

than to cure." Lord Shaftesbury sat as chairman while the above words were uttered, and were received with a loud cheering.—Weekly Register.

This week has witnessed the death of our last surviving eminent engineer, Robert Stephenson, and the deferred success of the greatest achievement of the day in engineering skill. The Great Eastern has completed her trial trip to Holyhead, on the whole, satisfactorily.

SYSTEMATICAL PROSELYTING OF CATHOLIC INMATES OF WORKHOUSES AND PRISONS.—The Rev. Joseph V. Meany, of St. Anne's, Blackburn, has addressed a letter to the Visiting Justices of the Preston House of Correction, from which we extract the following:—I have known that the Catholic prisoners are compelled to violate their consciences and act the hypocrite every week-day and twice every Sunday by a tyrannical rule which directs that all prisoners shall attend the Protestant worship. When prisoners are sent from Blackburn and other places their religion is entered in a book; and therefore there can be no plea of ignorance. Notwithstanding, they are all sent and obliged by rule to go and assist at a form of worship in which they do not believe. In reply to my question "Why did you not refuse to go?" the invariable reply has been that solitary confinement and a stoppage of provisions would be the result of a refusal. This I have on the written testimony of a great number of the Catholic prisoners who have been sent there during the last eighteen months. I have taken the testimony of those only on whose oath I could safely rely. Not only are they thus proselytised, but on Fridays, tracts against their religion, and against things most sacred and dear to them, are left in their cells. I must do the late and present chaplains the justice of saying that all the Catholic prisoners have spoken to me in the most complimentary terms of their conduct. I wish I could say as much of some of the other officials.

The Globe says that Dr. Smithurst will not suffer the extreme penalty of the law, but startling circumstances in his life have come to the knowledge of the authorities which will compel them to commute the capital sentence into nothing short of penal servitude for life.

The Manchester Guardian says that the nefarious system of cotton adulteration, which has grown up in America, has at length received the formal attention of those gentlemen in this district who are directly interested in the trade. The adulteration is said to range from 30 to 50 per cent. on the weight of the bale.

The cholera at Wick has reappeared: there are at present several cases of illness, and one death has occurred.—John o' Great Journal.

The Times thus expresses its opinion of the Great Eastern:—"Without feeling disappointment, we must confess to an impression that the results, so far as at present known to us, do not appear to establish the wisdom of this enterprise, or show that we have in the Great Ship the model of future naval architecture. There seems, indeed, to be a great similarity between the Great Eastern and the Great Western Railway. Both were bold innovations, both excited admiration, but we venture to think that neither will find many imitators. The Great Western Railway attained great speed, but there seems no reason why a speed nearly, if not quite, as great may not be obtained by railways on a smaller scale and of less expensive construction. Possibly the same may be found to be the case with the Great Eastern. She is more than four times the tonnage of the Persia, but the difference of speed has not as yet been proved to be very considerable. Unless the Great Eastern presents a more decided superiority to vessels than she at present seems to do, she will hardly be taken for a model. Her speed, we believe, is not, on the most sanguine estimate, greater than that which has already been obtained by several commercial vessels, and certainly nothing like that attained by Her Majesty's yacht, the difference being chiefly in the power to carry fuel enough to obtain that speed during a long voyage. This is, no doubt, of great importance, but may it not be obtained at an easier rate than is paid for it in the case of the Great Eastern? The advantages which the Great Ship presents must be paid for at a very high price. The ship cost an immense sum of money in building, and cannot be worked except at a great expense, burning as she does at least two hundred and seventy tons of coal a-day, and carrying an enormous crew. There are very few harbours that she can enter, and an unsuccessful voyage would visit the proprietors with an enormous loss. The question will arise among practical men whether almost all the advantages of the Great Eastern may not be obtained by vessels of a smaller size, especially as we do not seem likely to secure that which has been hitherto insisted on—the absence of motion and sickness. May it not turn out, after all, that this wonderful and brilliant experiment is destined to prove the wisdom of the more gradual and cautious course of improvement which has in a period of twenty years given us vessels like the Persia and the Arabia in the place of the Sirius and the Great Western? Whether destined to be the future model of shipbuilders or no, we wish the Great Eastern the fullest success. It is impossible to regard without the highest admiration the talent which conceived so vast a scheme, and the untiring perseverance which has brought it to completion. We confess, however, that it will be a great satisfaction to us to learn that the machinery which propels that splendid hull has worked without a breakdown at full speed on her first voyage. We are informed, and we hope it is true, that there is every wish on the part of the Directors to conform to the requisitions made by the Board of Trade, and we therefore trust that whenever the Great Eastern shall leave these shores she will be able to offer her passengers greater speed, safety, and comfort than have ever been enjoyed on a sea voyage before.

THE WAR FEELING IN FRANCE.—Our London contemporary, the Saturday Review, has a somewhat remarkable article, under this head, pointing out the dangers of an invasion from France, and calling attention to the fact that a fierce anti-English feeling is increasing and intensifying amongst the French people. Our contemporary says:—"On this side of the Channel we are all so heartily anxious to keep out of war, and are so utterly without any intention of quarrelling with France if we can possibly avoid it, that we can scarcely believe that, at this very moment, Frenchmen of all ranks and callings speak of an expedition against England as a thing as certain to come soon as the winter to follow the autumn. The most cool and wary do no more than urge that sufficient preparation can scarcely be made under eighteen months. All agree that war will be declared directly the Government is ready, and that the Government is getting ready as fast as possible. We can appeal to the experience of any Englishman who has passed through France or stayed in Paris during the last few weeks, and who is sufficiently acquainted with the people and their language to understand what is passing. An attack on England is the regular theme of conversation in all public congregations and public places. The army naturally take the lead, but it is singular how many classes of persons echo the opinions and wishes of the army. The clergy almost to a man are in favour of an attack on the foster mother of heresy, and the University speaks of an expedition to pillage the Bank of England in much the same language as a hermit of the middle ages might have used when exhorting Christendom to enter on a crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre. The Legitimist party, which still commands a certain amount of provincial influence, raves against England, and urges an attack on her with a bitterness proportioned to the benefits which its chief received from her during so many years! Even the monied classes begin to say that anything would be better than the state of utter stagnation to which they are now condemned by the suspense in which they are kept. Persons, also, who are acquainted with the working classes of Paris and the large

towns, assert that there is now running through them one of those strange upheavals of vague, uneasy emotion which from time to time stir their depths, and that this uneasiness takes the shape of a senseless ('anonymity') against England. In the navy, there is, of course, a wish to see whether the Channel has really been bridged over by steam; and along the coast fronting the English shores the population is occupied with no other thought than that of estimating its perils in case of war, and longing for an expedition which, it is hoped, may cripple England for years. There remain no friends to England except those who think this proposed outbreak of unprovoked hate either wicked or likely to be prejudicial to the future liberties of France. Such men are very few, indeed; and it is not too much to say generally that the French nation is determined on attacking England.

GETTING TO HEAVEN BY THE WAY OF NEW ORLEANS.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Dispatch gives the following.

We have a Methodist preacher here who is a jolly wag. A few days since, a young man who was about to leave for New Orleans, came to bid his pastor farewell.

"And you are going to that degenerate place, New Orleans, are you?"

"Yes, sir; but I don't expect to be influenced by an extraneous pressure of any kind," responded the young man with considerable earnestness.

"Well, I am glad to see you so confident. I hope the Lord will guide you. But do you know the temptations which exist there?"

"No, not particularly."

"Well I do; you'll find wanton women in guise of Paris tempting the very elect; and rare wines and ardent drinks; and you'll find gay company, and night brawling, and gambling, and dissipation."

"Still, sir, I hope to combat them all successfully."

"I hope you will, my dear Christian brother," was the reply. I hope you will. And let me give you this much for your consolation in case you should fall from grace. The tempter is worse than the sin, and the greater the temptation the more merit there is in resisting it. The man who goes to heaven by the way of New Orleans, is sure to have twice as high a place in eternal glory as he who reaches Paradise through the quiet portals of Connecticut or Pennsylvania."

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

I have used the medicine known as Perry Davis' Pain Killer in my family for the last twelve months, and have great pleasure in testifying in favor of its very valuable properties. I would not on any account be without it. During the existence of the cholera last year, I used no medicine of any sort but the Pain Killer, although myself and several members of my family were attacked by it severely, and I am happy to say that the Pain Killer was equal to every emergency—it was both a preventive and a certain cure. I consider I should not be doing my duty to the community did I not say this much. If I were attacked by the cholera to-day, the Pain Killer should be the only remedy I would use. I have thoroughly tested it and know it can be relied on.

F. E. BERGINCENT, Galena, Ill. Lyman, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.



WAR IS DECLARED! AND TO OPEN ON MONDAY, THE 29th AUGUST, ON M'GARVEY'S SPLENDID STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND NO TERMS OF PEACE, Until the present Stock is Disposed of.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support extended to him during the past nine years, wishes to inform them that his Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE now on hand, consists, not only of every style and quality, but in such quantities as has never before been exhibited in this city, and got up exclusively for cash will be sold, at least 10 per cent lower than ever before offered. Every article warranted to be what it is represented, if not, it may be returned one month after being delivered, and the money refunded. His Stock amounts to \$18,000 worth, all of which must be cleared off before the 1st of January, in consequence of extensive changes in his business, and as after that he will keep a larger Stock of First Class FURNITURE. His trade in that line is so rapidly increasing that he cannot longer accommodate his customers by both his Wholesale and Retail business. He will open a Wholesale Chair Warehouse, exclusive of his Retail Trade. His present Stock will be open on MONDAY, 29th August, all marked in plain figures at Reduced Prices, and will consist of every article of House Furnishing Goods, among which will be found a large quantity of Cane and Wood-seated Chairs, from 40 cents to \$3; Bedsteads, from \$3 to \$50; Sofas and Couches, from \$8 to \$50; Mahogany, Blackwalnut, Chestnut and Enamelled Chamber Sets, from \$16 to \$150; Mahogany and B W Dining Tables, from \$10 to \$45, with a large Stock of Hair, Moss, Corn, Husk, Sea Grass, and Palm Leaf Mattresses, from \$4 to \$25; Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, 30 to 75c per lb; Mahogany, B W Side and Corner What-Nots, Ladies' Work Tables and Chairs, Toy Chairs and Bureaus. A fresh supply of Shirley's Polish on hand. Solid Mahogany and Blackwalnut and Mahogany Veneers, Curled Hair, Varnish, and other Goods suitable for the Trade, constantly on hand. All goods delivered on board the Cars or Boats, or at the Residence of parties who reside inside the Toll gate, free of Charge, and with extra care. OWEN M'GARVEY, Wholesale and Retail, No. 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. August 28.

WHERE IS PATRICK LYONS? INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK LYONS, who left Montreal for New York about nine years ago, and has not since been heard of. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister, Eliza Lyons, at this office. United States papers will confer a favor by copying the above.

EVENING SCHOOL.

Mr. A. KEGGAN'S Select English, Commercial and Mathematical EVENING SCHOOL, No. 109, WELLINGTON STREET. Number of young men or pupils limited to 12. Lessons from Seven to Nine each Evening, for five nights each week. Montreal, October 13, 1859.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, No. 2, St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this School will be resumed on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at Nine o'clock A.M. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School. W. DORAN, Principal.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unwholesome food, impure air, filthy and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, in termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this ery where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERYTHEMA and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC, are so composed that disease within the range of their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Constipation, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pimples and Morbid Action of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies have been discarded, this community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS.

Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

Church, Factory and Steamboat Bells. JUST RECEIVED, ex SS, "North American," a Consignment of "CAST STEEL" BELLS, a very superior article, and much cheaper than Bell Metal. For Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

NOTICE TO THE CENSITAIRES OF THE SEIGNORIES OF MONTREAL, ST. SULPICE, and of the LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

THE CENSITAIRES of the SEIGNIORY of MONTREAL as well in the City and Parish as in the rest of the Island, and also those in the SEIGNORIES of ST. SULPICE and the LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, who owe, either personally or hypothecairement, any Arrears of Lods et Ventes or Cens et Rentas above \$100, are notified that, by the Seigniorial Tenure Amendment Act of the 4th May, the said arrears are payable— One-Fourth in 1859, One-Fourth in 1860, One-Fourth in 1861, One-Fourth in 1862.

Unless some arrangement has been made before the 4th of May, 1859; and that, in default of making any one of these payments at the time fixed, the entire sum may be demanded and will bear interest from the end of the year.

All who do not owe more than \$100 must pay without delay, and are requested to conform to this provision of the law.

JPH. COMTE, Proc. of the Seminary. Montreal, October 13, 1859.

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE AND INLAND MARINE. Office—6 Wall Street, N. Y.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, 65 Wall Street, N. Y.

MANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, 43 Wall Street, N. Y.

HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, 33 Wall Street, N. Y.

REFERENCES: Wm. Workman, Esq., E. Hudson, Esq., B. H. Lemoine, Esq., T. Donce, N. P., Esq., Wm. Sachs, Esq., Canfield Dorwin, Esq., Edwin Atwater, Esq., N. S. Whitney, Esq., Henry Lyman, Esq., D. P. Jones, Esq., Ira Gould, Esq., John Sinclair, Esq., H. Joseph, Esq., Messrs. Leslie & Co.

Messrs. Forrester, Moir & Co.; Messrs. Harrington & Brewster; Messrs. J. & H. Mathewson.

THE Undersigned, Agent for the above First Class INSURANCE COMPANIES, is prepared to INSURE all class of Buildings, Merchandise, Steamers, Vessels and Cargoes, on Lakes and River St. Lawrence, at LOW RATES.

First-Class Risks taken at very Reduced Rates. All losses promptly and liberally paid.

OFFICE—38 St. PETER STREET, Lyman's New Buildings. AUSTIN CUVILLIER, General Agent.

Sept. 22, 1859. D. O'GORMON, BOAT BUILDER, BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.

Skills made to Order Several Skills always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858.

N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, & C., FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. TRAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSOON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine.

BLACK TEAS. SOUHOONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. OONGOU. OOLONG. SUGARS.

LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.

COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted. LAGUIAR, do. do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure.

INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. GIBBER, American (equal to English.) WINES—Port, Sherry, and Madeira.

BRANDY—Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel in hhds. and cases. PORTER—Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.

PICKLES, &c.—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candles, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints.

STARCH—Gloufield, Rice and Sateded, fair. BRUSHES—Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Indigo, Button Blue, Segoe, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages; Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices. J. PHELAN. March 3, 1859.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 19 COTE STREET.

PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION IN THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF

CATHOLIC COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL; UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Mr. U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal. Mr. P. GARNOT, Professor of French. Mr. J. M. ANDERSON, Professor of English.

The Course of Education will embrace a Period of Five Years' Study.

FIRST YEAR: TERMS—ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH. Preparatory Class: Religion; English and French Reading; Calligraphy; Mental Calculation; Exercises in the French and English Languages; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

SECOND YEAR: TERMS—ONE DOLLAR 50 CTS. PER MONTH. Religion; French and English Reading; Etymology; Calligraphy; The Elements of French and English Grammar; The Elements of Arithmetic; The Elements of Geography explained on Maps; Sacred History; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

THIRD YEAR: TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER MONTH. Religion; French and English Reading with explanations; Etymology; Calligraphy; Arithmetic, (with all the rules of Commerce); English and French Syntax; Sacred History; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

FOURTH YEAR: TERMS—TWO DOLLARS 50 CTS. PER MONTH. Religion; French and English Reading, with reasonings; Etymology; Calligraphy; General Grammar (French and English); all the Rules of Arithmetic; Geography; History of Canada, under the dominion of the French; the Elements of Algebra and Geometry; Natural History, ancient and modern History; Object Lessons in French and English; Book-Keeping (simple entry); Vocal Music.

FIFTH YEAR: TERMS—THREE DOLLARS PER MONTH. Religion; Etymology, English and French; French and English Literature; Calligraphy; Book-Keeping, by Double Entry; Commercial Economy; Geography; History of Canada under the rule of the English; Natural History; Ancient and Modern History; Geometry; Algebra; Notions of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Vocal Music.

N.B.—As the most important lessons are the first of the morning exercises, parents are respectfully requested to send their children early to school, so as not to deprive them the benefit of any of these lessons.

Parents will be furnished with a monthly bulletin, stating the conduct, application and progress of their children.

The Religious instruction will be under the direction of a Gentleman from the Seminary, who will give lessons twice a week in French and English.

Should the number of pupils require his services, an additional Professor of English will be procured.

The duties of the School will be resumed at Nine a. m., on MONDAY next, 22d current.

For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School. U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

PRO HONO PUBLICO!

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the general public, that he has OPENED the Premises No. 3 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, (Dr. Nelson's Buildings), with a large and well selected STOCK of FANCY GOODS, SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERUMERY, TOYS, &c., &c., and that he is now prepared to sell the same at LOW PRICES, FOR CASH ONLY.

His Stock of Fancy Goods, &c., comprises everything usually found in an establishment of the kind, including also Cutlery, Jewellery, Perfumery, Oils, Fancy Soaps, Carriages of imported Willow, Cabs, do., Baskets, do., and a great variety of Toys. This Stock having been selected by a gentleman of more than twenty years experience in the trade, the style and quality of the Goods may be relied on.

The STATIONERY DEPARTMENT will be found replete with everything essential to a First Class Stationery House, consisting of Writing Papers, from the lowest to the highest grades; Pocket, Commercial, Letter, and Note; Envelopes, of every style and pattern; Inks, Instants, Pens, Penholders, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Pencil Lead, Rulers, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Water Stamps, Rubber, &c., &c.

Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Account Books, Memorandum Books, Bill Books, Pass Books, Copy Books, Maps, Diaries, Portemonnies, Wallets, &c.

The National Series, and a good assortment of other Books used in the City Schools.

Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, and Catalogues of all denominations.

Children's Books in great variety.

The undersigned also announces, that in order to meet the requirements of that important section of the City, he has connected with his establishment a DEPOT for the Sale of the popular American Periodicals and Newspapers, amongst which the following may be mentioned:—

N. Y. Ledger Weekly Musical Friend

Mercury Musical Friend

Frank Leslie Stants Zeitung

Harper's Weekly Atlantische Blatter

Picayune Herald

Police Gazette Tribune

Clipper Times

Brother Jonathan Frank Leslie's Magazine

Tablet Irish News

Phoenix Metropolitan Record, (Catholic.)

Youth's Magazine, Do.

Church Journal, Christian Inquirer,

Independent, And all the Montreal Daily and Weekly papers.

Additions from time to time will be made to this department as the public demand may require.

The undersigned will also receive orders for every description of PRINTING and BOOKBINDING, which he will execute with taste and despatch and at reasonable rates.

Subscribers to the various Illuminated Works and Periodicals of the day can have them bound in a style of excellence appropriate to the work. Particular attention will also be paid to the Binding of Music.

Postage Stamps for Sale.

The undersigned hopes by unremitting attention in all departments of his business, equitable dealing and moderate charges, to receive, and respectfully solicits, a share of the public patronage.

W. DALTON, No. 3, St. Lawrence Main Street.

September 22.