

ORANGE DOINGS AT LIVERPOOL.—The Orange festival last week was duly observed by the votaries of that illegal society in Liverpool. Most of the Lodges, dined in Liverpool, and, after their inflammatory toasts and bumpers, dissolved into small groups, trying to provoke quiet passengers by their flaunting ribbons, and, in some instances, displaying swords. Many processions, it is said, carried arms, but all would not do; the pleasing prospect of bloodshed completely failed; their fond hopes of insulting or injuring Catholics by way of religious demonstration was disappointed. The Catholics had the good sense entirely to keep out of the way on the occasion; and though the Orangemen mustered in strong force, had four bands, and paraded three neighbouring townships, playing all their insulting tunes, no breach of the peace happened. Many of the pot-vallant Orangemen were indebted to the care of the police. Another curious attendant on the affair is noticed in the Protestant newspapers, viz., that "the detective who followed found many gents whom they for some time have wanted." So ended the loyal demonstration to the glorious, pious, and immortal memory of Dutch William.

INTOXICATION ON PALMATION.—Two young gentlemen great friends, went together to the theatre in Glasgow, supped at the lodgings of one of them, and passed a whole summer night over their punch. In the morning a kindly wrangle broke out about their separating or not separating, when by some rashness, if not accident, one of them was stabbed, not violently, but in so vital a part that he died on the spot. The survivor was tried at Edinburgh, and was convicted of culpable homicide. It was one of the sad cases where the legal guilt was greater than the moral; and very properly, he was sentenced to only a short imprisonment. Hermand, who felt that discredit had been brought on the cause of drinking, had no sympathy with the tenderness of his temperate brethren, and was vehement for transportation. "We are told that there was no malice, and that the prisoner must have been in liquor. In liquor! Why, he was drunk! And yet he murdered the very man who had been drinking with him! They had been carousing the whole night, and yet he stabbed him after drinking a whole bottle of rum with him! Good God, my lairds, if he will do this when he's drunk, what will he not do when he's sober?"

LUSKIN LADIES.—It has increased, it is increasing and ought to be diminished. What? The power of the Crown? Bah! It is a much greater matter than the power of the Crown, much more encroaching. It pushes us from our stools. It threatens to leave us no place in the social system. The world is not wide enough for it and us. Where is it to end? Who is to restrain it? What to curtail it? Will no Bishop raise his voice against it? Alas! a bishop has been totally lost in it. The holy man was sitting as near it as the magnitude of the thing allowed; it gradually enveloped him in its voluminous fold; he disappeared, and has never been heard of since. That advertisement in the second column of the Times related to the unfortunate lost prelate. A drawing-room now looks like a camp. You see a number of bell-tents of different colours, the poles sustaining them appearing at the summit. These are the signs of habitation. You see who lives in a particular tent, but the whereabouts is not easy to determine. Regiments must soon be abandoned. It now fills a brougham, overlapping at the windows, and still in the course of aggrandisement. Omnibuses will soon be in requisition to afford the necessary space, or perhaps even houses on wheels, like the caravans for shows and wild beasts. Certainly there is a law in fashions if one could but find it out. They have their cycles like storms, and science might calculate the periods of their recurrence. Invention or fancy there is none in fashion—nothing is new. An old thing comes in again. Thus the hoop comes round again in rather an aggravated shape of enormity. But if there be an expansion in one quarter, there will be a contraction in another; for such compensation belongs to the scheme of things. Thus, while the bonnet has been dwindling away, the petticoat has been expanding, engrossing, and pervading all space. The one is mathematically the complement to the other. The bonnet is now hardly visible to the naked eye, while the petticoat fills the view like a mountain of millinery. The curious thing is, that while the bonnet has been getting smaller and smaller, and reduced to a mere speck, the price has not undergone the desirable diminution, and husband and fathers have only been certified that their wives and daughters still wear such articles by the very handsome price they still pay for them. If you complain you do not see it on your wife's head be consoled you will see it in ample dimensions in the bill. The consummate malignity is this, that as the price of the bonnet is in inverse proportion to the size, so if reduced to a spangle it would be at the maximum price, the cost of the voluminous petticoat is in direct proportion to the magnitude. The ebb and flow of the bonnet and petticoat are as regular as those of the tides at opposite ends of the globe. When the one is waning the other is increasing, and so on. When bonnets were worn considerably larger than coal scuttles, but of the same fancy and figure, petticoats were so scanty and so short as to give assurance to the world that ladies had feet and ankles—a fact the evidences of which have lately disappeared. And so it will be again. And when the enormity of the petticoat has exceeded all bounds of endurance, when things have come to such a pass, where pass is none, that one lady exclusively fills and occupies one moderately sized room, the thing will begin to shrink and go to bonnet instead, and it will be all top instead of what it is now, which is quite the reverse. Glad are we to see that Punch has taken the petticoat in hand, and call upon the interference of the police to suppress the enormity. And, surely there must be powers of repression under the Building Act. But, if not, the case of obstruction is clear, tangible, most tangible, and removable by law under the Act.—*Examiner*.

ASIATIC MYSTERIES.—The *Amsterdamsche Courant* contains the following:—"It is well known that the East Indians have many inventions unknown to Europeans, and that they possess secrets incomprehensible to us. The Chinese understood the art of printing several centuries before Western nations, and they also used gunpowder a long time before it was known in Europe. In Bengal the art of serpent-charming strikes foreigners with astonishment. In Chili the Spaniards instituted a system of rapid correspondence by means of the human voice, which at that period went a head of every other mode of communication. In the Kingdom of Montezuma videttes were established at stated distances who transmitted the orders of the Government and forwarded information with the utmost rapidity from one end of the Kingdom to the other. It is a recognized fact in British India, that, in 1815, the Governor of Bengal received notice of a sudden revolt of the tribes of the interior. His informants proved that the natives had obtained information of the allies having lost the first day of Waterloo (Quatres Bras). The rebels also knew, a short time subsequently, that the battle (Waterloo) had been gained by the British and their allies. Three weeks later the Governor received official notice of this event, which news had been immediately expedited to him by the Duke of Wellington, by means of couriers dispatched from the battle-field. A similar circumstance has just taken place. Letters received this week from Calcutta announce that the European mail is awaited with much anxiety, as the people of the interior have already received the anticipated news of the conclusion of peace. This news, of which, as yet, the European population knew nothing, and could know nothing, because no mail had arrived, had reached Calcutta in advance of steam, and even distanced the telegraph (from Bombay to Calcutta)."

DOMESTIC NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Grundy.—To ask whether any and what expedients will be resorted to, in order to get Mrs. Grundy's respected mother-in-law out of the house, and at whose expense so desirable an end is to be carried out.

The Monthly Nurse.—To take into consideration the Petition of Mrs. Wesel, the Monthly Nurse, in which she mildly represents that a glass of hot rum-and-water the last thing at night is absolutely necessary for her constitution, and that she will not answer for the consequence to the dear child, unless the same is immediately granted to her with something nice for supper.

Miss Letitia Grundy.—To inquire whether she is to be taken out this year, or next, or when or whether she is always to be kept in the background until her elder sister is married, and in such a case, what is to become of her?

Master Robert Grundy.—To present an address, respectfully stating at full length his age, independence, the state of his whiskers, and his general position in society, and wishing to know why at his next birthday, when he will be entering upon his sixteenth year, he should not be allowed the honorable privilege of a latchkey; and asking to be heard at the bar of the dinner-table in support of the same.

Dr. Frumby.—To bring forward a statement, supported by strong medical testimony, as to the urgent necessity of Mrs. Grundy taking the children down to the sea-side for the benefit of their health.

Mrs. Grundy.—To move for a return of the twelve silver forks, cut-glass epergne dish, and old china punch-bowl, which were lent to the Flints on the occasion of their last evening party.

Similar return of the silk umbrella, plaid shawl, and india-rubber goloches which Miss Snapp carried off with her the night it rained, and which she promised to send back the following morning, and which she never did, and to ask her the reason why?

Mrs. Grundy.—To bring forward estimates for the purchase of a Perambulator as every other house in the Row has got one, and the Nurse says that she's sure the Baby feels it acutely, for it does nothing but cry all the time it's being carried in her arms.—*Punch*.

EDUCATION OF HUSBANDS.

Punch gives us an excellent article on the Education of Husbands, worthy of the best days of Caudle, as follows:—  
How suggestive is the new year of bills, and bills of housebreaking! It is fearful to reflect how many persons rush into matrimony totally unprepared for the awful change that awaits them. A man may take a wife at twenty-one, before he knows the difference between a chip and a Leghorn. We would no more grant a marriage license to anybody simply because he is of age, than a license on that ground only to practice as an apothecary. Husbands ought to be educated. We would like to have the following questions put to young inexperienced persons about to marry:—  
Are you aware, sir, of the price of coal and candles? Do you know which is the most economical, the fitch, bone or the round?  
How far, young man, will a leg of mutton go in a small family?  
How much dearer, now, is silver than Britannia?  
Please to give the average price of a four-poster? Declare, if you can, rash youth, the sum per annum that chemisettes, pelarines, cardinals, bonnets, veils, caps, ribbons, flowers, gloves, cuffs and collars, would come to in the lump?  
If unable to answer these inquiries, we would say to him, "Go back to school."  
He that would be a husband should also undergo a training, physical and moral. He should be farther examined thus:—  
Can you read or write, amid the noise and yells of the nursery?  
Can you wait any given time for breakfast?  
Can you maintain your serenity during a washing day?  
Can you cut your old friends?  
Can you stand being contradicted in the face of all reason?  
Can you keep your temper when you are not listened to?  
Can you do what you are told without being told why?  
In one word, young sir, have you the patience of Job?  
If you can lay your hand upon your heart and answer "yes," take your license and marry—not else.  
To this lady writer makes the following addenda, under the head of "Questions to a Girl before Marrying:—  
Are you aware of the price of cigars, clubs, and oysters?  
Do you know how to make a piece of tough dry meat rich, juicy and tender?  
Can you "get up" an abundant, tasteful, and savory dinner, on short notice and with twenty-five cents in your pocket?  
Can you bear the frequent presentation of bills with no money to meet them? Is your wardrobe well stocked? expect not to have it often replenished.  
Can you bear with the cries of children, pinched by outgrown shoes?  
Can you wait any given time for supper?  
Can you maintain your serenity during political discussions?  
Can you cut your old friends?  
Can you keep your temper when you are not listened to?  
Can you do what you are told, without being told why?  
Can you bear the oft repeated "wonder where the money all goes," whenever you humbly ask for a barrel of flour or a ton of coal?  
In one word, have you twice the patience of Job?

THE HANDSOME YOUNG CLERGYMAN.

A TRIFLE FOR THE RECORD

O! did you not hear of a handsome young clergyman, Who in his pulpit was wont for to cry?  
He handled his text with such seeming sincerity,  
Melting the heart and suffusing each eye;  
He sighed so hard and groaned so steadily,  
The ladies all flocked to his church so readily;  
And he turned up his eyes with so saintly an air,  
That this clergyman greatly was liked by the fair.  
His features were fine, and his views Sabbatarian,  
So by both young and old he was made a great pet;  
What teapots and slippers this predestinarian  
Young disciple of Calvin did constantly get!  
He had won such credit and fame for piety,  
That he had the run of the best society;  
And a girl with lots of tin did pair  
With this parson, esteemed such a duck by the fair.  
*Punch*.

CONVERSION A WORK OF GRACE.

Persons converted to the Catholic Church from heresy or reclaimed from a course will sometimes attempt to trace out for themselves, and even describe to others, the various steps by which their conversion was effected. Such an attempt, we think, is no mark of self-knowledge or of acquaintance with Catholic doctrine. Conversion being exclusively the work of grace, cannot be a logical process. Of course, grace being above, and not contrary to, nature, does not exclude the operation of reason. A man may be converted after a process of study and reasoning; but he will never be converted by that process. There is a "great gulf" between the converted and unconverted state, which no faculty of nature can bridge over. Study may remove ignorance, exhortation may take away the love of sin—great obstacles to the operation of grace—but they can do no more.—*Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph*.

A REPUBLICAN CLERGYMAN IN IOWA CITY HAS RECENTLY

declared, in public places, "that any man would be doing God a service, who would take a rifle, and shoot both Pierce and Douglas."—*Baltimore Mirror*.

MISSIONS AND MONEY MAKING COMBINED.—What a capital idea? Just the thing for the times! All hail to New York enterprise. What other city would ever have thought of it!

We have received "The Prospectus of the Atrato River Mining and Trading Company," under the patronage of Rev. F. E. L. Taylor, D. D., Pastor of the Strong Place, Baptist church, Brooklyn; Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., Rector of Christ church, Brooklyn; Rev. Edwin R. Cook, Rector of St. John the Evangelist P. E. Church; Rev. Alexander McLean, New York; Rev. Charles E. Harris, New York. President, Oliver Phelps, Jr. Esq. etc. etc.

This company has in view the washing of the sands of the river Atrato and tributaries, in New Grenada, South America, for the purpose of obtaining its gold, platinum, and precious stones; and "The establishment of Protestant missionaries and schools in South America."

What a noble position it will hold before those "debased and priest ridden people!" In what an attractive light they will be able to present Protestantism. No particular creed of course! That would interfere with the harmony of the enterprise. Baptists and Churchmen and Presbyterians, and what else we know not, have agreed together, to collect into their own pockets gold and silver, and precious stones, and save souls at the same time. "Shares 500,000." "To give all parties and all classes—both male and female—an opportunity to participate in this undertaking according to their means the shares are placed at one dollar each, which may, by actual returns in gold, platinum and precious stones, become ten-fold and perhaps much greater value. Such instances are known at the present time, in English mining operations," etc. etc. "The trustees contemplate appropriating one-half of their capital to the missionary cause and the establishment of schools, while the other will be exclusively for the management of the Mining and Trading operations as already set forth."

Who can say a word against it? The right to speculate is inherent and inalienable. It is a good investment; and what can be better than a direct consecration of half to the Lord, before beginning to mine and wash?

But is this a consecration? We doubt if King David, Jew though he was, would think so, for he would not take as a gift, Araunah's threshing floor for a place for God's altar; and refused his oxen also, saying, "Neither will I offer burnt offerings unto the Lord my God of that which doth cost me nothing."

But these New Yorkers have changed all that. They present their scheme to the public, not only as a way of doing good for nothing, but as a way of doing it at a profit.

We are old fashioned enough to think that man's efforts without God's blessing are of little avail, and that "we are not able to serve Him without His special grace; which we must learn at all times to call for by diligent prayer." If New York human nature is like all the rest we have seen, we fancy there will be considerable wandering of mind on the part of those stockholders who pray for the success of this enterprise. If the mission stands, the enterprise must succeed. The two parts are united. Hence praying for the mission would certainly be mingled with something like prayers for "gold, platinum, and precious stones." It would present a strong temptation to a man even on his knees. He might begin by thinking of the missionary work, but his thoughts before he got up would certainly travel to the sands under the river.

What a remarkable conglomeration their yearly reports will be, e.g., "Missionary items—schools full and flourishing. No effect as yet perceptible in the last five years upon the morals or errors of the people. The priest reported converted in the first year, has turned out an impostor, and gone off with a large amount of platinum and precious stones."  
"Mining items—Great success. Large results expected from a river not yet explored. Our agents are all paid and expenses met promptly. But for our loss through the priest, we might have given a dividend this year. We advise none of the stock-holders to sell out."

We have given the Company the benefit of our notice, and should like to hear occasionally how they get along.—*Banner of the Cross, Protestant paper*.

TO DESTROY COCKROACHES.—Mr. Tewsbury, of Nottingham, England, in a letter to the *Manx Sun*, says:—"I forward an essay, clean, and certain method of eradicating these insects from dwelling houses. A few years ago my house was infested with cockroaches (or 'clocks,' as they are called here) and I was recommended to try cucumber peels as a remedy. I accordingly immediately before bed-time, strewed the floor of those parts of the house most infested with the vermin with the green peel, cut not very thin from the cucumber, and sat up half an hour later than usual to watch the effect. Before the expiration of that time the floor where the peel lay was completely covered with cockroaches, so much so, that the vegetable could not be seen, so voraciously were they engaged in sucking the poisonous moisture from it. I adopted the same plan the following night, but my visitors were not so numerous—I should think not more than a fourth of the previous night. "On the third night I did not discover one; but anxious to ascertain whether the house was quite clear of them, I examined the peel after I laid it down about half an hour, and perceived that it was covered with myriads of minute cockroaches about the size of a flea. I therefore allowed the peel to lie till morning, and from that moment I have not seen a cockroach in the house. It is a very old building; and I am certain that the above remedy only requires to be persevered in for three or four nights, to completely eradicate the pest. Of course it should be fresh cucumber peel every night." Another infallible way to destroy Cockroaches and beetles is to strew the roots of black hellebore on the floor at night. Next morning they will be found in vast quantities dead or dying, for they never fail to eat the poisonous plant when they can get at it. Black hellebore can be had at any herb shop, and care taken while it is used, as it is a deadly poison.—*Western Agriculturist*.

SALE OF DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

Among the hundreds of letters, certificates and orders received by the proprietors of this medicine, the following are selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the West:—  
ROYALTON, Boone Co. Ia. May 10, 1856.  
MESSRS. J. KIDD & Co.—Gentlemen—I write to you to solicit an agency for the invaluable Vermifuge you prepare. Some time since, I purchased one dozen vials of Mr. C. Eby, and prescribed it in my practice; and it proved so effectual in the expulsion of worms, that no other preparation will satisfy the citizens of this village and vicinity. Please send me one gross of the Vermifuge immediately.  
Yours, &c. SAMUEL ROSS.  
New Providence, Tenn. July 1, 1851.

MESSRS. J. KIDD & Co.—Please send the Vermifuge

for us as soon as possible, as we are nearly out, and the demand for it is very great. We believe it to be the best Vermifuge ever invented.  
PORTER & DYOUS.

PURCHASERS WILL PLEASE BE CAREFUL TO ASK FOR

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLANE's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can only be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.  
LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal. 51

To Intending Purchasers of Indian Lands.

PLANS of the above LANDS on a large Scale, showing the Lots, Concessions, Roads, Creeks, Swamps, &c., have been published by the undersigned, with the authority of the Indian Department, and will be for SALE in a few days, at the principal Book Stores in Montreal. The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best style of Lithography, containing three Townships in each, and will be sold at the low price of Five Shillings each Sheet, or Ten Shillings the complete Map. Application by Mail, Post-paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans.  
Address, DENNIS & BOULTON, Surveyors & Agents.  
Toronto, August 6, 1856.

WANTED—AGENTS

TO SELL Steel Plate Engravings, including the beautifully illustrated Engraving of the "Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments." An active person with a small capital can make \$50 to \$75 per month. For particulars, address  
D. H. MULFORD,  
No. 167 Broadway, New York.

BOARD AND EDUCATION.

PROFESSOR FRONTEAU, of the UNIVERSITY of M'GILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, will RECEIVE, as BOARDERS, STUDENTS of the above Institution, or Pupils of the High School Department; and will give them the advantage of PRIVATE INSTRUCTION and conversation in the FRENCH LANGUAGE. TERMS—\$50 per Annum. Professor F. resides in the College Buildings in an agreeable and healthy situation in the environs of Montreal. Prospectus of the College and High School Courses, and all information will be forwarded on application. August 7, 1856.

SITUATION WANTED

BY a young Irish girl of about 18 years of age, of most excellent character, and well acquainted with both the French and English languages, as teacher in a respectable family, where there are young children. The highest testimonials can be given. Apply to the Lady Superior of the Providence Convent of this City.  
Montreal, August 7th 1856.

RETAIL STOCK

OF READY-MADE CLOTHING SELLING OFF AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT UNDER COST PRICE AT THE MONTREAL CLOTHING STORE, Lately Occupied by M R. D. CAREY, 85 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL, 85 [NEAR NOTRE DAME STREET.] THOMAS PATTON having purchased the entire Stock of the above Establishment, in consequence of Mr. Carey's retiring from business, consisting of Gentlemen's and Youth's READY MADE CLOTHING Of every description, at a very low price, he is now desirous of informing Mr. Carey's customers as well as his own friends and the Public in general, that he will dispose of the whole of the above Stock at Twenty-five per cent under cost price. Country Merchants and others are most respectfully requested to call at the above store and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.  
August 7.

BOUDREAU FRERE

HAVE the honor to intimate to the public generally that they have opened a RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE in the House formerly occupied by Boudreau, Herard & Co. They beg leave to call the attention of the numerous customers of that old house to visit their New Establishment, which will be kept on as good and as respectable a footing as any house in the city in the same line. They will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Silks, Satins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottons, Linens, Gloves, Ribbons, Hosiery, and Small Wares. ALSO, Crapes, Merinos, Coburgs, Paramatas, and all sorts of Goods for Black Mourning. Which they will sell cheap for cash only. Prices marked in plain figures, and no second price. BOUDREAU FRERE, No. 200 Notre Dame Street.  
June 26.

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL,

CORNER OF COTE AND VITRE STREETS. MR. W. DORAN, Principal. " P. GARNOT, French Master. " A. KEEGAN, Preparatory Master. " H. GAUTHIER, Music. THIS SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED for the reception of PUPILS on THURSDAY, FOURTEENTH INSTANT, AT NINE O'CLOCK, A.M. Mr. DORAN avails himself of this opportunity of tendering his most sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage extended to this institution since its commencement; and of informing them that he has, since his removal to the large building which he now occupies, OPENED a PREPARATORY CLASS for BOYS beginning to SPELL and READ; in which the charge for each Pupil is \$3 a Year. To the higher Classes a thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Course of Education is imparted at very moderate prices. For further particulars, apply to the Principal. WANTED in the above School, a Good DRAWING MASTER. W. DORAN, Member of the Catholic Board of Examiners.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN McCLOSKEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Sewer. (FROM BELFAST,) 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street, BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c.; Dyed and Watered Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Ink, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted. N.B.—Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer.  
Montreal, June 21, 1855.

EDUCATION.

M. R. ANDERSON'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 50, St. Charles Borromeo Street, Will be RE-OPENED on the 1st of AUGUST next. N.B.—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER of character and competency required.  
July 23, 1856.

MRS. D. M'ENTYRE, No. 44, M'Gill Street, (OPPOSITE SAINT ANNS MARKET) MONTREAL, BEGS most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Montreal and vicinity, that she has just received a large assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, FROM PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK; which she is prepared to sell on the most reasonable terms. She would also intimate that she keeps constantly employed experienced and fashionable Milliners and Dress Makers; and is better prepared than heretofore, having enlarged her work room, to execute all orders, at the shortest possible notice. Mrs. M'E. is also prepared to CLEAN AND TURN, To the latest Style, Straw, Tuscan, Leghorn, and Fancy Bonnets and Hats.

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FROM PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK; which she is prepared to sell on the most reasonable terms. She would also intimate that she keeps constantly employed experienced and fashionable Milliners and Dress Makers; and is better prepared than heretofore, having enlarged her work room, to execute all orders, at the shortest possible notice. Mrs. M'E. is also prepared to CLEAN AND TURN, To the latest Style, Straw, Tuscan, Leghorn, and Fancy Bonnets and Hats.

STRAW, TUSCAN, LEGHORN, AND FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.

Mrs. M'E. has also received a splendid assortment of SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS, SILK CAPES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, and PINAFORES, of every style and price. Mrs. MacI. would beg of Ladies to give her a call before purchasing elsewhere, confident that she can give a better article at a lower price than any other establishment in the City, as all her business is managed with the greatest economy. Mrs. M'Entyre would take it as an opportunity to return her best thanks to her numerous Friends and Patrons, for the very liberal patronage she has received for the last three years.  
June 13, 1856.

DONNELLY & CO.,

GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,) No. 48, M'Gill Street, Montreal. DONNELLY & CO., BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS in the Ready-Made Clothing Line, in the House formerly Occupied by Mr. Hamilton, No. 48, M'Gill Street, near St. Ann's Market, where they have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, FANCY TROW-SERINGS, VESTINGS, of English, French, and German Manufacture; of all which they will make to Order, under the direction of FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS, at as Low a Price, and in as Good Style as any other Establishment in this City. An inspection of their Stock and Prices, is respectfully solicited, before purchasing elsewhere. All Orders punctually attended to.  
Montreal, Feb. 27, 1856.

PATTON & BROTHER,

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 42 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice at reasonable rates.  
Montreal, March 6, 1856.

NOTICE!!!

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, HAVING now disposed of all the GOODS damaged by the late Fire on their Premises, 288 Notre Dame Street, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PART OF CLASS Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 14, 19, and 31, And a portion of the GOODS in the 3rd and 4th Stories, they have determined to pack up the same in CASES, for disposal during the dull Season, and to OPEN for inspection and Sale on Monday First, the 25th instant, their entire ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS! Comprising the choicest variety of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

AS OUR NEW GOODS

Have come to hand so late in the Season, we have determined to mark them at a very SMALL PROFIT, In order to effect a speedy Sale, so that GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED. M., C. & E. beg to state, that the ENTIRE STOCK, though large, will be Sold by Private Sale, and not by Auction; and that the doors will be OPENED EACH MORNING, punctually at NINE o'clock. All Goods marked in Plain Figures, at such a LOW RATE that no SECOND PRICE need be offered. MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, 288 Notre Dame Street, (late No. 202.) Montreal, June 23, 1855.

GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAL,

AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, NO. 81, ST. BONAVENTURE STREET. MR. DANIEL DAVIS RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, that he is ready to receive a limited number of PUPILS both at the DAY and EVENING SCHOOLS, where they will be taught (on moderate terms) Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book Keeping by Double and Single Entry, Algebra, including the investigations of its different formulae, Geometry with appropriate exercises in each Book, Conic Sections, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Gunning, &c. The Evening School, from 7 to 9 o'clock, will be exclusively devoted to the teaching of Mercantile and Mathematical branches. N.B.—In order the more effectively to advance his Commercial and Mathematical Students, Mr. Davis intends keeping but few in his Junior Classes.  
Montreal, March 15, 1855.