

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston reached his Episcopal City on the 5th instant. He was met at the Station by a large concourse of his diocessans, who presenting him with an Address afterwards escorted him to his Palace. The Procession was headed by the Band of the Christian Brothers' Schools, and was followed by a long string of carriages belonging to the Catholic citizens of Kingston. His Lordship we are happy to say has returned from the Holy City in excellent health and spirits.

In our last issue appeared a communication relating to the schools in Griffintown, and transferred to our columns from those of the *Transcript*. A subsequent communication from *Truth and Gratitude* to the last named journal, calls our attention to some serious errors into which, through inadvertence no doubt, the writer of the previous letter had allowed himself to be betrayed; both in ignoring the fact that to the zealous priest, and worthy member of the Sulpicians, the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, is due the establishment and prosperity of all the schools in Griffintown; as well as in the assertion that until a recent period, the girls of that quarter have been debarred from the advantages of a good plain education. This is positively untrue.

The facts of the case as given by *Truth and Gratitude*, and which are incontestable are these: That ample provision for the education both of boys and girls was made many years ago by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien; that through his exertions schools for both sexes, and of the best description, were established years ago in Griffintown—those for girls under the supervision of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, by whom every thing needful for a good plain education is, and long has been, carefully imparted. All this was the work of the Rev. Mr. O'Brien; and to his successor belongs the credit of having continued the good work. We say this in justice to the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, whose services it seems to us have been overlooked in the communication by us copied from the *Transcript*, and upon the principle that honor should be given to whom honor is due. Not that the Rev. Mr. O'Brien seeks for such justice at our hands, or cares for such honor. No. He seeks not honor from us or from any man; and would we know be better pleased if his good works were left in darkness, and hidden from the eyes of men, were known to Him only Whose servant he is, and for Whom he has cheerfully spent himself upon earth. The Rev. Mr. O'Brien needs we say not man's justice, and will scarce thank us for calling attention to his labors in the case of religion, morality and education. But justice to the Rev. Mr. O'Brien requires this explanation at our hands. His generous heart must be pained at seeing the credit due to another attributed to himself; and he, we are sure, will thank us for this feeble attempt to place in their true light the services of that good zealous and humble priest to whose post he has succeeded, and whose virtues it will be his highest ambition to imitate. The Catholics of Griffintown too, will, we are sure, feel grateful to us for this scant tribute to one who, for many years their pastor, their friend, their counsellor in affliction and in sickness, has left behind him a name engraven indelibly on their hearts—the name of the zealous Irish priest, Michael O'Brien.

THE LONDON "SPECTATOR" ON CONFEDERATION.—This great organ of public opinion knows not what to make of the political condition of the British North American Colonies. It says:—

"There must be something underneath all this Canadian business not yet fully understood in this country. The programme is breaking down in every direction. . . . Two Colonies out of five have resolved to reject the scheme; a third will only yield on social compulsion. In Lower Canada the masses are opposed, and in Upper Canada the feeling in favor of it is rapidly dying away."—*Spectator*.

May it not be that these phenomena, which perplex the English journalist, are due to this: That the scheme for Confederation, or centralisation, did not have its origin with the people, but with a few leading politicians and office-holders, who sought therein an escape from those sectional difficulties which render the tenure of office in this country so very precarious? In that it is rather a Ministerial measure, than the people's measure? At all events this is certain: That the cry for "Confederation" did not, in the first instance, emanate from the people of Lower Canada, or from those of New Brunswick, or of Nova Scotia. In the Lower Provinces, indeed, there seems to exist a strong feeling of dislike to any measure tending towards "centralisation;" and in Lower Canada, with a few exceptions, and amongst those who see in Confederation the prospect of higher salaries for officials, and a more important, because more extended sphere of political influence for themselves and their dependents, the general feeling seems to be less enthusiasm, than that of resignation to an inevitable evil, lest perchance by rejecting it, a worse thing should befall them. As a third alternative between Representation by Population, and the disgrace of Annexation to the Yankee Republic, French Canadians may accept or endure patiently the Confederation scheme; but with the exception of the above named, there are none, we believe, who are enamoured of the scheme, or who look upon it as something to be desired for its own sake.

#### CONCERT AT ST. ANN'S NEW HALL.

As was announced in our last number, the inauguration of the New St. Ann's Hall in Griffintown, took place on Thursday evening, the 11th inst. On that occasion a grand concert in which all the leading musicians of the city, took part, as well as a few amateur ladies and gentlemen, was given, under the patronage of the indefatigable pastor of St. Ann's Church, the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell. The night was certainly most unpropitious, but despite rain and storm, the Irish population of this city, and more especially those residing in the St. Ann's Ward, testified their appreciation of the efforts that are being made for the advancement of the people by a large and highly respectable attendance. All the performers acquitted themselves very well, and were heartily applauded; but we cannot refrain from noticing in a more particular manner the singing of Miss Hartegan, a young lady, we believe, belonging to the choir of St. Patrick's Church, whose charming style of rendering the beautiful airs of old Ireland, fairly elicited the cheers of the audience. During the course of the evening Mr. B. Devlin, at the request of the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, delivered an impromptu address, which was very much appreciated. He stated that though they had St. Ann's Hall, they must not forget that they had pledged themselves to build a Hall in honor of St. Patrick; and he hoped that the ladies of the City of Griffintown would assist the St. Patrick's Society of which he was President, in that grand and patriotic effort, stating that if he were sure of the assistance of the ladies no doubt the affair would prove a grand success.

On the whole, the Concert was every thing that could be desired, and must have afforded great satisfaction to the Reverend and patriotic priest, under whose patronage it was given, and to whose popularity its success must certainly be attributed.

The Rev. Mr. Brownlow, Parson Brownlow as he is irreverently termed by the profane, and whom military despotism has imposed as its Governor upon the once free and independent State of Tennessee, is a very fair specimen of your Liberal Protestant Yankee. We make some extracts from a Proclamation by him lately issued; in which, just as his superior Andy Johnson slanders Jefferson Davis, and Southern refugees in Canada, so the reverend governor of Tennessee pours forth the vials of his evangelical wrath upon the head of Ischam G. Harris, one of the brave men who fought and encouraged others to fight for the freedom and independence of his State. If any body wishes to know what manner of stuff these Northern Abolitionists are made of, and by what manner of spirit they are animated, let him read, mark, and inwardly digest the following choice piece of vituperation against Mr. Harris from that eminent pillar of the Protestant Church, and the Yankee Constitution, the Rev. William Brownlow:—

The aforesaid refugee from justice, without the authority of law, and in violation of all law, human and divine, was the chief instrument in thrusting upon Tennessee this terrible rebellion and its innumerable evils; a rebellion which has stormed every citadel of order, every defense of virtue, every sanctuary of right, and every abode of decency. When those villainous but frantic efforts were astonishing mankind with their success, as much as appalling them with their atrocity; when the fairest portion of the great commonwealth had been made hideous by the triumphs of this archtraitor and his corrupt and treasonable associates, and their prelusive orgies had profaned our churches, like dastards they ingloriously fled upon the approach of the national flag of beauty and glory, carrying with them to the heart of treason the funds and other valuables of the State. From that period until now, the said Ischam G. Harris has been rotting through the South, swept along by the unparalleled hurricane of licentiousness and furious tempest of anarchy, never before equaled upon earth! Said Harris has been periodically visiting the border counties of this State, issuing bogus proclamations, and collecting revenue, falsely pretending to be the Governor of Tennessee.

This culprit Harris is about five feet ten inches high, weighs about 142 pounds, and is about 55 years of age. His complexion is sallow—his eyes are dark and penetrating—a perfect index to the heart of a traitor—with the scowl and frown of a demon resting upon his brow. The study of mischief and the practice of crime have brought upon him premature baldness and a gray beard. With brazen-faced impudence he talks loudly and boastfully about the overthrow of the Yankee army, and entertains no doubt but the South will achieve her independence. He chews tobacco rapidly, and is inordinately fond of liquor. In his moral structure, he is an unscrupulous man—stepped to the nose and chin in personal and political profligacy—now about lost to all sense of honor and shame—with a heart reckless of social duty, and fatally bent upon mischief.

If captured he will be found lurking in the rebel strongholds of Mississippi, Alabama, or Georgia, and in female society, alleging with the sheep-faced modesty of a virtuous man that it is not a wholesome state of public sentiment, or of taste, that forbids an indiscriminate mixing together of married men and women? If captured, the fugitive must be delivered to me alive, to the end that justice may be done him here, upon the theater of his former villainous deeds.

The city papers of Nashville and Memphis, as well as the *Chattanooga* and *Knoxville Whig* will each insert three times, in addition to the other papers suggested by the Legislature.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State, at the city of Nashville, this 3rd of May, 1865.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

#### SUDDEN DEATH OF A JESUIT FATHER.

The Rev. P. Mainguy of the Company of Jesus, died suddenly on Monday, the 8th inst., at St. Thomas, Quebec, where he was preaching a Retreat. The reverend deceased was born at St. Brieux, in Brittany, in 1785, and was upwards of seventy years of age at the time of his death. He became a member of the Society of Jesus in 1843, and arrived in Canada in 1844.—*R.I.P.*

LIBERALISM.—Trial by Jury is virtually abolished in the Northern States in the case of so-called political offences, in which above all others, the protection of a Jury is essential. The accused of conspiracy against the late Mr. Lincoln are arraigned before a military Commission, and their trial is secret. And the men who do these things have the impudence and the hypocrisy to cry out against the Spanish Inquisition! This is what the boasted liberties of American citizens have culminated in; this the consummate flower of Liberal principles; for this have the people of the Northern States spent their blood and their treasure! God grant that the spectacle may inspire the people of other countries whose liberties are yet intact, with a salutary and profound horror of Liberalism and democracy.

The Montreal *Herald* is ludicrously indignant at the course pursued by the Federal Government towards the prisoners accused of having conspired against the life of the late President; and now, in violation of the express stipulations of the Constitution, and of natural justice, on trial for their lives, before a military commission, sitting with closed doors, and prohibiting all publication of its proceedings, excepting always such cooked or garbled reports thereof, as the judges may see fit to give to the world, in extenuation of their premeditated verdict, perhaps it would be better to say, their premeditated murder.

That this is the annihilation of all civil liberty in the Northern States, or rather the outward and visible sign that all such liberty is already extinct, cannot of course be denied. But why is the Montreal *Herald* indignant? or why does it profess either sorrow or surprise at the spectacle, degrading through it be? Has it not, together with the ultra-Protestant and democratic press of the Province, for years been applauding the North, and praying for their success in their contest with the South? And is it possible that on the face of this earth, there can be such an idiot, such a blockhead as not to have perceived from the first outbreak of the war, that the triumph of the North, that is to say of the liberal or democratic party, must necessarily culminate in such acts of atrocious despotism as those over which the *Herald* now pretends to mourn? "What can you expect?" says the Persian proverb, "from a sow but a grunt."—From the triumph of liberal principles what can any man, not a born fool, expect but the squelching out of freedom, and the overthrow of all guarantees for personal liberty? It is just because we from the beginning saw clearly in what the triumph of the North over the South most inevitably eventuate, that, as friends of liberty, we prayed heartily for the success of the latter. The first act of every triumphant democracy is to pass a "law of the suspect" and to set up a 'Revolutionary Tribunal'; and therefore we look upon the indignation of the *Herald* as the sign either of gross ignorance, or of grosser hypocrisy on its part. Its friends are but pursuing the regular course of all triumphant democracies, and one which every man not a fool, must have known those friends would pursue, if victorious over the South.

We would direct attention to Mr. O'Gorman's advertisement on our 8th page. Mr. O'Gorman as a boat builder has few equals, no superiors, either in the Province or on this Continent: and any of our readers who may chance to avail themselves of his services will never have any reason to regret their choice. For safety, speed, and durability Mr. O'Gorman's boats are unrivalled.

LUTTREL OF ARRAN, by Lever. This is a tale or novel by the well-known Mr. Lever. Many of his tales are very good, but we do not think that this of Luttrell of Arran is entitled to take place amongst those which the present generation will applaud, or the next read. The characters are unnatural, and the events improbable. The best character, that of a Yankee skipper, is borrowed from Charles Reade's "Very Hard Cash." The work is for sale by Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, held on the 14th instant, Mr. Daniel McEneaney was elected a member of the Executive Committee in room of Mr. E. Murphy, St. Urban Street, resigned.

MICHAEL SCANLON, Secretary.

Montreal, 16th May, 1865.

A HARSH DECISION.—A little boy named James McQuaige, son of one Patrick McQuaige, was a few days since arrested in Thorold, charged with picking up chips near a saw mill in that town. The little fellow was brought before one of the magistrates, and sentenced to ten days imprisonment in the Welland gaol. This, we think, is over-stepping the requirements of justice. To commit a child of such tender years (10) to gaol amongst hardened offenders, is an act too unchristian to be tolerated in these days of progress.—*St. Catharines Journal*, 6th.

Our contemporary stigmatizes the act of the magistrate as "harsh." We call it brutal and an outrage on humanity. It is thus that criminals are manufactured.—*Ed. T. W.*

Remittances in our next.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—As it is the duty of that branch of the Municipal Executive known as the Health Committee to see, that the lives of the inhabitants last as long as in other large cities, we may suppose that the gentlemen composing that body are just now occupied in the discussion of subjects of vital importance to every resident in the city. The infectious condition of the dwellings and lanes has already been adverted to, and it is to be hoped the remedy has been applied. But there is another matter equally deserving of attention—frequently pointed out before, but so far, we believe, without any result. We allude to the practice of using ordinary public conveyances for the removal of sick persons to hospital, and of bodies to the burying ground. The danger of such a practice is obvious to every one, and there is no doubt persons are frequently seized with diseases from having ridden in a poisoned vehicle. All the public conveyances are under the control of the Corporation, who should not hesitate to punish drivers who thus endanger their own and others' health.—*Mont. Herald*.

THE FIRE LAST NIGHT.—A destructive fire took place last night, near the corner of Ottawa and Murray streets, it seems to have originated in a hay loft, occupied by a Mrs. Manon, a widow, and the owner of two horses, which were in the stable beneath. She escaped, but her dwelling, situated close by the stable, was burned, as was also one of the horses almost to a cinder. The other horse was also burned so as to be of little future value. Doubtless, a searching inquiry will be made into the cause of the fire, occurring as it did at such an unlikely hour. It seems to us, too, that, whatever alterations or repairs are going on in the water department, the water should be on during the whole or greater part of the night, since the time which is lost in waiting for the water becoming available, may on some future occasion result in an amount of destruction, to which the present is trifling indeed. It is rumored that the water department will, in this instance, be sued for damages.—*City paper*, 16th instant.

SPEAKING ENGLISH.—We were not a little amazed lately at hearing an Upper Canadian gentleman, a professional man, and as we presume, a person of high education (certainly one of high intelligence), remarking with some surprise upon the fact that a French Canadian *industriel*, he had to do with, could hardly speak a word of English! Now, the Frenchman in question did, and does, speak a little English and his business having been almost exclusively with his French compatriots, he had little need of learning our language. But the fun of the matter is, that an educated English gentleman should find in this man's ignorance of English a proof of inferiority, when he himself cannot speak a word of French. Of the two, we think, the English gentleman, after all, exhibited the best proof of ignorance, for in our day the knowledge of the beautiful French language is generally regarded as a very essential part of the education of a well-bred person. This is not the first nor the twentieth time that we have known Upper Canadians to sneer at the ignorance of French people who did not speak much English, while they themselves did not know a word of French and, as the lamented Mr. Lincoln used to say, "that reminds us of a person who came to sell English school-books at Quebec, and who, because he could not dispose of a very large number, to us 'This Quebec was the slowest place in Canada; why, he could sell twice as many of these books in one of the small cities in Upper Canada.' The ignorant bookman forgot that the English (Protestant) population of Quebec was smaller than that of the smallest city at the West; and that, consequently, they could not be expected to buy his books to the extent he had anticipated. In many other things we are equally apt to be misjudged. If we are a little slow, we are at least sure. We have a hard climate, and can't get rich very fast, but what we make we generally keep, and, on the whole, may reasonably claim to be regarded as a pretty safe people."—*Quebec News*.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.—The several corps of Volunteers in the Province will assemble at noon, on Wednesday, the 24th May, and fire a *feu de joie* in the usual manner in honor of her Majesty's birthday. At the Garrisons of Montreal, Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London, the volunteers will act in conjunction with her Majesty's troops, in case the officers commanding the garrisons at those stations should desire such co-operation; and the senior officers of volunteers at those places will place themselves in communication with the officers commanding her Majesty's forces for that purpose at the stations above named.

The Royal Engineer Department has begun to lay out the foundations for the proposed works at Point Levi. They include three triangular forts and a long line of intrenchments, to be armed with Armstrong guns, for which the additional sum of \$250,000 has been voted. The works at St. Lambert's will probably be commenced early in July. The plans have been completed and approved by the War department.—*Evening Telegraph*.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Newfoundland Legislature has closed a tedious session with some important cabinet changes. The Hon. T. B. T. Carter takes the leadership of the Government as Attorney-General, and has succeeded in forming an amalgamated cabinet with Messrs. Shea and Kent. After a long and hotly contested debate on Confederation, the subject is now allowed to sleep for a time.

GOLD MINING.—The report on the Canadian Gold Fields, although not by any means so complete as is desirable, yet contains much valuable information. The auriferous region, as far as ascertained, is estimated to cover an area of some ten thousand square miles, forming a comparatively narrow strip of about 250 miles in length, the breadth being irregular. The evidence adduced refers principally to the Chaudiere, which is described as being better adapted for mining than for agricultural operations. In other parts of the auriferous region, however, it is undoubtedly that a large portion of it is fertile and highly productive; but the Committee recommend in order to the rapid development of the country that leading highways be established. So far as work has yet been carried on, experience has shown that hill-tunnelling beneath the snow in the winter has turned out as profitable as alluvial washing in summer. The evidence on this point is very clear. The Gold Mining Inspector's Report, furnished to the Committee, does not by any means supply a full and perfect statement. Imperfect as it is, however, we learn sufficient to know that several of the laborers have realized considerable sums, the aggregate amount being \$110,000. But the great bulk of this he states, has been taken from a small area on the Gilbert River, a few miles from its mouth, in the Parish of St. Francis. Now that this is quite deceptive is apparent from the fact that the return from the Stafford Brook shows only \$300, while the evidence shows that at least \$2,000 were realized; and of the McGeomette, the men employed were realizing from four to twelve dollars a day, this also being omitted from the Inspector's return.—*Trade Review*.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.—In Kingston active measures are being adopted to keep the city in a thoroughly clean condition during the summer. The Mayor, as Chairman of the Board of Health, has issued his proclamation, ordering that yards, stables, cellars, lanes, alleys, &c. should be thoroughly cleaned before the 25th inst. of all impurities which might endanger the general health of the citizens.—The High Bailiff has also issued strict orders to the Police to make close inspections and to report all delinquents without fear or favor.

St. CATHERINES IN THE SHERIFF'S HANDS.—The Government has issued a writ to the Sheriff of Lincoln against the Corporation of St. Catharines for arrears of interest due on its Municipal Loan Fund debt.—The present demand is for about \$9,000, being the interest due for 1864 only. Besides that the Corporation is in arrears for interest 5c on the dollar, amounting to over \$50,000, besides the large amount of \$74,000 that the Corporation has received back of Loan Fund money, which was the property of the Province, but which has been applied for local purposes, and which will have to be paid over to the Government.

WATCH THE CATTLE DROVERS.—On Saturday last a cattle dealer was driving a herd of cattle along the Montreal road for shipment at Kinghorn's wharf, when he was observed to leave his cattle and proceed a little distance on the adjacent common and drive three cows which grazing there and include them amongst his drove, and then quietly proceeded on his way. Mr. John Fleming, the person who observed these operations, immediately followed the man to Kinghorn's wharf, and succeeded in making him give up the cows, which were returned to the common from whence they were taken, their owner being unknown. It is a pity that Mr. F. did not give the fellow over to the Police.—*Kingston American*.

#### BIRTHS.

At Beaver Hall Terrace, on the 12th instant. Mrs. W. O'Brien, of a daughter.

In this city, on Sunday, the 14th instant, Mrs. Myles M'Sweeney, of a son.

#### MARRIED.

On the 9th instant, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, Edward Clarence Fraser, Advocate, of New York City, son of the late Alexander Fraser, Banker, to Maria Patterson, daughter of Thomas Patterson, Esq., of this city.

137 New York papers please copy.

#### DIED.

On the 27th of October, 1864, at the battle of Fair Oaks, Corporal Frederick Nightingale, of Company 1, 118th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., from a musket ball received in the heart while advancing upon a battery in front of Richmond, V. His courage and many virtues, although but in the 18th year of his age, had won for him the esteem of his superior officers and the love of his comrades. He was only son of Mr. Ernest Nightingale, of the Inland Revenue Department in this city, and great grandson of the late Sir Edward Nightingale, Bart., of Kneessworth Hall, Cambridgeshire, England.—May his soul rest in peace.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 15, 1865.  
Flour—Pollards, \$3.40 to \$3.65; Middlings, \$3.80 to \$4.05; Fine, \$4.25 to \$4.45; Super, No. 2 \$4.65 to \$4.75; Superfine \$4.90 to \$5.00; Fancy \$5.20 to \$5.30; Extra, \$5.50 to \$5.70; Superior Extra \$5.80 to \$6.00; Bag Flour, \$2.80 to \$2.80.  
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4.65 to \$5.00.  
Wheat—U. Canada Spring \$1.03 to \$1.07.  
Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.32 to \$5.25; Inferior Pots, \$5.00 to \$5.70; Pearls, in demand, at \$5.60 to \$5.55.  
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 \$21.00; Prime Mess, \$17.50 to \$20; Prime, \$16.50 to \$20.00.  
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$9.00 to \$10.00  
Hay, per 100 bundles \$11.00 to \$12.00  
Straw, \$4.00 to \$5.00  
Beef, live, per 100 lbs \$3.00 to \$3.50  
Sheep, clipped, each, \$3.00 to \$6.00  
Lamb, 2.00 to 3.00  
Calves, each, \$2.00 to \$6.00

#### GOVERNNESS.

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

#### ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

#### TO LET,

PEW No. 136, opposite the Pulpit. Enquire at this Office.  
January 12, 1865.

#### 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.

#### INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JAMES FURLONG, who was in Sorel some four or five years ago, and is now supposed to reside in Napierville, U.E. Any communication with regard to his whereabouts, addressed to the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, will be thankfully received by his sister, Margaret Furlong.

#### 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.