

quarter of the year ending June 30, 1864 the number of deaths was 116,899, that number was less by 28,131 (or near 24 per cent) than the deaths in the first three months of the same year.

So also would it be in Montreal, where the cold is far more severe than in England, and where in consequence the wear and tear upon the system, or consumption of vital force, is far greater during the winter months, than it is during the corresponding season of the year in the more temperate climate of the British Isles—were it not for the interference of a disturbing cause, and that cause it is not difficult to determine. In one word it is filth, and the poisonous exhalations continually arising from putrescent animal and vegetable matter: exhalations which are momentarily checked by the severe frosts of our Canadian winter, only to burst forth with redoubled vigor, and tenfold energy of stench, as the sun once more passes to our side of the Equator.

We should think of these things, and should take some steps to obviate the inevitable consequences that would ensue from the unspeakably beastly condition of our city, should God in His inscrutable decrees be pleased to visit us with an epidemic. Figures are before us, and figures do not lie. If in an ordinary season our mortality is at the rate of *Six per cent* per annum during the summer months, what would it not rise to, should cholera or some other pestilence such as yellow fever, declare itself amongst us—with our fetid open cesspools, our holes of green stagnant water, our filthy crowded undrained yards, from which, day and night, a stench goes up, crying as it were to heaven for vengeance.

And the cry it may be said is heard and answered. Answered in the form of hundreds of corpses weekly, of thousands of corpses annually, carried off untimely to the grave. Answered by the tears and the scarce suppressed sobs of bereaved mothers, and childless fathers whose little ones have been stricken down by stench produced, and filth generated diseases; answered by the lamentations of the mourners who go about the streets, in such crowds and in such incessant streams, that a stranger might almost be tempted to ask if the people of Montreal had any other occupation than that of attending funerals?

And why should it be so? There is nothing in our climate or in the necessary physical condition of our population to explain this incredible mortality. Whence is it—why, it may be asked, that in this new country where we are told that labor is well remunerated, and that the pressure upon the means of subsistence is not to be compared to that of England—the mortality of its chief city should be near three times as great as that of any city in the United Kingdom? that our ordinary summer rate of mortality should be greater than the mortality of the most unhealthy English towns, during the most deadly pestilence of this century? And most horrid of all, why is it that this rate of mortality should go on ever increasing? Here again are facts.

In 1848, the year of the great Famine Fever, the worst recorded pestilence during the present generation in England occurred in Warrington, and there the mortality rose to 5 per cent! In Montreal during the cholera of 1854 the mortality rose to 6.2 per cent! and most hideous of all, in 1864 without any cholera or epidemic at all the average mortality is again at the rate of 6 per cent!!!

INSTALLATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.—His Grace the Right Reverend Dr. McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, was solemnly installed in the Cathedral on Sunday, the 21st of last month. His Lordship the Bishop of Buffalo was celebrant of the High Mass, and the several Prelates of the Ecclesiastical Province of New York were in attendance. The ceremonies were most imposing and well conducted.

OBITUARY.

We have to chronicle the death of another valuable citizen and good Christian, John Loneragan, Esq., who departed this life on Monday, 29th ult., at Ste. Therese de Blainville.

The deceased was born fifty-seven years ago in the County of Tipperary, Ireland; and in 1824 he arrived in this country, where by his industry and intelligence he amassed a considerable property. As a Christian, his life was an example to his neighbors, he having for many years been a regular weekly communicant. As a citizen, he was a valuable member of society, and his services were well appreciated by those who had the happiness of knowing him, and by whom he was elected to many posts of local importance, in which were well manifested the salient points of his character—firmness, energy, and an integrity of purpose which could not be shaken. As he lived so he died, in peace with his neighbors and with his God, from Whom we trust in all Christian confidence that he has received the reward promised to the faithful servant on earth.—*R.L.P.*

COUNTY OF JACQUES CARTIER.—Mr. Gaucher was elected for this County, vacant by a place conferred on a late member, by acclamation.

The Ladies of the St. Patrick's Congregation, and the Ladies of the Irish Congregations generally, are respectfully informed that the Bazaar in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, and for the purpose of clothing poor children attending school, will be held this year at the usual time. They are also reminded that the collectors usually open their lists about the beginning of the present month, [September] and are requested to set about the good work without further notice. It is hoped that the public will receive them with their usual courtesy and generosity, and thus render their labour less painful, and place the Orphans beyond the danger of suffering for want of food or clothing during the approaching long inclement winter. The time and place of opening the Bazaar will be made known in the course of a few days.—*Com.*

THE INDIGENEOUS TEA OF CANADA.—An Eastern Townships contemporary, the *Defricher*, says that much attention has been given throughout different parts of the country this season to the culture of an indigenous shrub, closely resembling in its appearance and properties the India Tea Plant, and known in Lower Canada under the name of *Le The Canadien*. Its leaves, when properly prepared, form an excellent substitute for the genuine tea—in fact, it is said the beverages formed from the two can hardly be distinguished one from the other. In many parts of the country, adds the *Defricher*, the leaves were gathered in the month of July, and the experiments made with them were of the most satisfactory nature. With a little experience in the manner of preparing the leaf for use, particularly in the drying, we have no doubt that an article will be produced little inferior to the best imported tea. The same journal says that many persons have already been mystified on the subject, being the belief, when partaking of the beverage prepared from the leaves of this indigenous plant, that they were all the time drinking tea imported direct from the land of the "Celestials."

DEATH OF A PRIEST.—The *Courrier du Canada* announces the death of the Rev. J. P. Lefrançois, at the age of 73 years and three months. He was a native of the Parish of Chateau-Richer, and was ordained priest in 1817. He was two years Director in the College of St. Hyacinthe, and was afterwards transferred successively to the missions of Bonaventure and St. Clair, Oxy-Saute and St. Henri, where he was stricken down with the malady which finally caused his death. He retired from the ministry in 1859.

DESSERTIONS.—The desertion mania seems to prevail again in this garrison to a considerable extent. Since the arrival of the Rifle Brigade in this city, the corps has experienced a loss of no less than nine by desertion, and the Royal Artillery has been decimated proportionately. To the credit of our city there is reason to suppose that outside influence has had little to do with most of these desertions. The soldiers have generally gone off unaided, on several occasions, confiscating small boats to facilitate their escape. The enticing business is pretty thoroughly "played" in Kingston and the first overtures of the kind are quite certain to bring the culprit into durance, as the daily court records lately attest. Two gunners of the Artillery made off last night, one of them having been degraded a few days since for fighting, and the other because he was discontented for some other reason. There is not the least probability that any civilian was knowing to or aided in their desertion.—*Kingston American*, 19th.

ENLISTING.—A French Canadian named Joseph Beaudre was brought up before the Police Court at Ottawa, on Friday last, charged with inducing parties to go to Ogdensburg for the purpose of enlisting in the Federal army. After investigation, the recruiting officer was sent to quod to await his trial at the next Assizes. This is only one of the many attempts that have been made in this vicinity, in too many instances successfully, to entrap the unsuspecting.

Several sharpers are attempting to dispose of depreciated cents of the new coinage for Canadian currency. Look out for them.

We understand that a deputation of five officers has gone to Quebec to enforce in the proper quarter the need of some change in the late militia general order, which is very unpopular amongst the Volunteer Force of Montreal.

On Monday a boy, or child rather, aged only seven years, was picked up in a seemingly lifeless state on St. Catherine street, near Dominique, and thence carried to the English Hospital. It was there seen that the boy was dead drunk, and the means usually taken in such cases towards older offenders were applied.—He was brought to his senses, and then stated that he had stolen five cents and bought whiskey with it. We should like to know who sold him the whiskey which, in his case, had nearly proved as fatal as if he had bought poison, so called.—*Transcript*.

We hazarded the statement yesterday, that as far as we could glean from the interchange of sentiment of the St. John's festival, the public opinion of New Brunswick was far from matured upon the subject of a political union with Canada and the other provinces. This fact has been more clearly brought out by the intelligent and able correspondent of the *Leader* writing from the spot, after his experience at St. John's also at Fredericton, the capital of the Province. He states broadly, as the result of his observation, that however favourable such men as Mr. Tilley, and a few others of his class, who look far into the future and discern a great destiny for British North America, may be to the project of an immediate political alliance, yet that is not the general public sentiment. In corroboration of this opinion he gives the substance of a conversation held at dinner with gentlemen who sat beside him, to the effect that the people of New Brunswick did not want a political union with Canada or Nova Scotia; that in such a union Upper Canada would take the first place, Lower Canada the second, and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would be nowhere; that it was desirable their commercial relations should be drawn closer, and above all, that the inter-colonial Railway, between Quebec and Halifax, should be built which most long preceded any serious consideration of the question of a Federal Union. One of the editors of the St. John's press put the question of a Federal Union. One of the editors of the St. John's press put the question still more forcibly: "If such a proposition as that of joining a political union with Canada or Nova Scotia were made in Parliament, it would be hooted down!" If this be a fair representation of the public sentiment of the marine Provinces, it is clear that the Federal Union of the Colonies is not at present practicable, and must be a thing of the future, if ever carried out.—*London Free Press*.

A man named Whiteside, from New York, was last night arrested at Bonaventure Station, for enticing soldiers to desert, through the good management of Sergeant Mahaffey, of the 30th. He had furnished the soldiers with civilians' clothes in which to get away from town. He was found armed with a revolver and made an attempt to use it.—*Montreal Gazette*, 27th ult.

POLICE COURT.—A man named Richard Whiteside who stated himself to be a druggist from New York, was charged with enticing soldiers to desert. It appears that on the 25th, sergeant Beasley of the 30th Regiment, being aware that 5 men of the regiment were being tampered with reported the fact to the Sergeant Major. Sergeants Mahaffey and Beasley, were then dispatched to the Bonaventure Depot but did not succeed in their object. The prisoner afterwards sent a letter to a soldier named Conlon, requesting he would meet him at the fountain in the Haymarket square. Two men named Lawton and Roach, accordingly met the prisoner, and Sergeant Mahaffey was put on his track and kept him in sight all day. On Friday evening at ten minutes past 8 o'clock, Sergeant Mahaffey attended at the Bonaventure Depot, and about 8.30 saw prisoner with two soldiers, Loughlin and Roach, the latter in plain clothes, coming along the platform at the Station.—Whiteside went into a first class carriage with the two men and left them there, then went into the ticket office, and came out again, when, the game seeming to have been allowed to be played out sufficiently, he was arrested by those who had so long and so closely watched his proceedings. On being charged in Court with the offence this morning, he stated that he should employ counsel, and give bail. His Honor said that the prisoner should give bail, himself in \$4,000, and two sureties in \$2,000 each. He was committed.

THE QUEBEC MILITIA.—The *Journal de Quebec* gives statistics of the city militia, based upon a statement furnished by the civic authorities from which it appears that the total number of men in the city of Quebec, between the ages of 19 and 60, liable for duty in the service militia is 8,105. Of first class service men, unmarried between the ages of 18 and 45, there are 1814; of widowers, between the ages of 18 and 45, without children, there are but 31. Of the second-class service men, between the ages of 18 and 45, married, there are 4665, and 69 widowers with children, while of reserve men, between 45 and 60, there are 1538. The *landwehr* is, we believe, not included in this enumeration.

SOMETHING NEW.—The Ottawa river, opposite the city, has been crossed by pedestrians, dry-shod, within a week past. The river there measures upwards of 1,400 yards, and such was the quantity of square timber moored at that place, preparing for removal to market, that a complete bridge enabled this feat to be performed. We are not aware that any such feat of timber has ever before been seen in this region.

Died,

In this city, on the 27th ult., Mary McQuillan, wife of Mr. John Breen.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

	August 30.		August 30.
Flour, country, per qtl.	12 0 to 15 0	Butter, fresh, per lb.	1 0 to 1 3
Oatmeal, do.	10 6 to 13 0	Do salt, do.	0 7 to 0 8
Indian Meal	10 6 to 11 0	Lard, do.	0 9 to 0 10
Peanut min.	3 4 to 3 9	Barley, do., for seed per 50 lbs.	0 0 to 0 0
Beans, small white per min.	0 0 to 0 0	Buckwheat	2 6 to 3 0
Honey, per lb.	0 0 to 0 0	Flax Seed, do.	0 0 to 0 0
Potatoes, per bag	2 6 to 3 0	Timothy do.	0 0 to 0 0
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$10.50 to \$10.75	Oats, do.	2 3 to 2 6
Hay, per 100 bundles	\$8.00 to \$10.00	Turkeys, per couple, (old)	8 0 to 10 0
Straw	\$2.50 to \$4.00		
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0 7 to 0 8		

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, August 30, 1864.
Flour—Pollards, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Middlings, \$3.70 to \$4.00; Fine, \$4.10 to \$4.20; Super., No. 2 \$4.25 to \$4.35; Superfine \$4.40 to \$4.80; Fancy \$4.60 to \$4.80; Extra, \$4.65 to \$4.80; Superior Extra \$4.90 to \$5.00; Bag Flour, \$2.30 to \$2.35.
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 \$6.57 to \$6.65; Inferior Pots, \$6.60 to \$6.00; Pearls, in demand, at \$6.35 to \$6.27.
Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 14c to 16c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 13c to 14c.
Eggs per doz, 10c 11c.
Lard per lb, fair demand at 9c to 9c.
Tallow per lb, 8c to 8c.
Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 11c to 12c; Bacon, 5c to 6c.
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$18.00 to \$18.00; Prime Mess, \$16 to \$20.00; Prime, \$16.00 to \$20.00.—*Montreal Witness*.

TORONTO MARKETS—August 23.

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, 90c to 95c; Spring, 85c to 92c.... Barley, per bushel, 58c to 60c Peas, do, 50c to 60c. Oats, do, 42c to 46c. Potatoes, do, 75c to 80c. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$4.50 to 5.00. Eggs, per dozen, 12c to 15c. Butter, fresh, per lb, 17c to 23c; do, tub, 10c to 13c. Chickens, per pair, 30c to 40; Ducks, do, 40c to 45c. Sheep, each, \$3.50 to 4.50c. Calves, do, \$3.00 to 4.50. Lambs, do, \$2.00 to 2.50. Hides, per 100 lbs, \$4.50 to 5. Sheepskins, each, 50c to 60c. Calfskins, per lb, 11c to 12c. Wool, per lb, 40c to 42c. Hay, per ton, \$8.00 to 10.00. Straw, do, \$6.00 to 7.

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,
W. DORAN,
August 24, 1864.
2m.
MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE.
THE entry of the PUPILS of MASSON COLLEGE, is fixed upon for the SIXTH OF SEPTEMBER next. Parents are requested to be punctual in sending their children on the day appointed.
August 23, 1864.

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.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMERS HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 5th inst. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.
By Order,
F. M. CASSIDY,
Sec. Secretary.

September 1st, 1864.
GRAY'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—As a palatable aperient to take before breakfast, it has received the commendation of many of our leading physicians. This preparation will be found to be much cheaper than the imported article.
HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN. The reputation which this perfume has earned during the last five years is a sufficient guarantee of its delicious odor and durability.
HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist.

TRUSSES, ENEMA APPARATUS, SYRINGES, Panton's Capsules, Brou's and Ricord's injections, Grimaud's Syrop de Raifort Iode, &c., just arrived.
HENRY R. GRAY,
Dispensing and Family Chemist.
94 St. Lawrence Main Street.
[Established 1853]

ST. ANN'S SELECT DAY SCHOOL

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME.
The Sisters of the Congregation have the honor to announce that they will open, at the close of the present month, a Select School in M'Gord Street, St. Ann's Suburbs. The system of Education will include the English and French languages, Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, use of the Globes, Music, Drawing, Lectures on Practical Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needlework.
TERMS:
Junior Classes..... \$0.75 per Month.
Senior Classes, from \$1.00 to 1.50 do.
Music..... 2.00 do.
Drawing..... 1.00 do.
No deduction made for occasional absence.
HOURS OF CLASS:
From 9 to 11 A. M.
" 1 to 4 P. M.
The Pupils who desire to take Dinner at this School will be received at \$2 per Month.
For further particulars, the Nuns can be consulted at their residence, near St. Ann's Church.
Montreal, August 18, 1864. 3t.

LACHINE CONVENT.

THE PUPILS of this Institution will RESUME their studies on THURSDAY, the EIGHTH of next month. The Ladies of this Convent are happy to have it in their power to offer to their Boarders a great increase of room. They would also warn parents that henceforward the Course of study will be—half French and half English. There will also be a special Course for those Pupils whose parents desire them to study one language only.
Although the plastering of the rooms in the new house which the Pupils are to occupy is almost finished, they will, at the commencement of the Scholastic Year, all continue to sleep in the old house, so long as their parents desire it.
August 18, 1864. Gw.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

THE undersigned will, on MONDAY, AUGUST 28th, OPEN a Commercial Academy, at
No. 50, St. Joseph Street.
The Course of instruction will comprise English, French, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Writing, General History, and Geography.
For Terms, &c., apply at Class Rooms, from 9 to 12 A.M., or 1 to 4 P.M.
D. J. ANDERSON.
August 23, 1864. 3in.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE CANADIANS OF OLD.

PHILIPPE AUBERT DE GASPE.
Translated by GEORGINA M. PENNER.
THIS is a most interesting Narrative, founded on History, and enriched with historical notes, hitherto unedited.
For Sale by DAWSON BROTHERS, Montreal, and by
G. & G. E. DESBARATS,
Publishers, Quebec.
Price \$1; extra cloth, \$1.25; do. gilt sides, very elegant, \$1.50.
Montreal, August 15, 1864. 3t.

FARM TO LET.

THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH of St. LAURENT, containing 170 ARRENTS, 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
Or to the Proprietor,
PETER KING,
St. Laurent,
August 11, 1864.

LONGUEUIL CONVENT.

THE SISTERS of the Holy Names of JESUS and MARY, at LONGUEUIL, will RE-OPEN their BOARDING SCHOOL on the FIFTH SEPTEMBER next.
August 24, 1864. 2w.

DEAF & DUMB INSTITUTION OF MILE-END, MONTREAL.

THIS Institution will be RE-OPENED on the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. The course of Studies is of six years. It comprises Grammar, History, Geography, Catechism, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Drawing, with some notions of Agriculture, Domestic Economy, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy and Philosophy.
CONDITIONS:
Board, bedding, washing and tuition, \$8.00 a month, in four terms, invariably paid in advance. Books, clothing, and, if called for, medical attendance, are extra charges.
August 25, 1864.

MRS. C. O'KEEFE,

SO long known and favored in Montreal for her system of Teaching the ENGLISH and FRENCH languages, will RE-OPEN her Classes at her old residence,
No. 15, St. Constant Street,
On THURSDAY, the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER next. Private Lessons will be given at hours which may be agreed upon.
August 24, 1864. 3t.

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 reorganized. 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.

HEYDEN & DEFOE,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS.
OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.
L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOE
August 25, 1864. 12m.

HICKEY & BUCKLEY,

Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancers, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., &c. &c. OFFICE—IN THOMPSON'S BUILDINGS, (Corner of Sussex and York Streets) OTTAWA, C. W.
M. J. HICKEY, P. J. BUCKLEY, L.L.B.
August 3, 1864. 12m.

C. F. FRASER,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, C. W.

12 Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.
REFERENCES—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal
M. P. Ryan, Esq.,
James O'Brien, Esq.,

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF PETER MOORE, of the Parish of Saul, County Down, Ireland; supposed to be in Upper Canada. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by B. Drake, Hermine Street, Montreal.
August 23, 1864.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF EDWARD MACCARTHY, (son of Michael McCarthy, Gardener, Montreal), aged 20 years, of tall, robust frame, and of dark complexion. He left for the United States in July, 1863, and was in St. Louis when last heard of.
Address—"True Witness Office, Montreal, C.E." Catholic and other United States papers please copy.

IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED that Wanzer's Combination Sewing Machine, combining the best qualities of the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, is the best in the world for general family use, and Dressmaking purposes.
JAMES MORISON & CO.

WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES have taken First Prizes at the present Great Provincial Exhibition.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing Machine. For Sale at MORISON'S.

WANZER & CO'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, (The "Combination") has been awarded the First Prize at the Exhibition.

FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, there is no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanzer Combination.
JAMES MORISON & CO.

WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES can be had only from the Agents,
JAMES MORISON & CO.
288 Notre Dame Street.

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.