete with incident as that of which in this Journal the gallant Captain gives us the particulars day by day.

The work has been very handsomely brought out by the Messrs. Harpers of New York, and is admirably illustrated with maps, portraits, and views of the scenery through which our enterprising travellers passed. A more interesting book of travels in short has never issued from the press.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—When in our last week we promised to insert in this week's TRUE WITNESS the communication from our Carronbrooke correspondent, we were in ignorance of its scope, and the design with which it had been sent to us for publication. Better informed this week, we respectfully retract our promise, and would take the liberty of reminding our readers that it is to the Bishops, and not to the laity, not to newspaper editors, or correspondents, that Christ has committed the rule over, and care of His Church.

The deputation of the Volunteer Officers waited on the Hon. Sir E. P. Tache, in this city, on Saturday, and presented to him a memorial respecting the wants of the force. The Minister of Militia received the deputation with his usual great courtesy, and stated to them that their representations would have his attention; also, that it was both his desire and intention to afford the Volunteer Force, both in towns and the country, all the encouragement within the power of the government.—*Montreal Gazette*.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—By telegram from Quebec, we learn that an Extra Official Gazette of to-day contains the appointment of J. O'Reilly, Esq., to the dignity of Queen's Counsel, and also to the Recordership of Kingston. And W. G. Draper, Esq., to be Judge of the United Counties of Frontenac and Lennox and Addington.—*Kingston Whig*, 19th instant.

HAMILTON ELECTION.—A special telegram to the *Montreal Gazette* says:—"Notwithstanding the most atrocious means used by the opposition, whose supposed insignificance prevented attention to it by the friends of the Government in time, Mr. Buchanan is returned by a majority of fourteen."

"UNION CATHOLIQUE."—This Society recently elected its officers for the present year:—President, Dr. Desrosiers; 1st V.P., M. P. Laurent; 2nd do, M. H. Hudon; Rec. Sec., M. L. O. Hetu; Asst. do, M. Chas. de Lorimier; Treasurer, M. J. O. Paquin; Librarian, M. A. Leclaire; Asst. do, M. J. A. Jordan; Council, Messrs. L. W. Tessier, F. X. A. Truxel, N. Bourassa, P. Letrval, L. F. Demeray, J. A. Gerard, W. Desmarcteau, S. Gauthier, and J. A. N. Provander. According to the Secretary's report, we find that during the last year, ending 3rd April instant, the Union held 36 regular meetings, and two public meetings.

A TORONTIAN KIDNAPPED.—A circumstance has just come under our notice which clearly shows the pernicious practices that are now followed by the authorities on the other side of the lake towards strangers who happen to visit that 'unhappy and divided country' either on pleasure or business, when it is thought possible the parties can be pressed into the Federal service. The facts of the case are these, as detailed to us by a party who has just returned to this city from the States. About eleven weeks ago a German named Henly, left this city and went to Buffalo for the purpose of purchasing a stock of silk, but had not been much over half an hour in that city when he was arrested by detective Seel, on a charge of being a deserter from the 4th company of Missouri cavalry. He protested his innocence of the charge alleged, but all to no purpose, for he was dragged before the provost marshal, where he underwent an examination, the result was that he was forwarded without delay to the city of New York, and left to the tender mercies of the minions of the government. Having been detained for some time in that city, during which his position was not a comfortable one, he was dispatched to Alexandria, and from thence was sent to Kentucky, and confronted with the regiment from which it was previously viously alleged he had deserted. Here however, his persecutors were rather disappointed, as nobody could be found in the regiment to recognize him as ever having been in the Federal army. The authorities feeling inclined to hold on to him, if possible, in order to fill up the depleted ranks of the Federal army, sent Mr. Henly back to Washington, where he was detained in suspense for a length of time. At last, however, it was decided to allow him to depart and to find his way home the best way he could. An order was accordingly received from headquarters, commanding the discharge of Henly, in company with another Canadian who had been kidnapped and hawked about in the same way. After regaining his liberty, Mr. Henly lost no time in directing his steps homeward. But upon arriving again in Buffalo the fact was discovered by his old enemies—the detectives—who, upon his going to the depot to start for the Suspension Bridge, followed and accosted him for the purpose of again taking him into their clutches. The German, feeling justly indignant at such a persistent attempt to force him into fighting battles for those who are too cowardly to do so themselves, ordered the detectives to stand off, unless they wished to receive the contents of an ugly six shooter which he drew from his pocket. A glance at the death-dealing instrument had the effect of instantly bringing the scamps to their senses, and they preferred to compromise matters with him if he would go with them to the office of the Provost Marshal. Mr. Henly finally consented to do this, but insisted upon the detectives marching ten paces ahead of him. The party then proceeded to the office of the above named functionary, who upon perusing Henly's papers delivered to him at Washington, allowed him to depart in peace. Mr. Henly again proceeded to the railway station, and arrived in this city on Monday evening, after an absence of eleven weeks, far from pleased with the result of his visit to the dis-United States of America.—*Toronto Leader*.

BROOKVILLE ASSIZES.—The Spring Assizes at Brookville were opened on Saturday last, Judge Wilson presiding. The criminal calendar was unusually large, numbering over twenty cases, and comprised murder, rape, burglary, forgery, larceny, and misdemeanors of various kinds. On Tuesday Horace Barber, a lad of sixteen, was put on trial on an indictment for murdering his father, in the township of Bastard, some three months since. The circumstances of this case, which we published at the time of the occurrence, are briefly as follows:—As shown by the evidence, father and son are addicted to quarrelling; on the night of the fatal encounter, the father aroused the temper of his son by disturbing him while asleep on the floor; after a few words the latter struck his father with a stick of stove wood, discolored one eye and causing his nose to bleed. After this transaction the youth very indifferently composed himself to sleep again, and the father was shortly after seized with convulsions with which he died. The deceased appears to have been subject to fits, and medical evidence showed that excessive passion might have brought on a severe, and, as it proved, fatal attack. The physician who conducted the post mortem examination, according to the *Monitor's* report, gave this piece of evidence:—"I examined his body and found it much discolored on the back of his head, neck, and shoulders. On handling the head I found great mobility, and inferred there must be dislocation of the neck. On cutting at the left ear I found much extravasated blood, which could only be caused by a blow. On cutting down I found the second joint of the neck and been dislocated, and the ligaments ruptured with a quantity of loose blood deposited. The examination was quite open. I feel quite satisfied that the injury spoken of caused death. There was a bruise on the back of his head. I felt satisfied that the neck was dislocated by this blow. It was stated on the inquest that deceased had fallen against a chair and hurt his eye. If the dislocation had been forward that fall might have occasioned his death, but as it was it must have been caused by a blow from behind." The mother and daughter, who were present at the time of the quarrel, did not appear inclined to give particular evidence regarding the blow, and the case presented a very remarkable family. The judge delivered a lengthy charge after the arguments of counsel had been heard, and recommended that a verdict of manslaughter and not murder should be found. The jury after remaining out for some thirty minutes, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, but recommended the prisoner to mercy.

REMOVED FATAL AFFRAY AT NICOLET.—The *Three Rivers Inquirer* has the following:—"We hear it reported that there was a drunken fight among the lumbermen up the Nicolet a few days ago, and that two Irishmen were stabbed, one of them dying a short time after, and that the other is in a very dangerous state. It is said that a man named Adolphe Limeris, from this town, is in jail at Arthabaska, charged with the murder."

THE EARTHQUAKE AT QUEBEC.—At twenty minutes past one o'clock yesterday afternoon the city was startled with a loud rumbling noise, which lasted fully five seconds. Without, people were startled by the suddenness of the shock, and the thought occurred to nearly every one that another explosion had taken place. Coming so soon after the late explosion at the Arsenal workshop the surmise was not at all unreasonable. Here and there crowds ran into the street to see where the accident had occurred, but finding no injury was done, the truth soon flashed upon their minds that the city had been visited with a shock of an earthquake more violent and of longer duration than any that had ever occurred within their memory. The vibration came from the north-east, and appears to have run across a portion of the continent.

It was felt at the same instant in all parts of the city, though perhaps more sensibly in Lower Town, St. Rochs, and the valley of the St. Charles, than on the high plateau of the Upper Town and suburbs. There were two shocks in succession, the first being loud and sharp, and the second a low rumbling noise. A report spread in St. Peter Street, that the Gas Works had blown up, and in a few minutes the vicinity of St. Paul's Market was crowded with people. Finding the Gas Works all safe, attention was next directed to Upper Town, and every one asked his neighbor if a magazine had not blown up, and his neighbor asked the next man. Every one was frightened; every one knew something had occurred, but what that something was no one could tell. The shock was so sudden that to those who were within doors it appeared as if the chimney, wall or roof of their own or their neighbor's house had given way and was tumbling down. At the Artillery Barracks, the men ran from their rooms into the square and up towards the magazine, fully convinced that another explosion had taken place. On the citadel, too, where we are told the shock was most violent, the men ran in terror from their bomb-proof rooms into the square, and crowded the ramparts to see where the explosion had occurred. We learn that in the shipyards at St. Rochs, the ships on the stocks wavered to and fro. Some persons say they distinctly saw the river rise in some parts to a height of nearly ten feet, and that it receded almost immediately. A philosophical observer of popular delusions might have studied his science to some advantage, for when the report of the blowing up of the gas-works first spread we heard no less than a dozen persons say that they were nearly stifled to death with the smell of gas.

As will be seen from the following telegraphic report, the volcanic heaving took a somewhat singular and erratic turn. It was felt at Father Point, but not River-du-Loup. At L'Islet the shock was so violent as to nearly throw the cars off the track. At Danville, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, two shocks were also sensibly felt, while at the next station, Richmond, it was not heard. We think the telegraph operators are in error with regard to time. It could not have occurred at Father Point at eleven in the morning, at L'Islet and Danville at the same time—1.10 in the afternoon, and at Quebec some ten minutes later, unless there were four shocks instead of one, which is very unlikely. At all events, the earthquake of yesterday is the strangest phenomenon ever experienced in this latitude. We shall not be surprised to hear, some couple of months hence, that a terrible earthquake has taken place in some distant part of the globe.

Quebec has been many times visited with these shocks, and in every instance they appear to have come from a northerly direction. The last shock was felt on the 10th of October, 1860, about five o'clock in the morning, but was not near so violent as that of yesterday.—*Quebec Daily News*, 21st inst.

Two youths, one aged 19 and the other 13, sons of Mr. Moreau, of L'Islet, were accidentally drowned off that place on Sunday last, by the swamping of a boat. Two other lads, who were with them, narrowly escaped drowning. The accident occurred quite close to the shore; but it would appear that the boat in which they were was a frail, unseaworthy craft.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—A correspondent of the *Miramichi Gleaner*, writing from Dalhousie on the 30th ultimo furnishes an account of a distressing accident in that neighborhood. "A calamity of a most heart-rending nature occurred here on the night of Friday last. Mr. D. McIntosh of Jacquet River, with his two sons and son-in-law had gone up the river eight or nine miles to prepare for sugar-making. They had been busy making birch dishes for gathering the sap, and had a good deal of ignitable birch bark in their camp, which was strewn around about the floor, a large portion of it being piled up by the door, inside the camp. Things were in this state when they went to bed, leaving a good fire burning. About midnight, or a little before it, they were aroused by a sense of suffocation and heat, but the work of destruction must have been fearfully rapid, as two of them, the old man and one of his sons only awoke to the dreadful realization, in its fullest extent, of a situation the most horrible perhaps that the imagination can conceive of. The camp was one livid blaze of fire and smoke from the burning bark. The two men who escaped, rushed to the door and through the thickest of the smoke and hottest of the fire made their way out, but though dreadfully burned and scorched—not a hair having been left on their heads and their lower limbs all blackened.—They had not yet experienced the full measure of that, to them, awful night of agony. They were now six miles from the nearest house, without a stitch of clothing save their shirts and a pair of socks each. In this state, on an extremely cold night, they set out for help and kept together for about three miles, when one of them could go no further. He desired the other, however, to proceed, and if he succeeded in reaching the house, to send assistance to him. The poor fellow reached the house completely exhausted, when his first care was to send after his comrade, who was brought in burned, charred, frost-bitten, and altogether such a mass of dire suffering as we would, in God's mercy, hope never to have to recount its like again. The two men are under treatment of Dr. Shaw, who entertains hopes of their ultimate recovery. The remains of the old man and his son were committed to the grave yesterday. The other son of Mr. McIntosh has died from the effect of his burning. The father was over fifty years. The eldest son was eighteen, and the other sixteen years. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and 10 children.

GOLD ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The reports of rich gold deposits on Lake Superior, long deemed fabulous appear to be in a fair way to full confirmation. Private letters received here during the last few days state that there could be no doubt of the existence of valuable gold deposits in and around the Huron Mountains. Preparations are being made for a thorough exploration as soon as the snow disappears from the mountains. The *Houghton Mining Gazette* of the 9th instant, has the following editorial paragraph, the editor having just returned from the district where the gold veins are supposed to exist:—"The discoveries in gold bid fair to eclipse, by far, the most sanguine expectations ever formed of the silver lead. At first, the analysis showed an amount of gold in the pyrites of iron, equal to from \$60 to \$100 per ton of ore. Other samples have been obtained within the past three weeks, which upon analysis, have to the astonishment of everybody, yielded as many, and in some cases more ounces of gold than it had before shown dollars worth. These analyses have of late shown one pound per 100 lbs. of clear ore, one of them made by Mr. Williams this week, has shown thirty-two pounds per ton, and had he the facilities to make a complete analysis, it would have shown a small amount more."

A RIVAL.—London is now the principal recruiting station for the American army in Canada, Detroit being the market, and the agents are passing Her Majesty's 63rd Regiment over the lines as rapidly as convenient. The desertion enterprise has been effectually interrupted at Kingston, and the 47th are ordered to London early in May.

Yesterday morning a case of arrest for desertion from the British army occurred in this city. As the circumstances connected with it are peculiar we give them in detail. It appears that while the 30th Regiment was garrisoned here, a private belonging to that corps, named James McGee, met, wooed, and won the daughter of an old soldier, named Samuel Dunbar. Dunbar is a gallant old fellow who has served his country faithfully, having received an honorable discharge from the service after he had attained the rank of sergeant. His loyalty and devotion to the British Crown are not of words alone, for in his younger days he proved, by deeds of valor, his attachment to the old flag, beneath which it is his glory to live, and in defending which it is his wish to die. So strong is his attachment to everything British, and especially when connected with the army, in which he himself has honorably served, that he was glad to give the hand of his daughter to a man wearing the humble but honorable uniform of a private soldier. McGee was a well conducted man, and stood well in the estimation of his officers, so that the colonel offered no objection to his marriage. Some short time after the two had been made one, the regiment received orders to remove to Montreal, and McGee was, of course, compelled to go with the others, and received permission to take his wife with him. The last words at parting that the old soldier said to his son-in-law were words of warning and advice; telling him to remain loyal and true to his Queen and country, and to keep his name unstained by any dishonorable action, as a British soldier should always do. Well, the regiment went to Montreal, as our readers are aware, and shortly after Dunbar was shocked to hear that his son-in-law, McGee, had deserted the service and taken refuge under the stars and stripes, leaving his wife behind him. The feelings of the old soldier can be imagined on hearing that one connected with him had committed such a violation of loyalty and honor. Sooner, he said, would he have seen him dead before him than know he had deserted his colors. Sending for his daughter he had her brought home, and with him she has lived ever since. McGee, on deserting, procured employment in some town in the State of New York, and wrote occasionally to his wife and father-in-law, informing them of his whereabouts, and stating that he was doing well. He wished to have his wife sent to him, but her father wrote that his daughter would never, during his life at all events, live with a deserter. The letters between the parties then ceased, and Dunbar had his daughter come to the conclusion that McGee had given up all idea of attempting to get his wife to follow him. Great, however, was their astonishment yesterday morning, when a cab drove up to the door of their home, and McGee, dressed in the height of American fashion, stepped from it and entered the house without ceremony. The wife naturally flew to her husband's arms, but not so the old soldier. Going up to his son-in-law, he, in a stern, cool, determined manner, laid his hand on McGee's shoulder, saying—"You are my prisoner. I arrest you for desertion from Her Majesty's army." McGee was astonished and attempted to reason with the old man, saying to him, "surely you would not hand over your own son-in-law for desertion." "Yes," replied the old warrior sternly, "I would, and do, and even if you were my own son, or my own brother, I would not let you escape. You are a traitor, and as such I arrest you, no matter what you may be to me." The daughter then supplicated on behalf of her husband, but even her tears could not make the old man forget his duty and loyalty. He conveyed his prisoner to the barracks and handed him over to the military authorities to be dealt with as the law directs.—*Globe*.

FACTS FOR EMIGRANTS.—We (*Quebec Daily News*) give the following to show the blind folly, the madness, of parties who emigrate to the United States. One extract is from the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and shows the miserable destiny that awaits the women who seek employment in the United States. The subject poverty which awaits all this class of emigrants is not confined to one city. In New York the pitiful remuneration for female labor is still lower, and such that one shudders at the suffering and destitution which the poor women, particularly those who live, or strive to live, by their sewing, must encounter:—

COALS TO NEWCASTLE.—It has been announced in all the city papers that a transportation agent here (Cincinnati) has received advices of the shipment of three hundred and eighty-four English girls by one steamer, for the West and a market. Is not this a queer market to ship English girls to, where war is continuing maids and making widows, and where sewing-women make coats and pantaloons for thirty-five cents each, drawers for six cents, fine shirts for twenty-five cents, and other articles at prices which make it an unfathomable mystery how they keep soul and body together; and this too, with coal at from twenty-eight to forty cents per bushel, and beef at twenty cents per pound, and coarse calico at twenty five cents per yard. We are not disposed to shut the door in the face of girls who have crossed the Atlantic, but we think that an exhibit of the wages of women in this city would show that the female market is glutted now.—*Cincinnati Daily Gazette*.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a settler from Canada West, residing in the immediate neighborhood of a large Norwegian settlement:—

"Wisconsin, Feb. 16, 1864.
"We are feeling the effect of the war severely. Every article of manufacture and consumption is taxed to its highest, to raise a revenue. Numbers of articles that we used to consider necessities, such as coffee, sugar, &c., we now do without. The duty on cotton has also been raised still higher, but wearing apparel we cannot do without. The conscription has caused the greatest consternation among the Norwegians in my neighborhood. The scenes witnessed by me were heart-rending. Those men who were able to sell their cattle and mortgage their farms to raise the \$300 commutation, paid it cheerfully; others who had large families to support, with only 40 acres of land, and could not borrow the money, were dragged away by the Provost Marshal, and sent to the army of the South-west. The commutation had again to be paid in Government funds, and these had to be brought at a high premium.—The loyalty of the citizens in this section is oozing out very fast, now that their pockets are affected, and in fact with the large majority it is mere moonshine."
They still hog people and put them in the stocks in Prince Edward Island, when they deserve it.

Births.
In this city, on the 22nd instant, the wife of Mr. Francis Mullin, McGill Street, of a son.

On the 18th instant, at Abbotsford, C.E., the wife of John Trainor, Esq., of a son.

Married.
In this city, on the 19th instant, in St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, Mr. Thomas Cunningham, formerly of New Glasgow, to Miss Johanna Doran, of this City.

In St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on Monday, 18th instant, by the Rev. Father Doyle, Mr. William Delany, of Quebec, to Miss Catherine, daughter of the late James McGreevy, Montreal.

WANTED.
A PERSON, holding an Elementary School Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners of Quebec, wishes to obtain a Situation as Tutor or Schoolmaster. Can furnish good references, if required. Address, A. B. C., True Witness Office, Montreal, April 28, 1864.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS
Montreal, April 26, 1864.
Flour—Pollards, \$2.75 to \$2.90; Middlings, \$3.10 to \$3.25; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.70; Super., No. 2 \$3.80 to \$3.90; Superfine \$4.05 to \$4.10; Fancy \$4.40 Extra, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Superior Extra \$5.25 to \$5.50 Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.27.
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4.90 to \$5.00;
Wheat—U Canada Spring, 92c to 94c ex-cars; U. C. Winter, 95c to \$1.
Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.76 to \$5.72; Inferior Pots, \$5.95 to \$6.00; Pearls, in demand, at \$6.17 1/2 to \$6.22 1/2.
Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 15c to 18c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 20c to 22c.
Eggs per doz 11c.
Lard per lb, fair demand at 8c to 9c.
Tallow per lb, 8c to 8 1/2c.
Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canned, 11c to 12c Bacon, 5c to 6c.
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$16.75 to \$17.50; Prime Mess, \$16 to \$16.50; Prime, \$12.00 to \$13.50.—*Montreal Witness*.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.
(From the *Montreal Witness*.)
April 26.
Flour, country, per ql..... 8. d. s. d.
Oatmeal, do..... 12 6 to 12 9
Indian Meal..... 13 9 to 14 0
Peas per min..... 3 4 to 3 6
Beans, small white per min,..... 5 0 to 5 6
Honey, per lb..... 0 7 to 0 8
Potatoes, per bag..... 3 0 to 3 3
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs..... \$6.50 to \$7.75
Hay, per 100 bundles..... \$10.00 to \$13.50
Straw,..... \$4.00 to \$ 6.00
Eggs, fresh, per dozen..... 0 6 to 0 7
Butter, fresh per lb,..... 1 2 to 1 3
Do salt, do..... 0 10 to 1 0
Lard, do..... 0 7 to 0 8
Barley, do, for seed per 50 lbs..... 3 6 to 3 9
Buckwheat..... 2 3 to 2 6
Flax Seed, do..... 0 0 to 0 0
Timothy do..... 0 0 to 0 0
Oats, do..... 2 3 to 2 6
Turkeys, per couple, (old)..... 14 0 to 15 0
Fowls, do..... 2 6 to 3 6
Geese, do..... 0 0 to 0 0
Ducks, do..... 3 9 to 4 6
Maple Sugar,..... 0 6 to 0 7
Maple Syrup, per gallon..... 6 0 to 0 0

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET—April 26.
First Quality Cattle, \$7.50 to \$8.00; Second and third, \$6.00 to \$5.00. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$15 to \$20; extra, \$30 to \$35.—Sheep, \$5.00 to \$6.00; Lambs, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Hogs, \$5.75 to \$6. live-weight Hides \$5 to \$5.50 Pelts, \$1.75 to \$2 each. Tallow, rough 5c to 5 1/2c.—*Montreal Witness*.

TORONTO MARKETS—April 26.
Fall wheat 85c to 90c. per bushel. Spring wheat 75c to 80c per bush. Barley, 70c to 80c per bushel. Peas, 45c to 50c per bushel. Oats 35c to 38c. Pork \$5 to \$6 per 100 lbs.—*Globe*.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 2nd of May.

By Order,
P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

April 28, 1864.

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.
JAMES MORISON & CO.

WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have taken First Prizes at the present Great Provincial Exhibition.

WANZER & CO'S MANUFACTURING MACHINE (Singer's principle) has been awarded the First Prize at the present Exhibition.

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

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing Machine. For Sale at
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