

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. MR. FITZPATRICK FOR ROME.—This excellent priest started on Friday last for England, en route for the Eternal City. He carries with him the best wishes of his friends in Canada, especially of those amongst whom of late he has so successfully labored; and who will not fail to offer up their fervent prayers for the prosperous voyage and speedy return of their esteemed pastor.

IRISH LEARNING AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE OLD AND NEW WORLDS.

As was duly announced in our last issue a special meeting of the St. Patrick's Society was held at their rooms in the Place d'Armes, on Monday evening, 19th inst. The chair was taken by the President, T. McKenna, Esq., who announced that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of inaugurating the literary exercises of the Society for the ensuing season, and that he was happy to state that J. J. Curran, Esq., B.C.L., Advocate, would deliver the introductory address. Mr. Curran having appeared on the platform was received with loud applause; after which he proceeded to deliver the very interesting address of which we give a report below. At the close of the address a vote of thanks was unanimously passed in favor of Mr. Curran, embodying the request that he would allow it to be published in the TRUE WITNESS. It affords us great pleasure to comply with the request of the St. Patrick's Society in publishing the following report of Mr. Curran's Address on "Irish Learning and its effects on the Old and New Worlds."

Mr. President and Gentlemen—To procure the happiness of mankind, ought ever be the highest pinnacle of human ambition. No duty can be more noble, none more elevated, none so dignified, because man was created to be happy; therefore, in performing this duty, we second the views of Divine Providence; and in tending to ensure this happiness, we fulfill the first precept of morality, the primitive injunction of the Christian Religion—"To love our neighbor as ourselves."

Man was not destined to be happy, merely, in a future sphere or era of existence, in a world to come, after passing through the present one, no; even in this valley of tears, as it is sometimes called, there is such a thing as pleasurable enjoyment—and if, as I have already stated, it is noble, elevated, and dignified to procure for man happiness in general, most assuredly, no pleasure is so great, none so noble, none so dignified, none so highly and deservedly appreciated as the happiness conveyed to man's heart through the medium of his intellect; and it is for that reason that in every country and in every clime, in the most remote ages, as well as in modern times, those who enabled man firstly to know his Creator, secondly to understand himself, and finally to appreciate, in a certain degree, by means of intellectual cultivation, the beauties, the secrets, the charms, the riches and the pure enjoyments of the nature that surrounds him, have ever been held in the highest estimation. (Applause.) Thus we find that even in the Republics of ancient Greece, men of learning were protected or honored in the state—in the great Roman Empire to be a philosopher, a renowned orator, a poet of merit, a distinguished man of letters, was equal to being a great general, and the names of Virgil and Horace and Cicero and Livy, are not less permanently engraved on the tablets of fame, than those of Caesar, Pompey, and Mark Anthony. It is needless to speak of modern nations who, one and all, place literary eminence amongst the brightest records of their national grandeur. Italy, Germany, France, Spain, and Britain, even the New World is as proud of her men of letters as of any other class of her citizens. But no nation since the era of Christianity, can boast of such scholars, no people can point with more pride to the intellectual greatness of her children through all the vicissitudes of times and circumstances, no country can boast of having procured for their fellow men, in such an eminent degree, that intellectual happiness of which I have just spoken, as poor old Ireland, the "Island of Saints and of Doctors." (Cheers.)

Of course, Mr. President, this dissertation, on the pleasure to be derived from intellectual culture is altogether unnecessary, in speaking to the audience now before me; no people so much as the Irish appreciate and profit by the advantages of learning, even the most illiterate Irishman, is an ardent admirer of a cultivated mind and no one is more ready to bow at the shrine of genius—but I thought it advisable, to make these few introductory remarks to the immediate subject of my address this evening, "Irish learning and its effects on the old and new Worlds."

What a glorious! what a magnificent! what a delightful spectacle is presented to our view, when we cast even a cursory glance at the history of Ireland—what feature more especially strikes our mind and arrests our attention? Is it the primitive settlement of the country and the gradual progress of material improvements? Is it the sanguinary wars which were waged during the primitive ages, whether amongst the native princes, or against foreign foes? Is it the subsequent encounter between the native and their Danish invaders, or is it the final struggle of a heroic people battling for national existence, trampled upon, persecuted, oppressed, and famished, but never conquered! (Cheers.) No Gentlemen, these are no doubt striking, powerful, striking passages in the history of the land of our forefathers, but the prominent feature in Irish history, is the great love which the people always manifested for learning and science, a love only second to that which they entertain for their religion. (Applause.) What indeed could be more wonderful than to see our little island in the far western seas, a mere speck upon the ocean, the grand focus when all the rays of learning and science were concentrated, and whence they beamed forth during in all their effulgent brilliancy and genial warmth over the face of entire Europe; her sons carrying with them not only the light of the Gospel, into Gaul and Hispania and even the transalpine regions, but at the same time diffusing in their path, the learning which they had acquired in the schools of their native land, not only the knowledge of the language of the Church, but the Greek as well as the Latin, science as well as literature and all the branches of a truly liberal education? (Applause.)

This is certainly a great, a glorious retrospect,—one which must fill our very souls with joy, and cause to burn in our hearts a noble, a generous, and a patriotic pride. (Cheers.)

[Mr. Curran here devoted a few remarks to the ancient poetry of Ireland, more especially to the poems of the famous Bards; and in speaking of this portion of the subject, he said:—]

If we are to believe competent judges, these chants were of a very high order of merit; and some of the bold and war-like poems of those bards, who intoned with all the force of the Irish language the chivalric exploits of their Royal masters, or the Princes to whose suites they were attached, are represented as possessing all the vigorous expressiveness and pleasing cadences of the most beautiful passages of Homer; while, when they sang the romantic amours of the native princesses, or the charming Irish maidens, with all the enchanting sweetness and melodious tenderness which it appears, the Irish poets so delightfully their stanzas were, no doubt, perfectly irresistible. [Great cheering.]

But, if passing from this age, which we must acknowledge to be, to a certain extent, enveloped in a cloud of mystery, we look forward to the period comprised between the fifth and ninth centuries, when the Irish Monasteries and schools and academies, where thousands of strangers flocked to be instructed, were in full vigor, this is the time when the veil of ignorance was extended over the fairest portion of the Continent, and even in the sister island, that Ireland possessed establishments of education in every portion of the country, north and south, east and west, where hundreds of persons were instructed and entertained, many of them gratuitously, through the benevolence of those who sustained those establishments;—this is the epoch when the Old World derived the greatest advantage from the schools of Ireland, which then was acknowledged to hold, as Mr. McGee asserts in his popular history of that country, the 'Intellectual leadership of Western Europe.' It was at this time that such men as Columbanus, Gall, Jonas, Fiacre, St. Finian, Colman, Sedulius, and Donatus the poet and theologian, and their disciples and colleagues, and fellow-laborers left their native shore, and abandoned all the pleasures which every patriot feels and enjoys in the land of his forefathers, to travel through France and Spain, and penetrate even into Italy; and while they preached the Gospel of Christ, the truths of the Christian religion—they disseminated at the same time knowledge and learning, they carried in one hand the torch of Christianity, and in the other that of science, illuminating with a pure and holy light all those who sat either in the darkness of infidelity, or in ignorance of the progress of intellectual cultivation. [Applause.]

But, unfortunately, while the Irish people were thus enlightening and evangelizing the nations of Europe, a sad calamity was about to befall themselves. Vast hordes of uncivilized barbarians from the North of Europe poured into the island which had become renowned for its wealth and prosperity, and a deadly struggle ensued between the invaders and the invaded. The mountains and valleys, which had formerly echoed the peaceful chiming of the Convent bells, now resounded with all the din and clamor of the battle field; and nothing was spared by the ruthless hand of the barbarian: churches were desecrated, monasteries were burned, and the schools of learning established for the greater part on the banks of rivers, in order that they might be of easy access to the strangers who flocked to them for instruction, were, on account of their position, the first to be attacked. The monks and students were driven from their peaceful retreats to the neighboring mountains, there to seek shelter amid the craggy rocks and caverns; and of all these noble institutions, with their valuable documents and parchments, the fruits of centuries of the most learned researches, all that remained were a few bleak unrecognizable ruins and smoking ashes. During the whole period of the wars which now succeeded, the land of St. Patrick was enveloped in the darkest intellectual obscurity;—night succeeded day;—the sun of learning set, as it were, behind the hills of poor old Erin, but only to rise again with more effulgent brilliancy, when the Danish hordes were driven from the island where they had committed such vast depredations, but where they met a people in whom scholarship had not extinguished the love and appreciation of national existence. [Great cheering.]

At the period of this glorious victory we again find the Irish scholars willing to begin anew the noble task in which they had been interrupted, the remnants of their former literary greatness were carefully drawn from the ruins that surrounded them, and soon we behold the noble cupolas of the Irish school's again rearing their heads towards the heavens; and travellers may be seen wending their way anxious to obtain that information, which Ireland alone can afford, literature the arts and sciences, and every branch of learning again flourished as before. The Irish nation was thus making onward strides in the march of intellectual greatness, when alas! new and more lamentable calamities befell her. But on this occasion gentlemen, her invaders were not the deluded and ignorant hordes of Northern barbarians who had before infested her soil. No, this time the hand of desecration was raised by those who had been civilized, trained, and educated by the Irish people when in a state of barbarism; and with all the darkness which characterizes ingratitude, their onslaught was still more fatal than that of their predecessors.

Gentlemen, we have arrived at the period of the English invasion, and who among you is not aware of the dark and sorrowful page which now occurs in Irish History? It is not necessary that I should enter into the details of this sad period, suffice it to say, that no vestige of that primitive glory was allowed to remain, the sacrilegious hand of the Saxons tore down alike the temple and the school, and the fair fields of old Erin were once more stained with the blood of her martyred children.

Here, no doubt, it would appear natural for you to tell me that, although I have pointed out the great effects produced by Irish learning at the periods to which I have just referred, we no longer find eminent men issuing from Ireland to teach all nations; that the lamp of learning seems to have been totally extinguished there, and the land of our forefathers, instead of being the Island of Doctors, can now lay no claims whatsoever to intellectual superiority. To the superficial observer, this may appear to be all perfectly true. But, Gentlemen, the great mission of the Irish race was not accomplished when it had enlightened the old world in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th centuries. No. The new world was next to be the theatre of their labors; and America, in the 19th century, owes the same debt of gratitude to Ireland that Europe did in the 8th. True—yes, unfortunately, too true; no trace of Irish learning was left by the oppressors of Ireland; but there was one thing which persecution and famine could not extinguish, and that is, the noble fire of Irish genius.—[Cheers.] No; that genius could not be extinguished even by the severe trials through which the nation was forced to pass; and when the Irish emigrant, driven from his native land, found a home in this land of liberty, fraternity, and equality, in the genial clime of democratic institutions, he ere long felt within him something that impelled him to great deeds; his heart expanded, his intellect warmed, and while like his glorious ancestors in the old world, he sowed broadcast in the land of Columbus the seeds of the true religion, he also impressed upon the arts and sciences and literature of the country the imperishable marks of his Irish genius. [Cheers.]

There is not a state in the neighboring Union whether North or South which does not point with pride to men whose names prove beyond a doubt, that they themselves or their forefathers were the children of old Erin. Look at the noble array of Prelates that adorn the Catholic Hierarchy of America; turn over the pages of American history and you will find that amongst the first of her statesmen, orators, and scholars, Irishmen stood pre-eminent, and no people more than the Irish have contributed towards the advancement of intellectual excellence on this continent. Thus we view with pride the effects produced by Irish learning in the old and new worlds.

[The want of space will not permit us to give a more extended report of Mr. Curran's address, which lasted about an hour in delivery. He concluded however by making a strong appeal to the Irishmen of Canada to perform nobly the task which their countrymen have accomplished in every quarter of the globe. He spoke in glowing terms of the great effects already produced in this country by Irishmen and Irish genius, and was rapturously applauded by the highly appreciative audience that was present. He concluded by furnishing a brilliant picture of the future destiny of Ireland, when education shall have caused to disappear the dense ignorance into which the penal laws precipitated the masses of the people. He said he hoped the day was not far off when Ireland would once more cor-

respond to the vivid description given of her by one of her most illustrious sons, St. Donatus Bishop of Feshli:—

"Far westward lies an Isle of ancient fame,
By nature blessed, and Scotia is her name;
Enrolled in books—exhaustless is her store
Of veiny silver, and of golden ore;
Her fruitful soil for ever teems with wealth,
With gems her waters, and her air with health.
Her verdant fields with milk and honey flow,
Her woolly flocks vie with virgin snow;
Her waving furrows float with bended corn,
And arms and arts her envied sons adorn;
No poison there infests, no scaly snake
Creeps in the grass, or settles in the lake."
A nation worthy of its pious race—
In war triumphant, and unmatched in peace.
—[Loud cheers.]

CORRECTION.—In our report of the result of the late Bazaar for the benefit of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, an error was made. The amount realised was actually Three Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty Dollars.

The Director of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum acknowledges with thanks a donation of two dollars from Mr. J. A. Harte, Druggist, being half the amount of first prize for Perfumery, received at the late Exhibition.

Mr. Cornell Jewett passed through Montreal yesterday on his way to France to make another attempt to engage the chief European powers in a joint effort at mediation between the Federal and Confederate States, with, he believes, a good prospect of success. While we wish Mr. Jewett success, and give him credit for his efforts in the cause of peace, we have little hope that the time has yet come when the North is prepared to lay down the sword, and submit its claim to subjugate the South to arbitration. —*Commercial Advertiser*, 24th inst.

The shipments of Wheat from Montreal this year to the 21st of October are 2,600,000 bushels less than for the same term of 1862, and a million bushels less than for 1861. The receipts at Montreal are 2,600,000 bushels less than in 1862, and 1,100,000 less than in 1861.

ACCIDENT TO FATHER PROULX.—Last night, as Father Proulx was driving westward on Adelaide street, the axle of his buggy broke, and the horse, a spirited animal, took fright and started off at a rapid rate, breaking the shaft of the buggy in his mad career, and hurled the reverend gentleman and a young man who was driving, on to the street, at the corner of York and Adelaide streets. Both were much injured, and were taken home in a cab. —*Globe of Thursday*, 22nd.

It is stated that there are at least, ten thousand Red-Men willing enough to be called into action, should their services be required, for the defence of the Province. As to their faithfulness and reliability the *Leader* truly observes that their services during the last American war bear evidence. In action, our contemporary asserts, they would do well at forts; even where they are now stationed, their services would be equally useful; and, as couriers, their services could not fail in being the most efficient. —*Ottawa Citizen*.

ARREST OF FEDERAL RECRUITING AGENTS.—The *Essex Record* says, on Monday night, as the evening train was about to start east, a party of men were complained of as having been guilty of a breach of the neutrality proclamation, by engaging substitutes for the American army. Whether these men are the guilty ones or not, it is well known that Federal agents have been here many times during the current month, seeking to get men to go to the United States as laborers, emigrants or substitutes, as seemed most congenial to the disposition of the intended victim.

The Three Rivers *Inquirer* is informed that pearls of a fine quality have been found in a small stream in the vicinity of Somerset, Athabaska; and that one man has already disposed of a quantity sufficient to enable him to pay for his farm. In noticing the discovery of an antimony deposit in the Township of South Ham, the *Inquirer* says that antimony was also found in the vicinity of the Gres, in the St. Maurice, last year; but no effort has been made to collect the ore.

Last week an old veteran named Samuel McClure aged 88, who had gone through all the campaigns of Sir John Moore and Wellington, in the Peninsula, fell off his chair, dead, while lighting his pipe in Horton's Hotel, Orlia. —*Barrie Advance*.

FOUND DEAD.—On Monday last, a woman named Mary Lynch was found dead in a wretched den kept by one Qua, in Brant, into which she had gone on the Sunday previous in a state of intoxication, and remained till she literally drank herself to death. The man Qua, while on his way home from attending the inquest held on Lynch, fell down and died on the street. —*Brant Expositor*.

A GHOST IN THOROLD.—The bridge tender at the bridge over the canal entering the village, says the *St. Catharines Journal*, has resigned his place, in consequence of the frequent appearance of a ghost in the shape of a man carrying a lantern, neither of which are palpable to feeling; though plainly to sight. A dog with six legs and six lights has also been seen, and great alarm is felt round the neighborhood. —*Globe*.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AT HAMILTON.—The Hamilton papers record the decease of a lad named Williamson, at that place, under the following painful circumstances:—The boy, who was about twelve years of age, was, in company with other lads, playing in one of the grain bins of the Ontario Storehouse owned by Mr. John Smith. The bin was stored with barley, and on a sudden, the hopper of the one in which he was suddenly opened for the purpose of loading a car. He was standing nearly directly over the mouth of the hopper, and as the grain ran out, he, of course, sank with it, all his efforts to relieve himself being entirely useless, as he could not climb up the moving grain. He sank by degrees, the grain closing slowly over him until he became entirely covered, and death by suffocation must have ensued in a few moments. His legs passed down the spout, the upper part of the body remaining above it, from which position it was impossible he could extricate himself, the spout closed by his body, and the grain could not flow, it was two hours before the grain could be removed, and he was then quite dead. No blame can be attached to any one, as the accident was the result of the boy's own carelessness.

A reliable letter received here from the antimony mine, South Ham, Wolf County, states that last week at a depth of 20 feet in the shaft, a mass of native antimony, weighing 500 pounds, was thrown out in one blast, will essay over 80 per cent. Type-metal is an alloy of one part of antimony to four of lead. This is interesting to printers. —*Quebec Paper*.

COUNTERFEIT SILVER.—We understand that the circulation of spurious 20 cent pieces, which the Toronto papers lately complained of, has begun in this city also. We have also been informed that counterfeit 25 cent coins, chiefly tied up in packages, the better to avoid detection, have been put in circulation in Quebec recently. —*Quebec Gazette*.

CRIME.—Crime in Upper Canada has been very rife this summer. We have a heavy calendar in Toronto; while in Kingston they have the blackest record of murders, rapes, seductions and robberies it is possible to conceive in a civilized community. —*Toronto Mirror*.

FESTIVAL AT QUEBEC.—A great Festival was held in Quebec on Monday, to commemorate the battle of St. Foy, fought upon the plains bordering the St. Foy road, on the 28th April, 1760. A monument has been erected on the spot where the fiercest struggle took place, and this was inaugurated with great ceremony. A public holiday was proclaimed, the streets were decorated, and a large procession was formed by the National Societies, and various other corporations. Various addresses, etc., were given, and welcome tribute paid to the memory of the brave men of two contending armies who fell on this battle field. His Excellency the Governor-General, who took part in the proceedings, congratulated those assembled on the success which had attended their exertions in raising and completing the monument, as well as upon the harmony and good will which prevailed among themselves; and expressed a hope that the column now erected might be an everlasting memorial of similarly cordial feelings throughout all future time, and a symbol of the union of the two great nations to which they owed their origin. His Excellency's remarks were received with the most enthusiastic cheering; and the loyal cheers for Her Majesty and Her representative were repeated, not forgetting Lady Monck. Poets had also been selected for the occasion, and verses in honor of the day were read in English and French. The festivities closed with a Promenade Concert or Ball at the Union Hall, and another at the Jacques Cartier Hall.

SHOCKING MURDER.—On Thursday the first instant, a frightful and diabolical crime was brought to light, by the finding of the mutilated body of a man named William Derrick, which was discovered lying in a ditch on the farm of Mr. Haggard, near the village of Campbell's Cross, in the township of Chinguncu, County of Peel. The unfortunate man's jaw was broken, his skull had two fractures in it, and his neck was marked as if from the pressure of the fingers of some powerful hands. A coroner's jury was empanelled to investigate the matter, and evidence to the following effect elicited: The deceased, William Derrick, was farm servant to Mr. Robert Campbell; his employer, himself, and other persons, had been drinking in the village of Victoria, on the night of the 6th instant; about 10 o'clock the same night, Campbell, Derrick, and one Battersby, started in company to go home; when they reached Battersby's house, he left them; Campbell affirms that after Battersby parted from them, Derrick insisted on going to the tavern for more drink, and finally did so, and he did not see him again alive. After considerable labor, the jury were unable to discover who the actual murderer was; and, in order to further the ends of justice as much as possible, they terminated their investigation by sending Campbell for trial at two ensuing assizes, he being the last person seen in company with the deceased. —*Toronto Freeman*.

We are informed that about three weeks ago, a young and accomplished English gentleman named Beckett, entered the woods in the neighborhood of Fredericton, intending to reach a place where certain friends of his, of the Beckwith family, were engaged in lumbering business, and that the unfortunate young gentleman has never since been heard of. Scouring parties have for some time past been searching the forest in every direction in quest of him, but unsuccessfully, and it is feared that long ere this he must have died from starvation. —*St. John Courier*.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE BY A MANIAC.—A person, arrived in town yesterday from the county of Megantic, places us in possession of a few details of a sickening massacre perpetrated by an insane woman named Clarke—the victims being her own children. It would appear according to the statement made, that this woman is a farmer's wife, residing in the Township of New Ireland, and that she has been already deranged to such an extent as to necessitate her confinement in the Lunatic Asylum for a time. She had, however, returned to her family, but had recently manifested symptoms of a violent outbreak of her mental ailment. On Monday night, in a terrible fit of frenzy she destroyed her four children—two girls said to have been aged respectively fifteen and thirteen, a little boy considerably younger, and an infant of some two or three months. It is surmised, from the circumstances, that she despatched the two eldest with an axe, and the younger children with a razor. The unfortunate maniac, after this terrible deed, tried to cut off her hand, at the wrist, with a razor, and also made a desperate attempt to sever her foot at the ankle with an axe, inflicting fearful wounds upon her person in these attempts. This shocking occurrence bears a striking resemblance, in its sickening details, to the Arthabaska tragedy of last year, when another insane woman killed her seven children, and then put an end to her own existence. —*Quebec Chronicle*.

THE CHAUDIERE GOLD MINES.—We learn from persons who have just returned from the Chaudiere Gold Mines that the speculative fever continues to spread in that locality. It is stated that a systematic attempt is in progress to persuade all visitors that the region is auriferous, with a view to the furtherance of speculative schemes; and that representations are made by interested parties which independent scrutiny show to be gross exaggeration. Those who have taken trouble to watch the operations of mining, and to collate facts as to the *bona fide* yield, appear to arrive at a conclusion for which the official report of Mr. Judah must have prepared the public mind. It is that though gold is obtainable, the average productiveness is by no means large—certainly not sufficiently large to justify a wild rush to the mines, or the investment of heavy sums in the acquisition of mining privileges. So far as the most widely known portion of the Chaudiere region is concerned, we apprehend that the first point to be determined is the validity or the non-validity of the De Lery patent, which we believe covers all, or nearly all, of the mines now worked. This disposed of, the duty of Government will be to render available, by license, all adjacent auriferous lands yet possessed by the Crown, as well as lands which may have passed into private hands with the usual reservation of the rights of the Crown in respect of gold and silver. —*Quebec Mercury*.

THE COLONIAL DEFENCES.—The Imperial Government has delegated two Commissioners, Colonel J. J. Vane, R. E., and Captain Hansma, to examine and report on the defences of the Province.

Birth.
In this city, on the 24th instant, the wife of Mr. Patrick Prior, of a daughter.

Died.
At Kingston, on the 23rd instant, Robert Emmet, son of John Dorrer, Esq., M.D., aged 19 years.

THE OFFICERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, ARE REQUESTED TO MEET AT SEVEN O'CLOCK, THIS EVENING (Thursday) at ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, to take part in the presentation of an Address to His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal.

N.B.—Ordinary members are requested to attend at the Crystal Palace.

TEACHER WANTED.

A SCHOOLMASTER, acquainted with both French and English, and holding a Second Class Certificate, at least is Wanted at Goderich, G.W.

For particulars, apply, post-paid, to the Reverend Father Schneider, Goderich, October 25, 1863.

THE OFFICERS OF THE ABOVE CORPORATION WILL MEET AT THEIR HALL, PLACE D'ARMES, THIS EVENING (THURSDAY) 29th instant, at half-past SIX, P.M., punctually, to take part in the presentation of an ADDRESS to His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal.

(By Order)
THOMAS M. KENNA,
President.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the Society's New Hall, TROUPIN'S BUILDINGS, Place d'Armes, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 2nd November.

(By Order)
P. O'NEARA,
Recording-Secretary.

Montreal, Oct. 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS
KINGSTON, C.W.,
Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

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

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

JAMES MORISON & CO.

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

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IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED that Wanzler'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.

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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.

MONTRAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

	October 27.
Flour, country, per qtl.	s. d. a. d.
Oatmeal, do.	12 9 to 13 0
Indian Meal	12 3 to 13 0
Peas per min	7 6 to 8 0
Beans, Canadian, per min.	3 6 to 4 3
Honey, per lb	2 6 to 3 0
Potatoes, per bag	0 7 to 0 8
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	2 6 to 3 0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	\$6.00 to \$6.50
Hay, per 100 bundles	0 9 to 1 0
Straw	\$9.00 to \$13.00
Butter, fresh per lb.	\$4.00 to \$5.00
Do salt, do	1 4 to 1 5
Barley, do, for seed per 40 lb.	0 2 to 0 10
Buckwheat	3 9 to 4 3
Flax Seed, do.	2 6 to 3 0
Timothy do	9 0 to 9 3
Oats, do.	5 0 to 6 0
	2 0 to 2 3

MONTRAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

	Montreal, Oct. 27, 1863.
Flour—Pollards, \$2.00 to \$2.20; Middlings, \$2.60 to \$2.85; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.15; Super., No. 2 \$3.65 to \$3.75; Superfine \$4.00 to \$4.15; Fancy \$4.35 to \$4.50; Extra, \$4.60 to \$4.80; Superior Extra \$4.90 to \$5.00; Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.30.	
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, L.C. \$5.25. No J.C.	
Wheat—U Canada Spring, 88c to 89c.	
Ashe per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$6.05, to \$6.74; Inferior Pots, \$6.05 to \$6.10; Pearls, in demand, at \$6.60 to \$6.65.	
Butter—There is a good demand for New at 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c.	
Eggs per doz, 12c to 12 1/2c.	
Lard per lb, fair demand at 7c to 7 1/2c.	
Tallow per lb, 7c to 8c.	
Cut-Meats per lb, Smoked Hams, 6c to 8c; Bacon, 5c to 6c.	
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$12.00 to \$12.50; Prime Mess, \$11.00 to \$12; Prime, \$11.00 to \$12.00.— <i>Montreal Witness</i> .	

TORONTO MARKETS—Oct. 24.

Fall wheat 78c to \$1.00 per bushel. Spring wheat 75c to 78c per bush. Barley, 85c to 88c per bushel. Peas, 55c to 56c per bushel.—*Globe*.



THE OFFICERS of the above Corporation will MEET at their Hall, Place d'Armes, THIS EVENING (THURSDAY) 29th instant, at half-past SIX, P.M., punctually, to take part in the presentation of an ADDRESS to His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal.

(By Order)
THOMAS M. KENNA,
President.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the Society's New Hall, TROUPIN'S BUILDINGS, Place d'Armes, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 2nd November.

(By Order)
P. O'NEARA,
Recording-Secretary.

Montreal, Oct. 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS
KINGSTON, C.W.,
Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

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

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