

**EXPATRIATION OF PAUPERS.**—The Quebec *Daily News* very properly calls attention to the conduct of the Guardians of the Limerick Union, in shipping their paupers to Canada. A cargo of these poor creatures, consisting of a lot of eighty pauper females has just been landed at Quebec; the women whose ages vary from 16 to 25 are utterly destitute, nor has the Union which forwarded them to us remitted one penny for their support.

This is an infamous act on the part of the Limerick Poor Law authorities: unjust towards Canada, most brutal towards the women. What will become of these poor creatures thus cast upon our shores? where God knows we have already more paupers than we know what to do with, than all the vast resources at our disposal can deal with. The goal or the den of infamy; there are the only alternatives which present themselves to unfortunate women circumstanced as are these Limerick paupers: and the Police Reports of the great cities of this Continent only too clearly testify as to what in the vast majority of instances becomes of friendless female immigrants, whether in Canada or in the United States. In the name of justice, of decency, and of Christianity the brutal conduct of the Limerick Guardians should be denounced as an outrage upon humanity, and a disgrace to the nineteenth century.

The Australasian Colonies but the other day vigorously protested against being made the receptacle of the moral feculence of England: with equal justice may Canada protest against this attempt to force upon it the ejected pauperism of the Old World. There is, there can be no demand for this class of emigrants: and as the sequel of the sad story of the eighty Limerick paupers shows, the moral consequences are most disastrous not only to the individual, but to the community. The *Daily News* is entitled to the thanks of the public for the exposure it has made of the cruel and infamous conduct of the Limerick authorities; and it is a pity that we cannot at the expense of those gentry, ship back to them some of that pauperism, or rather vice, which they have vomited upon our shores. Here is the account given by our Quebec contemporary of the conduct of the deported females; and it will be seen from this story how it is that the Annual Returns of the Chief of the Police seem to bear so heavily upon the morality of Irish Catholic immigrants. The Irish Catholics of Canada whose good name is unjustly flung from them should take action in the matter, and against Limerick Dogberries. The Quebec *Daily News* informs us that the paupers were landed in a state of utter destitution at Point Levi on the 16th ult.; their subsequent career is thus told:—

"In this state of destitution and misery they were promptly transferred to Montreal, and consigned to the Emigration Agent there, to have them provided at the St. Patrick's Home and other charities, but chiefly the former, till places could be procured for them. It is not a pleasant task to pursue this subject further; and we do so only to show the great injustice which the Limerick guardians have committed against this country, and against public morals, by a purely selfish act, solely adopted to relieve their own finances from the permanent support of these eighty paupers. When these women reached Montreal they plunged into vice. They sold their clothes, their boxes, some of them even their combs, to procure drink in which they indulged to a beastly extent. We have, through the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, chief manager of the St. Patrick's Home information that the conduct of these pauper emigrants was disgraceful above anything he ever witnessed. So shocked were the Nuns who lent their charitable aid to relieve these creatures, that Mr. O'Brien fears that they will hardly ever be induced again to aid emigrants sent from a Union Workhouse. Mr. Daley, the Emigration Agent in Montreal, describes these women as a most incorrigible and profane set. Some of them he provided with situations; but in a day or two they returned, drunk. Their habits were such as could not be tolerated in respectable families. Some eighteen remain in Montreal; the others are distributed over the country.

We are compelled to give the foregoing recital, in order to present the conduct of the Limerick Guardians in a correct light before the Canadian public, that some means may be adopted to protect ourselves against this influx of immorality. We know that Mr. Buchanan, the Chief Emigration Agent for Canada has remonstrated in strong language with the Limerick Guardians. But we know also that to remonstrance will cure, or ever abate, the evil, while we have no legal enactment protecting ourselves. It will not be tolerated that these Guardians, or any others, will be allowed to empty their moral shops on our shores; and thus abate their cess pools of sin, by throwing their contents into this country. This is a policy which cannot be permitted. Nor is this the first crime against the morality of this Province, of which Poor Law Unions at home have been guilty. Mr. O'Brien, refers to a kindred consignment of degraded pauperism some years ago. He says the track of these has been marked with profligacy, disease, and even death, the evidence of which still remains. Much as we need an increase of population, we do not require an increase of vice, imported in all its rankness from union workhouses. Canada is not a penal settlement to which the immoral are to be sent; neither can it be permitted to any parties at home, to reform their own vicious population by sending a portion here. There is a vast amount of selfishness, under the guise of charity, in sweeping out reformatories and workhouses, emptying the muck into this Province. They affect to call this benevolence at home, while we feel to our cost, it is unalloyed selfishness. Many youths from reformatories have been sent to Canada, and situations obtained for them, when their first act of gratitude was to steal the watch or the money of their masters, and decamp."

We would respectfully invoke the aid of our Irish contemporaries in exposing, and holding up to public reprobation, the heartless conduct of the Poor Law authorities of Limerick.

**RESULTS OF THE SCARCITY OF FODDER.**—Intelligence is received almost daily from parishes in our own district respecting the fearful loss caused to farmers by the unusual scarcity of fodder. *Le Journal* of last evening says that one farmer at St. Laurent, Island of Orleans, lost five and another three head of cattle in consequence. At St. Joachim similar distress prevails.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

**STATISTICS AND MORALITY.**—The lately published Report of the vital statistics of the State of Massachusetts, the hot-bed of Puritanism, is very suggestive as to Puritan morality.—From this Report it seems that the total number of births for the year 1863 was 30,314—of which 14,510 occurred amongst the population of foreign origin, that is to say, chiefly Irish Catholics; and the balance 13,066, amongst the indigenous Yankee or Puritan population.

Why this difference? Not because the foreign population of Massachusetts is in excess of the indigenous population—because the very contrary is the case; nor because of any purely physical cause, because the foreign and indigenous populations are alike subject to the same external physical conditions. And yet this remarkable difference must come by cause.

And only to a moral cause can we assign it: to the low morality amongst Puritan females, to which is owing the extraordinary amount of child murder that prevails amongst them, as also the lucrative trade of the professed abortionist. As a contemporary well observes in treating of this delicate matter—

"This custom"—child murder in utero—"is increasing year by year;" partly from the extravagant habit of living, a habit which is incompatible with large families of children: partly also from the fear of exposure, which prompts mothers to seek to conceal their shame by murdering the child. Our contemporary adds as strikingly illustrative of Yankee Puritan morality:—

There are too, professed abortionists in all our large cities—men and women—whose sole business it is to relieve incipient mothers of their burden, and they are fully employed—notwithstanding the rigor of the law against them—realizing enormous profits.

The foreign population of the State of Massachusetts being composed for the most part of Irish Catholics, is not subject to this cause of infant mortality. The higher morality of the Catholic Church, her Sacraments the source of strength, preserve her people from those sins of impurity so rife amongst the Puritan population: preserve them also from those horrid violations of God's law to which we can do no more than allude; but which, if we may judge from the filthy advertisements which disfigure the columns of almost all our Protestant contemporaries on this Continent, are by them deemed no offence, no violations of God's law at all. To the same causes are due the large families which English travellers in Ireland have invariably cited as characteristic of Irish improvidence; forgetting at the same time that they were no less surely indicative of Irish morality, and Irish chastity, the fruits in their turn of Irish fidelity to the Catholic Church.

In the *Christian Inquirer*, one of the ablest Protestant journals of the Northern States, we find the tardy acknowledgment of a great truth:—

"But 'old things have passed away.' The Union as it was is gone forever."

For years have we been saying that same thing. The Old Union is gone; it perished with the first shot fired four years ago, and can never be restored, or resuscitated. All "old things," the Constitution, and the liberties of the people of the United States, have also passed away and no man can again recall them. For what then have the North been fighting, and what is the worth of their conquest? Not for the Union, for that is gone; nor for the Constitution for that "old thing" has passed away. Territory, and dominion over a race that hates them; this is the thing for which the North fought, and which at the expense of their liberties and their Constitution, they have succeeded in winning. They have, in the words of their own Franklin, "paid dear for their whistle."

A CORRESPONDENT OF "GLOBE" ON TREASON.—We find the annexed in the columns of the *Toronto Globe*:—

"But why is President Johnson to put his bloody stamp on 'treason as the greatest of crimes,' and to 'make treason infamous'? It is not the greatest of crimes, and in many instances it has been a great blessing. 'Treason! treason!' cried George III. across the Atlantic to those mad people at Boston; 'treason!' cried he as they rose in Virginia, the Carolinas, Pennsylvania, everywhere. But those rebel colonists were only seeking liberty, and fighting for what they held to be their rights; and so they were right, and who denies it now? Washington was a rebel till he became a hero. Failure and success make the difference. Had Cornwallis been victorious Washington had been guilty of the 'greatest of crimes' and deserved death. Eh! Mr. Johnson; how do you like the logic? The right of secession is treason, says he. Come on to the year 1814, and there was that solemn Hartford Convention of the New England States that resolved on secession, and sent a deputation to Washington to tell the Federal authorities that they were off if the war were not stopped, and peace—they did not make it or cause it—alone prevented them or rendered needless their purpose. To talk of 'treason as the greatest of crimes,' and especially for a person in the United States to do it—a country, a government that began in treason—is perfectly marvellous. Why, have they not, every one, on the 'glorious fourth,' rejoiced in the success of their treason; in their State rights, and sovereignty of States, and so on? Have they not rejoiced when they heard of a people, crying under oppression, resolving to be free? Did they not rejoice—even secretly in their very Government—when we had the rebellion in 1837-8? Have they not taken sides in these weekly treasons in Mexico? have they not a strong sympathy with the 'liberation of Ireland' people? had they not their sympathies enlisted on the side of the 'traitorous' Poles in their gallant struggle against their independence? and shall we be told by the head of that Government that the very thing they have done and applauded and fostered is 'the greatest of crimes'?"

**LA REVUE CANADIENNE**—May, 1865.—A very good article on the late Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, from the pen of the Rev. M. Ouellet, follows the continuation of the tale, *Une de Perdue, Deux de Trouvees*. The other articles are also good.

#### OBITUARY.

We have to announce the death of the Very Rev. Canon Father Charles O'Brien, P.P. of Aghalor, County Tyrone, Ireland, brother of the Rev. Father O'Brien, of St. Patrick's Church in this city. He died on the 13th of February, and was interred on the 16th, in Caledon chapel, an edifice erected by himself to the glory of God in 1849.

The following paragraph from a private letter to his nephew in this city will give some idea of the esteem in which the deceased was held, and of the sorrow that has followed him to the grave:—

The Rev. O. O'Brien was buried in Caledon chapel on the 16th February; nothing could be grander than the procession from Glencall cottage to his last resting place; all nature seemed willing and anxious to contribute something to his memory—the day was calm and fine, as it were on purpose. All the people, without exception, thronged in multitudes—Priests, Lords, Ministers, all high and low, rich and poor, saint and sinner—mourning the loss of a dear one, a loved one, a Father.

The Month's Mind was held in Caledon chapel, on the 14th of March, at which thirty priests, Doctor Siane, and His Grace the Primate, were present. It was a grand sight to see them all dressed in white robes. They sung the office for the dead, and High Mass was sung by Father O'Toole, the new Parish Priest, who there and then got possession; after which the Primate himself gave a most effective lecture, all upon the virtues and good qualities of Father Charles.

**HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE PIC-NIC, GOVERNMENT GROUNDS.**—The gathering at the above place, on the birthday of our most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, will be remembered as one of the most successful exhibitions on the list of amusements afforded on the auspicious occasion. From the early hour of ten of the clock in the morning the doors of the grounds of our late Vice-regal mansion were thrown open, and preparations were actively pushed forward for a grand picnic in aid of the House of Providence. After the large assemblage had collected about 2 p.m. the games advertised to take place during the day commenced by a foot race of 100 yards distance, without hurdles or other impediment. After this came the long and high jump, in the latter of which one competitor reached 4 ft. 10 in. height. After this came the great quarter of a mile race around the grounds, in which there were but two competitors. They came in equal, and both were awarded a prize on account of the equality in their merit. The day was most propitious and pleasant, and there could not have been less than five thousand or six thousand persons present. The part of putting the heavy stone, though not an Irish game, was spiritedly contested by six or eight competitors, and some fine play exhibited. The winner put the stone about 23 feet. Besides this numerous swings were erected on various parts of the grounds, which were well patronized. One of the most amusing and pleasant parts of the day's entertainment was the lively manner in which dancing was kept up in the various available portions of the grounds. Every one seemed happy, and not a single case of inebriety came under our notice. Abundance of refreshments were provided for the wants of the hungry audience, and the politeness of the gentlemen was beyond all praise. The tables were furnished and ably presided over by the following ladies, who did their utmost to render the whole matter a success:—St. Michael's table, by Mrs. Hyland, Mrs. Beaton, Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. Muldoon, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Burrell, assisted by active and prepossessing young ladies, too numerous to mention. St. Paul's table, under the charge of Miss Maguire, Mrs. Pape, Mrs. O'Neil and others. St. Mary's table, under the charge of Mrs. Muldoon, Miss Walsh, and many others. St. Patrick's table was under the charge of Mrs. Gill and several other ladies, who did ample justice to the same. Among the persons present there we might mention Mr. Moylan, Editor of the *Freeman*, Father O'Donoghue, P.P., Father Shea, Father Proulx, Father Laurent and Father Walsh. The Bishop was there and mingled his congratulations with that of the audience. We also noticed Mr. B. O'Donoghue, Mr. Merrick, Mr. McCrossan, Mr. B. Hughes, Dr. James Hampton, Dr. Rowell, Dr. King, Mr. J. Sadler, of New York, Mr. W. B. Canavan and Miss H. H. Hyde, C. W. Warmoth, and others, who took part in the day's festive proceedings. There were numerous stands throughout the grounds for refreshments for the inner man. The youngsters regaled themselves with cakes, candies, and ginger-beer, while the adult population were engaged in finding various amusements, and expending small sums in their gratification. Previous to the commencement of the games the large assemblage was addressed by Messrs. Michael Murphy, Canavan, Thorne, and others, who congratulated the audience on the success of the large and happy gathering. After a short time the Bishop appeared and called for three cheers for the Queen, which were cheerfully responded to 2nd, Three cheers for Canada and the young Canadians. 3rd, Three cheers for old Ireland. 4th, Three cheers for some of the members of the City Corporation. 5th, Three cheers for the managers and supporters of the pic-nic. 6th, Three cheers for Sir Etienne Tache and the other members of the Government who granted the grounds and the privilege of assembling there. 7th, Three cheers for the present assembly and all who assisted to promote the objects of the pic-nic. 8th, The crowd cried out three cheers for the Bishop, after which the Bishop proposed three cheers for the crowd and all the supporters of the undertaking, commenced and carried out by the Catholic part of our citizens. The whole of the cheers were heartily and cheerfully given.—*Toronto Globe*.

**THE GLOBE** is out in favor of the 'Emigration' movement to Mexico now going on in the States.—It says 'the successful re-establishment of the Republic, under the control of a more enlightened people, our neighbors to wit, cannot be looked forward to as a misfortune.' He justifies the emigration after this wise:—The Federal Government cannot interfere with emigration to Mexico. It is the liberty of every citizen to change his residence whenever he sees fit; nay, they can carry arms with them too, so long as there is no military organization professed for hostile purposes. What becomes then, of the frightful denunciations about the St. Albans raid, which we condemned honestly, but which it appears now the *Globe* only condemned because it was undertaken in the interests of the South? This is, it is true, some points of difference. In the case of the St. Albans raid, the parties met by concert in the village of St. Albans, and then commenced their attack, receiving no encouragement from Canadians either openly or secretly. In the case of this American emigration, one of the belligerent parties openly establishes emigration offices, issues advertisements asking for emigrants under a decree that will make them soldiers the moment they are landed, and where bounties—as high as \$1,000 are given them by a Government which is itself actually bankrupt. These are the points of difference. The *Globe* found the St. Albans raid a frightful offence—and joined in the effort to make this country responsible for it, because the parties, when beaten off, took refuge here. The American raid is all right—and although organized in the most open manner, under the eyes of the Government, this abject apologist of a foreign Government, tells us they cannot be blamed or held responsible for it. Independent American papers have more decency.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

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A correspondent writing from Clinton to the *Goodrich Signal* says:—We have lately experienced quite an exodus of young men from this village, who are bound for the copper regions at Houghton, on Lake Superior, in the State of Michigan.

Omitted in Remittances of April 28—Per C F Fraser, Brockville—W Conway, \$1.

**A YOUNG WOMAN AND CHILD SHOT.**—On Sunday morning last, a most respectable farmer of the name of Mojon, with his wife, his son, and his son's wife, went to Church at the village of Laprairie, leaving the house and the children in charge of two servant girls, of the ages of 20 and 12 years. During the absence of the elder members of the family, about half-past 10 o'clock, a man of the name of Stanislas Barreau, said to be a Lieutenant in the United States army, came to the house and asked for breakfast, which was given to him. Afterwards, he demanded money, and this being refused, he drew a revolver and shot the elder of the two girls and a child two months old, took possession of about five hundred dollars, set fire to the house, and fled. The alarm being given, the whole neighborhood was immediately on the alert, and in pursuit of the murderer. The Volunteers at Laprairie and St. Johns are assisting in the search, and the Chief of Police, Mr. Penton, and several men of his force, started for Laprairie immediately on learning what had taken place.

**DEATH OF AN EX-M.P.P.**—We have to announce the death at St. Jean, Island of Orleans on Saturday morning, of J. B. Cazeau, an old and respected inhabitant of that parish, at the age of 86 years. Mr. Cazeau represented the old county of Orleans in the Lower Canadian Parliament before the union of the Provinces.—*Quebec Chronicle* 15th ult.

The judgment in the case of the Attorney-General (in behalf of the Carriers of Montreal) against the Grand Trunk Company, was to have been taken yesterday in the Court of Revision; but, in consequence of the causes brought before the Court, yesterday, at the opening, having lasted till four o'clock p.m., the above case was, necessarily, postponed till the ensuing term. An application was made by Mr. Stuart, Q.C. for a special hearing on Friday next, but the Court, considering they had no power to hear a case in revision except on the days appointed for that purpose rejected the notice.—*Gazette*, 24 ult.

**THE QUEBEC SEMINARY**—NEW BUILDING TO BE ERECTED.—Instead of opening a botanical garden on the ground recently purchased on the Grand Allée by the Quebec Seminary, the academic authorities intend to erect new buildings thereon and to transfer thither the Department known as the 'Petit Seminaire.' The old buildings continue to be used as the Grand Seminary, for the professors and students of the faculty of theology. The wing which was completely destroyed in March last will not be rebuilt, but the portion of the main building which was damaged on that occasion will be repaired.

A good-looking young man was caught passing counterfeit money at Niagara Falls on Tuesday. He was pursued by a number of persons, and overtaken a short distance beyond the village. He fired several shots at his pursuers, with a design of frightening them. Being brought to bay and ordered to surrender, he refused to do so, when a shot was fired at him. The charge entered his hip, and he died in a short time. Nobody knew him.

**MANLY SENTIMENTS.**—The *Picton Colonial Standard* of Tuesday last contains a manly, high-toned leading article upon the American situation. The *Standard* administers a well-merited rebuke to some of its 'weak-kneed' contemporaries. In the closing paragraph it says:—

We observe a tendency, in some of our provincial papers, since the fall of the South, to indulge in a spirit of pretended exultation at their defeat, and of sickening adulation of the North. In this respect, some of them excel even the most rabid of Northerners. While the South must confess themselves vanquished, and accept the consequences of their failure, we cannot but think that their heroic efforts to establish their independence should at least secure them from insult. There is, even among their enemies with whom they were so recently at war, a disposition to treat them with consideration and leniency; and now that the contest is decided, it is only fair to say that their high persevering courage in the midst of danger, and the vast sacrifices they made, should entitle them to be thought worthy of a better fate. They must, however, accept the position and make the best of it, but every honorable mind will pay to them the tribute of sympathy due to the brave but unfortunate who staked and lost their all in a gallant struggle for independence."

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#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 30, 1865.  
Flour—Pollards, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Middlings, \$3.85 to \$4.10; Fine, \$4.45 to \$4.67; Super, No. 2 \$4.65 to \$5.00; Superfine \$5.10 to \$5.20; Fancy \$5.75 to \$5.85; Extra, \$5.90 to \$6.00; Superior Extra \$6.25 to \$6.50; Bag Flour, \$2.80 to \$2.80.  
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4.55 to \$4.75.  
Wheat—U. Canada Spring \$1.03 to \$1.07.  
Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales [were at \$5.30 to \$5.32]; Inferior Pots, \$5.60 to \$5.65; Pearls in demand, at \$5.50 to \$5.52.  
Butter—Store packed in small packages at 16c to 19c; and a lot of choice Dairy 00c.  
Eggs per doz, 15c.  
Lard per lb, fair demand at 00c to 00c.  
Tallow per lb, 11c to 12c.  
Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 9c to 10c; Bacon, 00c to 00c.  
Pork—Quiet: New Mess, \$20.00 to \$21.62; Prime Mess, \$17.50 to \$20; Prime, \$16.50 to \$20.00.  
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$10.00 to \$10.50  
Hay, per 100 bundles \$11.00 to \$12.00  
Straw, \$4.00 to \$5.00  
Beef, live, per 100 lbs 8.00 to 10.00  
Sheep, clipped, each, \$3.00 to \$6.00  
Lamb, 2.00 to 2.00  
Calves, each, \$2.00 to \$6.00

#### Married.

On the 23rd ult., in St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Mr. Peter Mullarky, to Maggie, youngest daughter of the late Michael Cusack, Esq., all of this city.

#### Died.

In this city, on the 24th ult., of disease of the heart, at her son-in-law's residence, College street, Sarah Maguire, widow of the late Cormac McCaffrey, a native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland. May her soul rest in peace.

In this city, on the 25th ult., Frederick Finlay, aged 60 years, much regretted by his family and a large number of friends.

At his residence, in the Town of Joliette, on Monday, the 22nd ult., Charles Edward Scallan, Esq., J. P., aged 42 years, a kind and affectionate husband, a fond father, and sincere friend, universally regretted.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORTHEAST'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 5th inst. A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

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

#### IMPORTANT.

Good Japan Tea, at 2s. 9d. per lb.  
Mixed Tea (Green and Black), at 2s. 6d.  
Bright Sugar, 5 1/2 d.  
Coffee, 1s.  
Dried Apples, 5 1/2 d.  
Raisins, (first quality), 6d.  
With a general assortment of Fresh Groceries at equally low rates.

#### ALSO,

The choicest brands (imported) of Brandy, Gin, Irish & Scotch Whiskey, Port, Sherry, Champagne, Claret, and

#### MASS WINES.

Guinness Porter, (bottled by Burke) all kinds of Montreal Ales and Porter, constantly on hand.  
BURY & HAYES,  
No. 134 McGill Street,  
Next door to Messrs Evans & Co, Clothiers.  
Montreal, June 5.

**CHOICE TEAS, FOREIGN FRUITS, WINES, CIGARS, GROCERIES, AND VARIOUS FOREIGN DELICACIES,**  
Selected expressly for Family use,  
IMPORTED AND SOLD BY

**DUFRESNE & M'GARITY,**  
NEW NO. 228, NOTRE DAME STREET,  
MONTREAL.

Goods sent to any part of the City, free of expense.

Particular attention paid to Families, Army, Navy, and Merchantmen's Stores.

DUFRESNE & M'GARITY,  
228 Notre Dame Street.

#### GOVERNESS.

AN Officer's daughter wishes to meet with an engagement as resident GOVERNESS in a private family or school. Acquirements—English, French, Drawing, Music (Vocal and Instrumental).  
Address—Gamma, Box 52, Brampton, C. W.  
April 30, 1865

#### COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Moran, 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.

#### 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, 1864.