

of course never heard of the "Mallory Forgeries"—the work, probably of Mr. Seward and the Washington officials—but of which, whether their work or not, they availed themselves in their diplomatic intercourse with England; for of course, had he heard of these "Mallory Forgeries," and of the good use which the Yankee Government, knowing them to be forgeries, made of those documents, he would not to-day stand so aghast as he does at the "depravity" of the New York World. Perhaps he has in this, as in so many other cases, two codes of ethics, by which his course of action in any given case is determined. It is, according to one of these codes, perfectly right and proper that Yankee Secretaries of State should knowingly avail themselves of forged documents in their diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain; it is perfectly allowable to staunch Yankee, Puritan, and Abolition journals to publish day by day, lying accounts of victories over Confederates, and to suppress or mutilate the truth for the benefit of their party in the State; but for a journal, opposed to the wicked aggressive war which the Northerners are waging against their Southern neighbors to pursue a similar line of policy, to give circulation to a false report, and to publish "a hoax" in its columns, is an offence so rank as to call to heaven for vengeance, and so far surpasses the ordinary limits of "human depravity" as to be almost incredible.

Has then the editor of the Witness never heard, never in his long and strangely chequered career met with cases of evangelical men, godly men, men of much sweetness, and breathing forth quite an odor of sanctity—who have done more, aye far more, than that which is attributed to the N. Y. World? Who have published lies and slanders which under the terror of the lash they have been compelled publicly and ignominiously to retract? Who have accused gentlemen of unblemished character of deliberate and wholesale murder? and who—melancholy instances themselves of the "depravity of human nature"—have been forced to eat their own nauseous words, and to do public penance for their sins against truth and charity? Be merciful to the N. Y. World good Master Witness, we pray you; remember that the walls of your own house are, as it were, of glass, and that it becomes not you of all men to throw stones.—Why! we will undertake to find in one week's issue of the Witness, lies tenfold more in number, and a hundred fold more atrocious in malignity, than are to be found in all the political journals of the Province during twelve months. If our contemporary will but give himself the pains to look over a few files of his own paper, he will find therein the strongest arguments in favor of human depravity; and he will have no need to search for examples of "originalism" and its consequences, either in the columns of the N. Y. World, or in the conduct of the friends of the Southern Confederates.

From the explanations given by the N. Y. World it would appear that it was imposed on, and was guiltless of any intention to deceive.—A document purporting to contain the telegraphic report of a message from the President of the Northern States was left at the offices of all the New York journals. In perfect good faith the World published it; and subsequently hearing that its genuineness was contested, it immediately informed its readers of the fact, and offered a reward for the discovery of the author of the trick. The Government, however, glad of an excuse for suppressing an independent paper which too faithfully exposes the wickedness and the imbecility of its policy, immediately took possession of the printing office of the World, and without form of trial prohibited its publication. It is as if during the Sepoy Mutiny in India, the British Government had marched a body of troops into the printing office of the London Standard or the Saturday Review, confiscated the types and press, and had sent the editor to the Tower for having published in his columns a false report from Calcutta.

And the cream of the joke is that these acts of military despotism, these violations of law and justice are loudly applauded by men who call themselves the friends of liberty and the champions of freedom. With more than forty parson power of hypocrisy they criticise the monarchical Governments of Europe, whilst they themselves are alternately the agents and the victims of a despotism more brutal and more degrading than any with which the records of Asiatic despotism make us acquainted. A people who can tamely submit to such high handed acts, are evidently unfit for liberty, unworthy of freedom; a melancholy instance, not so much of "human depravity" as of the degrading tendencies of democratic institutions.

It is a remarkable fact that M. Renar, author of the Life of Jesus, was, before he became a Protestant, a student at the Seminary of Saint Sulpice at Paris; whilst his most formidable and eloquent opponent, the Rev. P. Gratry, of the Oratory, was a student of the Polytechnic. It is said that M. Renar is preparing a new work on the "Apostolic Age," conceived in the same anti-Catholic or protesting spirit as his Life of Jesus, and designed as a continuation of that now notorious publication.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF A NEW CHURCH.—On Sunday last at 4.30 p.m. took place the interesting ceremony of laying and blessing the first stone of the new church about to be erected by the Reverend Fathers Jesuit of this city. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal presided, and gave the benediction. The sermon was preached by the Reverend M. Larocque of St. John's and was listened to with deep attention by a large and devout audience.

ORDINATIONS.—On Saturday last, 21st instant the following Orders were conferred by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal,

Priesthood—Rev. J. Routhier and Rev. F. X. Sanriol of Montreal, and Rev. P. A. Ludden of Albany.

Diaconate—Rev. P. Berard of Montreal, Rev. U. J. Hussey, Rev. J. H. McGean, Rev. G. A. Healy, Rev. P. W. Tandy of New York, and Rev. T. E. Barry, of Portland.

Sub-Diaconate—Rev. J. Thierren of Montreal, Rev. P. J. Carrol of Burlington, Rev. T. J. Dowling of Hamilton, Rev. F. X. Jeannotte of St. Hyacinthe, Rev. K. A. Campbell of Toronto, L. Geoffroy of Montreal.

Minor Orders—P. Belanger, M. Laporte of Montreal, J. Harrigan of Albany, H. L. Robinson, H. Smythe of Boston, J. J. Schmitz of Hamilton, D. L. Laurie of Ottawa, A. Desrochers of St. Hyacinthe, F. M. Spiritt of Toronto.

The following at the same time received the Tonsure:—

C. P. Beaubien, J. Boissonneau, L. A. Charbonneau, F. X. Kavanagh, U. Poitras, D. Ruel, A. S. Robillard of Montreal, J. E. Duffy, F. J. Lynch of Albany, T. L. McGinnis, R. Patterson, R. J. Quinlan of Boston, T. Barry of Chatham, N. B., W. J. O'Donohoe of Halifax, N. S., T. Kane, M. Thierry of Hartford, J. V. McLaughlin of Sandwich, C. W., Owen Gallagher of Pittsburgh, A. J. A. Archambault, C. E. Archambault, F. Audet, H. Bathazard, F. Codere of St. Hyacinthe, B. M. Keany, F. O'Neill of St. John's, N. B., F. Hayden, T. Morris, M. O'Reilly of Toronto, J. Brogan of New York, E. M. A. de Parceveau of Burlington; J. Sirois of Quebec, and J. Chartier of St. Hyacinthe.

BEAUTIES OF ENGLISH POOR LAWS.—In its European News we find in the Montreal Herald of the 21st inst., some facts as to the working of the Poor Laws in England, which we cite as illustrative of the practical effects of that system, and of the consequences of exchanging the maxims of political economy for those of Christian charity:—

"Mr. Farnall, so well known as the representative of the Poor Law Board in Lancashire during the cotton famine, is now investigating the management of the union in Bethnal Green. The evidence is extraordinary. To save money the guardians employ a pauper porter and pauper nurses, and would employ a pauper master and doctor if they dared. The porter said that he was not permitted to allow any applicants to sit down in the lobby, and a dying woman was kept standing, because, though there was a bench, it was against the rules for paupers to sit on it. The master, also, was in the habit of refusing cases of urgent necessity until a formal order was received, a proceeding for which, he was sharply rebuked by the Commissioner. The evidence, in fact, indicates that the guardians consider the poor as foes, whose death is, on the whole, a benefit to the community. A case is reported this week at Greenwich in which a woman was found dead in the street from hunger alone, there being no disease, but 'not a particle of fat on her body'; and not a week passes without some case of death from hunger in London. The simple cause of this atrocious state of affairs is the conduct of the workhouse officials, who are so brutal and insolent that the starving die quietly rather than enter the 'house.'"

A GIANT CONVERTED.—The Montreal Witness in a review of the British and Foreign Bible Society mentions a case of conversion which has excited great interest in the evangelical world, and which has occurred to "a giant who was exhibiting himself at a fair." On account of his extra size we suppose that this will be esteemed equivalent to the conversion of any two men of ordinary stature.

We read also in the same article an account how a circus rider has embraced the Gospel—and given up his wandering mode of life in consequence of change of views caused by reading the Bible. Upon the latter's conversion we are not disposed to lay much stress, for these circus riders and buffoons are generally what are called "hard cases," and give a great deal of trouble to their spiritual pastors and masters—as witness the following story which we find in the columns of our American exchanges.

A circus rider, a profane person much given to light talk and idle quips and quorks, was taken seriously ill. A "man of God" called upon him in the hopes of making an impression, and commenced the process by propounding to the sick man the query "Do you know who died to save sinners?" The nearly lifeless circus man starting up indignantly at what he deemed the ill-timed levity of his reverend visitor, exclaimed, "This is a deuced pretty time to come asking a fellow conundrums." The "man of God" skeddaddled in disgust at the hardness of heart, and spiritual darkness of his penitent.

POCKET COMPANION.—Montreal Fire Alarm Telegraph.—A very neat and useful little brochure giving short and important directions how to act in case of fire.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. C. F. Fraser, Brockville, after a severe and searching examination, was admitted a member of the bar for Upper Canada, during the present term, in Toronto. Out of forty competitors, he stood second on the examiner's list, having made 262 points—the maximum number being 300.

SECONDARY PUNISHMENT.—Now that the system of transportation is at an end through the wise determination of the inhabitants of our Australasian Colonies, not to receive any longer the "felony" of the Old World upon their shores, British statesmen, and British philanthropists are sadly at their wits' ends to discover what to do with their criminals. The plan of shutting them up for long periods, and cramming them with victuals and tracts has been tried, and has signally failed. The moral reformation of the criminal classes by any appliance known to Protestantism is now admitted to be impossible; and the London Times, in an article on Prison Discipline, and reviewing the Report of last year's Select Committee of the House of Lords on the subject, makes the following admission:—

"It is in vain to give instruction of any kind to the lowest class of criminals."

The same journal also reproduces the subjoined extracts from the proceedings of the Committee:—

"The President of the Committee puts the following questions to Major Fulford:—

"1,613. Are you of opinion that there are certain classes of offenders upon whom the whole machinery of moral reformation, as it is termed, is practically thrown away?"

"Answer.—Yes, certainly."

"1,614. Are you of opinion that moral instruction has any weight with the receivers of stolen goods?"

"Answer.—None whatever."

"1,615. Do you believe that it has any influence on trained and habitual thieves?"

"Answer.—No."

"1,616. Are you of opinion that it has any influence on those who are reconvicted more than twice?"

"Answer.—No."

And he throws in another class—viz., the coiners and passers of bad money."

Perhaps, in process of time, and as the stern logic of facts forces itself upon the somewhat stolid intelligence of our modern philanthropists, the latter will admit that in their mode of dealing with criminals of a certain type; to whom "it is in vain to give any kind of instruction," and "upon whom the whole machinery of moral reformation is thrown away," our ancestors were neither the fools nor the brutes which their children generally esteem them to have been.—Fear, and the dread of bodily pain may serve to withhold from crime even those whom it is in vain to teach, upon whom "moral instruction has no effect whatever;" and these considerations should induce us to pause, and consider whether in our modern attempts to banish the gibbet and the whipping-post, we have not rashly destroyed, or much impaired the credit of, two most excellent institutions, and invaluable guardians of our lives and of our properties.

REMOVAL OF THE 47TH REGIMENT.—Positive orders, to take effect at the close of the present month, have been received for the removal of the 47th Regiment, now in this garrison, to London, C.W. They will proceed to Hamilton by steamer, and march from thence to London, camping out at night until the distance is completed.—Kingston News, 17th.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—A correspondent in the country writes to us to say:—"The extraordinary amount of rain which has fallen during April and the first half of May had prevented farmers from getting in their crops this Spring very extensively. We understand that but little Spring Wheat has yet been sown, and that planting has not commenced, except in a few favored localities. Western Canada is as backward on this account as in the case with this section, and we hear that farmers are getting solicitous about next harvest. The season for the growing of crops will be unusually short this year, and farmers will find it necessary to use all the means within their reach to ensure the maturity of the crops in time to escape the frosts of next Autumn. It is to be hoped that by under-draining of the lands, and by the use of the approved phosphates and other manures bountiful harvests may yet be realised.—Gazette

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

River Beaudette, L. J. McLaughlin, \$3; Ottawa, J. J. Duffy, \$2; Downeyville, W. Herbealy, \$2; Smith, Falls, M. Wall, \$1; St. George, Rev. J. Harper, \$2; Potose, Wis., Rev. J. V. McGinley, \$2; Sherbrooke, H. Mulvane, \$2; St. Louis de Gonzague, Rev. J. Seguin, \$4; Mirickville, J. Breeslan, \$2; Sbeen, W. Darcy, \$2,50; Smithville, T. McKeough, \$1; Windsor, M. Beaman, \$2; Odessa, J. McConnell, \$2; Quebec, T. D. Tims, \$2; Malbait, P. Jones, \$1,25; Sherrington, J. Hughes, \$2; Russelltown, E. Costello, \$2; St. Sylvester, P. Scallan, \$1,25; St. Hermase, Rev. J. Deguy, \$3,50; Welland, D. McKeely, \$1; Prescott, B. Kane, \$2; Havana, H. Murphy, \$2; L'Assomption, P. Flanagan, \$1; Portsmouth, A. Grant, \$1; Morrisburgh, A. McDonell, \$5; Kara, J. O'Connor, \$2; French Village, M. Ling, \$2; Ottawa, L. Whelan, \$2; Ingersoll, J. Brady, \$4; Bertier, J. Morin, \$2; Zippahy, W. Lynch, \$4; Kara, M. Sweeney, \$1; Otonari, J. P. French, \$2; Dundas, F. M'Raey, \$2; J. M'Raey, \$2; Berthier en Haut, H. Desrosiers, \$2; Ecouville, Rev. J. Sasseville, \$3; Dalhousie Mills, W. Chisholm, \$2; do., W. Bathurst, \$4; Cranbourne, P. Cassidy, \$1; L'Assomption, H. McMullin, \$4; Deschambault, Rev. M. Poiré, \$14 50; Amherstburg, M. J. Bailey, \$2.

Per P. Parcell, Kingston—P. Sewell, \$1; P. Smith, \$2; Miss Doran, \$2; J. Campbell, \$2,50; C. M'Neill, \$3; T. Doherty, \$2,50; R. Howard, \$2; T. Lovitt, \$6; Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons, \$2; P. Quigley, \$1; D. A. M'Donald, \$2,50; M. Hinch, \$2,60; J. Wafer, \$4; Portsmouth, P. O'Rimmins, \$2,50; O. McManus, \$2; Wolfe Island, T. Gilligan, \$1; J. Hawkins, \$2,50; Westbrook, W. McCorrick, \$1.

Per F. Brady, Haldimand—Self \$2; T. McManus, \$2.

Per J. J. Murphy, Ottawa—P. O'Meara, \$2,50; M. E. Chambers, \$2,50; O. Sparrow, \$2,50; T. Hanley, \$4,50; R. W. Scott, \$2,50; B. Dunning, \$2,50; J. Bowes, \$2,90; J. Murphy, \$3; N. McOaw, \$2,50; A. Tremblay, \$5; T. Morrow, \$2,50; A. DuR, \$5; Nepean, R. Howley, \$2; Hull, P. Davey, \$5,50; Huntley, Rev. E. Vaughan, \$2.

Per P. Lynch, Belleville—M. McMahon, \$5; Thurlow, D. Keith, \$4; N. Drummeny, \$1.

Per A. McLaughlin, Alexandria—Self, \$3; Reading Association, \$2.

Per P. Doyle, Hawkesburg Mills—E. Ryan, \$1. Per Rev. J. J. Chisholm, Alexandria—D. Kennedy, \$2.

Per F. Feeny, Brantford—M. Donohoe, \$1; J. Donohoe, \$1.

Per J. Carroll, Rawdon—J. Daley, \$2; W. Rowan, \$2; P. Mason, \$2.

Per P. McCabe, Port Hope—J. Harley, \$2; Rev. Mr. Madden, \$2; J. B. Henchy, \$2.

Per J. Kennedy, Lindsay—J. Kelly, \$4.

Per P. Leonard, Elginfield—Self, \$1; J. Whelan, \$1,50.

Per A. D. McDonald, St. Raphael—D. P. McDonald, \$1.

Per E. McCorrack, Peterboro—J. Carew, \$2; R. Maloney, \$2; Otonabee, Thos. Buck, \$2; California J. O'avanagh, \$2.

A FEDERAL CAPTAIN ARRESTED IN TORONTO FOR MURDER.—Between five and six months ago a person of good address and gentlemanly appearance came to this city from the Western States, and, after stopping at a hotel for a few days, took lodgings at a respectable boarding-house in the West End. He gave his name as Captain Maurice Connor, of the Federal army, and stated as a reason for his coming to this country that his constitution had been injured by service in Tennessee, and that he had been recommended to try the air of Canada. By his urbane manner and gentlemanly deportment, he soon made for himself many acquaintances of a highly respectable character, becoming so intimate with some as to be on visiting terms. He had in his possession an abundance of 'spendbacks,' and was anything but niggardly in spending them, and was generally considered by all who knew him as a 'jolly good fellow.' He was here but a few weeks when his sickly look vanished, and he became a strong, healthy, robust-looking man; still he did not return to his regiment in the field. Many of his acquaintances considered this rather singular, and questioned him as to when he intended returning, but to each he returned an evasive answer, which, together with some peculiarities in his manner, led some of them to suppose that he was either an impostor or a refugee from justice. Many of his newly-made friends in consequence dropped out, though most of them remained intimate with him until his departure. He appeared to wish to avoid all intercourse with persons from the States, especially army officers, and seldom went into public places after dark, though during the day he might often be seen promeneading the streets arm-in-arm with a friend, and occasionally in the company of ladies. His correspondence was also very voluminous, and, as it afterwards turned out, of a very peculiar character. Matters went on this way for about five months, when the captain announced to his friends that he had received orders to report himself at headquarters as soon as possible, and that he must leave Toronto at once. Accordingly, one day last week, he packed up his traps and left, being escorted to the Union station by a number of his friends and admirers. He bade them a friendly good bye and departed in a train for the West—"regretted," as the saying is, 'by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.' The next we hear of the gallant captain, is that he went to Chicago, and had not been in that city two hours before he was in the hands of the police on a charge of murder. It appears that his story regarding his position in the Federal army was quite true, and that while stationed in Tennessee last fall, he, without the slightest provocation, shot a brother officer through the heart, killing him instantly. He was arrested, but succeeded in making his escape and made his way to Canada, where he remained till he thought, no doubt, the affair was almost forgotten, in the excitement of greater and more bloody deeds. Not so, however, for so heinous was his crime considered, that a reward of one thousand dollars was offered for his arrest, and all the time he was in Toronto, there was a watch upon his movements, and the numerous letters he was constantly receiving were decoys to attempt to lead him to the States again. Thus it was that he was so soon arrested on his arrival there. His proper name is Captain J. Morris, and through his personal bravery he rose from the ranks to the post of captain, and but for the crime he committed, he might ere now have filled a much higher position. He was closely guarded in Chicago, to prevent a second escape, and when last heard from he was about being removed to the scene of his crime. Those who knew him during his residence here will be astonished, and grieved to hear that he was such a character, as his appearance and manners were anything but those of a man capable of committing such a cold-blooded deed as he is charged with.—Toronto Globe.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—We understand that the Chairman of the Board of Separate Schools has succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Rev. Director of the Christian Brothers in Montreal, to send seven Brothers to this city, to take charge of the Separate Schools, at the beginning of the ensuing year. If the necessary preliminary arrangements could be made sooner, the services of the Brothers might be obtained at an earlier date. As it is, we believe it will be difficult to have the necessary preparations made before the end of the year.—Ottawa Tribune.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to say that yesterday morning Mr. John George Bowes, formerly Mayor and M. P. for Toronto, died suddenly from apoplexy. He had been suffering from bronchitis, but was considered in no danger, and was out the day before. The fit took him in bed, and he expired before medical aid could be procured.

MR. BROWN'S DOCTRINE.—Mr. Macdougall, in making explanations in the House with regard to his mining speculations, referred to the charge made against Mr. Brown of having received a lot of land from the late Government. He declared he knew nothing of the transaction, but called upon Mr. Brown himself, who was then in the House, to speak as to the allegations made against him. Mr. Brown, however, was silent. Neither he nor his paper will say a word about a charge so serious in its nature. The public have a right to demand an answer. Shall we have it, Mr. Brown? Eh?—Leader.

Married,

At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Gauthier, Mr. Patrick McOrthy, blacksmith, to Miss Mary Pidgeon, only daughter of Mr. Patrick Pidgeon, both of that city.

Died,

In this city, on the 19th instant, Honora, youngest daughter of Mr. William Fenton, aged 3 years and 7 months.

In this city, on the 23rd instant, Daniel Joseph, aged 8 years and 4 months, son of Mr. Daniel Rooney.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the above Corporation, to make arrangements for the Celebration of the Feast of Corpus Christi, will be held in the St. PATRICK'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, 27th instant, at EIGHT o'clock.

By Order, F. M. CASSIDY, Sec. Secretary.

A. & D. SHANNON, GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whisky, Jamaica Spirit, Syrrap, &c. &c.

Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will trade with them on Liberal Terms.

May 19, 1864. 12m.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned as Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, under the Style and Firm of SHANNON & BROTHER, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to, or by the late Firm will be settled by NEIL SHANNON, 128 Commissioner Street. NEIL SHANNON, ALEXANDER SHANNON.

Referring to the above, the Subscriber will continue the Business of the late Firm, under the name and style of NEIL SHANNON, as Wholesale and Retail GROCER, WINE and SPIRIT Merchant, at the OLD STAND,

128 Commissioner Street; and begs to inform his Customers and the public generally that as he has had upwards of Twenty years' experience in the Business, he is prepared to supply those who may favor him with their orders with the best Goods that can be obtained in the markets, and at the lowest prices.

Returning his sincere thanks for the long patronage with which he has been favored, the Subscriber hopes that for the future by strict attention to business to merit a continuance.

NEIL SHANNON.

Montreal, May 25, 1864.

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 faculties, 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 OPENED 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, 1864.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late PATRICK COX, in his lifetime of Her Majesty's Customs here, will file the same immediately in the office of O. J. DEVLIN, Notary; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, will make immediate payment to Mrs COX.

JOHN GILLIES, CHRISTOPHER EGAN, Executors.

Montreal, 18th May, 1864.

WANTED.

A PERSON, holding an Elementary School Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners of Quebec wishes to obtain a Situation as Tutor or Schoolmaster. Can furnish good references, if required.

Address, A. B. C., True Witness Office, Montreal. April 28, 1864.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

FRESH FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS just received at the

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 268 Notre Dame Street.

CAMPHOR.

1000 lbs. finest ENGLISH CAMPHOR, for SALE at the

GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

HORSFORD'S

AMERICAN YEAST POWDER.

THE Genuine Article may be had at the following places:—Messrs. M'Gibbon's, English's, Dufresne & M'Carthy's, M'Leod's, M'Laren's, Perry's, Blacklock's, Bonallick's, Douglas's, Wellington Street, Mullin & Healy's, Flynn's, Bonaventure Building.

Finest KEROSINE OIL, 3s 6d per gallon.

COAL OIL, 2s and 2s 6d do.

J A HARTE, Druggist.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

REED'S DOMESTIC DYES,

IN PACKETS, 9d. EACH,

With full directions for use on each packet.

—ALSO,—

A large Supply of FEEDING BOTTLES, INDIA RUBBER TEATS, & VIOLET POWDER boxes.

Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded, under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietor, with the purest Drugs and Chemicals, and at moderate charges.

HENRY R. GRAY,

Dispensing and Family Chemist,

94 St. Lawrence Main Street,

(ESTABLISHED 1859.)

Montreal, May 12. 12m.

IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

that Wanzer's Combination Sewing Machine, combining the best qualities of 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.

WANZER & CO'S MANUFACTURING MACHINE (Singer's principle) has been awarded the First Prize at the present Exhibition.

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 Stamps for sale at DALTON'S NEWS-DEPOT, Corner of Orange and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

Jan. 17, 1863.