

hearts to them" says the Catholic Church. Much amazed will the evangelical public no doubt feel, when they hear such words coming from the lips of the hitherto staunch witness against Romanism; when they find him thus admitting that there may be, and actually are, many mediators or "go-between" betwixt God and man; not mediators indeed in the sense in which the Apostle speaks of Christ as the Mediator; but in the same sense, exactly, as that in which Papists attribute quasi mediatorial functions to Our Blessed Lady, and the Saints reigning with Christ. It is no doubt a miracle in its way; but one not altogether unprecedented, for we read of something very similar in the case of Balaam and his donkey, as recorded in the book of Numbers.

The Fenian,—we can scarce as yet, thank God, say insurrection,—but at all events the Fenian disaffection in Ireland, should, and we hope will, have the effect of disabusing the mind of the British Protestant public of many pernicious prejudices, and erroneous opinions with regard to Catholic Governments. We will instance one or two of these false opinions which we hope to see dissipated.

First,—That general disaffection amongst the governed is a conclusive proof of cruel tyranny on the part of the governors. This has been repeated *ad nauseam* by intelligent Great Britons, as settling the question betwixt the Pope and his subjects, as rendering unnecessary all discussion of details, or further argument.—There is disaffection towards the Pope and his rule amongst the Romans; therefore, oh admirable logic! the Sovereign Pontiff's Government must be cruel and oppressive.

Now how do Englishmen relish this kind of logic, when used against their Queen and Government, by their enemies, with reference to Ireland? That the latter is disaffected, very seriously, very generally disaffected—far more seriously and generally disaffected than are or were the dominions of the Holy Father—cannot be denied; from these premises must we conclude as unfavorable against the Queen of Great Britain and her Government, as intelligent British Protestants for the most part, and from identical premises, conclude against the Pope? God forbid that we should be so irrational, so illogical, and so unjust.

Another error we would signalise, and which we hope to see dissipated is that: That a disaffected people have the right to depose their legitimate sovereign, to transfer their allegiance to another, or to set up a new government for themselves. This is true Liberal doctrine, as asserted in most unqualified terms as towards Italy, towards Naples, and the Pontifical States; but how do our British Liberal friends like the same doctrine when, taking them at their word, the disaffected people of Ireland propose to apply it to their own country? and substituting a republic for the existing form of government, to transfer their allegiance to the U. States? John Bull does not relish the doctrine at all. Good enough for Papists and outlandish foreigners, John has no idea of being compelled to swallow his own prescription, and he makes many a wry face when the unsavory draught is presented to his own lips. Cast it from you, good John Bull: cast it from you, for it is a nasty poisonous mess: but in the name of honesty and common sense, press it not again upon the acceptance of your Catholic neighbors.

The accursed dogmas of democracy with which too many of the British public have been inculcated, the spread of pestiferous Liberal principles amongst them, have much deteriorated the character of Englishmen: whilst the encouragement by them given to Continental revolutionists, demagogues, and cut-throats, has not only seriously compromised them in the eyes of Europe, but has lamentably weakened their position as towards Ireland. With what face can the men who cheered on the hounds of the Revolution in Italy, denounce the Revolution in Ireland? How can the same men who but yesterday cried out Hosannah to Garibaldi, to-day cry anathema upon Head Centre Stephens, and Gen. Sweeney? Curses says the proverb, like chickens come home to roost: so also is it with those vile revolutionary doctrines that some of our leading British statesmen, blinded by their hatred of Catholicity, have of late been in the habit of invoking against the Pope and legitimate Italian sovereigns.

How must the Emperors of Austria and Russia—how must the Kings of Prussia and of Naples, to whom the English have read so many sublime moral lessons about their treatment of their subjects—Poles, Venetians, and Sicilians—how must they chuckle to day in their inmost hearts! How crushingly, if so minded, might they well retort those same moral lessons upon us, and on our Sovereign! And whilst British politicians are plotting and conspiring with a Mazzini or a Garibaldi for the liberation of Rome and Venetia, how very appropriate would it be to learn that a body of Austrian sympathisers with Ireland, were at that very moment sitting in solemn conclave in Vienna! One good turn deserves another: and misplaced British sympathy for the scum of Continental democracy, will no doubt be repaid in kind by those to whom we have

made it our business to preach offensive lessons of liberalism and good government.

Disaffection on the part of the governed does not necessarily imply tyranny on the part of the governors: for disaffection may be unreasonable—as, in the case of Ireland, Englishmen assert it to be. Subjects have not, even when they have some real grievances to complain of, the right to take up arms against, and seek the overthrow of their legitimate governments. Political communities that themselves violate the laws of nations, and neutrality, against their neighbours, must expect that the bad example that they have given will, sooner or later, be imitated by others to their disadvantage. These are the lessons, we say, which the actual state of affairs in Ireland teaches; and as Conservatives,—therefore enemies of the Revolution and democratic principles, whether they assert themselves in Italy or in Ireland, in Rome or in Dublin—as Catholics, and as loyal British subjects jealous of the honor of our government, we pray that these lessons may not be allowed to pass unheeded.

We regret that in consequence of the Secretary of the St. Patrick's Society not having allowed us to have a copy of the Programme of the intended procession, on St. Patrick's Day, we can give our City readers no information on the subject.

THE BIGLOW PAPERS.—This is a cheap and handsome reprint by Mr. R. Worthington Montreal, of the well known, and exceedingly clever political squibs of J. Russell Lowell.—Full of fun, they will be read with amusement by everybody; and the strange wild flights of genuine Norse humor which they display, will secure for them a reputation rarely accorded to pieces otherwise essentially fugitive.

There is instruction as well as amusement to be gleaned from these pages. Mr. Lowell is the representative of New England Abolitionism, philanthropism and all the other isms that afflict man's moral nature: and at the time when the pieces contained in the pamphlet before us were written, about 1846, he was the exponent of Northern sentiment, not only on the Slave question, but on the questions of War, and Secession. It is not more amusing, than it is instructive, to find that then—and when they wanted to cry down the Mexican War to which the South was favorable—our New England philanthropists boldly asserted in the most absolute terms, the wickedness of War under every conceivable circumstance, and the right of Secession. Times have changed since then. It is the Northern ox that has been goaded; and of course under altered circumstances, New England philanthropists have adopted an entirely contradictory set of principles. Thus in 1846—the men who a few years later most violently preached the duty of an aggressive war against the South, could loudly cheer the following enunciation of principles:—

"Ex fer war, I call it murder,—  
There you hav it plain an' flat;  
I don't want to go no furder  
Than my Testament for that;  
God hed sed so plump an' fairly,  
It's ez long ez it is broad,  
An' you've got to git up aily  
Ef you want to take in God.

"Taint your epyplets an' feathers  
Make the tuing a grain more right;  
Taint aollerly your bell-wethers  
Will excuse ye in His sight;  
Ef you take a sword an' dror it,  
An' go stick a feller thru,  
Gov'ment aint to answer for it,  
God'll send the bill to you."

Again, on Secession the following views were lustily applauded, and we believe generally held, by the Northern philanthropists who to-day brand the Southerners as "rebels" for taking them at their words:—

"Ef I'd my way I hed ruther  
We should go to work an' part,—  
They take one way, we take t'other,—  
Guess it would n't break my heart;  
Man hed outh' to put asunder  
Them that God has noways jined;  
An' I should n't gretly wonder  
Ef there's thousands o' my mind."

However, it would be exacting too much to expect honesty or consistency from philanthropists, or from any of the tribe of Exeter Hall. Cant is the air they breathe, the element in which they live, and move and have their being; and as a popular writer well remarks, Cant is a lie raised to its highest power, and the *prima materia* of the devil.

We are happy to have it in our power to announce that the Reverend M. Bayle, the Director of the Grand Seminary, has safely arrived in Canada from Europe, where he has been stopping for some time on important business.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—February 1866.—Dawson Bros., Montreal.—A great portion of this number is taken up with a long dreary article on Parliamentary Reform conceived in a spirit the most offensive to the Catholics of Ireland, and in which it would almost seem as if it were the writer's object to create disunion betwixt Her Majesty's Catholic and Protestant subjects. This is, however, the only political article, and the remainder are of the usual high quality. The reminiscences of a cavalry officer in the Southern army are pleasantly gossiping, and throw much light on the events of that terrible conflict.

## THE INFANT JESUS LONGED AFTER DEATH—THE MOTHER OF DOLORES.

A FIDELITY FICTION.

St. Joseph was working at his humble trade in the poor and obscure house of Nazareth; the Infant Jesus, standing by his side, was deeply absorbed, trying to do something with his feeble hands; his divine Mother was fondly looking at him with burning tears of tenderness flowing from her eyes.

"My Child, what are you doing?"  
"Dear Mother, making a Cross;  
Mother, where is Calvary?"  
A sword of sorrow at that moment transpierced the most loving heart of the Virgin Mother and made her Queen of Martyrs, as silent in profound ecstasy she represented to herself the stripes, the nails, the crown of thorns, the lance and other instruments of torture that were one day to tear the virginal flesh of that tender and innocent victim.

Sorrowful Mother, this blessed son will often remind you of "Cross" and "Calvary."  
J. B. C.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTIONS.—At the convent of St. Joseph de Levis, on Thursday morning, five young ladies made their final vows and were admitted to the sisterhood, and six were admitted to the novitiate. —*Quebec Daily News.*

The Rev. M. E. Chabot died at St. Pierre des Beccquets on the 6th inst.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FRONTIER.—Monday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock the company of the 1st Prince of Wales Regiment, and the Battery of Artillery, who volunteered for the frontier, paraded at the Victoria Armory for inspection by Major General Lindsay. The men were drawn up in a line on either side the armory, and presented as fine a physique as one could wish to see—stout fellows every one of them. The company of the Prince of Wales were in command of Captain Burland, Lieut. David and Lieut. Townsend, and the Battery under command of Captain Dowker, Captain Oule, Charles Rose, 1st Lieut., Ernest Stuart, 2nd Lieut.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE.—A suspicious looking character has been observed making inquiries respecting the guardianship of the Court House, and also examining the guardians, quarters. When asked what he wanted he replied, "Nothing,—only to see the place." One of the employees sent for his superior officer, but before he arrived the man had taken his departure and could not again be discovered. Although there may be no evil connected with this affair, yet such circumstances in the present times are well calculated to arouse suspicion. The authorities should certainly take such precautions as will ensure the safety of this building from any surprise.

POISONED TEA.—Two women named Mrs. Larose, and Mrs. Dagenais, were poisoned yesterday, by drinking freely of an article of cheap tea brought from an itinerant pedlar. All the symptoms of narcotic and acid poison were observed. Dr. Monagan was called in at 11 o'clock at night, and by the use of medicines, and by emptying the stomach, has perhaps saved the life of these two persons. Mrs. Larose fell down insensible, and remained in a state of great stupor for several hours. Dr. Monagan very carefully examined the tea, and after spending several hours in testing, found sulphate of copper and leaves of digitalis or fox glove, two very deadly poisons. It is said that this tea was gathered upon the ice on the river by some men, and sold extensively in the suburbs as also in the Quebec suburb portion of the city. Immediately upon finding the state of matters, Dr. Monagan very properly sent his servant boy to caution all the small grocers in that neighborhood, and the result was that a Mr. Biette, who keeps a grocery, burnt twenty-four pounds of this tea. Others have since destroyed larger quantities.—*Transcript.*

THE WATER SUPPLY.—Two feet in depth of water was pumped into the reservoir on Sunday which was the occasion of the city being without a supply during a portion of the day. The water will continue to be turned off from the city during a portion of the Sunday until the present scarcity of water is passed in order that the reservoir may be replenished with as little inconvenience as possible to the public.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.—On Tuesday night S. O. Guerin, while on duty in St. Lawrence Main Street, found a man lying in the street, and bathed in blood. It appeared that he had employed a carter, and wanting to run away without paying his fare he had jumped out of the sleigh, and thus inflicted a serious injury on himself. He was afterwards claimed by a relative and taken home.

CANADA THE OBJECTIVE POINT.—A respected citizen hands us the following, which has been sent him by a correspondent in a large town of Indiana: "There is a great number of Fenians here; some Irish, some Dutch, some English, Scotch and American. I feel sure that before this summer runs over Canada will be attacked by those ruffians. It is all their talk that the green flag will soon be hoisted over Canada, and that they will make that their place of action; and go for glorious although enslaved Ireland. General Sweeney is to be their active man. He is collecting money in large amounts, and buying arms. Some have given him as high as \$50,000; some \$30,000; and one man gave him a gunboat the other day. There is a certainty they will soon try what can be done. The members of the society here don't like O'Mahony."

Sweeney is, no doubt, the man who counsels an attack upon Canada, and it cannot be questioned that he is receiving large assistance in all parts of West. O'Mahony on the other hand, is working on account of his party. The interesting point for Canadians is, how would the factions work together in case of an invasion of this Province being determined upon? Is it possible they would coalesce for such a purpose? The party of invasion, we fancy, is in the ascendant; and O'Mahony, to hold his ground, might find it necessary to go with the stream.—*Toronto Leader.*

Lieut. Governor Gordon, of New Brunswick, or rather the Executive Council of that province, has issued a proclamation similar to that recently issued in Canada, warning American fishermen off from the shore fishing grounds after the 17th instant.

It is now reported that Mr. Tiltet and Mr. Smith, the leaders of the two political parties in New Brunswick, have agreed to a political alliance for the purpose of carrying out Confederation. It is this alliance which is said to inspire the confidence so generally felt that New Brunswick will no longer stand in the way of a union of the provinces.

A proclamation, dated 6th of March, to the tribes of Indians on the Island of Manitoulin and elsewhere in the Province, sets forth that it has been represented that one Kitchie Baptiste, an Indian and a chief of the United Band of Chippewas and Ottawas, settled on the eastern part of Manitoulin, had been, by force and violence of lawless and misguided men, deposed of his house and improvements in the village of Wikwemikong and driven to another part of the Island, and directs that he be forthwith re-instated, and warns all persons who may molest or disturb him, or any other person in lawful, peaceable possession and occupation of lands and dwellings, that any violation of the laws will be fully and duly prosecuted. It also proclaims that any Indian, who may be a member of a tribe or band holding a council, and present, shall be permitted free expression of opinion on matters brought under consideration undisturbed by any interference, intimidation or threat, in respect thereof.

SEASONABLE ADVICE.—It was well known last week, that in consequence of the excitement occasioned by the calling out of the Volunteers, many parties became so unnecessarily alarmed as to make a foolish rush to withdraw their deposit from the Savings Banks. The officiating clergyman at St. Patrick's Church took the opportunity on Sunday last of pointing out that there was no such danger as to warrant this course, and that the banks, which were properly guarded, were certainly the safest place for them to leave their savings, which would only be lost or spent if drawn out. He had deposited money for charitable purposes in the banks himself, and would not leave it there if there was any danger, but there was none. He also took occasion at the same time to earnestly recommend every one to observe St. Patrick's Day in a sober and orderly manner.

A correspondent, the other day, inquired the reason why there was not an arrangement for exchanging money orders with the United States. A gentleman connected with the Post Office department writes us to say that though this department has several times pressed the United States Post Office to concur in an arrangement for exchanging money orders, the proposal has been always civilly declined for the present. On the last occasion a few months ago only, the answer was, that in the exceptional condition of the currency of United States, it was not thought advisable to enter into any such arrangement, but that it was hoped that the time would soon arrive when that motive would cease to operate, and that the United States Post Office would be happy to co-operate with the Canadian Postal Department in the matter.

An Ottawa correspondent writes: The opinion is gaining ground here, and elsewhere, that instead of Mr. Brown having objected to a high handed policy toward the United States, he strongly advocated such a course, and that it was because his colleagues declined to inaugurate it before exhausting every effort to conciliate the Americans, and procure the renewal of Reciprocity, that he resigned. I am told there is a great deal of smuggling by Americans between our frontier towns, such as Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, &c., and that the Government at Washington, for the purpose of stopping it, are taking energetic measures, and subjecting all parties crossing the river to a most rigorous examination. Nearly all the shops have been cleared of their stocks, and old sun-faded ribbons and silks lying by for years have come to a capital market.

### Birth.

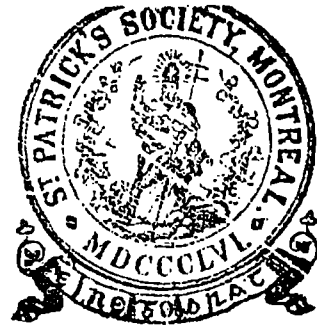
In this city, on the 6th ult., Mrs. George Bury, of a son.

### Died.

In this city, on the 8th inst., John Patton, printer, aged 20 years.

On the 11th instant Mr. William Butler, aged 47 years. Requested in pace.

In Oswego City, N. Y., on the 23rd of Feb. last, Catherine A. Scanlan, the beloved wife of David W. Vine, aged 28 years and 5 months. May her soul rest in peace. Amen.



## GRAND PROGRAMME OF THE PROCESSION ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL OF IRELAND.

The Procession will form in front of the St. Patrick's Hall, Great St. James Street, at 8 o'clock sharp and thence proceed through Radegonde and Lagache streets to the St. Patrick's Church.

On arriving at the Grand Entrance of the Church the Procession will form a double line, facing inwards leaving an open space of at least eight feet.

Flags and Banners will fall to the right and the Bands to the left.

After Grand Mass, the Procession, joined by the male portion of the various Irish Congregations, not members of any particular society, will reform in Alexander street.

The route of Procession on St. Patrick's Day will be as follows:—In the morning the different Societies will start from the St. Patrick's Hall, Great St. James Street, proceed by way of Radegonde and Lagache streets to the St. Patrick's Church.

After Grand Mass reform in Lagache street, thence by way of Bleury, St. Catherine and St. Denis Streets to Notre Dame, returning by way of Notre Dame and Great St. James Streets to the St. Patrick's Hall.

JOSEPH CLORAN,  
Grand Marshal.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. THE MEMBERS of the ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will MEET in the YARD of the ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, at HALF-PAST EIGHT o'clock, on ST. PATRICK'S MORNING, where they will form in Procession, and proceed, with Band and Banners, to St. Patrick's Hall, and there join the St. Patrick's Society, and proceed with them from thence, in Procession, to St. Patrick's Church. After Divine Service they will again FORM in the SAME ORDER, and accompany the Procession through the City as set forth in the Grand Programme.

By Order

MICHAEL SCANLAN,  
Secretary.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

## THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY WILL GIVE A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, IN THE CITY CONCERT HALL,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, 17th MARCH. Arrangements are being made, and will be announced in a few days.

F. M. CASSIDY,  
Sec. Secretary.

### WANTED,

FOR the Municipality of St. Sylvester, a SCHOOL MISTRESS with a diploma for elementary school, able to teach both languages.

Direct (if by letter post-paid) to the undersigned, PATRICK OULLINAN,  
Sec. Treasurer,  
Feb. 23, 1866.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, March 14, 1866.

Flour—Pollards, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Middlings, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Fine, \$4.25 to \$4.45; Super., No. 2 \$5.10 to \$5.25; Superfine \$5.40 to \$5.60; Fancy \$6.50 to \$7.00 Extra, \$7.75 to \$8.00; Superior Extra \$8.00 to \$8.50; Bag Flour, \$3.15 to \$3.20 per 114 lbs.  
Eggs per doz, 20c to 23c.  
Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c.  
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$23.50 to \$24.00; Prime Mess, \$30 to \$30.00; Prime, \$30.00 to \$30.00.  
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.40 to \$5.50;  
Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.18.  
Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$6.45 to \$5.50  
Seconds, \$5.90 to \$6.00; First Pearls, \$7.80 to \$8.00.  
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ..\$5.00 to \$5.50  
Beef, live, per 100 lbs ..5.00 to 5.50  
Sheep, each, ..\$4.00 to \$5.00  
Lamb, ..3.50 to 4.50  
Calves, each, ..\$2.00 to \$3.00

## MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

March 14, 1866.

	s. d.	s. d.
Flour, country, per quintal, ....	16	0 to 17 0
Oatmeal, do .....	11	3 to 11 6
Indian Meal, do .....	8	0 to 8 6
Wheat, per min., .....	0	0 to 0 6
Barley, do, per 50 lbs .....	3	4 to 3 6
Peas, do, .....	4	0 to 4 6
Oats, do, .....	2	0 to 2 1
Butter, fresh, per lb. ....	0	0 to 1 3
Do, salt do .....	1	1 to 0 9
Beans, small white, per min .....	0	0 to 0 0
Potatoes, per bag .....	3	9 to 3 6
Onions, per minot, .....	4	0 to 0 0
Beef, per lb .....	0	4 to 0 9
Pork, do .....	0	7 to 0 8
Mutton do .....	0	5 to 0 6
Lamb, per quarter .....	5	0 to 6 3
Lard, per lb .....	5	0 to 1 0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen .....	1	6 to 2 0
Apples, per bbl .....	\$5.00	to \$5.00
Hay, per 100 bundles, .....	\$5.00	to \$7.00
Straw .....	\$2.00	to \$3.00
Flax Seed .....	8	6 to 9 0
Timothy Seed, .....	10	0 to 12 0
Turkeys, per couple .....	12	6 to 15 0

## ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

### NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

THE time for the reception of plans for this Building has been extended to 6th of APRIL next.

Full particulars can be had on application to the undersigned, at the Office of the Directors, No 40 Little St. James Street, every day from 2 to 4 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

By order of the Directors,  
R. McSHANE,  
Secretary.

### NOTICE.

AN ACTION hath been instituted, *en-separation de biens*, in the Superior Court here, under the number 2725, at the instance of Susan Adelaide Holmes, of Montreal, wife of Benjamin S. Oury, of Montreal, merchant, against said Benjamin S. Oury.

Montreal, 28th February, 1866.

STRACHAN BETHUNE,  
Atty. for Plaintiff.

### MARCH WINDS.

MARCH WINDS are proverbial for the tendency to roughen and chap the skin, causing a vast deal of irritation and annoyance, particularly to the Ladies, for whose especial benefit the Subscriber has prepared his inimitable WINTER FLUID, which renders the skin beautifully smooth and soft, and is decidedly the most elegant and effectual remedy yet offered to the public. Prepared only at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

AQUA D'ORO, or GOLDEN LOTION, for the complete eradication and cure of ITCH, in twenty-four hours. This is an entirely new preparation and is infinitely superior to any article that has hitherto been sold for this purpose. Manufactured only by the Subscriber who has registered his Trade Mark. Price 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

### CONCENTRATED LYE.

This article has now become a household word and the demand steadily increasing.

For sale by Druggists and Grocers generally in Town and Country.

Sole Manufacturer,  
J. A. HARTE,  
Glasgow Drug Hall,  
396 Notre Dame Street.

### INFORMATION WANTED,

OF THOMAS COLMAN, of the Parish of Madellia, County Waterford, who emigrated from Liverpool, and landed in New York some 22 or 24 years ago. When last heard of was going to Boston. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister Bridget Colman, now Mrs. Gallagher, by directing to Henry Gallagher, No. 15 Mayor Street, Montreal, Lower Canada.

New York and Boston papers please copy.

## 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.

### 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, O'Connell's Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Sheets Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courrier des Etats Unis Franco-Americain, 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 Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nationale, Le Perroquet, La Sola and Le Devoir.—The Novelleto, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanacs, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.