

himself utterly unequal to any emergency that demands courage and manhood. We do not believe that the Government is as strong against the Rebellion to-day as it was in 1860, and we shall be happily disappointed if the Spring campaign, just opening while we are writing, does not prove the most disastrous since the beginning of the war."

In a similar strain does the *Reviewer* express himself in another article, and upon the question of conferring full political rights upon the emancipated negroes, and distributing amongst them the lands of the conquered planters. On these propositions Dr. Brownson remarks that:—

"To cook a hare first catch a hare." We have not got the great planting States in our possession yet, and shall not get them without much more hard fighting, even if then. Every military movement this Spring, thus far, has proved a failure, and appearances now are that we are to have a most unsuccessful Spring campaign. We hope it will turn out otherwise, but we have serious misgivings."

Dr. Brownson does not allow himself to be deluded by lying telegrams, mendacious newspaper correspondents, and is too wise to give much heed to the pleasantly concocted romances of "intelligent deserters from General Lee's army." In the same article as that from which we have last quoted there are some excellent remarks upon elections in the Northern States; and upon the social persecution to which in the headquarters of abolitionism and philanthropy, the unfortunate emancipated negroes are exposed.—On the first, or the beauties of the Yankee elective system, he remarks:—

"We talk of independent voters. What independence! I had to vote in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln, for Faxon or throw my vote away. This was all the independence and freedom of choice I had. We manage our elections better than by encouraging or permitting independent voting. Ordinarily, the managers have got the question narrowed to a simple question between your party and mine. I must vote for my party, and you for yours, or else each of us be branded a renegade; and to vote for one's party means to vote for its candidates, very likely about as acolyte a set, or at least as incompetent a set of scoundrels as can be selected. They are selected on the principle of availability, and the more worthless the candidate, usually the more available he is. This city has Judges of a high court, and Representatives in Congress, that I would on no account shake hands with, or invite to a seat in my parlor, poor as it is."—p. 199, 200.

Not to the United States, but to Canada as well do these remarks most forcibly apply; whilst the lore of the abolitionists for the negro, the conventional "man and a brother" is well exemplified in the subjoined extract:—

"He—the white man—is not very patient, nor very fond of Cuffey, and if you undertake more than he thinks is about right, he will be very likely to break Cuffey's head, hard as it is, and exterminate the whole negro population of the country. You may induce him to consent to let the negro be free, but if you undertake to incorporate him to political society, and make him an equal member of the civil community with himself, he will revolt, and insist on remanding Cuffey to slavery, sending him out of the country, or cutting his throat." The experiment we fear would result in no benefit; but in grave injury to the negro population. We remember when a negro was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, and the indignation that was felt even in that anti-slavery and negro-loving State, at his taking his seat. He did not occupy it long."—p. 196, 197.

Besides the articles noted above, we have a very flattering review of Reade's "Very Hard Cash," an article anent the "Next President," and another upon "Military Matters and Men," the whole concluded with the usual "Literary Notices and Criticisms."

THE "NORTH BRITISH REVIEW."—February, 1864. Dawson & Son, Montreal.

This is a very good number, containing the following articles:—

1. The Country Life of England.
2. The Dynamical Theory of Heat.
3. Bibliomania.
4. Harold Hardrada, King of Norway.
5. The Later Roman Epic, Statius Thebaid.
6. Kilmahoe, a Highland Pastoral.
7. Renan, Vie de Jesus.
8. Thackeray.

Perhaps the notice of Renan's last romance by this organ of the evangelical world will be read with the greatest interest, and curiosity to learn how a sect which rejects the Church as the one authority in the supernatural order appointed by Christ Himself to teach all nations, to the end of time, will endeavor to make good the inspiration and supernatural credibility of the writings of the New Testament. To our surprise, at p. 102, we find the subjoined, which we quote as a Protest against Protestantism, and as a proof that without an infallible Church there can be no Bible, or Holy Scriptures:—

"The guarantee for their inspiration is the inspiration of the Church in which they grew up."

So after all, Messrs. Protestants, in your controversies with infidels you are perforce compelled to fall back upon an infallible Church as the sole guarantee for the inspiration of the Bible!

Messrs. Cartier and McGee have been returned for the East and West divisions, respectively, of the City of Montreal. The whole passed off quietly; indeed no one seemed much to interest himself in the matter at all, and the rainy weather prevented, we suppose, any large gathering round the hustings. It is expected that the other members of the new Ministry who have vacated their seats by acceptance of office, will all in like manner be returned to Parliament.

The new steamer *Peruvian* is likely to be the first steamer of the Montreal Ocean Line en route for Quebec this season. She will probably sail from Liverpool on or about the 14th inst.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, MONTREAL.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The above Society held its Annual Meeting, on Monday, 4th inst., for the election of Office-Bearers, which resulted as follows:—

President—T. M'Kenzie, Esq., re-elected.
1st Vice-President—O. J. Devlin, Esq., do.
2nd Vice-President—R. M'Shane, Esq., do.
Treasurer—P. Jordan, Esq., do.
Corresponding Secretary—J. J. Curran, Esq., do.
Recording Secretary—F. M. Cassidy, Esq., do.
Assistant Rec. Secretary—John O'Brien, Esq., do.

COMMITTEE:

Messrs. John M'Elroy, Messrs. W. Wall,
D. Lyons, J. Fogarty,
J. E. Mallin, W. Stafford,
Wm. Mansfield, John Norris,
W. P. Maguire, John Howley,
P. Mullarky, Eug. Flynn,
B. Tansy, Martin Hart,
W. P. Linehan, Thos. Holland,
Alex. Shannon, Wm. Brosnan.

Grand Marshal—J. W. M'Gavran, Esq.
Assistant Marshals—Wm. O'Brien, Joseph Cloran,
T. Matthews, and M. M'Keogh.

THE YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, BELLEVILLE.

The members of this Society, in pursuance to announcement, assembled at the Union Hotel, on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst.; and, in the absence of the President of the Society for the preceding year, A. A. M'Donnell, Esq., was unanimously called to the Chair, and S. B. Burdett, Esq., requested to act as Secretary for the evening.

The meeting having been called to order, the Chairman announced, in a few and appropriate remarks, the object of the meeting, when the following gentlemen were duly elected Office-Bearers for the current year:—

President—P. Shevlin, Esq.
1st Vice-President—S. B. Burdett.
2nd Vice-President—J. J. Copeland.
Corresponding and Rec. Secretary—P. M. Nulty.
Treasurer—A. A. M'Donnell.
Chairman, Executive Committee—J. Shevlin.
P. M. Nulty, Sec.

EDUCATION IN KINGSTON.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Kingston, April 3rd, 1864.

DEAR SIR—While taking an evening stroll on Thursday last, my attention was attracted to a light in the Examination Hall of the Christian Brothers' School of this City. Thinking that something particular must be going on, I ventured to enter. I found the room well filled with some of the Clergy, a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including several of our Dissenting brethren; all of whom assembled to witness an examination in Book-Keeping of the boys belonging to this school, the examination being confined to the above branch. Well and ably did the boys go through the many difficult problems put to them by their excellent teacher, Brother Arnold. For three hours the audience were astonished at the able answers given, and thorough knowledge they displayed, of Book-Keeping in all its branches, both in Double and Single Entry. I assure you, I was more than surprised at the progress made by these boys in this most important branch of their education. The most difficult questions were as playthings in their hands, and all the problems were clearly demonstrated on a black board which ran the width of the hall. The examination was interspersed with singing and recitations, and, at the conclusion, an epilogue spoken by one of the boys; all of which were delivered in a manner their teachers may well feel proud of. I never spent, I think, hours with more pleasure; and I have no hesitation in saying there are many professed Book-Keepers who could not compete with these boys, the eldest of whom has not yet seen his fifteenth summer. The good Brothers of this school are never tired imparting to their pupils a religious and moral education. The Superior, Brother Arnold, is a finished scholar, and his whole delight is in imparting knowledge to his pupils. By his kindness and gentle disposition, he has gained their affections; his name is almost revered, and his every desire cheerfully carried out by them.

How much do not the Catholic community owe those good men, the Christian Brothers, who forsake the world and all its pleasures to devote themselves to poverty and toil, for the love of God; who take upon themselves the education of His little ones, for His sake, and from Whom alone they look for reward.—Yours,

AN OBSERVER.

IMMIGRATION REPORT FOR 1865.—The report of the Immigration Agent for the past year has just made its appearance. Statistics already made public have exhibited the falling off in the immigration to Canada in 1863 as compared with 1862, which this official report confirms. The number of immigrants or steerage passengers arriving in the St. Lawrence was, in 1862, 20,037; in 1863 they numbered 18,112. The nationalities are thus divided: Irish, 5,508; English, 4,820; Scotch, 2,949; Germans and Prussians, 3,047; Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes, 1,416; other countries, 669. About two-thirds of the whole number arrived in steamships, while the percentage of British emigrants, to procure a passage in a steamship, is very large indeed. The screw steamships appear to be engrossing the whole of the emigrant passenger business from the United Kingdom. Of incomers from the United States, 10,707 have been registered by the agents, making the total immigration 28,719. Of these, 18,101 have settled in Upper Canada. The immigration of Germans has increased, while the influx of Norwegians has very much fallen off. Of Danes, the number is returned at 219, and the remarkable thing about their emigration is, that they were induced to come to Canada at the recommendation of one man. Mr. Soerensen, of Copenhagen, after residing some time in the Western States and in Canada, on his return to Denmark published, at his own expense, a pamphlet which attained extensive circulation, setting forth the superior advantages of Canada as a field of emigration for his countrymen over the Western States.

Respecting the English Emigration, it may be stated that the Lancashire operatives mostly settled in Upper Canada, as also the Coventry ribbon weavers, who were all induced to emigrate in consequence of the depressed condition their handicrafts at home, but who, from the accounts seem to have done well by the change, and seem satisfied with their entire change of life and occupation.

Some three hundred Highland peasantry, chiefly from the Hebrides and the Western Highlands, where severe distress is periodic, have settled in Upper Canada, chiefly in the counties of Huron, Bruce, and Gray, within the year. These are described as being a stalwart set of men, speaking no language, but their native

Gaelic. The Glasgow operatives have distributed themselves through different parts of Upper Canada.

The Irish emigration is made up largely of the pauper class, sent out by union work-houses as a riddance. Many complaints have been made of the incapacity of the girls sent out from the Irish unions. Not one in ten is said to be able to milk a cow or iron a shirt, and most of them appear to be totally unacquainted with the ordinary duties of domestic servants. Mr. Buchanan, alluding to this defect in their education, says, "The lack of some qualification has proved detrimental to their advancement, and shuts them out from the very large field of profitable employment existing amid our farming population, which is in many respects preferable to that of towns and large cities, as it offers them much better prospects of improving their condition of life. They are consequently thrown from necessity into the lowest class of service in our cities, where they are ill-paid and exposed to many temptations which otherwise they would have avoided." Mr. Buchanan endorses as a remedy that the workhouse guardians in Ireland should adopt a plan of teaching the girls to be more thorough servants before sending them abroad to shift for themselves. More especially does he recommend that the girls should be taught to milk, and to perform the other necessary duties of their position as servants in farm houses. These suggestions seem to have been acted upon by Mr. Eyarture, the Minister of Agriculture, who instructed Mr. Buchanan, when setting out on his mission to England, to warn the poor law guardians against sending out paupers uneducated in some useful labor.

An important item of the advantages conferred by an influx of immigrants beyond the value which the labor of their hands affords to the country, is the addition to the general capital which these persons bring in their effects, and in the shape of ready cash. For instance, Mr. Macpherson reports that the value of immigrant effects entered at the Custom house in his agency between Prescott and Cobourg, amounts to \$50,041, and the cash brought by the European emigrants as reported to him, was \$38,210. It is true that a number of the immigrants who land are in an indigent condition and are at first a burden and a charge upon the province for transport, lodging, and assistance, but the outlay is indirectly repaid by the labor which they furnish to the country.

The prospect for immigrants the coming season is summed up as good. The extension of the cultivated area and the rapid development of our mineral resources are looked upon as opening fields for the employment of labor.—*Kingston News*.

Some excitement recently took place in the village of Bedford respecting a woman named Betsy Mitchell, the wife of a man named William Morris, who was found dead in a corn barn. It was supposed that she had been murdered by her husband, and affidavits in this sense were furnished to the joint coroner, Dr. Chamberlin, of Freightsburg. An inquest was held, the result of which showed that the woman, if not exactly murdered, came to her death from typhoid disease accelerated by the exposure to which she had been subjected by her husband.—*Montreal Gazette*.

A RECREANT CANADIAN.—The following correspondence discloses a most degrading fact in connection with the career of a man who was once considered a true patriot and a worthy son of Canada. Mr. Wilkes was well known: shrewd and active, he thrust himself into public notice, and twice aspired to a seat in the Legislature. He has belonged to all parties, but was never regarded as disloyal or traitorous to his native country. The correspondence, however, reveals a change. It speaks for itself:—

(To the Editor of the Spectator.)

Mr. Editor,—I enclose you the copy of a letter from Mr. George S. Wilkes, long a prominent citizen of Brantford, and once its Mayor, now residing in Buffalo. It was written to a late non-Commissioned Officer of the 30th regiment, who had recently bought his discharge.

It is an evidence of the multiplied means used by the Federals to procure men in Canada.

The promise of \$13 per month, Yankee money, equal to \$8 Canadian, must be particularly interesting to those who suppose it will pay to be a Yankee soldier.

We need scarcely add that the offer was treated with silent contempt. CANADIAN.

March 31st, 1864.

Buffalo, Feb. 18, 1864.

My Dear Sir,—I can now make you an offer of a lieutenancy in either cavalry or infantry U. S. A. That is if you can furnish thirty-two men for the service. These men will receive \$525 bounty, \$150 down, \$150 when they go the field, and the rest in instalments. Pay lieutenant \$105 per month; sergeant, \$17 to \$24; Corporal \$15; private \$13 per month. I should think you could raise 32 fellows in Brantford and its neighborhood easily. Of course they would have to come here to enlist. If you could get half in Brantford, I could help you to get the rest here.

Yours truly,

GEO. S. WILKES.

FIRST ARRIVALS IN THE PORT OF QUEBEC.—Two schooners, from Murray Bay, with huttocks and knees for Mr. Charles Samson, arrived off the Island of Orleans on Sunday last, and put into Indian Cove yesterday afternoon. They left Murray Bay on Friday.—*Gazette, 8th inst.*

Died.

Suddenly, on the 9th inst., of congestion of the brain, Rev. Paschal Brunet, Curé of St. Rose, Isle Jesus. Mr. Brunet was born in St. Genevieve, on the 30th January, 1808, and ordained Priest by Mgr. J. J. Larivière, on the 20th August, 1832. This worthy clergyman was a member of the Society of One Mass, and of the Ecclesiastical Fund of St. Jacques. His funeral took place at St. Rose, on Wednesday, 13th inst.—*R. L. P.*

In this city, on Saturday, the 9th inst., Catherine, third daughter of Bernard M'Evonne, Esq., aged 23 years and 8 months. May her soul rest in peace.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK.

The Annual Meeting of the Montreal City and District Savings' Bank, was held at its office on Tuesday the 5th April inst. J. P. Sexton, Esq., being called to the Chair, and Mr. Barbeau, the Actuary, acting as Secretary, Mr. LaRocque, the President read the following

REPORT.

The Managing Directors have much pleasure in again submitting to the Honorary Directors, on this their Eighteenth Annual Meeting, a statement of the affairs of this Institution. The Balance sheet on the table exhibits clearly the disposition of the funds of the Bank, as to investments, &c.; and should any further information be required, the Board will be most happy to give it.

It will be seen that the total amount to the credit of Depositors, on the 31st December last, was \$981,562.22—and it is now over one million of Dollars. The certificate of the Auditors who have examined the Books and affairs of the Institution is also submitted from which it will be seen that in their opinion, the investments and loans of the Bank are of the safest character, leaving no cause for fear as to any possible loss. In order, however, to provide in every possible manner against such a contingency, the Board have steadily pursued the policy, from year to year, of creating a reserve or safety fund—which now amounts to the large figure of over \$100,000—about ten per cent on the amount of Deposits.

The better to show the progress of the Institution, we may add that during the past year there has been deposited in the Bank \$1,387,133.26, against \$1,203,640.68 the preceding year; and the sum repaid to depositors was \$1,207,079.43, against \$1,193,533.83, which would give a net gain on Deposits of \$90,053.83, against \$4,115.83 the year before. To this we must add \$31,513.07 placed to the credit of Depositors, for interest against \$27,878.00 the year previous—and we have then, a total gain, this year, on Deposit Account, of \$121,566.91, against \$91,944.43 the year previous.

These figures might lead to the belief that more than Savings Bank business has been transacted; but to correct this idea, it will be sufficient to state that the average amount due each depositor is only 257.42—and this, including the amounts due to the Religious and Charitable Institutions, whose deposits by our act of incorporation, are unrestricted.

\$2,000 were last year distributed amongst the Charitable Institutions of the City. If to this sum we add \$8,760 distributed last January, you will have a total of \$24,260 distributed as donations to the poor since the establishment of the Bank.

In accordance with the requirements of our Act of Incorporation, you will please elect from among you, four Gentlemen to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the term of office of Messrs. Mulholland, Berthelot, Starnes and Judah; and also of Messrs. Benj. Holmes and Wm. Bristow, the Auditors—who are all re-eligible. During the year, the Board had to regret the loss of one of their colleagues, Doctor W. Nelson. As was required by law, the vacancy caused by his demise had to be filled up, and the Hon. Justice Berthelot was elected. We have also lost one of our Honorary Directors—Sir L. H. Lafontaine—whose vacancy as such, (along with that of Doctor Nelson, you are now called upon to fill up.

A. LaRocque, President.
Montreal City and District Savings Bank,
5th April, 1864.

Statement of affairs of the "Montreal City and District Savings Bank," the 31st of December, 1863:	
Amount due to Depositors.....	\$981,562 22
Amount due to Minor and others on the property of the Bank.....	11,851 94
Amount due to sundry persons not Depositors.....	2,384 00
Amount of Reserve Fund, after paying all expenses and making the annual donations to Charitable Institutions.....	108,770 51
	\$1,104,568 67

This sum is invested as follows:—	
In City of Montreal, Provincial, Montreal Harbor, and Champlain & Saint Lawrence Railroad first Mortgage Bonds.....	\$467,591 85
In Bank Stock, viz:—La Banque du Peuple, Bank of Montreal, City Bank, Ontario and Commercial Banks.....	78,304 72
In Loans at short dates, on endorsed Promissory Notes, with the collateral security of Stocks, bonds &c, such as required by law.....	375,924 84
In property occupied by the Bank.....	23,382 10
In amount due on sale of portion of the above.....	7,000 00
In office furniture.....	700 00
In Deposits on call, at 4 and 5 per cent. interest, with five different Banks of the city.....	\$151,665 10
	\$1,104,568 67

The total number of accounts open on the 31st December, 1863, was.....	3813
Classed as follows:—	
Of \$50 and under.....	1333
From \$50 to \$100.....	673
" " \$100 to \$200.....	656
" " \$200 to \$400.....	528
" " \$400 to \$800.....	352
" " \$800 to \$1200.....	116
" " \$1200 to \$1600.....	66
" " \$1600 and upwards.....	89
	3813

E. J. BARBEAU,

Actuary.

The following resolutions were then carried.—
Moved by Mr. F. Mullins, seconded by Mr. G. Dorwin.—That the Report and Statement of the affairs of this Institution, just submitted are very satisfactory, and that the same be received and published.

Moved by Mr. E. Hudon, seconded by Mr. E. G. Tuttle.—That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby presented to the Board of Managing Directors and Actuary, for their services and attention to the management of this Institution during the past year.

Messrs. Bristow and Curran having consented to act as Scrutineers, the elections were then proceeded with, when the following gentlemen were declared unanimously elected, as follows:—

As Managing Directors for the term of office required by law:—Messrs. Henry Mulholland, Henry Judah, Henry Starnes, and J. A. Berthelot.

As Auditors for the coming year:—Messrs. B. Holmes and Wm. Bristow.

As Honorary Directors in the place of two members deceased:—Messrs. O. A. Leblanc and O. T. Palsgrave.

The meeting terminated after voting, on motion of Mr. Edwin Atwater, seconded by Mr. A. M. Delisle the usual thanks to the Chairman.

E. J. BARBEAU,

Secretary.

The new Board, having assembled the next day, Mr. LaRocque was elected President, and Mr. Mulholland, Vice-President, for the current year.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, April 12, 1864.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.75 to \$2.90; Middlings, \$2.75 to \$2.90; Fine, \$3.50 to \$3.70; Super, No. 1 \$3.75 to \$3.95; Superfine \$4.10 to \$4.15; Fancy \$4.25 to \$4.50; Extra, \$4.75 to \$4.85; Superior Extra \$5.25 to \$5.50; Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.27.

Wheat—Canada Spring, 92c to 94c extra; U. S. C. Winter, 95c to \$1.

Ashe per 100 lbs. Potatoes, latest sales were at \$5.50 to \$5.80; Inferior Potatoes, \$5.20 to \$5.25; Pearl Potatoes, at \$5.40 to \$5.60.

Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 12c to 27c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 00c to 00c.

Eggs per doz, 15c.

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

Tallow per lb, 8c to 8 1/2c.

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

Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$16.00 to \$17.00; Prime Mess, \$15.50 to \$16; Prime, \$12.00 to \$13.50.—*Montreal Witness*.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

	April 12	April 13
Flour, country, per qt.....	13 d.	12 1/2 c.
Oatmeal, do.....	12 0	12 0
Indian Meal.....	00 0	00 0
Peas per min.....	3 4	3 4
Beans, small white per min.....	5 0	5 0
Honey, per lb.....	0 7	0 6
Potatoes, per bag.....	3 0	3 0
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.....	\$6.50	\$7.25
Hay, per 100 bundles.....	\$10.00	\$13.00
Straw.....	\$4.00	1c to 6c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen.....	0 0	0 15
Butter, fresh per lb.....	1 3	1 0
Do salt, do.....	0 10	0 10
Lard, do.....	7 0	6 0
Barley, do, for seed per 50 lbs.....	2 6	2 1/2
Buckwheat.....	2 3	2 2
Flax Seed, do.....	8 0	5 1/2
Timothy do.....	7 6	3 1/2
Oats, do.....	2 6	2 2
Turkeys, per couple, (old).....	8 0	10 0
Fowls, do.....	2 6	3 1/2
Geese, do.....	5 0	5 0
Ducks, do.....	3 9	4 0
Maple Sugar.....	0 7	0 5
Maple Syrup, per gallon.....	6 0	4 0

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET—April 12.

First Quality Cattle, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Second and third, \$6.50 to \$5.50. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$35 to \$40; extra, \$30 to \$35.—Sheep, \$4.00 to \$6.00; Lambs, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Hogs, \$5.50 to \$6, live-weight Hides, \$5 to \$5.50 Pelts, \$1.75 to \$2 each. Tallow, rough, 7c to 8c.—*Montreal Witness*.

TORONTO MARKETS—April 9.

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

NOTICE.

THE FABRIQUE of the Parish of Montreal intends commencing the exhumation of the remainder of the corpses in the Old Catholic Cemetery in the St. Antoine Suburbs, on the Second day of MAY next. Proprietors of Lots in the above Cemetery are requested to remove the mortal remains of their friends and relatives; and to transport them to the Lots in the New Cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges, which, on application to the said Fabrique, will be assigned to them in exchange for those which they now have in the Old Cemetery.

The process of exhumation must be brought to a close in the course of the month of October next.

Montreal, 8th April, 1864.

E. A. DUBOIS, Agent.

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.

LEDGED 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.

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

JAMES MORISON & CO.

WANZER & CO'S MANUFACT