

common or mixed school system of the Western Province! who can impute improper motives to the Catholic parents, in that they desire to withdraw their children from such sinks of iniquity, such hot-beds of pollution, as these common or mixed schools are by Protestant Trustees declared to be! The system of allowing the mixing together of the youth of both sexes of advanced years in the common schools is, we know, almost universal amongst the Yankees; and to this intermingling much of that impurity which, as a people, so eminently characterises them must no doubt be attributed. But it is to be hoped that, in spite of the strong Yankee proclivities of our Upper Canadian Liberals and Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada, the good feelings of the parents of the West will oppose a barrier to the further progress of Yankee school customs amongst us. We have copied them enough, a good deal too much, already. But, if the young of both sexes are "to escape utter pollution"—as the Report of the Board of School Trustees says—we must carry our imitation of Yankee institutions, and above all of the Yankee School system, no farther. It is to be hoped, at all events, that the revelations made by the Perth Board of School Trustees will have the effect of stimulating the zeal of the Catholics of that district in behalf of Separate Schools, and of a thorough Catholic education for their own children.

**THE KIDNAPPING CASE.**—Sentence in this case, which has naturally attracted much attention, was pronounced by the Court of Quarter Sessions on the convict Hawkins, on Wednesday the 16th instant. That sentence was that the said convict pay a fine of One hundred dollars, be imprisoned for six months in the common gaol of the district, and further, that he stand committed until said fine be paid.

Such a lenient sentence for such a heinous offence as that of which Hawkins was convicted—an offence which the Court informed the convict when pronouncing sentence "was considered by many authors as deserving of being classified by legislation among the capital felonies"—will no doubt astonish many; let us hope at the same time hope that it may serve as a caution to Yankee agents and their abettors in Canada, how they for the future carry on their criminal enterprises in Her Majesty's dominions. Perhaps too our Legislature would do well to look to the matter; and at their next Session assign a severer punishment than is by the law, as it at present stands—assigned to a crime which in malignity falls little, if at all, short of the malignity of murder.

One very strange, but most important and suggestive fact in this case was indeed brought out on the trial, and warmly insisted upon by B. Devlin, Esq.,—whose active exertions to bring to justice the several criminals engaged in the abduction of Redpath merit the highest praise and the thanks of the community. The fact to which we allude is this. That the handcuffs with which Jones and Hawkins, the ostensible agents in the crime, fettered their dupe and victim Redpath, were actually the property of, and furnished to the criminals by, our own Police authorities. Comments upon this strange fact we need not at present make; but every one must perceive to what strange suspicions it naturally exposes our Police, and the necessity of a strict and thorough investigation into the circumstances by competent authority. The story indeed seems incredible, but yet it is but too true. That our own Police, or some of them, actually aided and abetted the scoundrels Jones, Hawkins, and Co., in their criminal enterprise to carry off a British subject a prisoner into a foreign country under martial law, was proved in open Court. This should be at once looked into.

Mr. Giddings, American Consul General, was as our readers are aware arrested, and bound over to find securities to answer an action for damages instituted against him at the suit of Redpath, for injuries sustained by the latter in consequence of the alleged complicity of the said Mr. Giddings with Jones and Hawkins in the notorious abduction case. A motion has since been made to declare invalid the capias issued against Mr. Giddings, on the ground that it was made upon a Sunday, and for other pretended informalities. In reply a powerful speech was made by B. Devlin, Esq., who insisted upon the enormity of the offence of which Mr. Giddings stands accused, argued that the proceedings adopted against the latter were perfectly in accordance with the law. The judges having heard counsel on both sides, took the matter *ad deliberandum*, but judgment has not yet been pronounced.

**"A HEALTHY SIGN OF THE TIMES."**—It is triumphantly announced by the Protestant press, that M. Renan's blasphemous "Life of Christ" has attained to an immense circulation in Germany, where within a few days "fifty thousand copies have been sold." This we are assured "may be regarded as a healthy sign of the times."

**RELIGION AND MORALITY IN SCOTLAND.**—The *Builder* furnishes us with some facts upon this subject, which as coming from a Protestant source must be accepted as unimpeachable by Protestants themselves, however unfavorable they may be to the traditional belief in Protestant morality. The *Builder* says:—

In England, Norway, and Sweden, and Belgium, the proportion of illegitimate births is 1 in 15; in France and Prussia, 1 in 14; in Scotland, Denmark, and Hanover, 1 in 11. The immense proportion of illegitimate births in Scotland, like its drunkenness, constitutes a very remarkable feature in the statistics of a country with such pretensions to superior religious character. Something evidently must be wrong; and its clergy ought to reflect seriously on the probability that it is the very stinginess and bigotry of their religious rule itself which yields such unwholesome fruits; for, "by their fruits ye shall know them;" and Scotland, the spiritual and moral exemplar to England and the whole empire, as it conceives itself to be, is *par excellence*, this land of bastardy and drunkenness.—*Builder*.

In another column will be seen an account of the capture of the Confederate steamer *Chesapeake* by Federal gun boats, and in British waters. The Nova Scotia authorities have demanded and obtained restitution of the vessel thus illegally captured, and it is to be supposed that when the tidings reach England some apology or reparation for this outrage upon British neutrality, and the honor of the British flag will be made by the Government.

At Halifax itself great excitement was occasioned by this affair, and by the subsequent conduct of the authorities, which however has been very differently represented in the several accounts that have as yet reached us. According to the first of these, the crew of the *Chesapeake* had been arrested by the Colonial authorities; upon this a serious riot headed by many of the leading citizens broke out; and ultimately the prisoners were rescued violently from the hands of the officers of justice and carried off to a place of safety. According to another account the very reverse of this of this occurred; and so far from the Colonial authorities having taken any steps to deliver the Confederate captors of the *Chesapeake* over to the Federal authorities, the latter complain bitterly of the protection and countenance that the crew of the said steamer received from the Colonial government. It is in short a most intricate impeachment, and will it is to be feared lead to angry correspondence between the British and Federal governments.

**THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.**—Many persons are much exercised in their minds by this dispute about the succession to certain Duchies. Mr. Punch gives the following full and lucid explanation; after the perusal of which all difficulties will no doubt be dispelled:—

**THE DANISH DIFFICULTY EXPLAINED.**—Young persons who dine out, and wish to be considered well-informed young dicers-out, must desire to be able to answer, in a few simple words, the question so frequently put as to the real value of the difficulty about the King of Denmark's succession to the Schleswig-Holstein duchies. Mr. Punch will explain the matter in a moment. The case is this:—King Christian, being an agnate, is the collateral heir male of the German Diet, and consequently the Duchy of Holstein, being mediatised, could only have ascended to the Landgraviate of Hesse in default of consanguinity in the younger branch of the Sonderburg-Glücksburgs; and therefore Schleswig, by the surrender of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, was acquired as a fief in remainder by the morganatic marriage of Frederick VII. This is clear enough, of course. The difficulty, however, arises from the fact that, while the Danish protocol of 1852, which was drawn up by Lord Palmerston, but signed by Lord Malmesbury, repudiated *ex post facto* the claims of Princess Mary of Anhalt, as remainder-woman to the Electress of Augustenborg, it only operated as a *uti possidetis* in reference to the interests of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, while Baron Bunsen's protest against Catholicism, under the terms of the Edict of Nantes, of course, barred the whole of the lineal ancestry of the Grand Duke from claiming by virtue of the Saxe class of the Pragmatic Sanction. The question is therefore exhaustively reduced to a very narrow compass, and the dispute simply is, whether an agnate, who is not consanguineous, can, as a Lutheran, hold a fief which is clothed by mediatisation with the character of a neutral belligerent. This is really all that is at issue, and those who seek to complicate the case by introducing the extraneous statement, true, no doubt, in itself, that the Princess of Wales, who is the daughter of the present King of Denmark, made no public renunciation of either of the duchies, or the ivory hairbrushes, when she dined with Lord Mayor Ross, are simply endeavouring to throw dust in the eyes of Europe.—*Punch*.

**POLITICAL TENDENCIES OF POPERY.**—The *Globe* in a recent article betrays the reason, or, at all events one great reason, for its dread of Catholicity; but in so doing it refutes the assertions of those who pretend that Catholics are necessarily revolutionary and disloyal. This silly Orange calumny the *Globe* disposes of in the following sentence:—

"There can be no doubt that the establishment of a hierarchy connected with the State, which would, of course, be the Roman Catholic as the most numerous and wealthy church, would have an anti-democratic tendency."

This is certainly true. The Church is not only eminently conservative, but she is also the guardian of liberty, which is seriously menaced only by the democratic tendencies of the age.

**DONATION.**—The Director of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum acknowledges the receipt of Fifty turkeys for a Christmas Dinner for the Orphans, from the hand-ball players of this City. Mr. T. Fernand was kind enough to give the free use of his Ball Court for the day.

**RECRUITING FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY IN QUEBEC.**—Recruiting for the Federal army has been carried on with more or less impunity in Montreal during the past six months, but no attempt that we heard of was made in this city until within a day or two. The police got wind of a recruiting agent having arrived here on Tuesday, and that he was actively engaged in picking up men to send to New York, offering them one hundred dollars in hand with a free ticket. The detectives were put on his track to beat him up, but the wily customer was too much for them and they were unable to trap him. Ex-detective Murphy was then employed by the Chief of Police and under the instructions of Deputy Chief Reynolds started on his errand. He went to Blanchard's hotel, where the recruiting agent lodged, hung round the bar, treated and was treated in turn, until the recruiting agent spied him and fixed upon him as a fit subject for southern powder. The two soon became intimate, Murphy took the bait and was listed, and arrangements were made by which he and fourteen others were to leave for New York yesterday. His mission accomplished, Murphy returned to Police headquarters, laid his information, upon which a warrant was issued, and the fellow was arrested by Deputy Chief Reynolds and lodged in gaol. His name is Voscoe or Voscoe, is a Canadian, and was formerly a resident of this city, but decamped some years ago. He is doubtless one of the self-appointed recruiting agents which the large bounties now paid in New York, have turned into man-trappers. He will doubtless get his deserts. To-day he will be brought before the Judge of the Sessions for examination. The proof against him is conclusive. Recruits in New York now get \$500 each; but a tenth part of this money never goes into their own pockets.—*Quebec Daily News*.

**FROZEN TO DEATH IN DAYLIGHT.**—An unfortunate man, a French Canadian, was found frozen to death in St. Vallier street yesterday afternoon. He was very poorly clad, and had a small bundle tied up in a handkerchief. Whether under influence of liquor, or overcome by fatigue, he sat down on the sidewalk with his back against the side of a house, and while in this position he was passed by dozens of persons who took no notice of him. When the body was about to be removed, it was found frozen quite stiff.—*17th Inst.*

**FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—We learn from the *Three Rivers Inquirer*, that one of the most pitiable accidents by fire, attended by the death of six persons, occurred last Thursday night at Pointe du Lac, 8 miles from that city. It would appear that the dwelling-house, in which the family of Louis Grevé and his father-in-law, Louis Biron resided, caught fire in the night time from hot ashes, which were placed in a wooden bucket in the porch. When the inmates were awakened by the cry of a child at two o'clock in the morning, the house was half consumed. Crete himself, his wife, and one child managed to escape, but old Biron, a young man of twenty years, and three little girls were all burned to death. Crete is severely burned about the head, and his life is despaired of, and the child which was rescued died last night.

A Bible Society meeting took place at Hamilton, C. W., on the 11th instant; the meeting was a very stormy one, and ended in a free fight, sticks being effectually used to the damage of the heads and limbs of the pugnacious Christians present.

The *Leader* thus discourses on the subject:— "Another meeting and a disgraceful row! Such in belief, is the result of an attempt made on Thursday evening to hold an adjourned meeting of the Hamilton Bible Society in the Mechanics' Institute. The meeting was called by Mr. E. Jackson, one of the Vice-Presidents, the Society, no doubt, ignoring the unconstitutional meeting held there not long since, which struck the names of Dr. McQueen and Mr. Walker from the list of office-bearers. During the day the citizens were excited by the following notice posted on the walls:—'Bible Society. Friends and subscribers, be at the Mechanics' Hall, at E. Jackson's meeting, this Friday evening, at seven o'clock, to protect the rights of the Bible Society.' Such a notification was hardly needed. The meeting was largely attended. Mr. Jackson was moved into the chair. Dr. Ormiston, in obedience to the Chairman, offered up a prayer. Reverends Messrs Inglis and Chetum sprung to their feet to speak, but neither would be listened to, and after a vain attempt to make themselves heard, gave way, and the Chairman dissolved the meeting in the midst of the greatest excitement. Subsequently a free fight took place, in which 'shilleghs' were used in the most approved fashion, a person named McMahon, who was 'converted' during the late ministrations of a sensation preacher in that city, making himself particularly conspicuous. The manner in which the sticks were used, and the way in which those who handled them so scientifically rushed into the hall give rise to the presumption that there was a settled determination on the part of the opponents of Dr. McQueen and Mr. Walker to break up the meeting. The *Spectator* calls the row 'the most disgraceful that ever occurred in the city.' If it were premeditated, as alleged, there is a case for the police; though the clergymen who took part in the meeting cannot be held guiltless. Had they manifested the slightest Christian forbearance—and they acted towards each other as any one gentleman would act towards another, the scenes of Thursday night might have been avoided. Their persistence in striving for the pre-eminence gave vent to the smothered feelings of the audience, and a general uproar was the consequence. Certainly these gentlemen of the immaculate tie are setting a pretty example to their 'flocks.' Before they point out the motives in the eyes of their congregations it is not too much to ask them to look after the beams in their own. It is positively disgraceful that a society whose ostensible object is the circulation of the Bible should be made the medium of the circulation of clerical bickering. The days of Amnabad Siekhs have passed, and a new order of white-chokered gentlemen has sprung up. What will become of the brethren during their unseemly quarrels? They must bide their time for the proverbial 'moral pocket handkerchiefs and religious conduct.' It is shameful that these men cannot conduct themselves as quiet, peace-loving, law-abiding citizens ought. They must be looked after in future.

**HALIFAX, Dec. 17.**—The movements of the *Chesapeake*, since her first appearance at Shelburne, have been narrowly watched by the United States officials and American citizens of the Province. Her whereabouts was known, but the absence of the gunboats has caused delay in her capture. On Tuesday the *Elia* and *Anna*, Lieutenant-Commander Nichols arrived for coal, and was immediately supplied at Cunard's wharf. She received information of the pirate at half-past eleven p.m., and steamed for her, arriving at her rendezvous at three p.m., but the *Chesapeake* left at nine a.m., on Wednesday, thus evading her pursuer. The *Elia* and *Anna* immediately turned back and steamed for Lunenburg for orders, arriving in the evening. Meantime the officials received information of the pirate being at Sumbro, and notified Lieut. Nichols, who immediately set off in pursuit, determined to take her, and at day-light on Thursday accomplished it. The crew offered no resistance, but at the sight of their pursuers immediately fled to the woods, leaving a sumptuously prepared breakfast. The *Chesapeake* was taken in tow, and Lieutenant Nichols started for an American port. The *Donatiah* soon came up and ordered Lieut. Nichols into Halifax for sanction of the act by the Government, where the three vessels arrived at 4 p.m. Three of the original crew were captured, the others were stopped in Nova Scotia.

The submarine cable across the Northumberland Straits has been again repaired, and telegraphic communication between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island restored.

**UNLAWFUL SEIZURE.**—The propeller "Brantford," while lying at Prescott last week, was subjected to a thorough stripping process by a portion of the crew, who had become alarmed by the reported insolvency of the owners. Failing in an attempt to spirit the craft to the American side, where the law is rather liberal regarding the right of seizure, the crew proceeded to disembark every portable article on board, completely stripping the cabin of furniture, taking anchors, chains, and even including the furnace rods and oil pump of the engine in the confiscation. The propeller arrived at this port on Saturday, with a crew of six, including in the number the cabin boy and steward. Of course the measure was a violation of law, and as the liabilities of the owners are perfectly secured, the perpetrators of such hasty action will regret having placed themselves in an unpleasant predicament.—*Kingston American*.

**THE QUEBEC LOAN AND OTHER DEBTS TO BE FORCED TO A SETTLEMENT.**—We understand that a basis for the settlement of the indebtedness existing under the Quebec Fire Loan, has been arrived at by the Government, and that measures will be forthwith taken to give effect to the arrangement. The past mismanagement it is not possible to retrieve. Negligence occurred at the very inception of the loan in relation to collateral securities exacted from the borrowers; and the result has been that of claims amounting to \$18,910 on mortgaged property since sold, the province has lost not less than \$10,000. Of the \$8,910 which have been recovered, upwards of \$3,000 has been absorbed in agency expenses. In the interest of the province, then, it is expedient to enforce the collection of outstanding claims with the least possible delay; and it is with the view of facilitating this that the ministers have adopted a plan of adjustment by which the extent of the loss may be promptly ascertained, and the payment of remaining indebtedness made comparatively certain.

The terms of the settlement offered may be succinctly stated. (1.) Parties being original borrowers may obtain a discharge from all indebtedness by paying eighty per cent of the principal on or before the first of March next; or by paying eighty-seven-and-a-half per cent of the principal thus—one-sixth on or before the first March, one-sixth on 1st June, and one-third on 1st December next, and one-third on 1st June, 1864. (2.) No reduction will be made to purchasers of property mortgaged at the period of purchase, but time will be granted to those of the number who are unable to pay at once the amount due by them.

We believe also that means are being resorted to, to collect arrears due to the province in connection with the *Jeune's* Estates, the *Crow* and *Honin*, and the *Seigniorie* of *Lancon*. The items of indebtedness are in most cases comparatively small, but they form an aggregate which the guardians of the Treasury cannot afford to overlook. The testimony of Mr. Russell, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, establishes the radical defects of the system which has prevailed in regard to this branch of the public service. The agents, he tells us, make the collections, render their own returns, and we have no means of verifying either. The revenues of the *Jeune's* Estates and the *Seigniorie* of *Lancon* the same witness states, are composed "principally of rents, many of them of a very small amount and entailing comparatively expensive management." It is understood that the debtors are to be required immediately to pay the sums due for the year now expiring, and to give bonds for all prior indebtedness. At the same time, inducements will be offered to the parties concerned to enter into a general scheme of commutation with the view of rendering unnecessary a continuance of the present system of management.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

The Government has promptly filled up two of the offices recently vacated in consequence of the report of the *Lafrenay-Doherty* Commission. Mr. Bouthillier is removed from the Customs to the Surintendence, and Mr. Holmes becomes Collector of Customs *vice* Bouthillier; and the Hon. L. A. Desaulles descends from the Legislative Council, and from the editorial stool in *Le Pays* office, to become Clerk of the Peace in place of Mr. Brebant.—*Montreal Gazette*.

## Died.

In this city, on Sunday, 12th instant, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Ellen McMullen, relict of the late Patrick Scully, aged 12 years, a native of County Antrim, Ireland.

In this city, on the 23rd inst., Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Daniel O'Leary, aged six years and eight months.

At Dundee, O.B., on Saturday, 12th inst., Ann McRae, widow of the late Wm. McDonnell, aged forty-four years.

At L'Assomption, on Friday, 4th inst., after an illness of four days, William Collins, student of L'Assomption College. The deceased was in the 14th year of his age, and was son of Mr. M. W. Collins, of New York City.

## REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Sorel, W. McCallian, \$2; Lonsdale, M. Sweeney, \$2; Jarvis, G. E. Foster, \$1; St. Sylvester, J. Coar, \$2; Niagara, P. Clarke, \$2; Napierville, W. Moran, \$2; Appleton, E. Dowling, \$2; Moncton, N. B. Rev J. C. Murray, \$2; Marysville, P. Kilmer, \$2; Edwardsburgh, P. Curley, \$2; West Frampont, P. Quigley, \$1; Cumberland, J. Morris, \$2; Thorold, M. Mulhoney, \$4; Carleton Place, Very Rev J. Paquette, \$2; Vankleek Hill, D. Flood, \$2; St. Johns, C. E. Dr. Howard, \$3; Bouchette, Rev W. Mann, \$7; Ottawa, C. M. Carron, \$2; Annapolis, U. S. D. Buckley, \$2; Mountain City, U. S. J. D. Gargan, \$1; Adare, W. Reilly, \$2; Douglastown, Major E. Conly, \$1; Holland Landing, P. Graham, \$2; St. Sophia, C. O. Connor, \$2; St. Columban, S. Roarke, \$3; St. Hyacinthe, P. A. Larocque, \$2; H. Muro, \$2; St. Jean d'Orleans, T. Lynch, \$12 50c.

Per P. Purcell, Kingston—P. Doyle, \$2.50; B. Guimais, \$2; M. Quinn, \$2; J. Cavanagh, \$1; Bath, J. McKenty, \$2; Wolf Island, Thos. Connolly, \$1; Highland, W. Cone, \$2; Glenburney, James Hickey, \$2; Kingston, Jas. Barry, \$3.75; P. Brown, \$4; Thos. Flood, \$4; John O'Brien, \$1; Wolf Island, P. Dawson, \$2; Jones Falls, B. Murray, \$2; Ganouque, Mrs. Summers, \$1; Kingston, Rev D. Mat's, \$3; Glenburney, P. Daley, \$2.

Per O. F. Fraser, Brockville—John Figh, \$2. Per T. Griffith, Sherbrooke—Mrs Thos. Grace, \$1. Per M. L. McGrath, Point St. Charles—Cannington, D. O'Donovan, \$1. Per Rev H. Brettagh, Trenton—P. L. McAuley, \$2.50c; Frankford, W. Feron, \$2; D. O'Neill, \$2. Per Rev J. E. Baudin, Ottawa—Rev G. Collins, \$2.50; Rev Father Tabaret, \$2. Per Rev E. Langevin—St. Michel, Rev G. V. Drolet, \$10.

Per E. McCormick, Peterboro—A. E. McDonnell, \$1; Ashburnham, S. Glancy, \$2. Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—Thos. Roche, \$5; Rev Mr. McGavran, \$2. Per F. O'Neill, Fitzroy—W. Mooney, \$1. Per P. J. Sheridan, Tinglewick—Jas. Williams, \$2. Per J. Brennan, St. Johns—Jas. O'Carra, \$2. Per J. O'Connell, Sillery—J. Timmony, \$2; Jas. McKenna, \$2. Per Rev Sax, St. Romuald d'Etchimon—Self, \$2; J. McNaughton, St. J. \$4; Thos. Wilson, \$4. Per M. Kelly, Merrickville—P. Dowdall, \$2; James O'Neill, \$2; John Roche, \$2. Per J. Harris, Jr., Guelph—Self, \$1.50; H. McGuirk, \$5; O. Brady, \$1; Guorock, Jas. Keough, \$1. Per P. Lynch, Alton—W. Haloney, \$2; F. Tarcott, \$2; J. F. Coghlan, \$1; T. Duff, \$1; Patrick Fitzpatrick, \$1; T. Kelly, \$1; M. Kelly, \$1; M. Donnellon, \$1; Jas. Hartney, \$1.

An aged man, a stranger, died in the streets of Toronto, on Thursday last, of starvation and exposure.

Spiritualist meetings are being held in London, (C.W.) every Sunday.

Oxygenated Bitters.—The cures effected by this remedy are truly astonishing. The confirmed Dyspeptic regains his pristine vigor, the Asthmatic breathes freer, indigestion disappears. These bitters produce these wonders. Let all who suffer try them.

## MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

	Dec. 22.	s.	d.
Flour, country, per qtl.	12 9 to 13 0		
Oatmeal, do	12 0 to 13 0		
Indian Meal	7 0 to 8 0		
Peas per min	3 4 to 3 6		
Beans, small white per min.	7 0 to 8 0		
Honey, per lb	0 6 to 0 7		
Potatoes, per bag	2 0 to 3 0		
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$3.50 to \$3.25		
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	10 to 1 0		
Hay, per 100 bundles	\$10.00 to \$13.00		
Straw	\$4.00 to \$6.50		
Butter, fresh per lb.	1 1 to 1 3		
do, salt, do	0 9 to 0 10 1/2		
Lard, do	0 7 to 0 8		
Bacon, do, fat, per 50 lb	4 0 to 4 6		
Blackhead	2 3 to 2 6		
Flax Seed, do	9 3 to 9 6		
Timothy, do	5 0 to 6 0		
Oats, do	2 3 to 2 5		
Peas, per cople	4 0 to 0 0		
Fowls, do	2 0 to 2 6		
Geese, do	4 0 to 5 0		
Ducks, do	2 0 to 3 0		
Maple Syrup, per gallon	0 5 to 0 6		
Maiden Syrup, per gallon	0 0 to 0 0		

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Dec. 22, 1863.

Flour—Pellards, \$2.00 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.00 to \$2.50; Super, \$2.00 to \$2.50; No. 2 \$3.70 to \$3.90; Superior \$4.15 to \$4.25; Family \$4.50; Extra, \$4.65 to \$4.75; Superior Extra \$4.75 to \$5.00; Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Gaiter per 100 of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Wheat—Canada Spring, 90c to 92c. As per 100 lbs, 10c; Peas, latest sales were at \$5.00 to \$5.10; Inferior Peas, 50c to \$5.00; Peas, in demand, at \$5.15 to \$5.20. Butter—T. 40 is a good demand, for New at 13c to 14c; for choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 13c. Eggs per dozen, 11c to 12c. Lard per 100 lbs, 40c to 42c. Tallow per 100 lbs, 30c to 32c. Cattle per 100 lbs, 30c to 32c. Bacon, 50c to 52c. Pork—Canada New Mess, \$13.50 to \$14.00; Prime Mess, \$14.00 to \$14.50; Prime, \$14.50 to \$15.00.—*Montreal Witness*.

## MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET—Dec. 22.

First Quality Cattle, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Second and third, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$18 to \$25; extra, \$30 to 40.—Sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; Lambs, \$2 to \$4.00. Hogs, \$4.25 to \$5.00, live-weight Hides \$4 to \$5. Peas, 75c to \$1 each. Tallow, rough 5c to 5 1/2c.—*Montreal Witness*.

## TORONTO MARKETS—Dec. 12.

Fall wheat 90c to \$1.00 per bushel. Spring wheat 75c to 76c per bushel. Early, 75c to 80c per bushel. Peas, 45c to 50c per bushel.—*Globe*.

## BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!

THE Subscriber is SELLING BOOKS at TWENTY-FIVE per cent less than any other house in the city. Parties wishing to present to their friends a Christmas or New Year's Gift, would find it to their advantage to call at PICKUP'S BOOK STORE, 217 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, adjoining Messrs. Gibb & Co's, and examine the stock for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

E. PICKUP.

Montreal, Dec. 25, 1863.

## 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 day, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1864.

IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED that Wanzer's Combination Sewing Machine, combining the best qualities of the Sewing and Locking Machines, is the best in the world for general family use, and Dressmaking purposes.

JAMES MORISON & CO.

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

**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.

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

MORISONS.

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