

We have received a letter giving an account of the late homicide at Acton, but as the writer does not attach his name thereto we cannot publish it. Our correspondent, if a reader of the TRUE WITNESS, ought to know that we never insert anonymous communications, and certainly we will not depart from this rule in the case of a communication which makes very serious imputations on the character of a third party. If however, the writer will send us his name, if he authorise us to publish that name should the truth of his allegations be impugned, and if he will pledge himself to make these allegations good then, in that case, but in no other, will we reproduce in our columns the letter he has sent us. Once for all, we take this opportunity of assuring the writers of anonymous communications that their time and their paper are thrown away, for we will never condescend to take any action upon them.

THE CROPS.—We are happy to say that from all parts of the country very favorable accounts of the growing crops are sent to the papers. The hay crop of Lower Canada promises remarkably well.

BANIM'S COMPLETE WORKS.—Tales of the O'Hara Family. D. & J. Sadlier, New York and Montreal.

The Messrs. Sadliers are bringing out a very handsome serial edition of the works of this well known, and highly esteemed Irish novelist. We have before us Parts 1 and 2, which contain the tale known as *The Peep o' Day, or John Doe*; and judging from the style in which these are executed, and the low price at which they are offered to the public, we think that the work will meet with a very general patronage.

MACKAY'S MONTREAL DIRECTORY—1865-66. John Lovell, Printer.

We have to thank Mrs. Mackay for a copy of this very useful, well arranged, accurate and elegantly printed volume. We regret to learn that the public support hitherto given to this publication has not been sufficient to remunerate the printer; but as its merits became better known we feel convinced that this reproach will be removed, and that the enterprising publisher will receive the encouragement which she so well deserves.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE—June 1865.—The current number brings with it a continuation of M. de Boucherville's story, *Une de Perdue, Deux de Trouvées*; the sequel of an article on the late Archbishop of Westminster; an article on the St. Alban's Raid; one on Artistic Gossip, and the usual notices of the events of the month.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH BLOWN DOWN.

The readers of the TRUE WITNESS are earnestly solicited to lend a helping hand to the ladies of the Catholic congregation of Cornwall, who intend holding a Bazaar, on the 26th Dec. next, and three following days, in aid of the funds for the reconstruction of their beautiful new church, which was leveled with the ground during that fearful hurricane which swept over the country on Wednesday in Holy Week—12th April last. Thus, in less than thirty minutes, that dreadful tornado, which did so much damage throughout the length and breadth of Canada, deprived the Catholics of Cornwall—(the majority of whom are in slender circumstances)—of the fruit of their struggles for years past—Weekly bowing to the dispensation of Divine Providence, those good ladies have put their heads together and resolved upon getting up a Bazaar to aid in putting their church once more in the condition it was in before that memorable wind storm. Surely they deserve assistance under the circumstances! and so surely, please God, will many a generous heart, after reading these lines, resolve upon sending them a contribution, either in material or money, and immediately thereafter reduce this resolve to practice. The contributions may be forwarded to the address of Mrs. Dr. Macdonald, Mrs. Angus Macdonell, Mrs. D. McMillan, Mrs. J. S. MacDougall, Mrs. Angus McPhaul, Miss M. E. Campbell, or the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, P.P. OMEGA.

Cornwall, 19th June, 1865.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as agents for the TRUE WITNESS in the undermentioned localities:—

Mr. D. Martin for Huntingdon and vicinity.
Mr. M. McCarthy for Herdsman's Corners and vicinity.

A number of French-Canadians who lately proceeded to the Northern States from Sorel, for the purpose of bettering their condition, have returned home, and report that owing to the high prices of board and provisions, they could scarcely make a living, although wages were nominally higher.

The frontier force stationed at Windsor, Sarnia, and other parts of the frontier, have been ordered home. Capt. Dunlop, of the Ballytramon Rifles who was here for the last week on business, left by the boat last evening to take charge of his company. The unexpected order is said to be the result of Gen. Dix's mission here; but we have also heard that it is owing to the bad state of discipline among some of the companies, which has led in one instance to the killing of a young lawyer of Sandwich named Elliot, by a bayonet thrust by a Quebec volunteer of Capt. Vohl's company named George Ouellette. He has been committed for manslaughter.—*Herald*.

QUACKS AND QUACKERY.—An eminent member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, has just published an unmerciful exposure of the practices of the principal medical quacks of London. Among the sham doctors exposed are Wm. Curtis, alias "Doctor La Merit," and James Sexton, alias "Doctor Kahn," both of whom are well known in Canada, the former having practised on the constitutions and the pockets of many in Montreal about a year ago. The English papers which notice the publication say that the revelations which it makes of the rascalities of the quacks seem almost incredible, and they express surprise that a set of unskilled charlatans—unskilled in medicine but adepts in thieving—should be permitted by the law to flourish so glaringly. All the respectable journals of the English metropolis unite in demanding that the country be speedily purified from the presence of men who are loathsome and inexpressibly despicable, and who have too long evaded the punishment due to their crimes. "When burglars, pickpockets, and garroters are detected and convicted they undergo some salutary correction and punishment: why should not the quacks, who are viler and more ignominious miscreants than garroters and other dangerous thieves, when caught in swindling their terrified dupes, be subjected to the same sort of exhilarating treatment?" "If we punish one set of lawless scoundrels who rob houses and beat men in the streets, why should we leave unabashed an illiterate gang of impudent and crafty vagabonds who, under a medical pretext, pick the pockets of the ignorant and unwary?" "The evil these quacks do is both sad and serious; they ruin often the health of their victims, deprive them of sanity, and run them in prison. The healing art is a noble one; duly qualified men, when really interested in their profession and skilful, are public benefactors. It is a disgrace then, that their practice, which compels them to be educated, should be usurped by unlearned and mendacious quacks, whose heartlessness and cool dishonesty are unparalleled by any other set of robbers." One paper advises that every quack, on being convicted of practising as a Doctor, be treated to a good flogging and then consigned to a long term of penal servitude; and adds, and urges the press to assist in the reform needed by refusing to publish quack advertisements. "We regret there are quacks in the press whose virtues are hypocrisies, and whose love for the public welfare is a transparent sham. The hollow morality of the press quacks is, to our infinite disgust, paraded before us; the public are daily gulled by prints that pretend to care for their safety in slangy leaders denunciatory of all sorts of impostures, but that find it a too painful and profitless task to refuse publicity to quack advertisements. When the press shall universally reject quacks' announcements, quackery will decline and the public be benefited; for the execrable knaves and villians we are describing, with their lewd and brazen manifestoes, corrupt and pollute alike the mind and morals of a large class of people who have not the courage to disbelieve their monstrous exaggerations, or the good sense to despise their revolting indecencies." It is to be hoped that the medical men of Canada will follow the excellent example of their professional brethren in England and adopt such measures as may be necessary to root out the hundreds of unprincipled quacks who flourish in every city in the country; and that the press will lend its aid in exterminating the vermin by refusing to insert their lying announcements.—*Montreal Transcript*.

THE PROGRESS OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.—For some time past we have been in search of statistics by which our readers could see the real progress Canada and her rival, the American Union, are making in wealth and population. The official publication of the last census of the United States supplies the want. From the *Globe*, we gather full extracts from it, which we can compare with results of our own advancement, and so strike the balance between the progress of the rivals. First, then, we learn that the census tables show that the population of Upper Canada is increasing at a far greater rate than the population of the United States. In 1850 the population of the United States and Territories was 23,191,876. In 1860 it numbered 31,433,322—an increase of 35.38 per cent in ten years. In January, 1852, the population of Upper Canada numbered 962,004. In January, 1862, it increased to 1,456,681—an increase of 53.01 per cent. In other words, says the *Globe*—"while the United States have added, in ten years, in round numbers, thirty-five persons to every hundred of her population, Upper Canada had added fifty-three to every hundred of hers."

So much for Upper Canada. The comparison does not, of course, hold so well as regards Lower Canada; but even there the States have not so much to boast of. In 1852 the population of Lower Canada was 890,261. In 1862 it may be stated to have been 1,138,430—an increase in ten years of 27.38 per cent, against the 35.50 per cent increase of the United States. But taking the increase of Upper and Lower Canada together against the increase of the States, for the two periods of ten years mentioned, we find that the increase in population in Canada has been five per cent greater than that in the States! This is a great result, considering the gigantic efforts made by the States to monopolise the emigration of the world. These figures, it will be seen, are so far at fault, that they compare the progress of the States from 1850 to 1860 against the progress of Canada from 1852 to 1862. But, then, it must be borne in mind that the emigration to Canada in the few years preceding 1850 was very small, while the emigration to the United States for the few years preceding 1862 was large—a state of things which render total increased rate of population on the part of Canada all the more remarkable.

A further comparison of statistics reveals the fact that Canada, slow as she is, has in ten years increased her population at a greater rate than any single State in the Union, during a like period of ten years, with, we believe, one exception, Illinois. And with regard to Upper Canada, the result is still more satisfactory. To make

a single comparison—Upper Canada, in ten years, increased her population from 952,004 to 1,456,681—an increase of 53.01 per cent. New York, including the metropolis, whose rapid growth, the *Globe* truly says, has been considered almost unprecedented, during a like period increased its population from 3,097,494 to 3,880,735—an increase of only 25.29 per cent! Compared to the increase for ten years of the whole group of Western States, including Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Kansas and the territory of Nebraska, the rate of increase in Upper Canada, for a like period, falls off. In 1850 the population of those States was 3,386,000. In 1860 it was 10,147,663—or an increase of 60.47 per cent, while, as we said before, the decimal increase of Upper Canada is 53.01 per cent. But manifestly the proper way to estimate the progress we are making is to compare the whole of the United States Territories and all, with the whole of Canada, and according to this comparison, as has been already shown, Canada has increased her population, in ten years, five per cent greater than the United States. These figures are satisfactory so far. They show that, despite the assertions of the annexationists, Canada is increasing in population—and population in the western world means wealth—at a greater rate than the States. They also indicate a bright future for the country, when emigration developed by the government to its fullest extent, and when, as we hope, will be the case, the fertile prairies of the North West are thrown open to Canadian and old country settlers.—*London Prototype*.

ROBBERIES.—For some time past thefts of jewellery, money and articles of value, have been committed. It was seldom that clothing or anything bulky was taken, the plan of the gang being apparently, to carry off only what might be easily disposed of. In almost all the cases, boys were said to have been seen in the immediate neighbourhood, and one of the party was actually tried and convicted at the last Court of Quarter Sessions. The mode adopted to gain access to the houses was well contrived. The boys would be engaged in playing ball, which through accident, apparently, would be thrown over the fence. On pretence of looking for the ball, the boys managed to gain access to the back yard.—If no one was in the house, they could at their leisure carry on operations, it not being thought necessary that the backdoors of houses should be carefully fastened when people are going out. If any one was in the house and challenged them the ball was a ready excuse. The robbery at Mr. St. Oge's house and Lagauchetiere and St. Elizabeth Streets appears to have been effected in this way. It was on Monday during the procession that the house was entered and a considerable quantity of clothing, jewellery, &c., carried off. Among the jewellery is a very expensive Cameo. The house of Mr. Damase Rolland St. Vincent Street, was entered on Thursday by the back door and money, jewellery, a watch, &c., stolen. Information having been given at the Police Station Mr. Penton, the Chief of Police, took immediate steps for the discovery of the guilty parties. One boy was arrested that day and yesterday morning three young men, Leon Leblanc aged 20 Joseph Lapointe, 16, Henry Cochu, 15, and a woman Abbie Gariepi, were caught. In the house of the latter in Vitre Street, was found a large amount of stolen property. We were passing when the arrest was made, and ascertained from the neighbours that the husband of this woman is from home working, and that the house has been the resort of boys of all ages, since ever Gariepi and his wife have occupied it. One night the attention of a woman who lives opposite was attracted by hearing the sound of people running and on looking out she discovered four boys who made for this house, but before going in stood in a little yard alongside of it, counting something and laughing. They then tapped at the window, a candle was lighted, and they were admitted. The visits of boys were made at all hours both day and night. Sub-Chief Naigie, accompanied by Detectives Lafontaine and St. Yves, made the capture. Through the patient researches of the City Police, we think that a gang which has existed for so long is at last in a fair way of being broken up. Several of the stolen goods have been identified, M. Rolland's brooch and a pair of ear rings being among them, but his gold watch has not yet been found. These who have lately been robbed should go to the Central Police Station where the property is now lying.—*Montreal Herald*.

MURDER AT A FUNERAL IN ACTON.—On Thursday afternoon about two o'clock, a horrible affair took place in the village of Acton at the funeral of a young woman named Lighthouse. It appears that a man named Thredgold had been in company with the woman Lighthouse, and had illicit communication with her. About a month ago she died. After her death the brother of the woman told Thredgold that he must not come to the funeral or 'it would be dangerous for him.' Not heeding these threats he went to the funeral, and on entering the door of the house from whence it was to proceed, he was shot by Lighthouse and was killed. Strange to say, no attempt was made at the time to arrest the murderer who walked around for a full hour afterwards. On the spread of the startling news, however, orders were issued for his arrest, but he had made his escape, and up to the latest accounts, has not been heard of.—*Guelph Advertiser*.

THE INQUEST AT ACTON.—An inquest on the body of the late Martin Dromgole was held at Acton on Monday afternoon. The following is a statement made by Dromgole after being shot: "I was at the funeral of Miss Loxter and was standing about 8 feet behind Oliver Loxter's house; felt something piercing my abdomen; heard the report of a pistol; I looked up, and saw David Light heart with a pistol in his hand, in the act of re-cocking it; I begged of him not to shoot again; David Lighthouse made no reply that I heard; I went through the house from the back door to the front of the house, and lay down on the grass—(Sighed)—Marin Dromgole." The evidence against David Lighthouse was quite strong, and the jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against David Lighthouse. He is still at large.—*Guelph Advertiser*.

FROM THE GOLD MINES.—We have seen a sample of the Canadian gold sent from the Ouhdiere mines by a young man who left Paisley this summer. He gives an encouraging account of the prospects there. He and his comrades were just commencing on their claim, and the sample of gold sent was obtained in the gravel. Two claims alongside were doing well. On the day he wrote several nuggets were obtained from one of them, the smallest worth \$3, and the largest weighing a little over half an ounce.—*Paisley Advocate*.

A MAN SHOT BY A YOUNG WOMAN.—A Miss Munson, a school teacher from Owen Sound accompanied by a young lady, name unknown, arrived by train at Newcastle yesterday afternoon. They procured a horse and buggy at a livery stable, and went to Grano, five miles north, where it appears Miss Munson formerly resided. After arriving at Grano they called at the house of James Kerr, and asked him to take a drive with them. At first he declined, but afterwards consented to do so. After starting they urged him to go to Hampton and bring back the conveyance. The latter place is directly back of Bowmanville. He at length consented. They must have driven via New castle, and when about two miles north of Bowmanville, at the first

toil-gate, at two o'clock this morning, without a word, Miss Munson drew a revolver and shot Kerr, the ball entering the side and passing round the body, and is now thought to be in the stomach. She tried to fire a second shot, but he caught her hand. The wounded man was conveyed to the British Hotel, at Bowmanville, where he now lies at the point of death. There is no hope of his recovery. During the confusion the two women escaped at the time, but the one who fired the pistol is now in custody. Various rumours as to the cause are afloat. It is, however, impossible at present to get any reliable information on this point.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Prescott papers that a melancholy accident took place on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Lancaster station, on the morning of Sunday, the 25th instant. It appears that six men were proceeding along the line on a hand-car when they were met by a locomotive, which smashed the car, killed four of the men, and seriously injured the other two. Two or three of the men were employees of the company and the others were neighbors. The night was dark, and it seems that it was in violation of the company's rules that the hand-car was on the line at all. An inquest was held on the bodies, and a verdict returned exonerating the engine-driver and company from all blame. The section boss, whose duty it was to prevent the hand-car from being on the line at the time, has, it is said, been dismissed for his carelessness.

The following is from the *Essex Journal*:—Mr. C. F. Elliot, (of the firm of Elliot & Worthington, Barrister, Windsor), was, at about half-past one o'clock, going quietly home, after spending the evening at the house of a friend. On approaching the barracks he was challenged by the sentry on guard, George Ouellette, of Colonel Vohl's Company, and answered "a friend." Ouellette unheeded the reply, and again challenged Mr. Elliot who kept advancing, and as we understand again made reply, but Ouellette almost immediately afterwards plunged his bayonet into Mr. Elliot, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound in the abdomen close to his groin.—With some difficulty he got to Dobson's Hotel—a distance of some twenty yards—and aroused the inmates. Medical aid was at once procured, and he lies in a very precarious state. Ouellette has been committed to the County goal to await the result of the wound.

We hear many rumors of the right of these volunteers to challenge everybody after "last post" is sounded, as they have been doing ever since their came here. We get challenged nearly every night regularly, (the last time the night after this melancholy affair), and although answer is given, we are seldom told we can pass, but take it for granted we can. Under this state of things, any of our townspeople are liable to be treated in the same way as Mr. Elliot, by any ignorant or drunken fellow, who happens to be placed on guard. We hope there will be a rigid and searching investigation, and until then we postpone further remarks. Mr. Elliot died about seven o'clock on Saturday evening, just forty hours after receiving the wound. Dr. Donnelly has impelled a lory, but up to the hour of going to press, no verdict has been rendered. A post-mortem examination shows that the wound was about an inch and three quarters deep, the bayonet passing about two inches above the groin in an oblique direction, inflammation setting in immediately.

COAT OIL.—We learn from the 'Intelligencer' that oil has been at-stuck in the Township of Tudor. The report is that a resident of the Hastings Road has procured, from the surface of a small lake sufficient quantity of oil to supply his own requirements during the past year.

The question arises, whether we have not got the precious fluid in some of the valleys or streams of our County. A suspicion has long existed in the minds of many that there was some substance of a peculiar nature still hidden deep in the valleys or marsh lands quite adjacent to the town. Oil is being found at Peterborough, Hastings and many places west and north of us, and it is really a strange phenomenon if Prince Edward contains no mines or wealth of this character. There are many points of resemblance between the natural appearance of the places above referred to and those in which vast stores of those precious substances have been discovered in western Canada.—*North America*.

THE ONORA.—In Markham and Vaughan the prospects of having good crops are reported exceedingly promising.—*Richmond Hill Herald*.

The prospects of a fair crop at least are now good and with a few genial showers as the season progresses, an abundant harvest is certain.—*St. Thomas Dispatch*.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, July 7, 1865.
Flour—Pollards, \$3.55 to \$3.90; Middlings, \$4.00 to \$4.20; Fine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Super., No. 2 \$4.50 to \$4.55; Superfine \$5.00 to \$5.35; Fancy \$5.60 to \$5.70; Extra, \$5.80 to \$5.90; Superior Extra \$6.10 to \$6.20; Bag Flour, \$3.00 to \$3.00.
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4.50 to \$4.60.
Wheat—U. Canada Spring \$1.03 to \$1.07.
Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.20 to \$5.25; Inferior Pots, \$6.50 to \$5.65; Pearls, in demand, at \$5.40 to \$5.45.
Butter—Store packed in small packages at 16c to 18c; 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.
Out-meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 9c to 10c Bacon, 00c to 00c.
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$20.00 to \$21.00; Prime Mess, \$17.50 to \$20.00; Prime, \$16.50 to \$20.00.
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$9.00 to \$9.00.
Haw, per 100 bundles \$6.00 to \$9.00.
Straw \$2.50 to \$4.50.
Beef, live, per 100 lbs \$8.50 to \$9.00.
Sheep, clipped, each, \$4.00 to \$6.00.
Lamb, 2.50 to 4.00.
Calves, each, \$4.00 to \$6.00.
Hogs 9.00 to 9.00.

Second Edition, now ready, price 6d.

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A Drama in Three Acts.

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London: Published at the Office of the "LAMP," 37 Davies St., Oxford St., W.
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With Illustrations, Poetry, and various other Articles of interest. Price, bound in cloth, 3s. Cases for binding First Series now ready, price 9d.

London: Published at the Office of the "LAMP," 37 Davies Street, Oxford Street, W.
D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal, Agents.

Birth.
In this city, on the 4th inst., Mrs. T. McKenna of a daughter.

Died.
In this city, on the 3rd instant, Mr. Edward Coyle, aged 61 years. May his soul rest in peace.

JUST RECEIVED,

The First and Second Numbers of

THE BROTHERS BANIM,

("THE O'HARA FAMILY")

THE DISTINGUISHED IRISH NOVELISTS.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal, have great pleasure in announcing that they have received the First and Second Numbers of the inimitable Works of these distinguished Irish writers, revised, with introduction and notes, &c., by MICHAEL BANIM, Esq., the survivor of two original writers of the "Tales of the O'Hara Family." The two numbers just issued contain—THE PEOP O' DAY AND OROHOORE OF THE BILLBOOK. They are now being re-published in Dublin, under the immediate supervision of Michael Banim, the surviving member of the "O'Hara Family," whose "Tales" so long delighted the British and Irish public. It is to be hoped that the Canadian public will hail with satisfaction the opportunity now offered them, for the first time, of obtaining the complete works of John and Michael Banim, who are the best and most thoroughly national novelists whom Ireland has yet produced.

Price 20 cents a Number; by post, 25 cents.

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ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM

RESPECTFULLY INVITE the Officers and Committees of the following Societies:—

The St. Patrick's Society,
The Temperance Society,
The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, and
The Catholic Young Men's Society,
to meet them in the ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, next SUNDAY, the 9th instant, immediately after Grand Mass, to make arrangements for the ORPHANS' PIC-NIC.

By Order,

EDWARD MURPHY, Sec.

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June 22, 1865.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of:—

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With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVISIONS,
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Country Merchants would do well to give him a call at

125 Commissioner Street.

N. SHANNON,

Montreal, May 25, 1864. 12m.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In the Superior Court.
District of Richelieu, }

Dame MATHILDA CELINA DEROUIN,

Plaintiff;

vs.

WILLIAM McNICHOLS, alias WILLIAM KELLY, Defendant.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that an action for Separation as to Property (en separation de biens) has been this day instituted in the name of Dame Mathilda Celina Deroquin, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Richelieu, wife of William McNichols, alias William Kelly, Trader, of the same place, against her said husband, under No. 652, and will be returnable before this Court on the TWENTY-SECOND of June instant.

Sorel, 10th June, 1865.

BONDY FAUTEUX & GAGNON,

Attorneys for Plaintiff, Mathilda Celina Deroquin.

5w.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS
KINGSTON, C.W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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

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

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st, 1861.

GOVERNERS.

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—Gamsa, Box 52, Brampton, C.W. April 30, 1865.

MISS LAWLOR'S DAY SCHOOL.

MISS LAWLOR respectfully informs the public that she still continues her SCHOOL on the Corner of M'CORD and WILLIAM STREETS. She sincerely thanks the public for their kind patronage towards her, and hopes by her strict care and attention to her pupils to merit a continuance of the same. All the Elementary branches necessary to complete a good English Education will be Taught, including Penmanship, Mosaic and Fancy Work. June 9, 1865. 1m.

DALTON'S NEWS-DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, 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.