

THE CASE WELL PUT.—In passing sentence of death upon Lynch, the Judge put the case of the Fenian raiders, as against Canada, in a very plain and clear light. His Lordship said:—

"You professed, with others, to redress the grievances of centuries—to right the wrongs of an oppressed people—and to remove the iron heel which you say the Baron put on the Celt centuries ago; and yet you began by inflicting on us the very injuries of which you complained. Why should your iron tread be forced on us? Why should our homes be desolated, and our young men slain by you? Will any man of sense answer this question? Was it less than murder for you to come here in the dead of night to ravage our country and slay our people?—and all this was done under colour of relieving Ireland! Could any right you may have authorized you to commit such a wrong as you then perpetrated? This is putting your case in a very plain and clear light."

This was well put; and that which makes it impossible for any honest man to sympathize with the Fenians, is their avowed readiness to inflict upon Canada, had they the power to do so, the very wrong which they maintain that England has inflicted upon Ireland by depriving her of her national independence. It is marvellous that the leaders of the Fenians do not see in what a ridiculous position they place themselves, and those whom they falsely pretend to represent, by their inconsistency: that they do not perceive that, by their refusal to recognise the right of self government in others—as for instance in the people of Canada, and of the Southern States whom when bravely battling for their rights and their sovereign independence, they helped to crush and to reduce to subjection to the hated North—they furnish the enemies of Ireland with the strongest arguments against the cause of Irish nationality, and Irish independence. That the staunchest supporters of compulsory Union on this Continent, should at the same time be the loudest in denouncing the tyranny of England in enforcing on the people of Ireland a compulsory and unloved Union with Great Britain, affords certainly the most monstrous and stupendous specimen of inconsistency, not to say hypocrisy, recorded in history. He only can logically assert the right of the Irish to independence and self government, who asserts the same of the unfortunate Southern States, now by the misfortune of war crushed beneath the iron heel of Northern despotism. As towards Ireland, in many respects the conduct of England cannot be defended: but at its worst it was never more unjust than is that of the Northern to the Southern States, by right sovereign and independent, but now crushed and enslaved.

AN ASSISTANT CLERGYMAN WANTED.—Amongst the many strange advertisements that figure in the English papers, we find one, copied by the Times, from the Ecclesiastical Gazette, by a rector of a parish, in which he announces his want of an assistant, or Vicar, as we should say in Canada, on the following terms. To wit, a house, garden, and the service of a female servant, together with potatoes ad lib. We give the advertisement in full:—

WANTED, By a clergyman in the country, the duty of a small agricultural parish (population 160) performed for six months from the present time. Duty being very light, the advertiser offers only a large furnished house and garden with potatoes. One female servant left in the house. Neighborhood very healthy. Apply to R. M. Cornish, Church Library Devises, Wilts.

Here's a fine chance for any unemployed Anglican! House, garden, potatoes, and a female servant! all for the spiritual Cure of a small lot of 160 agricultural souls!

INCREASE OF DIVORCE.—The Weekly Register calls attention to the rapid and steady increase in the annual number of divorces, since the passing of the infamous Act annulling Christian marriage in England. That Act has been in force eight years, and the average number of cases heard before the Divorce Court by it created has been, hitherto 183. For the year 1865, however, the Report shows that there were no less than 256 cases tried before the same unhalloved tribunal, thus showing an annual increase of 73. And so it will go on from worse to worse, until the very name of marriage be forgotten, unless indeed England be again converted, and shall welcome home again the long discarded faith.

CONFEDERATION AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Islander, an organ of the Prince Edward Island Government, announces that the Delegates now representing Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, at the Colonial Office, recently took into consideration the position of Prince Edward Island, as regards the proposed Confederation of the British North American Colonies; and with the view of going away with the objection heretofore entertained by the Island against Confederation, they unanimously resolved to advocate the proposition that the Confederation should, in addition to the terms offered by the Quebec Report, for the purpose of extinguishing the Leasehold tenures. This resolution of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Delegates was handed to the Earl of Carnarvon, and by his Lordship transmitted to the Governor General. A copy of the resolution was also sent by the Colonial Minister to the Lieutenant Governor of this Island, and by his Excellency laid before the Executive Council on Tuesday last.

The Examiner says:—"It is believed by persons who are capable of forming a judgment on the matter, that the London Conference might be induced to increase the subsidy to the extent of three hundred thousand pounds, if the claims of the Island were vigorously represented."

Most appropriately the Globe, the organ of Mr. George Brown, takes up the cudgels in behalf of that injured lamb Mazzini. "However unjust the charges may be, that have been urged against Mazzini in connection with attempts and plots of assassination," says the Globe—

"It is now pretty generally conceded that he is free from any complicity in the crimes which were at one time so freely charged upon him."—Toronto Globe.

We can scarce believe that the Globe errs through ignorance, for the evidence of Mazzini's guilt is so clear, that guilt has been so often established, and has been so fully admitted by the admirers of the Italian Revolution, and by Mazzini himself in published records, that it is not probable that the Globe can have failed to see it, or can have forgotten it. More likely is it, that our ultra-Protestant and Liberal contemporary, undertakes the defence of the infamous Mazzini, upon the same principle as the great Apostle of his faith, John Knox, lent his countenance "to assassination when committed in the interests, as he imagined, of the good cause."—Edinburgh Review, Jan. 1864, p. 135.

Let that be, however, as it may, we would challenge the Globe to reply to the following questions:—

1. Has not Mazzini been openly charged in the British House of Commons with being one who "professes an organized system of assassination?" and was not this statement uncontradicted? vide Debates, March 14th, 1864.

2. Is it not true, that Antonio Gallenga undertook in 1833 to assassinate the King Charles Albert? That he communicated this design to Mazzini, then at Geneva: and that Mazzini thereupon not only approved of the design, but furnished the would be assassin Gallenga, with a passport to Ticino, the sum of a thousand francs, and "a poniard with a lapis Lazuli handle," which I, ("Mazzini" for we are quoting his own written words)—"cherished much?"

3. Is it not true that subsequently—as often happens amongst rogues—Mazzini and Gallenga fell out; and that Gallenga having published a History of Piedmont offensive to Mazzini, the latter published a letter over his own name, in which he made public avowal of the above given facts, and held up Gallenga as a would be assassin?

4. Is it not true that, hereupon, there was scandal at Turin? and that Gallenga, unable to deny the statements of Mazzini with respect to the intended assassination of Charles Albert, had to give back the Cross of St. Maurice and Lazarus, which he had received, and to resign his seat as a deputy?

5. And lastly:—If but one answer—and that in the affirmative—to these questions is possible, in what light are we to look upon the editor of the Globe? As upon a very foolish impertinent scribbler who writes dogmatically upon topics of which he is profoundly ignorant? or as upon a friend of, and apologist for assassins, provided only that their crimes be perpetrated in what he and his Liberal friends call the "good cause?"

"JACQUES ET MARIE."—This interesting and well told story, from the pen of M. Bourassa, which for many months gave additional attraction to the columns of the Revue Canadienne, has now been completed, and given to the world in the form of a neatly got up octavo volume, which we have pleasure in recommending to the notice of all who are acquainted with the French language.

TWENTY YEARS OF MISSIONS IN THE NORTH WEST OF AMERICA. By Mgr. Alex Tache, Bishop of St. Boniface. This is the title of a most interesting work, showing the hardships and difficulties with which the Catholic missionary has to contend in the bleak and inhospitable regions to which his sacred vocation of saving souls impels him: and the courage and success with which these hardships and difficulties are encountered and overcome by the gallant soldiers of the cross. The history of these missions possesses a peculiar interest for Canadians, for it is from their charitable contributions that the funds for their prosecution are derived, and from their own ranks that the noble army of martyrs and confessors is recruited.—The Bishops, the Priests, the Sisters of Charity who have left all to preach Christ to the savage red men of the distant north-western forests and prairies of America, are their own flesh and blood; we may anticipate therefore a great demand for Bishop Tache's history amongst his fellow-countrymen and fellow-Catholics of Canada.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—Nov. 1866. Dawson Brothers, Montreal. We have to acknowledge the receipt of the November number of this periodical. Its literary contents are of the usual character, but the engravings and illustrations are very good.

His Excellency the Governor General has fixed the 12th December for his departure for England. The New York Times of Monday last says, that a meeting of the French Canadians was held on Saturday evening to take measures for sending relief to the sufferers by the fire at Quebec. Messrs Charles Massette, George Baicheler, F. Boncher, B. Giroux, F. X. Clouton, P. Theriault, D. Lamoreaux, P. A. Gray, F. Moreaux, L. P. Fountain and E. Gosselin were appointed a Committee to collect subscriptions, which are to be handed over to Mr. Ashworth, agent for the Canadian banks of Quebec. An offer was received from the National Express Company to transport all goods free of charge.

Rev. Mr. F.P. Gareau, lately ordained at St. Pierre, Riviere du Sud, by His Grace Archbishop Blanchet of Oregon, left Quebec on Thursday for Oregon missions.

It has been decided to rebuild the Convent at St. Sauveur, Quebec, the walls of which are in good condition, for a chapel and a school for the use of the families in the neighborhood.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Courier of Monday says:—"Yesterday, at the morning service, Messrs. the Cure of Quebec, the Cure of St. Roch's and the Chaplain of St. John's Suburbs, rendered homage to the generosity of the Protestant population of Quebec. We are anxious to record this tribute of acknowledgment to show our separated brethren that the Catholics are not ungrateful, and that their gratitude makes no distinction of religious belief or nationality. The Catholics of Quebec will long retain the pleasant recollection of what their Protestant fellow-citizens are doing to-day for the sufferers by the fire?"

The Quebec Relief Fund has now reached over \$47,000.

SYMPATHY FOR THE QUEBEC SUFFERERS.—A public meeting was held in London, C. W., on Friday evening, in aid of the sufferers by the fire at Quebec. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the sufferers, and requesting the town council to contribute the sum of \$1,000 out of the public funds, and that all religious bodies in the town would make special collections for the object.

Mr. Laroche arrived up at Quebec on Thursday 25th ult. in charge of the following handsome donations:—677 bushels of potatoes, 8 tins of butter, 1 double stove, 4 quarters of beef and \$70 cash.

An idea may be formed of the violence of the wind which prevailed on the day of the Quebec great fire, when we state that detached pages of books, slightly burnt in the margin, were carried by the wind as far as St. Nicholas, fifteen miles distant from Quebec. Some of them were picked up near the Presbytery of St. Nicholas, and were afterwards recognized as belonging to books in the library of the Oblat Fathers at St. Sauveur, which was destroyed on the occasion of the fire. Burning cinders of considerable size were also carried an equal distance.

It seems that just before the Quebec fire Mr. Donaldson, Immigration Agent at Toronto, had forwarded applications for labourers and mechanics for that part of the country. Twenty ship carpenters were wanted for Collingwood. Some of the sufferers have gone up and readily obtained employment, the demand being still unsupplied.

On Wednesday night, one of the walls of the Christian Brothers' School at St. Sauveur Quebec, burnt during the great fire, was blown down by the wind. The work of rebuilding the school was to have been commenced on Friday morning, but owing to this circumstance, it will necessarily be retarded.

CORNWALL OCT. 29.—Chief Justice Draper opened the Assizes to-day.

There is intense excitement regarding the residue of the Fenian prisoners in Cornwall Jail. There was great anxiety to hear the Judge's address to the Grand Jury. The Court was thronged with spectators. His Lordship clearly and lucidly explained the law under which the prisoners were indicted. If evidence given of an overt act was satisfactory, the Jury were bound to find true bills. He explained that the laws relating to similar treason had hailed from the reign of Edward the Third, subsequently George the Third, and were engrafted on the Upper Canada system as conformed by late Legislative enactments.—Giving counsel to Queen's enemies, furnishing money arms, assistance or countenance, if proved by clear evidence, were sufficient to justify true bills. He particularly impressed upon the Jury the necessity of a thorough examination of the Jail and causes of the prisoners' escape. Persons in charge should not be spared. The escape of Murphy was a disgrace to the country. If the jail was unfit, a presentment should be made; but if judged secure, responsibility must fall somewhere, and justice calls for condemnation. It is rumored that a motion will be made for the removal of the prisoners to Toronto; it is not credited, but thought possible. Hon. Hillyard Cameron represents the Crown, and Hon. Sandfield Macdonald the defence.

WAR MATERIAL.—There has been another large arrival from England of ammunition waggons, gun carriages, and other useful war material, which now strew the wharves to a considerable extent.

The Halifax papers report that the Imperial authorities are making great exertions to extend and increase the strength of the batteries in the harbour and replacing the present comparatively light guns by new ordnance of the heaviest calibre.

MORTALITY IN TORONTO.—The burials in Toronto during the first nine months of this year were 511, against 993 in the same period of the year preceding. In 1864 they numbered 1039, so that a very satisfactory falling off is exhibited.

OUTRAGE AT INDIAN ISLAND.—The St. John, N. B., Telegraph narrates the particulars of an outrage committed on Indian Island, opposite Eastport, Maine, on the 10th inst. It appears that about eight o'clock at night a captain of the United States, with a sergeant, corporal, and two privates, all armed and in uniform, crossed over to the island and attempted to carry off a person named Northup, who with several others had deserted from the American force stationed in Eastport. The kidnapers had lain in wait on the beach, and were about hurrying him into the boat on the beach, when a number of young men belonging to the island who had been practising for a band in a school-house near by, hearing the struggle, rushed to the scene; the kidnapers then released Northup, and left the island in haste. Everything went to show that they did not expect Northup to receive assistance at that hour of the night. They evidently anticipated an easy victory over an unarmed and unaided man, but were fortunately balked in their designs. The facts connected with this outrage have been reported to the Government of New Brunswick, and to the captain of the man-of-war Cordelia who will lay them before Admiral Hope. An investigation is to be made by General Doyle.

AN UNPROFITABLE VENTURE.—One day last week a Hemmingford farmer, residing near the frontier, took over to Mooers starch factory, on the other side of the line, a load of fifteen bushels of potatoes, somewhat damaged. On arriving at Mooers, he saw the U. S. Custom House officer, Mr. Shedd, and asked what was the duty on potatoes? Mr. Shedd told him that the tariff was so voluminous and complicated that he could not carry all its details in his memory, and that he really did not know what was the rate on the article in question, but he would let him know, after consulting the tariff. The farmer went on to the Starch factory, sold his potatoes for 29c a bushel, American currency, and returned to Mr. Shedd, who, having meanwhile posted himself on the subject, informed him that the duty was 25c a bushel, in silver currency. The Canadian had therefore to pay \$3 75 in specie, besides \$ 20 currency, as entry fee—altogether about \$45 to the American Government, for the privilege of selling the potatoes for an equivalent of about \$2.00 in silver. He returned minus his potatoes, and with \$2.50 less money in his pocket than when he left home. The result of his venture has not been of a nature to encourage his neighbours to sell their potatoes to Uncle Sam, while the American tariff remains as it is.

On Thursday last, the Annual agricultural Exhibition of the County of Montmorency took place on the property of Mr. Jos. Cloutier at Chateau Richer. The weather was magnificent, and the attendance, which was unusually large, bore ample proof to the growing interest of the farming population in this sort of exhibition. The articles and animals exhibited were more numerous than last year, and many of them were of superior quality.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT SHED ON THE CHAMP DE MARS.—The shed that is being erected on the Champ de Mars, against the Government Gardens, bids fair to be a substantial as well as an extensive structure. It will run the whole length of the wall, and be of timber and brick. The foundation of timber, resting on piles has been carefully laid, the whole bespeaks permanence. The purpose of the shed is for the storing of military carriages and other war material.

DISROBATING THE SABBATH.—Yesterday, two young lads were lodged in the cells on complaint of Mr. Kerr, Fishing Inspector, for desecration of the Sabbath, being found on the Esplanade during the forenoon with guns and all the necessaries for an energetic duck shooting expedition. Mr. Kerr is determined to put a stop to this unlawful and reprehensible practice in the future, by the arrest of some well known parties.—Toronto Globe.

GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.—H. M. S. Aurora has gone into Winter Quarters in the basin formed by the wharves of the Harbour Commission at the mouth of the St. Charles, Quebec.

The Carleton [N.B.] Sentinel reports that on the whole the crops of most roots and cereals in that vicinity will be a full average and leave a large surplus for export.

At the Plumbago Mills, in the Township of Lochaber, C.E. three qualities of Plumbago are prepared for the market, and a sample of about ten tons has already been forwarded.

Another fatal accident, resulting from the careless use of fire arms, occurred at Tewkesbury in rear of Stoneham near Quebec, on Sunday evening last, by which a young man named Jean Loignon, said to relate lost his life. It appears that he was out shooting on Lake St. Charles, in a boat. Arriving at a certain point, he pulled to land and jumped ashore. His gun was lying in the boat, and in imprudently endeavouring to draw it to him by the muzzle, the hammer caught in the side of the boat which caused the piece to explode, the entire charge lodging in the breast of the unfortunate young man, who expired a few moments afterwards, a victim to his own imprudence and bad want of care. He was only twenty eight years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

A STRANGE PROCEEDING.—We notice by an official advertisement that a young lady of Hamilton has given notice of her intention to apply at the next session of Parliament for an Act authorizing a change of name. The present name seems to be a very good one, and we think preferable to the one proposed as substitute. It certainly has the advantage of brevity. When such proceedings are instituted it is a pertinent question to ask, what are our young men about? Cannot a lady effect a change of name without the formality of an Act of Parliament?—Hamilton Times.

Three young lads were recently drowned at Syotee in the county of Megantic, while playing on some saw logs in the Beaucoueur. Their bodies were recovered in half an hour, when an application of the Royal Humane Society's rules for the restoration of the apparently drowned might have saved them, but unfortunately there was no medical gentleman present to apply them.

Large quantities of government stores are being almost daily received at Kingston, and it is again rising in importance as a naval station.

At a meeting held in Caledonia village on Monday evening last, it was decided to proceed with the putting down of the well, at McKeenzie's Creek, until oil or salt was reached, which they are strong indications of being very soon. Subscriptions are being now taken up for the purpose.

A saw mill situated in the first concession of Rawdon, two miles east of Stirling, belonging to Mr. Martin Seeley, was consumed by the fire on Saturday night last. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as there has been no fire near for months. Mr. Seeley's loss is about \$1,800 of which \$600 was covered by insurance.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, Oct. 30, 1866. Flour—Pollards, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Middlings, \$3.75 to \$4.00; Fine, \$6.25 to \$6.35; Super., No. 2 \$5.60 to \$6.75; Superfine \$7.00 to \$7.10; Fancy \$7.40 to \$7.50; Extra, \$7.75 to \$8.00; Superior Extra \$8.00 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.80 to \$4.60 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 18c to 19c. Tallow per lb, 9c to 10c. Butter, per lb.—Choice Dairy, 23c to 27c, according to quality. Middle Dairy, 23c to 26c. Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$9.00 to \$5.10; Wheat—U. O. Spring ex cars \$1.45. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pot, at \$6.85 to \$6.90 Seconds, \$6.20 to \$6.45; First Pearls, \$7.25 to \$7.40.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Oct. 30, 1866. Flour, country, per quintal, 21 0 to 21 3. Oatmeal, do 14 6 to 15 0. Indian Meal, do 9 0 to 9 6. Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0. Barley, do, (new) 3 0 to 3 3. Peas, do, 4 0 to 4 3. Oats, do, 1 10 to 2 0. Butter, fresh, per lb, 1 3 to 1 6. Do, salt do 0 10 to 0 11. Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0. Potatoes, per bag 3 0 to 3 0. Onions, per minot 0 0 to 4 0. Lard, per lb 0 8 to 1 0. Beef, per lb 0 5 to 0 9. Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8. Mutton do 0 5 to 0 6. Lamb, per do 0 5 to 0 6. Eggs, fresh, per dozen 10 0 to 1 0. Turkeys, per couple 7 0 to 10 0. Apples, per bbl \$3.50 to \$4.00. Hay, per 100 bundles, \$6.00 to \$9.50. Straw 5.00 to \$6.00.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. Stockholders who have not yet paid up the instalments called for are requested to do so forthwith at the Office of the undersigned, No. 121 Great St. James Street, next door to Nordheimers Hall, between the hours of 2 and 4 P.M. or at my residence, No. 152 Wellington Street, from 7 to 9 in the evening. (By order.) R. McSHANE, Secretary.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ST. ANN'S BAND, ON THURSDAY, the 15th NOVEMBER, 1866, IN THE MECHANICS' HALL. Tickets, 25 cents. Concert to commence at eight o'clock. Programme in a future advertisement.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMERS HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 5th of November. A full attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Meeting. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. By Order, P. O'MEARA, Sec. Sec.

MODERN LANGUAGES AND ELOCUTION. PROFESSOR SWIFT.

(Lately filling the chair of Elocution and Modern Languages, at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana.) Having opened Winter Evening Classes, for instruction in Elocution, and in the French, Italian and Spanish languages, hopes to receive a fair share of public support, assuring all his patrons that nothing shall be omitted on his part that will conduce to their rapid advancement. Professor Swift's claims to public notice and encouragement are backed by the strongest recommendation from H. E. the late Cardinal Wiseman, the Count de Montalembert, and by a number of eminent gentlemen both in this City and the United States, whom it would be indelicate to name publicly, but whose written testimonials he possesses, and to whom he is kindly permitted to refer. Lucidity and rapidity in instruction, as well as purity of accent, are guaranteed, and form an integral part of the Professors system. The Rev. Clergy, Barristers, and all public speakers, are most respectfully solicited to give Mr. Swift a call. Communications, Colleges, and Schools attended.—Private Lessons given, and members of Debate and Dramatic Societies very greatly improved. Dramatic Readings for Catholic, Charitable and Literary objects given on the most moderate terms. No. 200, Mignonne, off St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. October 25, 1866. 3-m.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.

THE system of education will embrace the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR, TEN MONTHS. TERMS PER MONTH: Board and Tuition in the English and French languages, \$7.00. Music, 2.00. Drawing and Painting, 1.50. Bed and Bedding, 0.50. Washing, 1.00. Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents. No deduction for pupils removed before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness. Uniform for Winter, Dark blue. Summer, Shepherd's Plaid. Payments must be made in advance.

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 by 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.

SPECIAL NOTICE. DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nar, N.Y. Table, Staats Zeitung, Criminal Zettung, Courier des Etats Unis, Franco-American, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorest's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine. Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Wit, News, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nationale, Le Paroquet, La Science and Le Devoir.—The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs, and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.