

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A *Critic* is quite correct as to the opinion expressed a few short years ago by M. Cartier as to the veracity and credibility of his present colleague and ally Mr. George Brown. This expression of opinion took place in the Legislative Assembly, in the month of April 1859, during a debate on a measure supported by Mr. George Brown, for rendering invalid all bequests made to Catholic institutions less than six months before the death of the testator. Mr. George Brown having indulged in his usual calumnies against Romish priests, M. Cartier called him to order; and, as reported in the *Montreal Gazette*, thus expressed himself: "As for his—Mr. George Brown's—taunts, I regard them not; he has a moral and physical defect; he can never keep within the truth."

No doubt, if our friendly correspondent will refer to some old files, he will find matter, which if reproduced by the Canadian press to-day, would serve to convey to strangers an impression by no means flattering to Canada, of the consistency of Canadian politicians.

"A Student of St. Mary's." received too late for this week, in consequence of delay in arrival of mails.

We learn with pleasure that the Irish Catholics of St. Sylvester, C. E., had a solemn service celebrated on Tuesday last, in their Parish Church, for the repose of the soul of their illustrious fellow-countryman, the Rev. Dr. Cahill. It would be desirable that this instance of national gratitude and generosity should be imitated by all their brethren, who are settled through the various parts of this country. As men truly great, and men sincerely devoted to the dearest interests of their country, are, at the present day, become so scarce, let us not fail to honor their memory in an especial manner, when Providence calls to a better world these sincere friends to humanity.

"In memoria aeterna erit justus."

We call attention to the lecture of Mr. J. J. Curran, B.C.L., on Wednesday the 28th inst. We are satisfied that the subject "The Irish in America" will be ably dealt with. The lecture will be delivered in the St. Patrick's Hall.

A reward has been offered for the recapture of the raiders; one it is said of the name of Scott has been arrested at Quebec. Parliament is summoned for the 19th proximo. A force of 1,500 volunteers to proceed to the frontier is called out. This is rather late in the day; when Yankee crimps were carrying off Her Majesty's subjects by hundreds across the frontier, no means were resorted to, to put a stop to those outrages on the liberty of the subject, and violations of our neutrality laws.

THE VERITABLE GUY FAUX.—As the true hero of an undoubted Gunpowder Plot, we beg leave respectfully to commend Garibaldi, the great champion of Protestantism in Italy, to the affectionate remembrance of the Orangemen of Canada. Concerning Garibaldi, this is what we read of him in a Protestant periodical of undoubted respectability, the *London Quarterly* of June 1849, No. CLXIX, p. 237:—

"His (Garibaldi's) first appearance in public life was as a sort of Guy Faux: he had planned a scheme for blowing up the opera house at Genoa, whilst the king and his court were attending the performance. Escaping from justice, the culprit took refuge in South America."

And this is the man, the fellow-conspirator with the cut-throat Mazzini, whom Protestants delight to honor!—this the vile idol before which they prostrate themselves! In their next Fifth of November commemoration, the Toronto Orangemen should certainly carry along with them an image of their appropriate patron saint, the red-shirted pirate and assassin.

A CATALOGUE OF SELECT FAMILY MEDICINES.—By H. R. Gray, St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal.—This is an unpretending but useful little brochure, containing much important information within a very small compass.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Messrs. Dawson and Bros. are preparing for the approaching festive season, by laying in a supply of elegant and entertaining books, suited to readers of all descriptions of all ages. The following works are amongst the number; they are brought out by the several leading Boston and New York publishers in the most beautiful style, and are adorned with many handsome engravings:—

Cruise's Island—A Ramble in the Footsteps of Alexander Selkirk, with Sketches of Adventure in California and Washoe. By J. Ross Browne. New York: Harper Brothers.

Tales from Shakespeare. By Charles Lamb. Boston: Crosby and Ainsworth.—This is a work which we can well recommend to the young student of England's poet.

The Book of Animals, or the Wonders of the Menagerie. New York: Robert Carter and Bros.—Just the book for a Christmas gift for little children, adorned with many excellent cuts, and full of useful information.

Uncle Nat—New York: D. Appleton & Co.—All about fishing and trapping, and camping, and other sports conducive to health and morality; in which boys, who are boys, delight, and in which they should be encouraged.

We have received a manifesto from the friends of Protestant Education in Lower Canada which we will notice in our next. It is couched in most inoffensive terms; and though there may be practical difficulties in the way of carrying out all its details, the demands of Protestants for Freedom of Education are in principle reasonable, and should be supported by men of all denominations.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S LECTURES.

On Monday evening, Mr. Marcus Doherty delivered a lecture in the St. Patrick's Hall, Nordheimer's Building, before the above Society. Subject—"The Irish Character essentially Conservative." He said there was, perhaps, no portion of this globe, so limited in extent, of which more for and against had been said and sung than Ireland; yet the mass of men everywhere were ignorant, to some degree—willfully so—of the past and present condition of that country and of the true character of her people. This arises from her unfortunate position with regard to her jealous and powerful neighbor England, which had always acted as if there was not enough space for both in the broad Atlantic. England had made it her steady policy to retard Ireland's progress, to hold her tributary to the former's growth and greatness. In this, England had but too well succeeded, and but for the tenacity of the Irish national character in the adherence to that faith which had ever sustained Ireland through ages of persecution, she must long ago have ceased to occupy a distinct position before the world. The character of the people was formed in some essential respects by influences to which it was more peculiarly susceptible than others. On all that was fixed and permanent the Irish did not so easily change as most other people. There was in them a conservatism in religion which they honestly made paramount in principle, it not always in practice to every other imaginary good. Neither coercion, blandishment nor bribe could force or seduce them from the conviction that in this they were right. Having found the abiding and unvarying in the Christian order, the Irish mind easily comes to accept and confide in the social and political order of things. While the Irishman would resist vigorously any unwarranted assumption of authority or unusual stretch of power endangering his rights and liberties, he could readily relinquish the struggle when no longer necessary. He was not a revolutionist or vindictive after a conflict. Through ignorance our countrymen had been misrepresented, notwithstanding the admitted fact of their having given leaders to every civilized country, in church and state, in the field and on the sea. Although the genius and valor of Irishmen had led for long prosperous years the Senate and armies of Britain, none were so ready to traduce and render the Irish race contemptible as the British press. Yet after all the injuries and injustice suffered from England, the Irish were the same distinct, self-sustaining, conservative people as before their conquest. The lecturer briefly glanced at the decline and fall of ancient Rome, Greece, Carthage and other nations more modern, to illustrate the great law and limit of human action and human effort. Then, coming to England, he asked, were there any elements or conditions in the British organization, civil, social or political, higher than and different in their nature from those of the other nations now fallen. (Loud cheering.) Was there, as to Britain, anything beyond or above personal or national interest, anything more sacred and venerated than physical and political power? If there was not, and he believed he was justified in assuming it, then the logical conclusion was that like circumstances and causes produced like results, and as a consequence England's power must perish, as had that of other nations similarly constituted. The history of England, the philosophy of her life and existence, was the history of material improvement, extension of power and enlargement of empire, and increase of her colonial dependencies. Since the days of Henry the Second, England's political existence has been one unbroken aggression on the rights of others, including Catholic religious institutions and foreign nations. The lecturer commented upon the evil principle and results of the establishment of a State Church, which was made subservient to the State. England had subordinated everything good and noble to self interest, for which she had even violated the faith of treaties. It was evident a nation thus constituted had not within it the elements of permanency, and the observer could see evidence of her decline. Was there, then, no nation or people existing to justify him in his choice and the Society in the propriety of its organization? Yes; he believed there was—Ireland, with all her sorrows and her wrongs. In her realization of the idea of the truly conservative spirit was found. It was the spirit of Catholicity that could, that must live on. Robbed of most else worth possessing, Ireland still clung to that best patrimony, which she would only relinquish with her existence. So long continued had been England's oppression of Ireland, that it had almost come to be looked upon as right, that the man who condemned it, braved the imputation of disloyalty. The best subjects in peace, the Irish were the most formidable in war, and had been almost the only loyal subjects in revolution. Ireland's fidelity had been her crime and made the pretext for her ruthless spoliation. While the Scottish subjects of Charles the First were driving their bargain for the price of their king, whom they sold to the English regicides, the Irish Catholics were in the field fighting in his defence. The lecturer now, in glowing terms, extolled the loyalty, valor and devotion displayed by the Irish in behalf of the House of Stuart, dwelling upon the sufferings inflicted upon them, by confiscation, exile and acts of disability in retaliation therefor. Barbarous acts were committed by England to crush the spirit of Ireland and prevent the mental development of her sons. England had, by the most flagrant Punic faith, by the violation of all that should be held sacred, plundered Ireland of her parliament, practically shutting the doors of her legislature against the complaints of the Irish

people. The Catholics of Ireland constituting an immense majority of the manufacturing, trading and agricultural interests of that country, contributed largely to its interests civil and military supplying the army of Britain with more than 1 of her soldiers and seamen. Though forming the strength, wealth and industry of Ireland, they saw their petition praying for the recognition in the state and legislature of their country spurned from the foot of the throne. Glancing at the Irish resolution of 1782, and the obtaining of Grattan and conferees of legislative independence, the lecturer rapidly sketched the proceedings which culminated in the Act of Union of 1801. The condition of the Irish was then sad indeed, lasting till within 40 years ago, when O'Connell was at length admitted, with other Catholic members, to the British Parliament. Irishmen had been charged with being turbulent, lawless and unfit for civil rights, but what had they seen in the barbarous, oppressive and unjust laws which had bound them for centuries to respect or admire? Then the Irish had been reproached with want of intellectual cultivation. But the wonder was that they were so intelligent and well informed considering the ruthless legislation which made it death for the Irish to teach, and violation of law to learn. The Irish Catholic could not have been so far advanced in this respect had it not been for the labors and sacrifices in their behalf of men who had themselves been compelled to seek education on the continent. It was cheering now, however, to witness the signs of Ireland's vitality and awakening, the indications of her future freedom and greatness. And among the most hopeful signs of the present was the establishment in Ireland of a Catholic University—where her youth could receive a sound and beneficial secular and religious training. This establishment must be of immense value to the country in every respect. The lecturer concluded as follows:—

And Ireland again, as of yore, would become the island of scholars and give masters to the world. Let the system, now I trust fairly inaugurated, work its legitimate and necessary results upon the minds of the people, admitted to be gifted with fine intellect, a strong sense of justice and of national ambition, and the genius of Molyneux and of Swift will again ere long prevail.—Ireland will be again a nation, and in the patriotic language of her devoted son, the great and eloquent Grattan, "bowing to her august presence," a free grateful and delighted people, will, in the homage and enthusiasm of the Irish heart, exclaim, "Esto perpetua."

At the conclusion Mr. Thos. McKenna moved, seconded by Mr. Edward Murphy, that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to Mr. M. Doherty for his able and instructive lecture. Carried unanimously.

Mr. R. McShane, President of the Society, returned thanks, and announced that the next lecture of the course would be delivered on the 20th inst., by Mr. J. J. Curran, on the "Irish in America."

THE PRETENDED FENIAN PLOT.

To the Editor of the Spirit of the Age.

Sir,—As it appears from some remarks contained in your last issue, that there is some excitement existing in our community regarding a supposed Fenian conspiracy, you will oblige me by inserting in your next publication the following brief address.

Yours truly,
GEORGE R. NORTHRUPES, P.P.

TO THE CITIZENS OF BARRIE AND VICINITY.

Gentlemen,—Certain absurd rumors have caused great alarm chiefly among the Protestants of our community, and my own name, as well as the names of several of my parishioners, have been mentioned as entertaining evil designs on the public. In consequence, I feel it my duty to do all in my power to subvert the alarm which seems to be so general, and to deprecate the ill-feeling which might be evoked by the circulation of such reports.

The rumor is that there is in Barrie a Society connected with the Fenians of the United States, the object of which is ultimately, to overthrow British rule in Canada or in Ireland, and in the meantime desiring to murder the Protestant indiscriminately. Many of the Catholics of Barrie have been accused of belonging to this conspiracy, and it has even been asserted and currently believed, that a body of men were seen drilling on the verandah of my house in view of the public street, and that bodies of Fenians marched through the town.

These rumors, quite unfounded, are so absurd that it seems foolish for me to take notice of them; still they are believed by perhaps a majority of the citizens of Barrie, even by men who were hitherto supposed to be men of good sense as they are men of wealth and high standing amongst us. Of the three Barrie newspapers, two show the good sense of their editors, by ridiculing the alarm of the timid men, who probably take their cue from timid women. A Gentleman, I have, and every Practical Catholic has as much reason to fear Fenianism as any Protestant. You are probably aware that the Fenians have been formally condemned by the Bishops of the United States, and a priest of Ireland, Father Lavelle, has been deprived of his priestly faculties by the Pope himself, for abetting Fenianism. It is not likely then that with those examples before our eyes, the Clergy of Canada would encourage Fenianism or any similar organization. It may be hence readily inferred that the rumor which made me the Fenian drill sergeant is without foundation, especially as I did not graduate in any military school, and scarce know the difference between the two very distinct military orders, "Stand at ease" and "charge bayonets." Indeed, if any person of standing will venture to assert over his own signature, that I have in any way abetted any such unlawful Society, I will give him a chance to prove his accusation before our courts of law, or will make him pay the penalty of libel, if justice can be had in this country.

I have as much reason to fear Fenianism as any one in Barrie, yet I am not at all alarmed for I am confident that no such Society exists here, and I have reason to believe that there is no Fenian organization in any part of Canada, though there may be individuals who are Fenians in sentiment. If it be proved to me that there are Fenians among my parishioners, I will do all in my power to induce them to cease their membership for I disapprove of Fenianism, as I disapprove of Orangism and all other societies whose objects are bad or organization immoral. The reports which have so freely circulated, were concocted either by foolish or knavish persons, I suspect the latter. They are probably to

be attributed to some political schemer who wishes to make capital by them, or perhaps to the Orange Lodges which seem to be declining, and the members of which may wish to raise an excitement whereby their numbers would be increased. At all events the history of Upper Canada will show that the Catholics never were the aggressors in riot and it is certain they will not be so now.

The pretence whereby the rumors are made plausible, is the display which occurred in Toronto on the 5th of November last. I have not to deal with Toronto, but Barrie, yet I will state that when either the faith of any body of men is grossly insulted, or their property endangered, or even their political opinions publicly marked, it is hard for humanity to endure the outrage. Would the Protestants of Barrie permit the effigy of their most respected clergyman to be burned in the streets? Would they allow the windows of their churches or their houses to be burned or broken? Would the Orangemen be passive while effigy of their Grand Master, or District Master, or Lodge Master would be deservingly committed to the flames? I believe they would not. In Toronto it was threatened to burn the effigy of the Pope and the Duke of Newcastle, and some say even the Prince of Wales; the history of Orangism will convince us that it was not unlikely the threat would be acted upon, and that, as formerly, Catholic property would have been destroyed, and Catholic churches attacked. If there was a display of force made by some Catholics, to prevent the intended insult to Her Majesty, through her representative the good Duke of Newcastle, and to their Spiritual Head, surely it does not follow that their designs were treasonable, or that they intended to commit indiscriminate murder on the Protestants. Still less does it follow that in Barrie and elsewhere, we have all the same dreadful designs. I do not approve of such displays. On the contrary, as a clergyman and lover of peace, I would advocate forbearance. Yet I cannot but remark that the daily papers of Toronto, and other journals, have not dealt fairly with the Toronto Hibernian Society—as they deal with Orangemen. I have seen aggressive warlike displays by the latter in Toronto, which were uncondemned by those journals, whereas the Hibernians are made the theme of a month's noisy comment, for appearing once with a defensive purpose.

Those who in Barrie are striving to excite ill-feeling, are raising a deluge of discord which they may yet have reason to regret. Catholics and Protestants have lived in harmony as long as I have known in Barrie. Whosoever disturbs this good will should be rewarded as an enemy to our common country.—Religion sees even in an enemy the face of a brother, then he should be accounted a hypocrite who would make it a pretext to keep us asunder.

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE R. NORTHRUPES, P.P.

Remittances in our next:

A RELIC OF THE PAST.—On Monday afternoon, a large bomb-shell, some fourteen or fifteen inches in diameter, was discovered imbedded in the earthwork at St. John's Gate, by the workmen engaged in demolishing the wall. When taken out it was still filled with the combustibles which usually form the charge of a shell, though of course these contents were in a rather decayed and unserviceable state. It is an interesting memorial of the "battles, sieges and fortunes" through which the fortress-city has passed. Pity we have no national museum.

We are glad to notice the arrival of the *St. David*. Her long voyage was owing to an accident to her screw.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

	Dec. 20.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour, country, per qtl.	12	9	13
Oatmeal, do	00	0	00
Indian Meal	00	0	0
Peas per min	00	0	0
Beans, small white per min.	00	0	0
Honey, per lb	00	0	0
Lard, do	00	7	0
Potatoes, per bag	3	3	3
Onions do	0	0	3
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$7.50		\$8.00
Hay, per 100 bundles	\$8.00		\$12.00
Straw, do	\$5.00		\$7.50
Beef, live, per 100 lbs	3.50		6.50
Sheep, do	3.00		8.00
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	00	10	1
Butter, fresh per lb.	00	1	3
Do salt, do	00	11	1
Barley, do., for feed per 50 lbs.	00	0	0
Oats do.	00	10	2

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec. 20, 1864.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.90 to \$3.10; Middlings, \$3.30 to \$3.50; Fine, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Super, No. 2 \$3.90 to \$4.05; Superfine \$4.10 to \$4.15; Fancy \$4.35 to \$4.50; Extra, \$4.60 to \$4.55; Superior Extra \$4.70 to \$4.90; Bag Flour, \$2.30 to \$2.35.
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.80 to \$5.00.
Wheat—U Canada Spring, 89c to 92c ex-cars; U C Winter, 00c.
Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.37 to \$5.00; Inferior Pots, \$5.65 to \$5.00; Pearls, in demand, at \$5.40 to \$5.00.
Butter—Store packed in small packages at 18c, and a lot of choice Dairy 20c to 22c.
Eggs per doz, 15c.
Lard per lb, fair demand at 10c to 11c.
Tallow per lb, 8c to 8 1/2c.
Out-meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 9 1/2c to 10c; Bacon, 5 1/2c to 6c.
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$18.00 to \$18.50; Prime Mess, \$13 to \$15.50; Prime, \$12.00 to \$12.50.—*Montreal Witness*.

TORONTO MARKETS—Dec. 13.

Flour, extra Superior per barrel, \$4.50 to 4.60; Fancy, \$4.05 to 4.10; Superfine, 3.90 to 3.97;.... Wheat, Fall, per bushel, 88c to 93c; Spring, 80c to 84c;.... Barley, per bushel, 60c to 70c; Peas, do, 58c to 60c; Oats, do, 38c to 42c. Potatoes, do, 30c to 40c. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$3.50 to 5.00. Eggs, per dozen, 00c to 15c. Butter, fresh, per lb, 20c to 22c; tub, 17c to 19c. Chickens, per pair, 25c to 35c.



"Which is Moral or Physical Force better adapted for the Freeing of Ireland?"

The Debate on the above Question will be continued on FRIDAY EVENING, the 23rd instant. Members are requested to attend.

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

Hon. Mr. Turcotte died at Three Rivers, on the 20th inst., from succession of his old complaint, paralytic shocks.

Drowned, at Hawkesbury, whilst out skating, on Monday evening, 5th instant, Xavier Rochon, aged 17 years and 9 months, son of Nary Rochon, of Hawkesbury Mills.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S COURSE OF LECTURES, 1864-5.

The Second Lecture of the above Course will be delivered by

J. J. CURRAN, ESQ., B.C.L., ADVOCATE,

IN
NORDHEIMER'S LOWER HALL,

ON
WEDNESDAY, 28th DECEMBER, 1864.

SUBJECT:—"THE IRISH IN AMERICA."

Admission 25 cents.
Doors open at Seven o'clock—Lecture to commence at Eight o'clock.
Tickets can be obtained from members of the Committee, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

F. M. CASSIDY,
Rec. Sec.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

J. A. GRAHAM offers for Sale a large assortment of elegant articles suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Writing Desks, Stationary Cabinets, Envelope Cases, Color Boxes, &c.; Photographic Albums in every style, &c., at very low prices.

PRAYER BOOKS in Morocco, Velvet, &c., &c., at very low prices.
STATIONARY WAREHOUSE,
Cathedral Block,
Notre Dame Street
Dec. 23, 1864. 2-in.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Establishment, known as "Goulden's Hotel," to his new three story Stone Building, on the Corner of Sussex and Bolton Streets, within three minutes' walk of the Steamboat Landing and Railway Station. The premises are completely fitted up for comfort and convenience, and there is a good yard and stabling accommodation attached. The Subscriber has confidence of being able to afford satisfaction and comfort to his friends and the travelling public, and hopes for a continuance of the patronage extended to him.

CHARLES GOULDEN.

Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1864.

BAZAAR.

THE LADIES OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WILLIAMSTOWN,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a BAZAAR of useful and fancy articles on

MONDAY, THE 2nd OF JANUARY, 1865,

and the four following days of the week. The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to liquidate the debt upon the Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies, and also by the Rev. the Parish Priest:

MRS. JOHN M'GILLIS, Williamstown.
MRS. DUNCAN McDONALD, "
MRS. A. FRASER, Fraserfield.
MRS. DUNCAN McDONALD, Martintown.
MRS. JAMES McPHERSON, Lancaster.
Oct. 3, 1864. 0w.

THE INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

BEING now extensively availed of, the undersigned having given its provisions his particular study, tenders his services as Assignee to Estates, which Office, from his long experience in business in Canada, renders him peculiarly adapted.

The adjustment of Accounts in dispute, and cases of Arbitration, attended to as usual.
WM. H. HOPPER,
68 St. Francois Xavier Street.
Montreal, Dec. 8, 1864. 4w.

WANTED,

FOR the Perth Separate School, a MALE AND FEMALE TEACHER for the year 1865. Applicants to have good moral character and first-class certificates.

Address to
WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
Secretary.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young woman provided with a first-class Diploma wants a situation as Teacher in a school, or in a private family. No objection to locality—unexceptionable references.
Apply at the office of this paper.

INFORMATION WANTED,

Of Margaret Kenny, who when last heard from was at Quebec. Since then it is said that she has removed to Montreal.

Address—Rev. James Lynch, Allumette Island, C. E.

OF PATRICK HART, Shoemaker, by his daughter, Elizabeth Hart. When last heard of he was living 25 miles from Fredericton, N. B.; should this reach him or his daughter, Maria, it is hoped that he or she will write to "Elizabeth Hart, True Witness Office, Montreal, C. E."

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.

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, 1864.