

dating over three hundred persons, here in the village of Dickinson's Landing, where a church of any kind has never stood before, and it is placed under the special patronage of Ireland's glorious Apostle, St. Patrick, who will not neglect us his children now far away from the land of our birth. To the princely generosity of the Hon. George Crawford of Brockville, a worthy son of the Emerald Isle, are we indebted for the ground whereon the Church is built, besides a sufficient area in the immediate vicinity for the purpose of a burial place. I must not omit mentioning the fact as being highly creditable to him, that the Hon. Mr. Crawford gave us this splendid property almost an acre in superficies, and commanding a magnificent prospect of the river St. Lawrence, without the slightest hesitation whatsoever; but solely on the personal solicitation of our respected Pastor. Here it is my pleasing duty to have to state that our separated brethren in this neighborhood have all contributed very liberally to assist us in discharging the liabilities which we have incurred in the erection of our church. Our finances are in that condition at present that relieve us from all proximate anxiety on the subject, although there is yet a round sum due on the building, which we shall be obliged to implore our friends at a distance to aid us in liquidating; nor have we the smallest fears that our appeal will be unsuccessful, after this exposition of our actual circumstances.

On last Sunday, the 10th instant, His Lordship, Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, honored us with a visit; not even the inclemency of the season could deter His Lordship from travelling one hundred miles, in order to mark his appreciation of the struggles of this poor portion of his large flock in behalf of our holy religion, and to solemnly dedicate to the service of Almighty God this new temple which they have at last succeeded in raising to His honor. After the consummation of the Holy Sacrifice, the Bishop preached a very affectionate sermon. His lucid explanation of the ceremony which brought them together, and indeed the whole of his admirable discourse was listened to with sustained interest by, and evidently made a deep impression upon the minds of, the large and respectable congregation assembled; amongst whom I noticed a good sprinkling of our Protestant neighbors, besides many of our fellow-Catholics from Cornwall and elsewhere.

Never, I venture to assert, did His Lordship impose an obligation on any of his spiritual children which was more cheerfully complied with, than will be that given to us on last Sunday, when he exhorted us in glowing language to offer up a daily prayer to God, beseeching Him to bless our generous benefactor, the Hon. Mr. Crawford; while he repeatedly thanked our separated brethren not only on our account, but also in the name of all the Catholics in his entire diocese, for their genuine exhibition of fraternal charity towards us in this instance; reminding us at the same time of the solemn duty which devolved upon us in gratitude for this kindness, of drawing still closer on our part the bonds of social friendship. The solemnities of the day were rendered still more imposing by the presence of the choir of St. Columban's Church, Cornwall, who kindly volunteered their services for the occasion, and under the accomplished direction of Miss Helen McDougall at the Melodeon, with Mr. Patrick F. Phelan as leading singer, gave us Grand Mass in a style that would have done credit to the Cathedral choir of Montreal. Let the reader judge of our surprise at hearing High Mass for the first time, at Dickinson's Landing, and in our new Church! who would have dreamt of such a contingency twelve months ago? A collection was taken up at the door as the people were leaving the Church, which realized about \$10, and which of course will be disposed of in reducing the amount of our indebtedness to our town contractor, Mr. Thomas Russell, jr., of the Village of Morrisburg, C.W. This gentleman, I regret to say it is not of us. But I can safely affirm on the testimony of my senses, that the manner in which he has completed his business engagements with us, would reflect credit even upon the most devoted son of Holy Church. I had, Dear Sir, that my letter has grown into much larger dimensions than I intended it should at starting; yet I cannot conclude without a reference to the graceful eulogium which our good Bishop was pleased to pass upon the unflinching exertions of Father O'Connor, in bringing the work of our new Church to its present advanced state of completion—a compliment which every individual listener felt was cordial and sincere on the part of His Lordship, and richly deserved by his devoted Priest.

Apologizing for the length of this letter in the same way that a countryman of mine did on a memorable occasion, namely, by assuring you that "I have not the time to make it shorter."

I am, yours, &c.,

A PARISHIONER.

(*) Remittances in our next.

GOLD IN THE LOWER PROVINCE.—It is stated that all the gold purchased in Prince Edward's Island, this season, for and on account of the Government, have been paid for in gold, the remittance of either Great Britain or the United States. The large amounts of Gold in circulation in the British North American Provinces, during the past few years, forms one of the distinguished and most remarkable features of these Colonial Times. In this Province gold coin has to a considerable extent, taken the place of four dollar and five dollar notes, in carrying on the ordinary business of the city and country; and it is the subject of general remark, how unusually bare the currency market is of Provincial paper.

Halifax Paper.

Cecil Smith, who has been lecturing at Montreal on the "Internal" character of "this rebellion," delivered an address at Milwaukee on the 17th June, 1863, in which he said:—"I have not come to oppose the dissolution of the Union. Nay, I am free to declare that if the South or the North, the East or the West, desire to secede from it, I would have no force employed to prevent the secession. Let the seceder go in peace, followed with our blessings and not with our curses."

SAVING OUT A RECRUITING OFFICER.—The *Essex Journal* states that one of the recruiting officers located in Detroit this week, became the victim of two or three sharp persons in Windsor, and was very cutely fleeced of one hundred and forty dollars in greenbacks. It appears that the recruiting officer thought Canada a good place to get substitutes, and he came over to see what he could do in the business. He soon found two men foolish enough to accept his proposals, and they were promised twenty dollars each in Windsor, and the balance of the bounty money when they had crossed the river. Next day the recruiting officer came for his substitutes, and the matter having reached the ears of some Southern refugees staying at the Hiron House, a plan was soon formed to pluck the recruiting officer. The 'substitutes' demanded their twenty dollars, which was no sooner paid over, than an officious-looking personage stepped up to the recruiting officer, and gently patting his back, asked him if he knew he was contravening the Foreign Enlistment Act, and pointing to another person standing near, said he was a police officer, and would have to arrest him immediately. Recruiting officer was forthwith struck with the remark, and becoming very much alarmed for his freedom, offered five dollars to hush the matter up. The 'officer' indignantly spurned the bribe and said he must do his duty as the law must be upheld. Recruiting officer became more frightened, and wildly asked how he could get out of the difficulty. It was intimated that one hundred dollars would pay the expenses, and nothing short of it. Recruiting officer had plenty of the needful, and counting out the greenbacks, handed them over to the 'officer,' who advised him to make immediate tracks for the ferry boat at the dock. It was only when the river separated recruiting officer from Canada, that he recovered himself. What will be done with the one hundred dollars we do not know, but these are the facts as related to us from a trustworthy source. We have no sympathy for the recruiting officer, but if the parties can be made to disgorge the amount we hope it will be done. It is not the first time that 'greenbacks' have cleared the way for offenders against our laws to make their escape from justice.

INTELLIGENT JURYMEN.—The adjourned inquest on the body of John Treblecock, which was found lying on Palace-street on Saturday morning last, was resumed at the Esplanade Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday evening, before Coroner Eddle. All but two of the jurymen were assembled, when one of them a Mr. Story—produced a copy of the *Globe* of last Monday morning, and with a few introductory remarks, read therefrom a paragraph showing that the present manner of selecting coroners' juries, was bad and improper. It was stated in the paragraph that these juries are generally composed of incompetent and illiterate men who are picked up by the constables in the nearest bar-rooms, because they cannot find others. Mr. Story having read the paragraph over for the benefit of his fellow-jurymen, pronounced it a slanderous and infamous production reflecting upon the character and intelligence of the jury then assembled; and in his opinion the writer of it should be expelled from the room, as not being fit to associate with gentlemen. He also suggested to the Coroner, that as Coroner's inquests are 'secret,' star-chamber sort of gatherings, newspaper reporters, or the public, had no business there, and should not be allowed in the room. Mr. Story then continued, that if he only could get his hands on the fellow who had penned the offensive paragraph, he would kick him out of the room himself, whether he had the right to do so or not. Fortunately, however, he did not attempt the performance. The Coroner then took up the paper and read the paragraph over several times for the benefit of his jury, some of whom could not quite understand it at first. Having got the substance of it fairly into their heads some of them became quite wrathful that their intelligence and learning should be questioned. Some thought that they should pass a vote of censure on newspapers in general and the *Globe* in particular. Some were for having the reporters instantly expelled; while one particularly alcoholic looking individual made the observation that 'perhaps the men picked up in bar-rooms were just as smart as newspaper fellows, anyway.' Finding, however, that they could not do anything in the matter, the Coroner quieted them down, and commenced the business of the evening. But here a new difficulty presented itself. Two of the intelligent jurymen had skeddaddled for parts unknown, and there were only eleven left to conduct the inquiry. The coroner was in a quandary, when one of the jury suggested the usual remedy in such cases. 'There are two or three chaps in the bar-room,' said he; 'sure won't they do?' 'They would,' replied the coroner, 'excepting that there's a difficulty we can't very well get over, and that is, they can't view the body, for it is buried.' The usual practice for this time had to be abandoned, and after some talk over the matter, the Coroner decided to go on with the case, without a jury, whether it was legal or not.—*Globe.*

EXISTING FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY.—Thursday morning a man named John Bannon was brought before Judge Corcoran charged with enlisting men for the American Army. The police were informed a few days ago that the prisoner was recruiting for the above service, when Detective Corcoran was put on his track. This officer in the course of his investigations, learned enough, in addition to what he had been told by a party well acquainted with Bannon's operations, to justify him in arresting the latter, which was done yesterday in Malone's tavern, corner of St. Patrick and LaGauchetière Streets. On being accused of the offence before Judge Corcoran, Bannon pleaded not guilty. A wood-carver, however, named Alexander Robertson, deposed that the prisoner, who boarded at Moir's Inn, St. Lawrence Street, endeavored to enlist him for the United States Army, promising him \$300 bounty on crossing the American frontier, and \$500 afterwards. Robertson is an intelligent Scotchman who has been living in Montreal nearly two years. A letter, written by the prisoner yesterday, for transmission to the States, has turned up. It is addressed to a party in Burlington, who appears to be a leading recruiting agent for the State of Vermont. Bannon sets out with a pathetic appeal to this gentleman not to deceive him, or leave him in the lurch for money to carry on the recruiting business, adding that he has got four recruits here, one an artilleryman, (probably a former soldier in the American army) another a former member in the old country militia, and the two other persons characterized as rather "green."

Who the veriest gentry were has not been ascertained, but the good may show they were as mellow as the unsuspecting Bannon himself. The letter proceeds to invite the individual to whom it is addressed, to come here himself, as there is no danger, or at least to send him \$15 to stop the mouths of his needy recruits, who were drawing him for money every day, and to whom he was ashamed to show his face without a supply of the needful. Poor Bannon entreates his patriots if they do not send him this, to forward as much as will take him out of Canada, declaring he would rather enter the army than remain here longer in his present destitute condition. The prisoner will be provided for temporarily by the authorities, having been committed for further examination.

The *Dominion Reformer* says that it is currently reported that D. S. Shoemaker, Esq., of Waterloo, started for the Western States last week, and it is now believed to be certain that he will not return. Financial difficulties are said to be the cause of his departure.

A convict named Murray escaped from the Penitentiary on Saturday last. He had secured the confidence of his keepers and was allowed an unusual extent of liberty, of which he took advantage.—*Gazette.*

ABDUCTION.—A resident of Kingston, C.W., named Rourke, was recently intoxicated and drugged, by Federal recruiting agents in that city, and carried in an insensible condition to the American side, where he was sold for a soldier. His abductors boasted that they would make four hundred dollars out of their victim. Rourke leaves behind him a wife and three helpless children destitute by a crime encouraged by the Look-to-Washington Government.—*Evening Telegraph.*

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The *Quebec Chronicle* of Friday says:—A rumor has been current for some days past, and is gaining considerable currency, that His Excellency Lord Monck will shortly leave for England; and it is added that there exists something more than a possibility that his Lordship may not return to Canada. The rumor has taken several phases; but we give only that which has general currency, and that for just so much as it is worth—*cum grano salis.*

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.—On the 30th July last a circular was sent from the Attorney General's office to Sheriffs in whose hands warrants already were, enjoining them to collect arrears without further delay. Eight municipalities were in this category, and from four of these the amounts were collected under pressure, as follows:—

Barrie-town.....\$886 29
Niagara.....4,826 68
Prescott.....2,061 94
Port Hope.....3,072 00

The remainder will be made to pay, as surely as were these.—*Quebec Mercury.*

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.—At the "Institution" in Sandwich East—a settlement of colored folks planted there under the auspices of one of the Emancipation Societies—there lived a poor widowed colored woman named Mrs. Rice with five children, the eldest of them a girl, aged nine years. The hut they inhabited was provided with one of those doubly dangerous chimneys and fireplaces, built against the walls of the house, and composed of sticks and mud. A few days before the calamity occurred the unfortunate woman had been seized with small-pox, from the effects of which she became perfectly blind. Her neighbors at once ceased to visit her, and left both her and her little ones to provide for themselves during the intensely cold weather as best they might. On New Year's Eve, from some unexplained cause, the shanty caught fire, and although the neighbors saw it burning, their humanity did not overrule their dread of the small-pox, and they left the unfortunate inmates to their fate. The woman and two of the young children were burned to death, two others frozen to death at the ruins of their home, while the eldest girl escaped from the burning shanty and ran towards a neighbor's house, but before she could reach any place of refuge she sank under the influence of cold and froze to death. When her body was found she was perfectly naked. The inquest was not concluded.—*Essex Record.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—Wednesday morning about nine o'clock a man named Patrick Leonard was discovered at a tavern in St. Paul Street, near the barracks, quite insensible from intoxication and exposure to the cold. He was conveyed to the Station House, where he was visited by Dr. Picault, who ordered his removal to the General Hospital. The unfortunate man received at this institution every care and attention, notwithstanding which he died shortly after his admission.

DIED FROM EXPOSURE.—An inquest was held on Friday and Saturday last, by Dr. Ferguson, on the bodies of an unmarried woman, named Ann Cassidy, and her infant, who were found dead on Friday morning. The woman was lying on her bed, and the infant in a basket in an out-house. The jury found that both died from exposure.—*Cobourg Star.*

A GOOD MOVE.—Without pretending to be 'inspired,' we may give a rumor which is in circulation in Quebec, and which has not yet found its way into print. It is, that the Government are desirous Parliament should meet on the earliest possible day, with the view of closing the Session in April, so as to allow the Departments to move into the buildings preparing for them at Ottawa in May. In Lower Canada, houses are rented by the year, and the house-renting year commences in May. Most of the Departments occupy rented buildings, and the object of the Government in getting quit of Quebec, if it is possible, in May, is to save a year's rent. Who says we have not got a retrenchment Government?—*Stratford Beacon.*

WARNING TO BREXKARDS.—Seldom, even in this severe climate, has more intense cold been felt than on Friday and Saturday last. A piercing, freezing wind that penetrated the warmest clothing, and found its way with stinging effect through every chink and crevice, sprung up on the morning of the 1st, and continued with unabated fury until mid-day on Sunday. Old Boreas seems to have entered into league with 'Jack Frost' to make up in intensity and rigor for their moderation during the first winter month. It is needless to say that the poor, especially those who were destitute of fuel and adequate covering, suffered severely from the inclemency of the weather. In this city no less than five deaths occurred, which may be attributed to the effects of cold super-added to temperance. Indeed, it happens as a rule that, it is only persons of dissipated habits who die in a populous city of cold and exposure. A sober person takes precaution against such a disaster, by seeking the shelter of his home, if he have one, or a refuge in one of the police stations if he be homeless or in poverty. The poor inebriate, deprived of his reason by the stupefying poison which he has swallowed, staggers along the streets, falls down, and sinks into the fatal sleep of death.—*Toronto Freeman.*

On Friday night, 1st inst., four persons died in Toronto from intemperance or exposure:—John Treblecock, a tavern-keeper, was found dead in Palace street, frozen, but having some marks of violence on the body; Wm. Arthur, late drum-major of the 30th Regiment, of intemperate habits, died suddenly; the jury of inquest finding the cause to be 'excess of drink, want of proper nourishment, and exposure to cold'; W. Connell, formerly of the Canadian Rifles also intemperate, died suddenly; and Sylvester Siddons, a pensioner of the 70th Foot, another inebriate, died in the same house as the preceding from 'dysentery and freezing cold.' The three last all died in wretched hovels in one street. The inquest on the body of the first named of the four has been adjourned for further testimony, there being well grounded suspicions of foul play, arising from a large effusion of blood, and marks upon the face and neck. A fifth man, Charles Butler, an intemperate vagrant, died the same night in the goal, to which he had been removed on the previous Friday, having been found sick and destitute in the streets.

CHAUDIERE VALLEY RAILWAY.—There is likely to be not only a rush of miners, speculators and adventurers to the Chaudiere region in the spring of the year, but there appears also to be a good prospect of something material being done towards opening up that undoubtedly rich portion of the country. We observe that application is to be made at the next session of Parliament, for an act to incorporate the Chaudiere Valley Railway Company.

Adam J. Dixon, of Dixon's Corners, O.W., was thrown from his sleigh lately near Prescott, C.W., and was so badly injured that he died the same day.

On Friday the 1st instant, Mr. J. Turner, foreman in the employ of the St. Francis Lumber Company, was driving a four-horse team, when by some accident, the team was upset, and a part of the load struck him on the back; he died on Sunday morning.

On the 4th inst., two young men named Herron attacked a man named Craig in a tavern in Stratford, O.W. Craig struck one of his assailants with a chair, severely injuring him about the head.

The splendid Flour Mills belonging to Mr. John M. Ross, of Embro, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, the 3rd instant, at the hour of four o'clock, a.m. The entire building and everything within its four walls were totally consumed. There was one thousand bushels of wheat in the mill at the time which belonged to Mr. Wallace, miller. This gentleman, it seems, will be a great loser, as we understand that Mr. Ross is pretty well insured in two, or perhaps more offices.—*Ingersoll Inquirer.*

OBITUARY.

Died, at Gananoque, on Wednesday morning, 8th instant, Mrs. Ellen Rossiter, in the 63rd year of her age. For months past she was in declining health, and, during her last illness, was assiduously attended by the Rev. P. Walsh, Pastor of Gananoque, who administered to her all the sacred rites of her Church. Her remains were placed, on the 7th inst., near those of her esteemed son, the late lamented Rev. J. R. Rossiter. May their souls rest in peace.—*Communicated.*

Died.

At Point St. Charles, on the 10th instant, James Henry, son of Mr. J. B. Rogers, Grand Trunk Railway, aged 6 years and 10 months.

MONTRAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

	Jan. 13.	Jan. 14.
Flour, country, per qt.	12 9 to 13 0	12 9 to 13 0
Oatmeal, do.	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0
Indian Meal	7 6 to 8 0	7 6 to 8 0
Peas per min.	3 4 to 3 6	3 4 to 3 6
Beans, small white per min.	7 6 to 8 0	7 6 to 8 0
Honey, per lb.	0 6 to 0 7	0 6 to 0 7
Potatoes, per bag	2 6 to 3 0	2 6 to 3 0
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$5.50 to \$6.25	\$5.50 to \$6.25
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	10 to 11	10 to 11
Hay, per 100 bundles	\$10.00 to \$13.00	\$10.00 to \$13.00
Straw	\$4.00 to \$5.50	\$4.00 to \$5.50
Butter, fresh per lb.	1 1 to 1 3	1 1 to 1 3
Do salt, do	0 9 to 0 10	0 9 to 0 10
Lard, do.	9 7 to 9 8	9 7 to 9 8
Barley, do, for seed per 50 lb.	4 0 to 4 6	4 0 to 4 6
Black wheat	2 3 to 2 6	2 3 to 2 6
Flax Seed, do.	9 3 to 9 6	9 3 to 9 6
Timothy, do.	5 6 to 6 0	5 6 to 6 0
Do, do.	2 3 to 2 5	2 3 to 2 5
Turkey, per couple	4 6 to 5 0	4 6 to 5 0
Fowls, do.	2 0 to 2 5	2 0 to 2 5
Geese, do.	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0
Ducks, do.	2 0 to 3 0	2 0 to 3 0
Maple Sugar	0 5 to 1 0	0 5 to 1 0
Maple Syrup, per gallon	0 0 to 0 9	0 0 to 0 9

MONTRAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 13, 1864

Flour—Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.30 to \$2.50; Fine, \$2.20 to \$2.40; Super, No. 2, \$2.70 to \$2.80; Superfine \$4.15 to \$4.25; Fancy \$4.50 to \$4.80 to \$4.90; Superior Extra \$4.40 to \$4.50; Bag Flour, \$2.20 to \$2.30.
Oatmeal per bbl of 20 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00.
Wheat—U Canada Spring, 90c to 92c.
Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.00 to \$5.65; Inferior Pots, \$5.00 to \$5.65; Pearls, in demand, at \$6.15 to \$6.20.
Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 15c to 16c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c.
Eggs per doz, 12c to 13.
Lard per lb, fair demand at 9c to 9 1/2c.
Tallow per lb, 8c to 9c.
Cut-Meats per lb, Smoked Hams, 6c to 8c; Bacon, 5c to 6c.
Pork—Quiet: New Mess, \$13.50 to \$14.00; Prime Mess, \$10 to \$10.50; Prime, \$10.00 to \$11.00.—*Montreal Witness.*

MONTRAL CATTLE-MARKET—Jan. 13.

First Quality Cattle, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Second and third, \$4.50 to \$5.50. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$18 to \$25; extra, \$30 to 40.—Sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; Lambs, \$2 to \$3.00. Hogs, \$4.25 to \$5.00, live-weight Hides \$4 to \$5. Pelt, 75c to \$1 each. Tallow, rough 5c to 5 1/2c.—*Montreal Witness.*

TORONTO MARKETS—Jan. 13.

Fall wheat 90c to \$1.00 per bushel. Spring wheat 73c to 75c per bush. Barley, 75c to 80c per bushel. Peas, 45c to 50c per bushel.—*Globe.*



A GRAND
PROMENADE CONCERT,
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TICKETS 25 cents each. To be had at the usual places.

(By Order)
P. O'MEARA,
Recording Secretary.

Montreal, Jan. 4.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the COMMITTEE of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, 15th instant, in the SAINT PATRICK'S HALL, at half-past SEVEN P.M. Members are particularly requested to attend.

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

M. BERGIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

AND
MASTER TAILOR

TO THE
Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers,
No. 75, McGill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman's)

It is rumored that James O'Reilly, Esq., the eminent lawyer of Kingston, will oppose the new Solicitor General in South Leeds.

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The LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)

The EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)

The NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)

The WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)

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These publications possess unusual interest at this time from the numerous articles they contain in relation to our own country, and although many of them are strongly tinged with prejudices and represent us somewhat unfairly, others are entirely free from such objections, and all contain many wholesome truths which it will do us no harm to read and ponder.

Subscribers in Canada must remit in Canadian currency, and will then receive their Numbers free of United States postage.

The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the BATTLE of GETTYSBURG, is now ready—price 25 cents.

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E. PICKUP.
Montreal, Dec. 25, 1863. 3m.

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