

sources are required to provide the means of working out the ends of your Society, you should not have taxed yourselves, thus soon, to acknowledge the little I have done. But the harm is done; so I must submit to your affectionate generosity, which bestows without calculating; and to the pleasing burden of gratitude which it places upon me.

I came to your meeting to-day to inform you that I was no longer your spiritual Director, and to introduce to you my successor. I perceive you have been before hand with me. You regret my removal; so do I. But I feel that my regret is not unselfish. The consolation you gave me, the encouragement I derived from being an official eye-witness of your docility, your genuine piety, and your faithful observance of rule, will be enjoyed by another with much greater advantage to your admirable Society. This reconciles me to my removal; and, in a little time, will make you too cease to regret it. The season for serious labor, with a view to mutual improvement—the second object your Society proposes—is at hand. I felt that I could not give you all the time that might be desirable, and that your interests might suffer in consequence. Besides, my removal serves only the official tie. The bond of affection remains as strong as ever; and I shall be only too happy, at all times, to contribute to the growing success of your Society, by advice, and by every means in my power.

Of my successor I cannot speak, as he is present. This however I may say, that he is younger than I am; and that he will not act as too heavy a burden on your movements. In common with all the priests of St. Patrick's Church, he takes a lively interest in the prosperity of your Society. A short time will suffice to make you know and esteem your new Spiritual Director—Rev. F. Bakewell.

You say well, dear young friends, that I felt profoundly the want of such a Society as yours in this City. How could I be indifferent to the perils that beset the path of youth in this large community? I could not see, without grief, the years of youth in which character should be formed, and the career of manhood well defined, and carefully provided for;—I could not, I repeat, see, without the keenest grief, those invaluable years dissipated in the stupid and demoralizing pastimes of the night club, the gambling and drinking saloon, and of the many other dens of seduction that infest our city.

Fearing for the well being, both religious and social of our rising generation, I did feel the necessity of a Society in which young men, sustained by mutual example, would have the wisdom to provide for an honorable and useful future by an industrious cultivation of the talents God gave them; and at the same time, have the moral courage to speak and act on all occasions as virtuous young men. This most desirable blessing your Society attains. And accordingly I have taken an earnest part in forming it—give me credit for so much and I will not quarrel with you. But the flourishing state of the Society at the present moment—the Catholic spirit that animates it—the faithful observance of the fundamental rules—all this is your own work, and the credit too must be yours. I had only to call upon you, and you gathered around me; and the simple words of instruction I spoke to you, leave fruit in abundance, because you listened to them with earnest and well-prepared hearts.

I need say truly that the 'Catholic Young Men's Society,' imported from our own dear Ireland, found a congenial soil in the 'City of Mary.' (Villie Marie) God grant it may be ever so. It is your noble mission to see that there be no degeneracy in the youth of Ireland;—that the virtues that crown the brow of our dear land, and, though down trodden, make her the queen of christian nations, lose none of their lustre through the fault of her young sons in Montreal. The faith, and the obedience, and the purity of Ireland's youth, are your boast; let them be also your zealously guarded inheritance, which you will hand down, intact, to those who will come after you.

I find, dear young friends, that your very suggestive Address has made me forget myself. I shall only say then that I thank you for your splendid Missal; and still more do I thank you for the kindness that made you think of presenting this unearned gift.

You ask my prayers. The demand was not necessary. I cannot forget the first members of our dear Society,—their zeal, their honest piety, and their Catholic obedience. The first use I shall make of your Missal, will be to offer the Holy Sacrifice of the Altar, for your perseverance in good here, and your undying bliss hereafter.

The subjoined arrived too late for publication in our last issue:—

To the Editor of the True Witness.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Sept. 20, 1864.

DEAR SIR,—Seldom have we seen anything that afforded us more sincere pleasure than the reception given to His Lordship, Dr. Horan, on the occasion of his pastoral visit to this parish, on Wednesday, 7th inst.

The Sunday previous, the Rev. the Parish Priest announced from the pulpit that His Lordship would arrive on Wednesday afternoon; and he trusted his parishioners would give him a right good welcome—a welcome due his exalted rank; and moreover due him for the marked kindness evinced by His Lordship on more than one occasion for this portion of the diocese. With the noble hearted people of this parish, a word from their priest is sufficient; and accordingly on Wednesday afternoon, on the arrival of the train from Kingston, a handsome covered carriage, drawn by four fine horses, elegantly caparisoned, and accompanied by some thirty-five carriages more, was in waiting at the Lancaster Depot to receive His Lordship.

At the Station His Lordship was met by the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, and conducted to the carriage, which immediately drove off, the others following to the sounds of the Highlanders' favorite instrument—his own loved pipes.

As His Lordship entered Williamstown, a salute of ten guns was fired, while from the belfry rang forth a joyful greeting. Having reached the church door, His Lordship descended from his carriage; and while entering into the sacred edifice, imparted his benediction to the many who felt to receive it.

During the adoration of the Most Holy Sacrament—for we Catholics can never separate the Virgin Mother from the Divine Son—the choir, under the able direction of Mrs. McGillis, who presided at the organ, sang, in honor of Mary Immaculate, that most beautiful of hymns—"Ave Maria Stella"—and so terminated the proceedings of the afternoon.

Next day His Lordship, assisted by the venerable Dean Hay, and Rev. Mr. McCarthy as Deacon and Sub-Deacon, celebrated the High Mass for the opening of the forty hours' adoration of the Blessed Sacrament. At the conclusion of the first Gospel, His Lordship addressed the congregation, explicating to them in the clearest terms the nature of the sublime devotion at which they were about to have the happiness to assist.

In eloquent words, replete with piety andunction, he exhorted them to profit by the graces now offered by their Divine Saviour who, in the

Ever Adorable Sacrament, would remain upon the Altar, as upon the throne of His love, inviting them to come and receive His precious body and blood.

Mass being ended, a procession was formed, headed by the cross-bearer and acolytes. His Lordship carried the Holy of Holies beneath a rich canopy of cloth of gold, borne by six gentlemen, supported on each side by three others holding handsome Gothic lanterns, while eight children walked before with lighted torches and glowing censers.

The procession moved down the middle aisle, and having made the circuit of the church grounds returned to the sanctuary. The Sacred Host was then enthroned upon the altar, and the Litany of the Saints was beautifully rendered by the Bishop, the assistant clergy and choir singing the responses.

During the entire forty hours the Blessed Sacrament was never left one moment without some one in silent adoration before it. At half past eight each night, the altar was splendidly illuminated during the act of reparation to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

From early morning till late night the confessional were literally besieged by crowds anxious to prepare themselves for the worthy reception of the Holy Eucharist. Upwards of nine hundred persons received communion, and we regret to say a great many, sadly disappointed, were obliged to leave without confession, the Rev. gentleman, though laboring incessantly, being unable to attend to all.

Thus, dear Sir, this great and truly Catholic devotion, so dear to the Heart of Jesus, has taken place in our midst now for the third time; and sincerely do we hope that He who dwells in that Sacrament of love may grant its effects may be as lasting as on the former two occasions.

Ah! if there be joy in heaven over one sinner that does penance, what pen gifted enough to describe, what mind vast enough to conceive the transports of the angels of God, on beholding so many returning to their kind, indulgent Father and partaking of that "Bread which came down from heaven, and of which, if any men shall eat, he shall live for ever."

The second morning of the devotion the Mass of the day was said by the Very Rev. Dean Hay; and on Saturday, His Lordship, though exceedingly fatigued, kindly officiated, made the procession as on Thursday, and afterwards administered Confirmation to one hundred and twenty seven persons.

At half-past four in the afternoon, His Lordship, accompanied by our Parish Priest, left Williamstown for the neighboring Parish of St. Andrew, where, next day, he again sang Grand Mass, and after an eloquent discourse, confirmed one hundred and three persons.

Monday evening, in company with Very Rev. Dean Hay, Rev. Messrs. Marcoux and MacCarthy, His Lordship visited Roxborough, where on Tuesday and Wednesday, more than one hundred and fifty persons had the happiness to receive the Sacraments.

Thursday morning, His Lordship left St. Andrews for his own good city of Kingston, bearing with him the love, respect and gratitude of an attached and devoted people.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will pardon me for taking up so much of your valuable paper, I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

L. M. D.

THE BURNING OF THE REFORMATORY AT ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—Yesterday Mr. Priour notified Mr. Coroner Jones that during the removal of the debris of the Reformatory Prison building, which was burned down in the early part of August, a quantity of bones were discovered. On an examination by two medical men, they were declared to be human bones.—They are believed to be the remains of one or two unfortunate prisoners who were stated at the time to have perished in the flames. The Coroner will leave for Sault au Recollet to-day to ascertain the character of the remains in question, and if possible, the origin of the fire.—*Gazette.*

We give the verdict of the Coroner's jury:—That a building known as the Reformatory Prison situated in the Parish of St. Vincent de Paul, in the district of Montreal, was on the 7th day of the month of August, 1864, accidentally destroyed by fire. That the origin of the said fire was in the chimneys of the buildings being defective in their construction. That certain human bones were, on the 14th day of the month of September, 1864, found among the ruins of the building destroyed, and that the said human bones, in the opinion of the jurors, are the remains of the body of Francois X. Deslongchamps, aged 17 years, and of Joseph Landry, aged 19 years, or of one or other of them, who were then prisoners in the said Reformatory Prison, on the said 7th day of Aug. 1864.—*Herald 23rd inst.*

We understand that Dr. Charles Mackay, hitherto the Times correspondent at New York, is about to visit Canada under direction of his principals. The tour of Dr. Mackay is said to possess a certain public importance—probably in connection with the subject of Confederation.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Crops of all kinds have been good and plentiful in Prince Edward Island this year. The harvest weather has so far been fine, but some of the grain crops are late, and will require three weeks more to ripen. The potato blight seems to have disappeared.

THE FIREWOOD QUESTION.—We have learned unofficially that the deputation appointed at the Firewood meeting on Monday night waited yesterday upon Mr. Brydges, and explained to him the wishes of the persons who composed the meeting, and what they conceived to be those of the citizens at large. They especially pointed out to the Chief Manager that though it might be true that the quantity which the Grand Trunk brought in last year and might bring in this, could be but small; yet that the idea that the road would refuse such freight, or refuse it except on prohibitory rates, had a natural tendency to increase the pretension of dealers, and this tendency would be felt in a constantly increasing ratio as the winter grew on and stocks fell short. Mr. Brydges expressed his readiness to give all fair accommodation to the trade; but said that he was greatly deficient in room upon which to store it on its arrival here. Mr. T. S. Brown remarked that the vacant land owned by Messrs Workman and Delisle, along the side of the track, might no doubt be made available for the purpose of a firewood depot during the winter, and he offered to see those gentlemen to obtain their consent. We understand that they very liberally consented at once to permit the land to be used for the purpose mentioned.—*Transcript.*

It is hard to foresee what will come out of the political crisis now engaging the attention of the people of British North America. Confederation or a Legislative Union are the plans proposed. Either will involve serious danger to Catholic interests. The Catholics of Upper and Lower Canada, in the event of a Federal Union will have but a small voice in the Government. In the event of a Legislative Union, they will be completely at the mercy of the Protestant classes. In none of the Provinces, except Lower Canada, are Catholics in a majority. Will they not, in the event of a Legislative Union, be but a cypher in the Government? Leading politicians and cunning leaders ask the country to wait and see what they shall see, and the small fry run through the country and beseech the people not to alarm themselves. Our duty, on the contrary, is to advise the people that danger is at least in the distance. If the people are true to themselves, they will diligently enquire and be prepared to pronounce intelligently on the schemes presented for approval or disapproval.—*Ottawa Tribune.*

It is but due to our own public men to say that in the power of *vera voce* exposition of policy, and in traits of diplomacy they can, without injury, stand beside the great men of Canada. It is true enough that post-prandial speeches are not the best tests by which to measure a man's statesmanship, yet the Canadians at the dinner took pains to exhibit their statesmanship to the best possible advantage. There was not the least necessity for this. If for instance George Brown had desired to impress upon his audience the conclusions to which he considers statistics lead him, if that was his only desire, much the better method of obtaining that object would have been to have enclosed a copy of the *Globe* to each gentleman present. This would have drawn towards him more the good will of the prominent Nova Scotians with whom he feasted on Monday evening, as well as it would more effectually have informed their minds, than by reading the long statements he did from the columns of his newspaper, when men had met to measure each other's calibre for good cheer. To give us an idea of their policy, or their statesmanlike powers, the dinner was not properly the place. Yet they chose that place, and now we have to say that not a single new idea on Colonial union, or a single original turn of expression, was given birth to on Monday evening. For a long hour and a quarter Mr. Brown spoke and by much too long a time also did others speak, and everything they said had been heard over and over again. If the long-windedness of the Canadians is any earnest of what we are to get in other respects by a Federation, then many will pray to be saved from a federation.—*Acadian Recorder.*

It must be borne in mind, that the consent of the Imperial government is essential to any union movement that may be proposed, if the movement is to be one of revolution merely, and not of rebellion; and it is exceedingly doubtful if the Imperial consent will be given to any Federal or Confederate scheme of union, which would unite us only for costly non-essentials, and leave us separate and disunited in all that relates to the important features of nationality. It is very certain that the sentiment of the people of the Maritime Provinces must undergo a radical change on the subject of taxation, before a Federal or Confederate union will be possible. The people must be made to forget all the lessons that have been instilled into their minds by a certain class of politicians on the subject of taxation, before they will consent to hand over their Customs duties to a central or Federal authority, and submit to a direct tax for the support of the local Provincial government, and for all the local purposes to which the revenue from Customs duties is now applied. Divested of all subterfuge and political buncum, a Federal or Confederate union just implies two governments instead of one—two sets of executive officials to pay instead of one—two legislatures instead of one—double expense, and double the risk of extravagance, in every department of the public affairs; and this without securing any advantage, commercial or otherwise that a commercial union or zolverein would not secure equally as well, and without a tithe of the expense.—*Halifax Citizen.*

We have no definite explanation of what is meant by a Legislative Union or Confederation of the Provinces; but so far as we do know—if the details were properly carried out—the latter would in New Brunswick be the more popular. In the United States it is well known that their system of Confederation has proved a failure; and we should be slow to recommend any changes until we first see a commercial union established by Railroad. It is then, and not till then, that we should turn our attention to the details of a Confederation of all the British American Provinces, if adopted so as to secure the rights of all concerned. We occupy at the present moment—placed as we are in a central station—a superior as well as important position; and we have confidence in the wisdom and energy of our Delegates to warrant us in believing that our rights will be duly maintained.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

A GREAT CHANGE.—Under this caption the Cornwall Freeholder makes the following remarks:—If poor Mr. Baby had lived a few weeks longer he would have had reason to reflect upon the 'revenges' which the 'whirligig of time' brings about. No reader of the *Globe* can have forgotten how the deceased gentleman was used as a scarecrow wherewith to frighten U. Canada; and his ill doings, especially with reference to the light houses in the Lower St. Lawrence were delineated with all the terrible energy of which typography is capable. Well, the *Globe* a few days ago in an article in favor of the Canadian Steamship line, (with the owner of which Mr. Brown had once a peasant money operation) advocates an addition to those 'monuments of Lower Canadian oppression and of Upper Canadian degradation.' The *Globe* has a capacious swallow. It has belted Mr. Galtier and Mr. Galt, Mr. Baby and St. Lawrence Light-houses. Worse still, it has eaten its own utterances of ten years past. It only remains for it to gulp down the Grand Trunk, and so to make amends for past offences, and let us have peace hereafter.

We understand that the present visit of Lord Lyons to Quebec is for the purpose of conferring with the Canadian government about any change that may be proposed in the reciprocity treaty.—*Herald.*

A CELEBRITY GONE.—Jane Ward, one of the women connected with the murder of the late Mr. Hogan, M.P., died on Sunday last at Chipewawa. This woman was one of those who knew most about the perpetration of the murder, but as far as we can ascertain, she died without divulging anything that could clear up the mystery which still surrounds that dreadful crime. She protested, however, that the unfortunate man Brown, who died on the gallows for the crime, had nothing to do with it other than belonging to the gang, the members of which did the deed amongst them.—*Globe.*

THE LAST NEW TRICK.—We would caution our readers and the public against the last new dodge which is attempted to be played off at the expense of the unwary. It seems within the last day or two a few sharpers have been trying to impose upon a number of our citizens as having been compelled to fly from New York to avoid the draft; that they were without funds, and would sell their gold watches at one-third their value. Look out for them, the watches are bogus and the sellers are sharpers.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

A QUEBECER MURDERED IN THE UNITED STATES.—A notice appears in the advertising columns of the Boston *Pilot*, to the effect that a Canadian named "Peter Amnell"—probably Pierre Hamel—was murdered recently in some part of the State of New York. It is further stated that the unfortunate deceased belonged originally to Quebec, where he had several brothers and sisters, and other relatives. He is said to have left Quebec about ten or twelve years ago, and proceeded to Wisconsin, whence he afterwards removed to New York. It appears that he has left some property to the value of \$1,400 or \$1,600, which, if not claimed within a certain period, will fall to the State. Persons desirous of ascertaining further particulars are requested to write to Timothy Dwyer, East Troy, N.Y.

CAPTURES OF AMERICAN STEAMERS ON THE LAKES.—We learn from the telegraphic news from the West that a gang apparently of Southern refugees in Canada have seized an American vessel in a Canadian port, proceeded to sea on the Lake, captured another vessel, and having sunk her, returned to Sandwich. There it appears the captured ship, and we suppose her captors have been arrested by the Customs authorities. If the facts are as related, a most improper use has been made of the asylum which those men have obtained in Canada, and we trust that the Government will, as the late Government did, take every step to prevent acts of this kind, which it permitted, will sooner or later bring us into a state of war with our neighbours. There can be no doubt of the tendency of such acts, and if the guilty parties have been arrested, we hope they will be brought to trial and punishment. The neutrality of the Lakes is a most important and valuable convention, especially for the weaker party as we are; but it will plainly be abrogated, if Canadian ports are used as a cover for persons seeking to assault American commerce.—*Montreal Herald.*

Died.

In Bath, C.W., on the 20th inst., Mrs. M. Manus, wife of P. T. Manus, aged 37 years and 11 months.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Sept. 26, 1864.
Flour—Pollards, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Middlings, \$3.10 to \$3.30; Fine, \$4.50 to \$4.70; Super, No. 2 \$3.75 to \$3.85; Superfine \$4.15 to \$4.30; Fancy \$4.37; Extra, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Superior Extra \$4.70 to \$4.80; Bag Flour, \$3.30 to \$3.50.
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00.
Wheat—U Canada Spring, 92c to 94c ex-cars; U. C. Winter, 90c.
Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.75 to \$5.85; Inferior Pots, \$5.50 to \$5.60; Pearls, in demand, at \$6.35 to \$6.27.
Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 10 1/2c to 16c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 13c to 14c.
Eggs per doz, 10 1/2c to 11c.
Lard per lb, fair demand at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c.
Tallow per lb, 8c to 8 1/2c.
Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 11c to 12 1/2c; Bacon, 5c to 6c.
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Prime Mess, \$16 to \$20.00; Prime, \$16.00 to \$20.00.—*Montreal Witness.*

TORONTO MARKETS—Sept. 23.

Flour, extra Superior per barrel, \$4.45 to 4.55; Fancy, \$4.25 to 4.35; Superfine, \$3.85 to 3.95.... Wheat, Fall, per bushel, 86c to 90c; Spring, 77c to 83c.... Barley, per bushel, 80c to 87c Peas, do, 50c to 60c. Oats, do, 36c to 40c. Potatoes, do, 55c to 60c. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$4.50 to 5.00. Eggs, per dozen, 10c to 13c. Butter, fresh, per lb, 18c to 20c; do, tub, 16c to 17c. Chickens, per pair, 30c to 40; Ducks, do, 40c to 45c. Sheep, each, \$3.50 to 4.50c. Calves, do, \$3.50 to 4.50. Lumbs, do, \$2.00 to 2.50. Hides, per 100 lbs, \$4.50 to 5. Sheepskins, each, 55c to 60c. Calfskins, per lb, 11c to 12c. Wool, per lb, 40c to 42c. Hay, per ton, \$10.00 to 13.50. Straw, do, \$6.00 to 7.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 3rd Oct. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.
By Order,
F. M. CASSIDY,
Sec. Secretary.

September 29, 1864.

FEMALE INSTITUTION,
FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
ST. DENIS STREET,
ABOVE SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL.
THE DUTIES of this SCHOOL were RESUMED on Thursday, the 22nd September.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN (English origin) to Teach an English Class, in Mason College, Terrebonne. He will require to have a knowledge of the French language.
For further particulars apply by letter at the College.
September 23, 1864.

AN ORGANIST WANTED.

APPLICATIONS for the Situation of ORGANIST of St. PATRICK'S CHURCH, QUEBEC, addressed to the undersigned, will be received from this date until the 10th of October next.

M. O'LEARY, Secretary Committee of Management of St. Patrick's Church.

Quebec, 22nd September, 1874.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.

THE PROPRIETOR of the OTTAWA TRIBUNE, wishing to retire from the Newspaper business, offers for SALE the Ottawa Tribune Newspaper and JOB-PRINTING Office, on reasonable and accommodating terms. It has a large Subscription List, and the Office is encouraged by a liberal amount of Job-work.

The Tribune has been published in this city over Ten Years, and is the only Irish Catholic journal published in Central Canada. It has been conducted on the Cash principle during the last five years, so that the Subscribers are all bona fide.

As the Provincial Government will remove to Ottawa next Spring, this is a rare chance for persons wishing to engage in the Newspaper business.

For further information, address
R. E. O'CONNOR,
Tribune Office, Ottawa.
Ottawa, Sept. 17, 1864.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

Nos. 2, 4, and 6 St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on MONDAY, TWENTY-NINTH of AUGUST, at NINE o'clock A.M.

A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted in the above Institution, at moderate charges.

The Principal having enlarged his premises, is enabled to receive more Pupils this year than those of former years past.

For particulars and Terms of payment, apply at the School to the Principal,

August 24, 1864. W. DORAN: 2m.

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.

S. MATTHEWS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS.,

WISHES most respectfully to intimate to his Customers and the Public generally, that his Buyer has just returned from the European Markets, having made large purchases of well-selected WOOLLENS suitable for FALL and WINTER wear. He is now in a position to execute Orders to any amount.
N.B.—NEWEST STYLES and sound material guaranteed, also, a perfect fit.

S. MATTHEWS,

Merchant Tailor, Corner of St. Peter and Notre Dame Streets.

Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864. 12m.

HEYDEN & DEFOE,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery,

CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS.

OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank,

No. 74, CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO.

L. S. HEYDEN.

D. M. DEFOE.

August 25, 1864. 12m.

M. J. HICKEY,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in

Chancery, Conveyancer,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c., &c. &c.

OFFICE—IN THOMPSON'S BUILDINGS,

(Corner of Sussex and York Streets)

OTTAWA, C. W.

August 3, 1864. 12m.

C. F. FRASER,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

BROOKVILLE, C. W.

Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.

REVERENCES—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal
M. P. Ryan, Esq.,
James O'Brien, Esq.,

FARM TO LET.

THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH of St. LAURENT, containing 170 ACRES, to be LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the other necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings. This Farm is well known to be one of the best in this island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Turnips and other Vegetables.

For particulars, apply to
P. CARROLL, Esq.,
Tannery West,

Or to the Proprietor,
PETER KING,
St. Laurent.

August 11, 1864.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.
Jan. 17, 1863.