

of the community shall have taken place, then, but not before, will the liquor traffic decline.

We regret that it should be so; for so great are the physical and moral evils of intemperance, that we would hail with joy any scheme that should hold out any reasonable prospects of suppressing it. But we know that this is impossible to the human legislator, and he has before him but a choice of evils. If he does away with, or greatly restricts the license system, which in reality is but a fiscal measure, he throws the trade open to the unlicensed dealers, whose custom and whose profits will increase as licensed taverns diminish. No law however stringent, not even military law with absolute right of domiciliary visits, and the death penalty enacted for every infringement of its clauses, can suppress the sale of intoxicating liquors, until the moral habits of the people be reformed. Intemperance, in short, is like incontinence. We may engraft excellent laws against both upon parchment; but against the one as against the other, those laws must still be inoperative, unless we first cleanse the heart, from whence intemperance and incontinence do proceed.

We believe however that, indirectly, the licensing system though purely fiscal in its design, may be made subsidiary to the cause of Temperance. Every licensed dealer has a direct personal interest in putting down the unlicensed shop, as thereby his profits are seriously diminished; and if licenses were granted, not indiscriminately, but only to men of good repute and upright conduct, we should have as it were a valuable auxiliary police force, whose interests would be enlisted on the side of order and temperance. What therefore we would seek from legislative action is this; a wise discrimination in the granting of licenses, and a careful scrutiny into the moral character of the applicant—but always bearing this in mind: that too great rigor will defeat its objects; and that just as an exorbitant tariff, offers a premium to the smuggler, and encourages a contraband trade, so a too close restriction of the license system, will but give an impetus to the unlicensed traffic in intoxicating drinks.

A CORRECTION.—In the letter of our Belleville correspondent "Justice" published in our last, an important error occurs, which we hasten to rectify. The name of the Rev. Mr. Lalor of Picton, was inadvertently omitted, and he should have been credited with the sum of \$50, which appears immediately after the word Picton.

Our contemporary *L'Ordre* bewails the infatuation of the French Canadians who, despite the warnings of their friends, and of their pastors still allow themselves to be decoyed into the ranks of the Federal army. In its issue of the 8th instant, *L'Ordre* mentions some cases which have been transmitted to its editor, illustrative of the treatment which the poor dopes receive from the hands of their Yankee captors. All the hard work, all the kicks in short, fall to the poor silly Canucks; the pence the Yankees very prudently reserve for themselves.

"We have at this instant before our eyes," says *L'Ordre*, "a letter from two young Canadians who, having enlisted upon the promise of a bounty of \$750, received only \$75, and who have succeeded in making their escape to Canada." The *L'Ordre* continues:—

"Having seduced strangers by the bait of high bonanzas, they—the Federals—rob them in a shameful manner, paying them one tenth only of the promised sum, and subjecting their dupes to hard labor. In support of this we cite a passage of a letter from our correspondents M.M. Alfred Lecuyer and Victor Brodeur dit Lavigne:—

"We were constantly obliged to mount guard whilst Messrs. Yankees went on guard only once or twice a month; and on return from guard if there was any work to do, it was always the Canadians who had to do it. As to liberty or indulgence, we never could obtain any, whilst twice or thrice a week this indignity was granted to Americans."

Were the real facts of the case of Canadians in the Federal army more generally known, the cries would have but a poor chance of obtaining any recruits on this side of the Lines.

In striking and honorable contrast to the impertinent remarks of the *Toronto Globe* upon the late lamented Archbishop of New York, we find the subjoined notice of that illustrious Prelate's career and death in the special correspondence of the *London Times*. The latter's appreciation of Dr. Hughes will we suspect abundantly console his friends for the petty malice of the *Toronto Globe*:—

A man of great mark and influence has just passed away. John Hughes, Catholic Archbishop of New York, died on Sunday at the age of 65, from softening of the brain and general prostration of the powers of life. He came to America a poor Irish boy, began life as shopman or assistant to a florist in New York, and, entering the Church at an early age, succeeded, by dint of piety, industry, and native talent, in working himself up to the high ecclesiastical position which he has held for the last 26 years, as bishop and archbishop. He exercised an enormous influence over the Irish Roman Catholic population—not so much for leading them in political affairs as for following the current of their opinions and prejudices, and for his thorough personal sympathy in all their feelings of nationality. He was entirely a man of the people, and, if somewhat anti-English, was more so from policy than from conviction. He was not an opponent of slavery, for if he had been he would have placed himself in antagonism, not only to his Church, but to the sentiment of the whole Irish population. He was deliberately opposed to an enforced military conscription, and during the riots

of last July took no pains to conceal either from the Government or the people that he considered the draft unwise and unjust, if not tyrannical. As befitted his sacred character, he was a friend of peace, and, soaring high above the madness of the crowd to those serene attitudes of thought where passion has no foothold, he took occasion to impress upon the minds of the youthful students of the Ecclesiastical College of St. Xavier, and upon those of his flock, that the liberty of the Republic was to be prized as something far more estimable than extent of territory, and that the happiness of a State was to be considered better worth securing than its 'bigness.' The Americans were not then in a condition to profit by his teaching. Neither are they now. Neither does it appear that they ever will be. To be the 'biggest' and most powerful nation in the world is their highest ambition. For that darling object, which, notwithstanding all their hopes and all their wants, is no nearer than it was two years ago, they have already sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives, millions of treasure, and legal and constitutional rights more precious than all the gold of the earth; and, worse than all, they are ready, if we may believe the governing party, to incur double and treble sacrifices of the same kind in the future, rather than renounce the idea of a consolidated Empire. Though it would have to be maintained at the cost of a Southern Poland, to be a perpetual thorn in their sides, a chronic disease in the body politic, a standing peril to their liberty, a constant drain upon their pockets and their temper, and a never ceasing cause of anxiety and unhappiness, they crave it as the sum of all earthly desire. Empire was once considered the lust of kings only. The Americans, in their present temper, lust for it more ardently and unreasonably than any King or Emperor who ever troubled the world from Alexander to Napoleon.—*London Times*.

A WARNING TO CRIMINALS.—A man, John McMahon, has just been convicted of enticing soldiers to desert, and has been sentenced to be imprisoned for six months and to pay a fine of £40 sterling—the fine to be paid before he be discharged from prison.

THE "WESTERN NEW YORK CATHOLIC."—A very handsome sheet, printed at Buffalo, and recommended by His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese to the clergy and laity as his organ. The *Western New York Catholic* will be a non-political, and exclusively religious paper, and will no doubt prove a valuable accession to the Catholic press of the United States. We wish all manner of prosperity and a long life to our contemporary.

THE END OF THE COMEDY.—We see it announced in our city contemporaries that Chiniquy has completed the last act of the farce upon which he for some time past has been engaged. The *dénouement* is just what might have been expected from the previous acts.—The hero of the piece has taken upon himself a wife in the person of a Miss Euphonia Allard, of Kaskaskia, Co. Illinois, of whose antecedents we have no particulars. Still, in the nineteenth as in the sixteenth century when Erasmus with his caustic wit analysed the Reformation and its causes, the comedy always winds up with a marriage.

BLACKWOOD, January 1864. Dawson, Editor, Montreal.—A notice of Capt. Spence's Journal, with which the January number commences, will be read with profit and pleasure. It is succeeded by Part IV. of Tony Butler, a tale which increases in interest with every succeeding number. Next we have a smart comic-metaphysical poem by Pisistratus Caxton, followed by Part VIII. of the *Chronicles of Carlingford*; a lengthy but interesting notice of Winchester College; a fourth Letter from Poland; the whole concluding with a labored article on the European Crisis. Of *Blackwood* and the *Reviews* whose reprints are published on this Continent by Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of New York, we find the following appropriate notice in the *N. Y. World*, which we transfer to our columns—with the reminder to our readers that all the aforesaid works can be procured through Dawson, Bros., Great St. James Street, Montreal:—

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.
Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of this city, to whom the world of American readers have been for years indebted for the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the best efforts of the English mind, as represented in its periodicals—Messrs. Scott & Co., we say, have sent us their Circular for the New Year, and we propose to give our readers the benefit of it, by telling them what it contains to their advantage. Supposing that they are, or may be desirous of taking some of the English periodicals, of which they have perhaps but a vague idea, the question of choice becomes a puzzle, which they will probably be glad (or ought to at any rate) to have solved for them by those whose business it is to know all about the publications in question, their literary merits or demerits, the ground they occupy in politics, religion, etc. In this matter they may safely trust Messrs. Scott & Co., who have been and are familiar with it, having reprinted for years the best of the English periodicals, to the extent of five at least, which are as many as the majority can find or make time to read. The five in question are: *Blackwood's Magazine*, the *London Quarterly Review*, and the *Edinburgh Westminster*, and *North British Reviews*, which represent—the first, the Tory element in English politics; the second, the Conservative; the third, the Whig; the fourth, the Liberal; and the fifth, the opinions of the Free Church. For these reprints, which are made, we believe, from proof-sheets of the original English editions, and which are not far behind them in point of time Messrs. Scott & Co. have a sliding scale of prices, which are as follows:

	Per Annum.
For any one of the four Reviews, . . .	\$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews, . . .	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews, . . .	7 00
For all four of the Reviews, . . .	8 00
For <i>Blackwood's Magazine</i> , . . .	5 00
For <i>Blackwood</i> and one Review, . . .	5 00
For <i>Blackwood</i> and two Reviews, . . .	7 00
For <i>Blackwood</i> and three Reviews, . . .	9 00
For <i>Blackwood</i> and the four Reviews, . . .	10 00

If the lovers of good reading—the best of the kind in the world, both for instruction and entertainment—are not satisfied with terms like these (terms which might have been largely advanced to meet the in-

creased price of paper, printing, &c., but, happily for us, are not), why, nothing that we could say would satisfy them or help to reward the enterprise of Messrs. Scott & Co. in giving us at such a trifling price the cream of the English periodicals. For the benefit of their old subscribers, as well as those who may think of becoming new ones, we will state that the postage to all parts of the United States is now only fifty-six cents a year for the whole five publications, viz.: twenty-four cents a year for *Blackwood* and only eight cents a year for a Review. Ten dollars and fifty-six cents for five periodicals and their postage for one year—truly, 'the force of cheapness can no further go.' Scott & Co.'s address is 38 Walker St., N. Y.—*N. Y. World*.

B. N. A. ALMANAC AND ANNUAL RECORD
—For 1864. Edited by James Kirby, M. A. B. C. L. Advocate. Printed and Published by John Lorel, Montreal.

A most valuable work indeed, creditable in the highest degree both to the editor, and to the publisher. It contains full and accurate information on all kinds of subjects; statistics, commercial, and meteorological, social and political. It is moreover a business Directory both for Canada and the Lower Provinces; and altogether it is by far the most complete and elegantly finished work of the kind that has as yet been published in Canada.

The Rev. Mr. Payette, of St. Sophia de Terrebonne, has kindly consented to act as agent for the *True Witness* in that place.

A NEW YEAR CELEBRATION.
Among the many festivities of the season at which we had the good fortune to be present, none perhaps pleased us so much as the New Year Celebration at the Congregation Church of Villa Maria. The pupils had chosen one of their number as Queen of the Year, and the ceremony of her coronation, formed the most important part of their little fête.

We could scarcely repress an exclamation of surprise, upon entering, at the appearance of the apartment. Some kind fairy had surely conjured up the scene that met our gaze. Without the keen blast shook the leafless boughs, and the gems of the ice-king glittered in the moon-day sun; but within naught betokened that winter, stern winter reigned supreme. Clusters of roses gathered the draperies from before the throne erected for the occasion, while bouquets of the choicest and most beautiful flowers were tastefully displayed around; but the brightest of ornaments, youth and innocence, came to embellish the scene, for on turning, we beheld a band of young maidens, attired with graceful simplicity, entering the hall. One of their number informed the audience that the young lady for whom they destined the sceptre was in every respect worthy of their choice. The Coronation March was then played, and the Queen, led by her Maids of Honor, advanced to His Lordship our Venerated Bishop, who with kind words of approval placed the crown upon her bowed head. Many and appropriate were the gifts, which those loving subjects presented to their youthful Sovereign, who accepted all with visible emotion, while at the same time, she assured them that she would ever endeavor to edify them by her good conduct, and thus prove deserving of the dignity they had conferred upon her.

A very entertaining Drama illustrative of the career of Mary Magdalen previous to her conversion was then performed; the closing scenes were particularly beautiful and touching. A follower of Christ, and a dear friend of Magdalen's, surprises the latter in converse with some Jewish and Roman Ladies, who retire abashed, upon her entrance, when turning to Mary she implores her by all that she cherishes, by the sweet memory of her mother's love, by her innocent childhood, by her hope of salvation, to forsake the guilty shrine of pleasure—to love in humility and repentance before the Living God. Magdalen listens impatiently to the pleader who seems that her company is distasteful, sorrowfully withdraws; their ways are different; one has chosen the flowery, and the other the thorny path; one goes to pray for her erring sister, while the other drains the cup which pleasure offers, in the vain hope of finding that happiness, which conscience bids her seek elsewhere.

At length however virtue triumphs; she is converted by a Child, to whom she is much attached, and who relates to her in thrilling tones the parable of the Prodigal, which she has just heard from the lips of the Saviour. Magdalen interrupts her with an embrace, and implores to be taken to the feet of that Jesus that she too may learn some of the Divine Truths which He daily teaches.

Some very fine music on several instruments followed; and as the last hymn was about to be sung, the Queen of the New Year arose from her throne and proceeded to depose her crown and sceptre—the emblems of her gentle power,—at the shrine of our Blessed Lady, near which was already deposited some clothing destined as an offering for the poor; and we doubt not that many a heart will bless those pupils, who even in their most joyous hours were not forgetful of those suffering members of Christ.

We love to be present at those scenes, for they recall similar ones in our own lives—scenes that are now records of the past, but which not all the pleasures of life, not all the bright visions of youth can obliterate. No! naught can compare with the memories of our happy, guiltless school-days:

"Deep treasured through life in our hearts they shall stay,
Like music whose chords on the soul linger yet,
When its sounds from the ear have long melted away."

R. M.
Montreal, Jan. 29th, 1864.

The United States authorities have prohibited the exportation of live-stock to the British Provinces by a rigid construction of an order issued last May, intended to stop the exportation of cattle to the West India Islands. The prohibition will partially exclude our Federal neighbors on the frontier from a profitable traffic with Canada, but it will do these Provinces no harm.

A WISE PROVISION.—The Legislature of New Brunswick recently passed a law providing for the inspection of Gas metres to guard the public against robbery by false measures; the result is that in the city of St. John last year, of 1337 metres inspected, only 500 were found correct, and it is a singular fact that the \$37 incorrect, all registered against the consumer!!! It would be very satisfactory to many of the citizens of Montreal, if some Statute of the kind was passed for Canada, so that the metres in this city, might be surely tested.

Reinforcements in our next.

THE UNION OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.—The Nova Scotia Parliament was opened on Thursday. Among the measures promised in the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor is one to prepare the way for the union of the Government and Legislature of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island. Though Canada will not be immediately connected with this movement, we must regard it with the greatest interest, as fraught with consequences of the utmost importance to the whole of British North America.—*Canadian paper*.

THE CHESAPEAKE.—It appears that the Admiralty Court at Halifax has ordered the restoration of this vessel to her owners, subject to the security which may be demanded by the Attorney-General, who asks a guarantee against latent claims—that is, we suppose, claims of mortgages, though we do not understand why any special protection is required for them. The decision, we presume, establishes the opinion of the Admiralty Judge that the capture of the steamer was an act of piracy. It remains to be seen if other courts will take same view.—*Montreal Herald*.

A Newfoundland paper, in speaking of the House of Assembly of that island, eulogizes it in the following unequivocal language:—"Take them for all in all, from their Speaker downwards, we do not suppose that a greater set of law-loving and lawless secondaries, as public men can be found under the canopy of heaven."

THE QUEENSTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—We announced yesterday the fall of the Suspension Bridge over the Niagara at Queenston, during the gale on Monday morning. Some few weeks since the large quantities of ice, combined with a rapid current, in the river, broke away a large number of the "guy" of the bridge, thus leaving it in a position to be swayed about by the wind, and ultimately destroyed, an event which the high wind of Monday morning caused to come about. The abutments and cables are left, but the St. Catharines Journal thinks that, as the bridge never paid high dividends, it is highly improbable the company will rebuild it. It was a good convenience, however, to the public. Its cost was 60,000 dollars. It fell at nine o'clock in the morning. No one was on the bridge at the time.—*Globe*.

BARRON or DUNKERMAN.—On Tuesday morning 4 of the soldiers who escaped to Cape Vincent from the Kingston Garrison on Saturday night returned to that city and gave themselves up to the military authorities. Those men went to the American side to enlist in the Federal service, but soon finding that they had jumped from the frying-pan only to fall in the fire, they very wisely determined to return to their allegiance. They no doubt saw sufficient during their brief stay in Yankeeeland to satisfy them that the northern army was not the best treated in the world and their return will perhaps have a desirable effect upon their comrades.

THE CENSUS OF 1851 '51.—The first volume of the Census of 1851-'51, the receipt of which we acknowledge from the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, contains "information of the origins, religions, ages, trades and occupations" of the 1,110,664 souls who then resided in Lower, and of the 1,395,091 souls resided in Upper Canada. "The deaths and causes of death" are also enumerated. The second volume, which is rapidly being completed, will contain the agricultural census, mills and manufactures, houses, &c., and a report "of all information connected with this census."

The abstracts appended to the reports on the personal census give the following enumeration of the origins of the people of Lower Canada:—Natives of Canada of French origin, 847,320; natives of ditto not of French origin, 167,578; Ireland, 50,192; England and Wales, 13,139; Scotland, 13,160; United States, 13,641; Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, 977; New Brunswick, 852; Newfoundland, 232; West Indies, 137; East Indies, 48; France, 949; Prussia, German States and Holland, 672; Italy and Greece, 114; Spain and Portugal, 55; Sweden and Norway, 229; Russia and Poland, 58; Switzerland, 81; Guernsey, Jersey and other British Islands, 628; other places, 128; colored persons, 190; Indians, 4,876. These figures have before been published, but they are worth repeating on the occasion of the appearance of this volume. This shows at a glance that the channels through which the stream of emigrants of Sweden, Norway and other hardy nurseries has passed has retained but a very small proportion of the whole. Quebec even, the port at which they landed had no attractions for them, despite its manufacturing advantages in the way of ships, timber cores and yards.

Let us take a look now at the census of the last 4 periods, 1831, 1841, and 1851. In the first year the census showed that Lower Canada had a population of 511,920 souls. In the next period it contained 630,732 and in the next ending with 1851, 899,261. The last census shows that it then contained 1,110,664, so that in thirty years the population has more than doubled. The progress made is somewhat slow compared with the growth of the population of many of the Western States, but is on the whole satisfactory, when it is considered that the gain by emigration has been small, and that in many young men have left the country. The census of 1831 contains no specific return of the population of Montreal in that year. It has generally been set down at 30,000. In the next census its population was 45,000; in 1851, 57,715; and 1861, 90,323; or increasing the village in the vicinity, which are in fact suburbs of the city, upwards of 100,000. The same census gives the following classification of the origin of its population: French Canadians, 43,569; British Canadians, 22,226; England and Wales, 4,293; Scotland, 3,196; Ireland, 14,179; United States, 1,679; Lower Provinces, 324; West Indies, 44; East Indies, 16; Prussia, German States and Holland, 433; France, 170; Italy and Greece, 61; Spain and Portugal, 21; Sweden and Norway, 25; Russia and Poland, 20; Switzerland, 35; Guernsey, Jersey and other British Islands, 50; other places, 32; Colored persons, 40; at sea, 16. We also append a classification of the religion of the inhabitants of the city:—Church of Rome, 65,896; Church of England, 9,739; Established Church of Scotland, 4,575; Free Church of Scotland, 1,749; United Presbyterian, 1,500; Wesleyan Methodist, 3,027; Episcopal Methodist, 475; New Connexion Methodist and other Methodists, 272; Baptists, 604; Lutherans, 207; Congregationalists,

708; Quakers, 6; Bible Christians, 1; Christians, 44; Second Adventists, 1; Protestants, 420; Jews, 482; Universalists, 53; Unitarians, 475; no creed given, 64; other creeds not classed, 65.—*Montreal Gazette*.

A BARRON or DUNKERMAN.—On Saturday night 42 men of the 47th left the city for the Cape, eleven of whom succeeded in reaching their destination in safety. One of the batch having inebriated too freely of whiskey before he started, probably to keep up his courage, became helplessly intoxicated, and falling on the ice was captured by some of the military, about three miles from the city. Another of the party lost his way somewhere near the island, and was taken in custody by a farmer, who handed him over to the look-out party. Not less than fifty men have deserted from the 47th since it arrived in Kingston.—*News of the 2nd*.

STAMPEDES OF THE 47th.—The stampede of soldiers of the 47th Regiment continues almost nightly with increasing numbers, and unless specially rechecked from this post or decisive measures instituted to check the dissipated spirit prevailing, the reduction of the regiment will be complete. On Saturday night thirteen started in a body, and with the exception of two it is believed were successful in their effort to desert. The two intercepted remained upon Wolfe Island until Sunday morning, when the look-out parties were apprised of their place of concealment and effected their apprehension and return to quarters. It is reported that a sergeant of the look-out party on Wolfe Island is also among the missing, and the disaffection is evidently general among a certain portion of the regiment.—*Kingston Standard American*.



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Feb. 4, 1864.

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Jan. 17, 1863.