

Sovereign and independent States, with many material interests in common, Upper and Lower Canada would then be free to make, or determine the terms or conditions of that Union to which their geographical position, and the community of their material interests would impel them; but in order that they may be then free, we must take care that we do not enter into engagements to day by which we should be hampered when the inevitable separation of the Colonies from the Mother Country shall have arrived; and which if entered into now, though they might have the effect of securing a long tenure of power, and the distribution of the public patronage to the actual holders of office, would for ever prevent the formation of a real Confederation, or league as of sovereign and independent States, such as that which we would alone accept as compatible with the honor, interests, and autonomy of Lower Canada.

MORMONISM IN SCOTLAND.—Under this caption, and in the Montreal *Witness* of the 10th instant, we find a paragraph complaining of and marvelling at the rapid spread of the Mormon sect of Protestants in Scotland. "It is a mystery," says the writer,—

"requiring an ample explanation that Mormonism should find a foothold, and be able to spread in pestilence among the people of Presbyterian Scotland." The writer then quotes from a late Scotch paper, showing that the Mormon sect in Scotland already numbers 68 elders, 30 priests, 36 teachers, and 6 deacons. The actual number of converts is not given.

We see not wherein is the "mystery requiring ample explanation" in all this: to the Catholic the thing is the simplest, and seems the most natural in the world. The cause is to be found in the Protestantism of the people, who having abandoned the truth have as the necessary consequence, been given over to strong delusions that they may believe a lie. The most Protestant countries in Europe are the strongholds of Mormonism. Norway, Wales, and Scotland are the spots where the moral disease encounters the conditions most favorable for its propagation—just as in the physical order typhus fever delights in its drained, over crowded, and stinking courts, and back-slums.

But though we may dispute as to the cause of the rapid and extensive propagation of Mormonism amongst "Scotch Presbyterians" the fact itself is incontestable, coming to us as it does from Protestant authority. From this fact we can also form a correct estimate of the moral and intellectual condition of the people of Scotland, and of the inestimable benefits of "an open bible."

MAUDLIN PHILANTHROPY.—The London *Times* publishes the following specimen of "Prison Poetry" found written on the slate of one of the prisoners in an English Jail.

To the Editor of the Times.
Sir,—In my inspection through the prison to-day, I came across the following lines written on the slate belonging to a prisoner now in this prison, under sentence of penal servitude for the second time, and who has repeatedly been convicted besides. I have taken the liberty of forwarding them to you. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. E. R.
August 30.

"I cannot take my walks abroad,
I'm under lock and key;
And much the public I applaud,
For all their care of me.
Not more than others I deserve,
In fact, much less than more;
Yet I have food while others starve,
Or beg from door to door.
The honest pauper in the street
Half naked I behold;
While I'm clad from head to foot,
And covered from the cold.
Thousands there are who scarce can tell
Where they may lay their head;
But I've a warm and well-air'd cell,
A bath, good books, good food.
While they are fed on workhouse fare,
And grudging their scanty food;
Three times a day my meals I get,
Sufficient, wholesome, good.
Then to the British public health
Who all our care relieve,
And while they treat us as they do
They'll never want for thieves."

The above contains, spite of its origin, much truth, and a valuable moral, which our nambypampt philanthropists would do well to lay to heart. If our fathers erred in too great severity, we have erred as much on the other side, in our morbid anxiety to get rid of physical suffering. Perhaps, however after all, it will turn out that hanging murderers, and flogging thieves and swindlers, is the very best mode of treatment that can be devised. At all events it is a treatment that should be tried.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—September 1864. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The reader will not regret to find that the "Perpetual Curate" is brought to a conclusion, that it has "given out" in short, as the Yankees say, rather than finished. The other articles are all interesting, and especially one on Dr. Newman's late great work *Apologia pro Vita Sua* provoked by the attack made upon his honor by the Rev. C. Kingsley. The latter must regret by this time having roused up such a lion as Dr. Newman, and had he known that the latter was so cunning of fence he would assuredly have seen him blessed ere he would have fought him.—Even in the Protestant press poor Mr. Kingsley—for one cannot but pity the rash man—cannot find one to take his part, or to put in a good word for him. *Blackwood*, whose staunch Pro-

testantism cannot be called in question, charges strongly in favor of Dr. Newman; and the verdict of the public has been given almost unanimously against his assailant.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.—July, 1864. Messrs. Dawson & Brothers, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

The current number contains articles on the following subjects:—Mr. Foster's Life of Sir John Elliot—The Queen's English—De Rossi's Christian and Jewish Inscriptions—Results of Post Office Reform—English Horses—Public Schools—Eugene Guernu—and one on the "History of Our Lord in Art."

STATUES FOR THE FRONT OF THE PARISH CHURCH.—The empty niches in the front of the Parish Church are at last about to be provided with statues, Mr. Dubois, the agent of the Fabrique, having given an order to Messrs. Baccarini & Co. for three colossal statues for the three uppermost niches. The central niche will be filled with a statue of the Virgin 11 feet high, and the other two by statues of St. Joseph and John the Baptist. The two last bear the names of the St. Joseph and St. Jean Baptiste Societies, having been contributed by them. It is also proposed to fill the six smaller niches beneath with statues of the four evangelists and two saints. The large statues are now finished, being cast in patent cement specially prepared for this climate. They will be placed in their respective niches at the end of the month. Next spring the scaffolding now erected in front of the edifice will be used in pointing the stone work.

The papers of Lower Canada are discussing the question of Union with much earnestness. To them it is of greater importance than even to us. Besides the questions of trade, commerce, taxation, &c., which it involves for us all, they have peculiar laws, institutions and customs, and a language, all which they value highly, and all which many of them believe would be greatly imperilled if this Union took place. They ask what is to be the character of this Union? How can it be really a Federal Union when already the Imperial Government performs for us the functions of a Federal Government? Is the new Central Government to assume the functions, power and rights of the Imperial Government, and so be in some sense really a Federal Power, or to take away from the local Legislatures the greater part of the powers they now enjoy and exercise, and so make the Union Federal in name, Legislative in reality? Is the new Central Government to derive its authority and power from the local Legislatures, having only such power as those Legislatures may confer on it; or is the Central Government to be supreme?

The *Toronto Globe* said that to make the Union of any value power must descend from the Central Government to the local Governments. The Central power must be supreme, and the local Legislatures must possess only such power as the Central Government may delegate to them. The *Montreal Gazette* approved of these views. The French Canadian papers not in the pay of the Ministry at once took the alarm at this, and without any difficulty showed that in such a Union there would be no positive protection or safeguard for their language, laws and institutions, and that they would be quite at the mercy of the race which calls itself superior.—The French Canadian Ministerial papers also took the alarm. They saw at once that the people of Lower Canada would never deliberately consent to such a Union, and they denied that the articles in the *Globe* and *Gazette* described the Government scheme correctly.

There has been much controversy on this point, and no official declaration or announcement appeared to set the question at rest. But Mr. Galt, in his speech at the St. John entertainment, made in presence of his colleagues, Messrs. Cartier, Brown, McDougall and McGee, explained the views of the Government on this point very clearly, although it appears he was misunderstood by the reporter for the *News*.

After stating that the Delegates were unanimously of opinion that it would be for the benefit of all the Provinces to form a Federal Union immediately, if they could agree on the terms of that Union, he went on to say that they must take warning from the present state of affairs in the United States, and learn wisdom from their experience. The cause of the troubles in that country was not slavery as many supposed. Slavery was but the immediate occasion of the present war. The true cause lay deeper. It was the doctrine of State Rights and State Sovereignty. We should avoid that cause of trouble, and instead of having power ascend up from the Local Legislature to the Central Government; it should come down from the higher power. We have a higher power to look to, the Imperial Parliament, which will make such a constitution as we require, defining the powers of the Federal Legislature, and of the Local Legislatures, and protecting us against such troubles and disorders as those which now harass our neighbors. Such was in substance the exposition of the policy of the Canadian Government made by Mr. Galt on that occasion. It accords perfectly with what was said by the *Globe* and *Gazette*, and was the public official adoption, or endorsement of the policy defined by those papers. *St. John's N.B. Freeman*.

WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The weather for the past week has been most unfavorable for the securing of the remaining part of the harvest, which remained out. A great quantity of the grain crop has been mostly rendered worthless by the long-continued rains. Farmers in many places have commenced to take up the potatoe crop, which is most abundant, and of most excellent quality, and mostly free from disease, an occurrence which has not happened for many years. Turnips and cabbages are a failure in many places. The after grass has not been of such growth for many years past, which will be of much advantage should the present fine weather continue. Fall ploughing has commenced in many places. *Quebec Daily News*.

PROVINCIAL STATISTICS.—The following statistics relative to the British North American Colonies for 1863, supplied in the New Brunswick Controller's report, will be found interesting and in a convenient form for reference:—

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Population at last census taken in 1857, 122,638; amount of customs revenue in 1863, £97,727; excise, £1,651; total, £99,378 sterling, or \$3.90 per head. The gross revenue was £102,403 sterling. The value of their imports, £1,077,272; exports, £1,233,353 sterling. The cost of collecting their revenue, £6,636; amount expended in educational and literary purposes, \$13,303. New vessels built in the colony; 43, 1,834 tons. Vessels entered in the Colony, 1,429, 89,603 tons; 6 steamers are registered in the Colony, two of them employed as passengers and mail boats, two as tug boats, and two in the seal fishery.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Population at last census, 80,857; imports duty, £29,870 13s 2d sterling; excise, £34 4s 6d; total, £29,904 17s 8d sterling; or \$1.82 per head. Their gross revenue was £11,126 sterling. Owing to the large quantity of new shipping built on the Island, the import duty on the outfit of these vessels increases the rate of duties per head. Imports in 1863, £293,431 sterling; exports, £209,472 sterling. Value of new shipping built in 1863, £124,955. New vessels built, 100, measuring 18,608 tons register. Shipping registered in the Colony on the 31st December last, 360 vessels, measuring 34,222 tons register.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Population at last census, 330,857; customs and excise revenue in 1863, \$661,989, or about \$2.60 per head; imports, \$10,101,391; exports, \$6,546,488; new vessels built in 1863, 207, measuring 46,862 tons register; total vessels registered at all the ports in Nova Scotia on the 30th September last, 3,539, measuring 309,554.

CANADA.—Population at last census, 2,506,755; customs revenue, in 1863, \$5,169,178; excise, \$725,421; total, \$5,894, or about \$2.35 per head. Imports in 1863, \$45,964,493; exports, \$41,831,532; new vessels built in Canada in 1863, 158; 67,200 tons register, value \$3,000,000; the most of tonnage was built at Quebec.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Population at last census, 252,047; customs import revenue, \$768,353, or about \$3 per head. The heavy importations of ships' materials last year, along with the increased demand for our dry goods, &c., by persons visiting this Province from the States, will partially account for this large rate of customs taxation per head, as compared with the other colonies.

The population of the colonies has increased to some extent since the last census was taken, at which time the North American colonies was 3,293,154 souls. The customs and excise revenue of all these colonies in 1863, was £1,697,777 sterling against £1,465,111 sterling in 1862 or about \$2.47 per head.

The quantity of new shipping built in all the North American Colonies in 1863, was 645 vessels, measuring 219,763 tons register, of which New Brunswick built upwards of 38 per cent. In 1862 we built upwards of 36 per cent of the total quantity built in the colonies.

The quantity of new shipping built in British North America last year, (valuing it £8 sterling per register ton) would be equal in value to £1,758,104 sterling.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.—The *Quebec Daily News* intimates that two of the three batteries of artillery stationed in that city will proceed to England before the close of the navigation.

On Monday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a young man met with an accident on Craig street, which resulted in his death an hour afterwards. The deceased Francois Larche, of the employ of Messrs. Bruneau & Bourgois, masons, was sitting at the end of a stone cart, proceeding along the railway track. When near the Place d'Armes Hill the driver suddenly turned off the track to get out of the way of a street car, when Larche was jerked off. He fell backwards, his head striking the rail causing concussion of the brain. Dr. Craik kindly had the man removed to his house, where he died about an hour after the accident. Dr. Coroner Jones held an inquest about noon, when a verdict of "accident death" was returned.—*Transcript*.

A BRUTAL MURDER.—We take from the *Ottawa Tribune* the particulars of a murder which took place at the village of Metcalf, on the 21st ult., during the holding of the annual agricultural show for the county of Russell. The *Tribune* says:—"Orangemen in large numbers from Osgoode and the surrounding townships, gathered at it, ostensibly for the peaceful and praiseworthy purpose for which the show was being held; but we fear, from what we learn, in reality, to pick a quarrel with their Catholic neighbors, and revenge themselves for some imaginary insult offered them while parading their party colors, and playing insulting party tunes on the last 13th of July.

The morning of the show, we believe passed off without any disturbance: but as evening approached the demon of discord began to move and seek a chance to commence its work. A few casual expressions of a party nature, offered an occasion. Two persons named Isior and Sherman—the former an Orangeman, and the latter a Catholic, but both personal friends—over a glass of liquor, which they were taking together in a public house, jokingly remarked to one another, that either did not care for any man of the other's party, when a man named Stanley, noted for his Orange fanaticism, cried out to the crowd to listen to what Sherman had said, repeating at the same time the words he used. On this several Orangemen rushed at Sherman, who defended himself; but, being overpowered, he was obliged to seek safety in flight. At this moment a man named Keogh—a Catholic also, and admittedly a peaceful, quiet-going person—seeing the danger of Sherman, endeavored to save him, when an Orangeman, of the name of Hanna, struck him with some instrument and felled him to the ground. Keogh was immediately bounced upon by his murderers; but making some efforts to rise, an Orangeman, of the name Johnston, struck him with a stick of firewood on the head, smashing in his skull. Keogh was ultimately got out of the hands of his brutal assailants, but died from the effects of his wounds, the same evening.

A coroner's inquest was immediately held on the body of Keogh, and a verdict of murder rendered against Hanna and his son, and a verdict of murder rendered against Hanna and his son, and Johnston. A warrant is now in the hands of Constable O'Neill for the arrest of these parties. We sincerely hope that no effort will be spared to bring the murderers to justice. They should be punished; and we can scarcely understand why those persons present at the time the murder was committed did not arrest the villains. We fear that party spirit favored them; and our armies in this respect, gain strength from

the fact that when the warrant for the arrest of the murderers was first issued, it was placed in the hands of a constable—an Orangeman we believe—who refused or neglected to act immediately on it, thus giving time to the guilty parties to escape.

BLACKMAILING.—Some time ago a publication called the *Gossip*, appeared in our city. The first number announced it to be devoted to wit and humour, and many believed that it was to be after the manner of the *Gleaner*. By and by, however it threw off its mask and appeared as a scurrilous sheet devoted to attacks on respectable citizens. The object it appears was to levy blackmail. The writers of the *Gossip*, used to concoct a series of disgraceful falsehoods into an article, reflecting on the victim they intended to practice upon, and then they wrote him a letter informing him of what they were about publishing—offering to suppress the article on payment of a consideration. How any one could expect to pursue such an infamous trade is past comprehension. But the attempt was made. As might be expected it failed. The names of the writers and ostensible editor were secured. Some gentlemen who had been maligned, and some who had received threatening letters, met—the character of the sheet was made public—the writers became frightened, and the *Gossip* was blasted out of existence by a breath of public opinion.—*London Prototype*.

Married.

At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Bernard McGauran, Mr. John F. Moran, book-keeper, to Annie, youngest daughter of Mr. Patrick Doherty, all of Quebec.

Died.

On the 28th ult., at the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. John Dunn, in the village of Lunenburg, County of Glengarry, C.W., Mrs. Mary Daly, wife of Mr. William Daly, at the advanced age of 82 years. May her soul rest in eternal happiness.

In Quebec, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., Catherine Bright, wife of Michael Huck, Diamond Harbor, aged 32 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Oct. 8, 1864.
Flour—Pollards, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Middlings, \$3.10 to \$3.30; Fine, \$4.50 to \$3.70; Super, No. 2 \$3.70 to \$3.85; Superfine \$4.15 to \$4.30; Fancy \$4.37; Extra, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Superior Extra \$4.70 to \$4.80; Bag Flour, \$3.20 to \$3.50.
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00.
Wheat—U Canada Spring, 92c to 94c ex-cars; U. C. Winter, 90c.
Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.57; to \$5.65; Inferior Pots, \$5.00 to \$5.00; Pearls, in demand, at \$6.35 to \$6.37.
Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 104c to 106c; line to choice, suitable for home consumption, 13c to 14c.
Eggs per doz, 104c 11c.
Lard per lb, fair demand at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c.
Tallow per lb, 8c to 8 1/2c.
Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 11c to 12 1/2c; Bacon, 5c to 6 1/2c.
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Prime Mess, \$18 to \$20.00; Prime, \$16.00 to \$20.00.—*Montreal Witness*.

TORONTO MARKETS—Oct. 7.

Flour, extra Superior per barrel, \$4.45 to 4.55; Fancy, \$4.25 to 4.35; Superfine, \$3.85 to 3.95.
Wheat, Fall, per bushel, 85c to 92c; Spring, 75c to 82c.
Barley, per bushel, 60c to 81c. Peas, do, 60c to 65c. Oats, do, 34c to 37c. Potatoes, do, 55c to 60c. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$4.50 to 5.00. Eggs, per dozen, 10c to 13c. Butter, fresh, per lb, 18c to 20c; do, tub, 15c to 17c. Chickens, per pair, 30c to 40c; Ducks, do, 40c to 45c. Sheep, each, \$3.50 to 4.50c. Calves, do, \$3.50 to 4.50. Lambs, do, \$2.00 to 2.50. Hides, per 100 lbs, \$4.50 to 5. Sheepskins, each, 50c to 60c. Catskins, per lb, 11c to 12c. Wool, per lb, 40c to 42c. Hay, per ton, \$10.00 to 13.50. Straw, do, \$6.00 to 7.

TO LET,

A STABLE AND COACH HOUSE, till the FIRST of MAY next, at No. 120, Fortification Lane.

Apply to J. P. & T. A. DAVES,

61 Great St. James Street.

Montreal, Oct. 13, 1864.

BAZAAR.

THE LADIES OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH,

WILLIAMSTOWN,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a BAZAAR of useful and fancy articles on

MONDAY, THE 2nd of JANUARY, 1865, and the four following days of the week. The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to liquidate the debt upon the Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies, and also by the Rev. the Parish Priest:

Mrs. JOHN M'GILLIS, Williamstown.
Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, "
Mrs. A. FRASER, Fraserfield.
Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, Martintown.
Mrs. JAMES McPHERSON, Lancaster.
Oct. 3, 1864. 6w.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the OTTAWA *TRIBUNE*, wishing to retire from the Newspaper business, offers for SALE the *Ottawa Tribune* Newspaper and JOB-PRINTING OFFICE, on reasonable and accommodating terms. It has a large Subscription List, and the Office is encouraged by a liberal amount of Job-work. The *Tribune* has been published in this city over Ten Years, and is the only Irish Catholic journal published in Central Canada. It has been conducted on the Cash principle during the last five years, so that the Subscribers are all bona fide. As the Provincial Government will remove to Ottawa next Spring, this is a rare chance for persons wishing to engage in the Newspaper business. For further information, address

R. E. O'CONNOR,
Tribune Office, Ottawa.
Ottawa, Sept. 17, 1864. 6w.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

Nos. 2, 4, and 6 St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, TWENTY-NINTH of AUGUST, at NINE o'clock A.M.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted in the above Institution, at moderate charges. The Principal having enlarged his premises, is enabled to receive more Pupils this year than those few years past.

For particulars and Terms of payment, apply at the School to the Principal,
August 24, 1864. W. DORAN, 2m.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Parish of St. SOPHIE, County of Terrebonne, WANTS THREE TEACHERS for Elementary Schools. Female Teachers will suit. Apply to I. G. J. MINARD, Sec.-Treasurer to School Commissioners of said Parish, Ste. Sophie. Sept. 13, 1864. 1m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT,

UNDER THE

DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS

OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

AT

MISCOUCHE, PARISH OF BELLE ALLIANCE, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THIS new Institution, which was opened on the 8th of September is delightfully located in the centre of the Island. The course of studies will include a thorough English and French Education, with all the useful and ornamental branches suitable for young ladies. Every care will be paid to the health and comfort of the pupils and unremitting attention will be given to their intellectual and moral improvement. No distinction of Religion will be made in the admission of pupils, provided they conform to the general order of the House.

TUITION.

The course of Instruction will embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, French and English Grammar, History, Sacred and Profane, Ancient and Modern, Geography, Mythology, Poetic Literature, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Botany, Zoology, Natural Philosophy, Practical Chemistry, Book Keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Drawing and Painting in the various styles, Domestic Economy, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, &c.

Board \$60
Half Board 30
Quarter Board 15
Music and use of Instruments 25
Drawing and Painting 6
Washing 12
Parents are requested to take all the necessary information from the mistresses before purchasing the ward-robe of their children.

EDUCATION.

Mrs. DUKE has the honor of informing the inhabitants of this City, and vicinity, that she will open a SCHOOL in CHENEVILLE STREET, in one of Mr. Martin's new houses, on MONDAY, the TENTH DAY of OCTOBER inst.

The course of English will comprise all that is necessary for Scientific and Commercial purposes.—In the Classical Department, all the Greek and Latin Authors necessary for entrance into any College will be taught. The French language also will be taught.

Mr. D. assures Parents and Guardians that from his unremitting attention to his pupils, and his experience as a Teacher, the most satisfactory results may be expected; and he feels convinced that a trial is all that is necessary to secure their esteem and patronage.

Mr. D. would with pleasure devote a few hours of the evenings to private Tuition, particularly to young gentlemen graduating in Colleges and wishing for distinction in the Greek and Latin languages, so indispensably necessary for professional gentlemen.

Montreal, Oct. 6, 1864.

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, 1865.

FALL IMPORTATION OF CAREFULLY SELECTED DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES just received direct from London.

HENRY R. GRAY,

Chemist.

GRAY'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA retains its properties for any length of time unimpaired, and is a singularly refreshing laxative.

HENRY R. GRAY,

Chemist.

GRAY'S CATALOGUE OF SELECT FAMILIAR MEDICINES, Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, &c. containing also a list of Doses, best methods for preparing food for Invalids and other useful information for Families, is now ready and can be had gratis on application to

HENRY R. GRAY,

Dispensing and Family Chemist,
94 St. Lawrence Main Street,
Established 1859.

S. MATTHEWS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS.,

WISHES most respectfully to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that his Buyer has just returned from the European Markets, having made large purchases of well-selected WOOLLENS suitable for FALL and WINTER wear. He is now in a position to execute Orders to any amount. N.B.—NEWEST STYLES and sound material guaranteed, also, a perfect Fit.

S. MATTHEWS,

Merchant Tailor, Corner of St. Peter and Notre Dame Streets.

Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864. 12m.

FARM TO LET.

THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH of St. LAURENT, containing 170 ACRENTS, to be LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the other necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings. This Farm is well known to be one of the best in this island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Turnips and other Vegetables.

For particulars, apply to P. CARROLL, Esq., Tannery West, St. Laurent.

Or to the Proprietor, PETER KING, St. Laurent.

August 11, 1864.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1863.