THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE. — Our French Canadian fellow-citizens held their national religious Festival on Friday the 24th ult., and a noble spectacle they presented. The long procession marched through the principal streets of the City to the Parish Church, where High Mass was sung, and an appropriate sermon delivered. In the evening there were Concerts and other Festivities.

As we gazed on the long procession as it wended its way to the House of the Living God, to offer up the Adorable Sacrifice, the prayer rose to our lips that the gallant race might be perpetuated, that the evils with which it is now so seriously menaced might be averted, and that the insidious designs of its enemies might be confounded. As loyal and devoted subjects of Queen Victoria ourselves, as well as loving children of the Catholic Church, our hearts beat in sympathy with, and in aspirations for the preservation of, Canadian nationality and Canadian autonomy. The Queen—God bless her—no where in her wide dominions has subjects more gallant, more loyal, than these same French Canadians; loyal because they are Catholics, and loyal exactly in proportion as they are faithful to their Church, and obedient to the voice of their Pastors.

And how can it be otherwise? Where has the Queen such constant, influential, and eloquent preachers of true loyalty as in the Bishops, as in the Catholic Clergy of Canada? Not by word of mouth alone, or by precept, do these our spiritual guides inculcate loyalty, but by their lives and in the example which they daily set us. Models are they of every civic as well as of every Christian virtue; and the people, who listen to their teachings, and put those teachings in practice, must themselves be loyal to their Queen as well as to their God—good subjects, as well as perfect Christians.

And hence it is that if in the Upper Province the suspicion of disloyalty attach to any members of our Church, it is to those who set at naught her admonitions against "Secret Societies," accursed of God and man, the enemies of social order, as well as of religion. Hence it is that if, in Lower Canada, disloyalty, and Yankee proclivities find harbor in the bosoms of French Canadians, it is so with those only who are rebels to the Church, who despise the teachings of her Ministers, and violate their precepts. Thank God! however, these pestiferous *Rouges* are as yet as contemptible in point of numbers, as they are destitute of influence; for their compatriots know them to be anti-national as well as anti-Catholic, and therefore despise them.

And hence too another noteworthy moral phenomenon—to wit, the hatred of Upper Canada Clear Grits to French Canadian Catholics; hence too the sympathy betwixt the *Rouges* of Lower Canada, and the enemies of Lower Canadian nationality in the Upper Province. The heart's desire of the latter is to mould, or re-cast our political and social system after the Yankee pattern; and to force on us the demoralising customs of our Yankee neighbors. To the realisation of these aspirations the loyalty of French Canadians, which loyalty is the result of their Catholicity, presents an insuperable obstacle. So long as the people of Lower Canada are Catholic, and obedient to their Pastors, so long will they be loyal to their Queen, the enemies of revolutionary principles, and modern Liberalism, the stern unflinching opponents of Yankee-ism, and of all those who attempt to Yankeefy our political institutions. Could the people of Lower Canada be separated from their Bishops—so the Clear Grits argue—they would easily be brought over to Yankee principles, and to a Yankee form of Government; and it is because the Catholics of Lower Canada will not be so separated, that the Clear-Grits or Liberals of Upper Canada entertain towards them and their religion such sentiments of hostility, and of deadly aversion.

Mr. George Brown indeed, as becomes that foul mouthed slanderer of our Hierarchy, does from time to time, attempt to raise, through the columns of the *Globe*, and against the amiable Bishop of Toronto notably, the charge of disloyalty, to which he and his Yankee followers are so justly and notoriously obnoxious; but this is only to divert attention from his own nefarious designs, and to throw dust in the eyes of the Protestant public. No! if the Catholic Bishops, or any of them were disloyal, traitors to the Queen, and seeking to introduce a Yankee regime into Canada, they would be men after Mr. George Brown's own heart, instead of being, as they are, the objects of his vituperation, and the target for his calumnies. And if it were not that the French Canadian people—with the exception of the handful of pestilential *Rouges* above alluded to—are loyal to the Queen at heart, and at heart determined to oppose all Yankee innovations upon their social and political life, Mr. George Brown and his Clear-Grit allies would not be so zealous as they are for the suppression of French Canadian nationality, and the extirpation of that religion on which both the nationality and the loyalty of French Canadians depend, and by which they are nourished.

God bless, defend, and perpetuate the French Canadian race on this Continent! Long may they be preserved from Yankee institutions, and the pernicious "principles of '89!" May their enemies, and the enemies of their religion, in whats ever garb they present themselves, be scattered by the right hand of the Lord Our God! Amen.

STATISTICS OF DRUNKENNESS.—From the London *Economist*, the very highest authority on all statistical questions connected with the United Kingdom—we gather the following facts as to the consumption of ardent spirits in England, Ireland, and Scotland, respectively.

England annually consumes, at the rate of 4s. 6d. pe. head. Ireland at the rate of 8s. 11d.; and Scotland at the rate of 20s. 6d.

The smaller consumption of spirits in England, is explained by the fact that in England and Wales the value of the beer annually consumed is put down at sixty millions; whilst in Ireland, as yet, beer is not generally used by the people. But what must we think of the drinking habits of puritanical Scotland whose people drink at the rate of about five dollars per head per annum!

We know not what the *Witness* will say to it, but Mr. Roebuck in a speech by him delivered in the House of Commons on the 6th ult. upon a motion to introduce a Bill for the "*Better Observance of the Sabbath*" directly connected "*Scotch Drunkenness*," and "*Scotch Sabbatarianism*," as standing to one another in the relation of effect and cause. Here are the words of the Hon. Member, as reported in the London *Times*:—

A working man in London went out on Sunday for a few hours' recreation, and then these sour gentlemen turned round on him, and said, "You ought to be at church." (Hear.) That was their creed,—that if they kept a man out of the publichouse they sent him to church. If a man were religiously inclined he went to church before he took his walk into the country, and was it not a way of worshipping the great Creator to walk among his works and admire their beauty? (Hear, hear.) The Bill would not put an end to drinking; it would force men to break the law. There would be just as much drunkenness as ever and a great increase of hypocrisy. [Hear, hear.] The hon. gentleman had quoted the example of Scotland. Scotland was an ascetic country, with a peculiar flavour for what was called Sabbath observance, and it was the most drunken country on the face of the earth [Cheers, and laughter.] A friend of is who had been in Scotland on a visit had brought back a very good story. He was stopping in the neighborhood of a very beautiful water fall, and when Sunday came round, there being an interval between Kirk and dinner, he said, "I'll go and see your waterfall." 'Gude mon,' said his host, 'it's the Sabbath.' [Laughter] 'What then,' replied his friend, 'can't I see God's works on God's day?' 'Oh, no,' replied the host; 'You maun stay here; you can't break the Sabbath.' [Laughter] And in deference to his host the gentleman staid indoors, and they sat down to spend the day in tippling [Loud laughter] That was a well-to-do house, where they could drink their own beer and whiskey without having to send out of the house for it.

GARIBALDI AND EXETER HALL.—The hearts of the saints in London have been gladdened by the "signs of grace" exhibited by the Italian filibuster, nor can there be any reason to grudge them such a valuable accession to their ranks.—Before boasting about it, however, too loudly before making too great an outcry or cackling over this precious convert to the Holy Protestant Faith, our evangelical friends should bear in mind, that they have only got Garibaldi, because the Mahometans refused him, he having already tendered his sword to the service of their cause, and professed himself ready to embrace the faith of the prophet Islam. The Musselman declined the offer, and Garibaldi as a last resource transferred his religious allegiance to Protestantism.—The particulars of this affair are duly narrated by the correspondent of the *London Tablet*, on the Bey of Tunis:—

"I have no less an authority than the Bey of Tunis himself for stating that after being expelled from Nice for sedition, Garibaldi offered his services to that unlucky potentate, who related the circumstance of his proposal, and his own refusal, to the Abbe Godard, when at Tunis making his researches for his work on the Churches of Africa. 'God is great' said the Bey stroking his beard—'I might have had the Giaour myself for a few piastres, but I had men enough, and I little thought he would live to be a Pacha among the Feringhees.' It seems that at that time the hero had no particular predilections for the worship of the Goddess of Reason, as he offered to subscribe the creed which teaches that there is no God save Allah and Mahomet is his prophet—with an impartiality that ought to win him fresh laurels at Exeter Hall."

We congratulate Exeter Hall upon having picked up the leavings, or rejected offal of the Mosque.

THE PASTORAL VISITATION IN BUCKINGHAM.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

June 21st, 1864.

The term, of the Pastoral visit of His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa in this township, shall long be remembered by the pious Catholics of Buckingham, with a joyous heart, and be chastened by the solemn religious recollections with which it was accociated. His Lordship was escorted, from Lochaber to this village, on the eve of the 15th inst., by a numerous cavalcade. He met with an enthusiastic reception, which was clearly manifested, by the manner in which the streets were decorated with triumphal arches, green boughs, and flying banners. Many of the Protestant gentlemen expressed a kindly feeling on the occasion, by raising flags to greet his entrance especially G. W. Steacy Esq. J. P., James Wilson Esq Mayor, and Archibald McNaughton Esq. Captain of Volunteers. Great was the joy of the Catholic Community on beholding, once more their chief pastor in Christ, nor was this illustrious and sanctified prelate less pleased, to see the vast concourse of persons, old and young, who assembled each day to make their peace with God, though the medium of His Ministers, and listen to their divine exhortations. This locality, has increased tenfold in devotional zeal since the appointments of the Rev. Messrs Jouvent and Duhamel, to whom we look to, as objects of universal love and admiration. The natural exercises of their hearts are occupied in promoting the good of their flock: nothing can edify a christian more, than the cordially sweet, and amiable dispositions of these servants of God towards all men. Since I parted from the lovely land of Erin, I did not witness such a number possessed of exemplary piety and sanctity, as during the past week. The men here, (few excepted) from their sobriety and simplicity of manners, derive contentment, health, and longevity: whilst the females are agreeable, modest, and chaste, they charm more by their virtue than their beauty; and their happiness appears to be that which death only can destroy. His Lordship and Rev. Mr. Duhamel gave instructions, alternately, in French and English, which were calculated to lead the mind towards that heavenly kingdom, where day is without end, and the shades of night unknown; where the blest are clothed with a pure and lambent light; where they have a fullness of joy which sets them above all that mortals seek; where their felicity springs up within, and being perfect, derives nothing from without; where their countenances shines with a divine glory, with the bloom of unfading youth, with the brightness of everlasting joy; where the same stream of divine felicity circulates through every breast; and where God places on their heads diadems of everlasting splendour—the symbols of happiness and immortality. Saturday being the day appointed for administering the Sacrament of Confirmation, a solemn High Mass was sung, at which His Lordship officiated, and distributed the Eucharist to the many communicants present, whose visible essence changed into divine nature by the priest, but in virtue of the words of Christ, when received worthily by the repentant sinner, sustains the soul in everlasting life. Immediately after, all who were prepared received the Holy Ghost, which diffused through their souls a serenity which no language can express. His Lordship left, in the afternoon, for Ottawa, accompanied to the wharf by the Revd. Mr. Jouvent, and many others, preceded by Captain M'Naughton's volunteers, in full uniform.

The Catholics are deeply indebted to G. W. Steacy, Esq, for his kindness in discharging several rounds of cannon, as the Bishop left the village. W. Russell, Esq., represented the Irish section, by hoisting a St. Patrick's flag.

I remain, Mr. Editor, your most obed't servant,

T. McC.

REPORT ON IMMIGRATION.—The committee on Immigration have reported through their chairman the Hon. Mr. Alexander they recommend that the local agents of the Crown Lands be authorized, to collect, annually, full information of the lands still offered for sale in their respective districts, so that when intending settlers make application, they might be directed at once to the best lands without loss of time.

'Then again as to the Head Department, it is especially its province and duty to bring promienntly to the notice of the arriving Immigrants, each successive season, such townships and districts as present the greatest attractions. This can best be done through Mr. Buchanan, the Chief Immigration Agent, who should be furnished with pamphlets and charts of the leading sections for distribution, showing the distance and means of access to railway stations. But, as has often been observed, Immigrants generally determine upon their destination before leaving Europe; such information should be scattered broad cast through leading trade centres, not only with regard to our lands, but also the great resources and advantages of our Province generally.

'We can absorb annually a large influx of agricultural laborers and domestic servants. We offer great advantages to tenant farmers with small capital, who can at this moment purchase, at very low rates, beautiful homesteads in every state of cultivation, according to their means,—Such classes cannot fail to benefit their families by coming here, as they can, by industry, in a very short period, place their sons upon their own lands, in a thoroughly independent position.

'We find, further, many other branches of industry eminenty successful, and affording a field for mechanical skill and enterprise. Woollen factories are everywhere springing up, and are well sustained. Cotton factories will extend as soon as the raw material can be obtained at reasonable rates. Our iron founderies have been supplying the wants of our people, but a new branch of industry, the growth and manufacture of flax, must now force itself upon public attention. Our farmers would enter largely upon the cultivation of this staple if they had the prospect of ready sales and there can be very little doubt that the coarser linens could compete favorably with cottons, held even below their present rates.

'The want of hands is at this moment very much felt in our lumbering districts, while according to present prospect, gold and copper mining must draw a large influx of population.'

A SENSATION STORY.—A Quebec contemporary, in the French language, gives publicity to the following genuine sensation story. We confess that it is both mysterious and misty:—"A few days ago, in a certain part of the *ban lieu* of Quebec, a scene was witnessed which affords ample material for conjecture relative to the mysterious intentions of the actors who therein figured. Subjoined are the facts as we had them related to us:—A respectable citizen entered the market, with another individual, for the purpose of purchasing a property of small value, but the parties in treaty did not agree as to the price. Some days after a third party presented himself in the dwelling of the would be purchaser and after several general observations, stumbled in conversation upon the projected bargain, remarking to the intending buyer, that if he would go to the proprietor's house with $300, ready money, he would be sure to obtain the property immediately, for, added the speaker,—'the money will tempt him.' This strange individual also offered to accompany the purchaser. The latter accepted the suggestion, put $300 in his pocket, and started with his companion to go to the house of the owner of the property, which dwelling was completely isolated. It was evening On entering the purchaser did not at first perceive that the seller was alone in the house, and that no member of the family was there; but he did remark, that immediately after he had entered with his companion, that the master of the house locked the front as well as the back door—a very suspicious precaution. The owner of the property now began to praise highly the house he occupied and in which all the parties were, which, however, was not the property contemplated in the transaction, and finally, he insisted strongly on showing the intending purchaser the cellar, stating it possessed admirable accomodation. At this point the ideas of our buyer became more and more be-clouded, but he had perception enough to regard his two companions as men of sinister appearance and still more sinister intentions. Consequently, he refused to descend into the cellar, although the trap door was already open and he was only separated from it by a step, having at either side one of his companions urging him to proceed. By a rapid glance, which terror already influenced, he saw below him a deep cellar without steps intervening—a yawning abyss, dark as the gloomy designs which he already suspected his sinister companions of entertaining towards him. The invitations to descend became too pressing, when the startled purchaser heard the bar of the house door moving and being struck. The seller went and opened the door, when he saw his wife who, having left to go to church had forgotten and returned for her prayer-book. The owner of the $300 speedily profited by the occasion of the open door to retreat from the premises which had already become exceedingly disagreeable. He effected his escape, it may readily be believed, without naming a second meeting for the next day, or stopping to shake cordially the hands of his two friends. Now this was, unmistakeably, a snare laid with the object of murder and robbery! Were the other members of the family of the proprietor innocent of the dreadful design? Has the happy accident of this woman, in forgetting her prayer-book, prevented a crime? The explanation of this mysterious affair can only be found in the hearts of the two designing parties themselves."

One case of the profits of Sheep raising to farmers has come under our notice. Mr. Henry Collins, of North Monaghan has 35 sheep, the yield on which, this year, has been over $4 00 a piece. He has from them wool which sold for over $100; he has twenty-three lambs, worth at least $3 a piece,—or about $150, as a return on this item.—*Peterboro Review.*

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St Therese, P King, $2; Eganville, Rev Mr Byrne, $2; Deschambault, Z Bouillez, $1; Cherry Valley, G Delaney, $2; Millbridge, W Murphy, $2; St Sophia T Hayde, $2; Jarvis, G E Forster, $2; St Bridget, O Donnelly, $5; Hillier, J. Vincent, $2; Berthier, H Meek, $2; Belleville, M L Donoher, $5; St Phillip, N L Ecuyer, $4; St Benoit, Rev Mr Aubey, $2; Isle Verte, Rev A Audet, $2; Muskoka Falls, F O Boyle, $2 50; Industry, Rev J O Giroux, $2; Sandusky, Ohio, U S, Captain Nugent, $2,50; St Johns, F Maguire, $2; Asphodel, J Ryan, $4; Springtown, P Kennedy, $2; Tyendinaga, T Deasy, $2; Pointe Claire, L M'Nabb, $2; Lancaster, 34, 9th Con, John M'Donald, $1; Fort Erie, Reverend A J Voisard, $3; Picton, D O'Shea, $2; Granby, Rev Mr McAuley, $2; Boston, U S, Miss R A Brady, $2; Brockville, J H Kelly, $1; Sherbrooke, D M Dillon, $2; St Hyacinthe, A Nolin, $2; Brockville, J Lenihan, $2; Brudenell, John Cull, $2; Charlottenburg, Alex McDonnell, J P, $1; Kingston, E Byrne, $3; Ottawa, J Ford, $2; Becancour, P O Beauchesne, $1; Pembroke, T Martin, $2,50; Erinsville, P McMullan, $2; Lyndhurst, D O'Connor, $3,66; Strathglass, C McRae, $2; Moore, Mrs M B Masse, $2.

Per F J Maguire, Trenton, self, $2; A McCauley $2.

Per P Purcell, Kingston—J Green, $5; M Flanagan, $2; J O'Brien, $1.

Per J Narey, Huntingdon—W Hall, $2; J Murphy $3.

Per J Hagan, Templeton,—self, $1,50; D Dwyer, $2 50.

Per M O Leary, Quebec,—Rev Mr Murphy, $2.

Per J Kennedy, Lindsay,—D Donohue, Downeyville, $3.

Per Rev Mr Stafford, Wolfe Island,—self, $2; P McEvoy, $1.

Per J O'Sullivan, Norwood,—D Murray, $1; M Shea, $2; T N Healy, $1; D Healy, $2.

Per J Caughlin, jr, St Catherines, C.E.—self, $1; Miss Carroll, $1.

Per T Maginn, Burford,—Jas Maxwell, Paris, $2.

Per P McGuire, Cobourg,—F McKeany, $2.

Birth.

In this city, on the 27th ult., Mrs. Thomas Moore, of a son.

Died,

At Hochelaga, on the 22nd instant, Mary Maud, infant daughter of Mr. William Wallace O'Brien, aged 1 year and 10 months.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, June 25, 1864.

Flour—Pollards, $2,80 to $3,00; Middlings, $3,10 $3.22; Fine, $3 40 to $3,55; Super., No. 2 $3,65 to $3,75; Superfine $3 80 to $4,00; Fancy $4 20; Extra, $4,30 to $4,50; Superior Extra $4,75 to $5,00; Bag Flour, $2,20 to $2,20*h*.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, $4,70 to $4,80.

Wheat—U Canada Spring, 92c to 94c ex-cars; U. C. Winter, 90c.

Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at $5,63 to $5,65; Inferior Pots, $5,95 to $6,00; Pearls, in demand, at $6,17*h* to $6,22½.

Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 13c to 14c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 13c.

Eggs per doz, 11*h*c.

Lard per lb, fair demand at 8*h*c to 9c.

Tallow per lb, 8c to 8½c.

Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 11c to 12*h*c; Bacon, 5c to 6*h*c.

Pork—Quiet: New Mess, $18,00 to $18,00; Prime Mess, $16 to $00,00; Prime, $16,00 to $00,00.—*Montreal Witness.*

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

	June 25.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, country, per qtl	12	6 to	13	0
Oatmeal, do	13	0 to	13	6
Indian Meal	11	3 to	11	6
Peas per min	3	9 to	4	0
Beans, small white per min,	5	0 to	5	6
Honey, per lb	0	7 to	0	8
Potatoes, per bag	3	9 to	4	0
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	$10,00 to		$0,00	
Hay, per 100 bundles	$10,00 to		$13,00	
Straw,	$3,50 to		$ 5,50	
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0	6 to	0	7
Butter, fresh per lb,	1	3 to	0	0
Do salt, do	0	11 to	0	11*h*
Lard, do.	0	7 to	0	8
Barley, do, for seed per 50 lbs.	2	6 to	3	0
Buckwheat	2	6 to	3	0
Flax Seed, do.	0	0 to	0	0
Timothy do	0	0 to	0	0
Oats, do,	2	6 to	2	9
Turkeys, per couple, (old)	8	0 to	10	0

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET—June 25.

First Quality Cattle, $7,50 to $8,00; Second and third, $6,50 to $7,00. 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*h*c.—*Montreal Witness.*

TORONTO MARKETS—June 25.

The market was slightly supplied with grain to-day and little business was transacted. Price are flatter owing to the news received by the "City of Baltimore" yesterday, but as yet there is no reduction. Fall wheat 80c to 85c. for common to extra. Spring Wheat 75c to 80c for common to good; 81c to 83 for good to choice. Barley, dull at 75c to 82c. Oats 43c to 50c per bushel. Peas, 50c to 55c per bush.

THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMERS HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 4th inst.

A full attendance is requested, as business of the utmost importance is to be transacted.

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

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

July 1, 1864.

M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

☞ An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. ☜

OARS MADE TO ORDER.

☞ SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

THE "LONDON TABLET."

THE SUBSCRIBER will send the London (England) *Tablet*, to any Address, the day after receipt, clean, and in perfect order, for *half price*, say FOUR DOLLARS per Year, in advance.

Address, C, Box 55, P. O., Hamilton, C.W.

June 29, 1864.

THE DIRECTOR and TRUSTEES of the SAINT PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM respectfully invite the OFFICERS and COMMITTEES of the following Bodies, viz.:—

The St. Patrick's Society,
The Temperance Society,
The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, and
The Catholic Young Men's Society,

to meet them in SAINT PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, on SUNDAY NEXT, immediately after Grand Mass, to make arrangements for the

ORPHANS' ANNUAL PIC-N C,

which is to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 6th July.

By Order,
EDWARD MURPHY,
Secretary.

July 1, 1864.

ATTENTION.

THE undersigned having learned that some persons have rumored that he no longer keeps Hearses, takes this opportunity to contradict the false report; and that, instead of abandoning this kind of business, he has the pleasure to announce to the Public that besides his old and superb HEARSES, he has some very magnificent and absolutely NEW ones, which are much superior to the first in finish and richness. A fine little WHITE HORSE, managed by a conductor, and richly clothed, will be attached to the small Hearse, which every person regards as the most elegant which has been seen in this City.

The Subscriber has also OPENED a COFFIN STORE, where will constantly be found all kinds of IRON and WOODEN COFFINS, Gloves, Crape, &c., Marble Tombs, and Inscriptions on Boards.

☞ Price of fine Hearse, with two horses, $6.

X. CUSSON,
69 St. Joseph Street.

Montreal, June 23, 1864. 3m.

C. F. FRASER,

Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

BROCKVILLE, C. W.

☞ Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal.
M P. Ryan, Esq, "
James O Brien, Esq., "

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.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A PERSON of middle age, who has had great experience with children, is anxious to obtain a situation as Nursery Governess, or to take the entire charge of a Widower's Family. She can teach MUSIC, ENGLISH in all its branches, and the rudiments of LATIN.

Respectable references in the City can be given.

Address, Mrs. C., TRUE WITNESS Office.

June 16, 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 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

MORISON'S.

FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, there is no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanzer's Combination.

JAMES MORISON & CO.

WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES can be had only from the Agents,

JAMES MORISON & CO.
288 Notre Dame Street.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

Jan. 17, 1863.