

and destroyed the liquor on the premises." This event was proclaimed as a beautiful exemplification of the true principle of dealing with a particular grievance or nuisance. The act was that of women; and it is not in the way of disparagement of the sex that we say that the Exeter-hall English mind is of an essentially feminine character. It has the feminine defect of incapacity for reasoning—the preference for material over moral considerations, the leaning upon external authority, the distrust of its own strength, and the vague and imperfect grasp of personal responsibility which characterizes women.

DEFEAT OF SCOTCH SABBATARIANS.—The Sabbatarian suffered a signal and, we trust, final defeat in their renewed attempt against Christian liberty, at their half yearly meeting of the Edinburgh, Perth and Dundee Railway, on Friday. The perpetual agitation on the subject of Sunday Trains, kept up by Mr. James Balfour and a small tail of which Mr. Brown Douglas is a conspicuous joint, having been felt as an excessive annoyance at these meetings, it was resolved to issue proxies to the entire body of shareholders, so that the sense of the company might be fairly and fully taken, once for all, on this subject. Mr. James Balfour, in a speech of the usual character—ample in assertion, but neither containing in argument nor correct in fact—moved the discontinuance of the Sunday morning and evening passenger trains. His motion was simply met by the chairman moving the previous question, without the opening refutations of what has been refuted, again and again, any time these ten years. The vote being taken, there appeared for Mr. Balfour's motion, 81 votes, and 3,010 proxies; for the amendment, 238 votes, and 7,541 proxies; the total majority for the amendment of capital represented being—for the motion, £285,000; for the amendment, £747,119. Thoroughly beaten on every mode of viewing the division even Mr. James Balfour was so far humbled as to confess that he would not trouble the company again for a year at least.—Scotsman.

HOARDING A MAN ALIVE.—On Tuesday, the 8th March, in the Liverpool Police Court, John Buchanan, chief engineer, and Archibald Mitchell, second engineer, of the steamer Bogota, employed in the mail service between Rio and Panama, were brought up before Mr. Macneil, charged with having caused the death of Thomas Landon, one of the "coal passers" on board the same vessel.—The evidence went to show that Landon was sick and unable to work. The chief engineer went up to him, kicked him, and asked him why he was "loafing" about. The man said he could not work, and the chief engineer ordered a tackle to lower him down. He was then by the second engineer tied with his face to the ladder, within the distance of two or three feet from the doors of the furnace. He remained in that fearful place for about half an hour, being literally roasted alive, while his prayers and entreaties for release were unavailing. At length he was cut down almost lifeless, and died a few minutes afterwards. The prisoners were remanded till Saturday.

NOTORIOUS CRIMINALS IN AUSTRALIA.—Advices have been received from the Rev. Joseph Johnson, sent out to minister to the convicts in Fremantle, Western Australia, by the Colonial Missionary Society. The communication announces the arrival of the notorious convict forgers Robson and Redpath, and the great gold-dust robbers Agar and Tester, and the bank robber barrister Seward, alias John Penman. The writer says:—"They are all engaged on the public works, making roads, &c., Redpath and Robson are engaged, as I am writing, wheeling stones near my house, with shovels upon their persons. Their health appears to be good, but they seem wretched and dejected, and weary of their lives. The celebrated Rev. Dr. Barendson, who is related to a noble marquis, and who, with a living of £1,000 a year, committed forgery to an enormous extent, has also arrived out in the colony, and is now employed sweeping the wards in the new convict prison, which has just been completed."

SIX JOHN PAUL.—The Times says it has been intimated that, looking to the fact that by the Fraudulent Trustees Act lately passed, the offence for which Mr. Sturhan and Sir John Paul were sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment would now be visited by a punishment limited to three years, the infliction in their case will be commuted to a period of four years. Their liberation will, consequently, take place in October next.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FLEETS.—The Saturday Review has the following confession of the superiority of the French fleet and the superior vigor of the French administration:—"It is only common justice to Sir John Pakington to admit that he has performed with courage and candour the most humiliating task that ever fell to the lot of a British minister. For the first time in the history of this country it has been officially proclaimed that the navy of England is inferior to that of France. It was time indeed, that the truth should be confessed, and it is not too late, we trust, to apply an effectual remedy. Here is the substance of the speech which the chief of the British navy gave on his progress under himself and his predecessors:—"In 1812, England had 245 line-of-battle-ships, while France had 113. We had then 173 frigates, and France had 73. In 1820, England possessed 145 line-of-battle-ships, and France 69 line-of-battle-ships and 39 frigates. In 1840, England had 99 line-of-battle-ships and France 44. We had 180 frigates and France had 50. In 1850, England had 66 line-of-battle-ships and France 44; England 104 frigates, France 56. At this rate of comparative progress, the eventual superiority of France was assured, and Sir John Pakington tells us that last summer the Admiralty took measures to ascertain what were the facts, and found that each country had 29 line-of-battle-ships capable of service, while France had 46 frigates against 34 of ours. These numbers, however, do not express the whole truth; for nine of our line-of-battle-ships, and are fit only to replace the block-ships, which are already condemned as utterly useless. In line-of-battle-ships there was, to use Sir John Pakington's own words, nominal equality, but real inferiority. In frigates, France has the superiority by no less than 12. Our inferiority was increasing every day, and at the rate of progress then contemplated, France would, by the end of 1859, have had an advantage measured by 4 line-of-battle-ships, 300 guns, and 8,000 horse power, besides a great superiority in frigates. This state of things is perilous, humiliating, and disgraceful. If we could find stronger terms, we would use them, to describe the scandalous neglect by which the once predominant navy of England has been suffered to sink to the condition which Sir John Pakington described. Practically, the Board of Admiralty have had the command of unlimited funds. They had only to ask and to obtain what they required. In point of fact they have taken votes for double the amount expended by France or any other country, and the result is what Sir John Pakington told us. But this is only half the tale. Not only are our ships less numerous than those of France, but we cannot even man those which we possess without a delay of four to six months for each; while the French Government can bring together crews sufficient for their whole fleet by a mere stroke of a pen. If, moreover, the demands which distant duties make upon our force are taken into consideration, Sir Charles Napier's assertion that the French at this moment have the command both of the Mediterranean and the Channel cannot be very far from the truth, notwithstanding Sir John Pakington's disclaimer of such a belief as derogatory to the reputation of England. To us it seems derogatory enough that there should be any possible question as to the command of the Channel. But Sir John Pakington does not tell us by what amazing mal-administration this humiliation has been brought upon us. The Admiralty could not have been taken exactly by surprise, for ships are not built in a day, and the progress of the French navy has

been the constant topic of remark for years—everywhere, that is, except among the guardians of the British fleet. The figures now produced show that our inferiority is the result of a steady gain on the part of France for many years. There was no disguise about the matter. In 1850 a public commissioner propounded his scheme for increasing the French steam navy to 45, and ultimately to 50 line-of-battle-ships, with at least a proportionate increase of frigates. The work was steadily pursued in the face of the world, from that time to the present, and when it is almost completed, our Board of Admiralty discover, for the first time, in the summer of 1858, that France has outstripped us in the race of ship-building. The country was somewhat blinded during the Russian war by the appearance of some slight numerical superiority in our fleet; but the Admiralty must have known then, as well as now, that the advantage was only apparent, inasmuch as a large portion of our fleet consisted of block-ships which were worthless, and of converted 80-gun ships which were little better.

THE ITALIAN EXILES.—We (Weekly Register) have been favored with the following important letter from a gentleman, whose intimate knowledge of Italy enables him to correct with authority the strange blunders into which our countrymen are naturally betrayed by their unhappy anti-Catholic prejudices:—"My Dear Sir,—Some of your readers may perhaps desire information regarding Poirio and his friends, who have just landed at Cork, and I am therefore induced to write you a few lines on that subject. In the first place, as Catholics, we have nothing whatever to do with the merits of their case, viewed as a mere question of law and politics; but, at the same time, no one can doubt that the strong prejudice entertained in this country against the King of Naples arises from his having given an asylum to the Holy Father at Gaeta, and from the zeal which he has shown for the Holy See and the Catholic religion. Thus Poirio and the other will no doubt be paraded before the British public as living proofs of the favorite theory that Catholic sovereigns are necessarily cruel and tyrannical; and they will be made use of accordingly by the enemies of the Catholic religion to confirm all the prejudices of Englishmen against the true Faith of the Gospel. It behoves us therefore as Catholics—while we repudiate the notion that our religion is in any way involved in the acts of any civil government—to set our faces honestly and boldly against calumnies which spring from religious ignorance, prejudice, and bigotry. Let us therefore look at the facts of the case of Poirio.

In the first place I must correct a mistake of identity. There was a person of the name of Poirio, a respectable lawyer and a clever man, who figured in the Neapolitan Parliament in 1821. He has been dead, I believe, 20 years. But people here have given the benefit of his reputation to Poirio, the refugee, who has just landed at Cork—who is his son, and a very different sort of person from Poirio, the lawyer and orator. The present Poirio was forced upon the King at a time of disturbance, and held for two months the office of director of police at Naples. Afterwards he was tried and convicted of conspiracy. This is the whole history of the person who has been magnified into a statesman, and a patriot of the first class—by being confounded with the deceased Poirio, the orator of the Parliament of 1821. I entirely disbelieve the stories of the cruelties inflicted on him, because I have the evidence of trustworthy persons that those stories are untrue. And I know that Montesarchio—of which we have heard so much—where Poirio, Settembrini, &c., were confined, is not a "loathsome dungeon," but a house belonging to the Marquis del Vasto, and sold by him to the Government. But at any rate those men were convicted of treason, and we must remember that the English Government showed no tenderness to Mr. Smith O'Brien, and that in the Ionian Islands, under the Lord High Commissioner Ward, that Government flogged, shot, and hanged numbers of Greek patriots for resisting its authority.

I must add a few words about the untimely end of the Neapolitan Constitution. The fact is, that it was destroyed, not by the King, but by the revolutionary party, who had got the upper hand in the Chamber of Deputies. On the day before the meeting of Parliament the Deputies met, and demanded the abolition of the Upper House. The King refused to accede to their demand, and then barricades were raised in the streets, Deputies declared themselves permanent, the clubs assembled, and a revolution would have taken place, if the King had not ordered the troops to clear the streets. It was not to be expected that the King should submit quietly to be de-throned. He threw himself on his army, and acted with the same courage and presence of mind which he showed when Milano attempted to assassinate him. Of course it would have been a mere farce to go on with the 'Constitution,' which had committed suicide, and the King very wisely did not attempt it. The experiment had failed. This is in substance the true story of the extinction of the Neapolitan Constitution, which has been so strangely misrepresented in England. But in all probability John Bull will persist in believing that the King overturned the liberties of his country, and that Poirio and Co. are great patriots, the victims of a tyrant, and sufferers in the cause of constitutional liberty.—Yours faithfully, GEORGE DOWNEY.

THE POOR LAWS IN SCOTLAND.—The thirteenth annual report of the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland, just issued in the form of a neat blue-book, shows that the sum expended for the relief and management of the poor in the year ended 14th of May, 1858, was £840,700 against £630,372 in the preceding year. This was at the rate of 4s 6d per head of population—the number of registered poor on 14th of May, 1858, was 19,169.—The number of casual or unregistered poor was 44,817. The number of adult casual poor relieved on 1st of January, 1858, was 4,823. The whole number of registered and casual poor relieved during the year, was 144,464. Considering the difference between the Irish and Scotch system of poor relief, the board are not of opinion that the introduction of the former into any part of Scotland would be found necessary or practicable, but they cannot doubt that the extension, to all parts of the Highlands, of the legitimate check afforded by the proper application of the poor house test, as used in Scotland, has become necessary to correct the existing evils. It is shown, in fact, that in 1857 Ireland expended in provisions, clothing, necessaries, and out relief, for a population of 6,552,380, no more than £293,096 while in the year ended the 14th of May, 1857, Scotland, with far less than one moiety of the population, expended for the same purposes £612,988. The inspectors of poor appear to be very negligent of their duty in Scotland; charges were added against 21 of them, and six were dismissed by the Board for neglect or failure to perform their duties.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX.—We understand that reliable information was received in this city, on Thursday last, to the effect that Dr. Conolly Catholic Bishop of St. John, has been elevated to the archiepiscopal see of Halifax, made vacant by the recent decease of Archbishop Walsh.—Recorder.

A CHINA GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE.—He first took us to his country house, now uninhabited. It was the perfect residence of a Chinese gentleman. There was a very large garden, with bamboo hedges and large fish tanks, edged with walls of blue bricks and perforated tiles. His pigs were in admirable condition, and as beautifully kept as the Prince Consort's at Windsor. About the grounds were nutmegs, mangoes, plantains, coconuts, darien, and small creepers, trained into baskets and pagodas. Inside the house the drawing-rooms had doors sliding across circular openings. We then went on to this good gentleman's private residence, entering by a Chinese triumphal gate. He tells me he has 10 miles of road round his estate. It is on a fine undulating tract of

land, reclaimed from the jungle and laid out with rare taste. In the outskirt a tiger killed a man the other day. In his garden I found Jacko, living in a cane cage, next door to a porcupine; there were also some rare birds. Further on some very small Brahmin bulls, a cashmere goat, and a family of young kangaroos. There were all sorts of unknown beautiful flowers placed about in enormous China vases.—Here I first saw the tea plant growing. It is of the camellia tribe, three or four feet high, perhaps, and bears a small white flower, like the open dog-rose; also I was shown the "moon-flower," a kind of rounded convolvulus, that only opens at night.—There was a bower of "monkey-cups"—the pitcher flower, which collects water, and from which Jacko refreshes himself in the jungles. The fan palm—a beautiful tree on the lawn—produced water of a clear cold quality by being pierced with a penknife. Several minute creepers were trained over wire forms, to imitate dragons, with egg-shells for their eyes; and there were many of the celebrated dwarf trees—the first I had seen—little oaks and elms about 18 inches high, like small withered old men.—The house here was superbly furnished in the English style, but with lanterns all about it. At 6 o'clock the guests arrived—mostly English—all dressed in short white jackets and trousers. The dinner was admirably served, in good London style, and all the appointments, as regarded plate, glass, wines, and dishes, perfect. The quiet attentive waiting of the little China boys deserved all praise. After dinner we lounged through the rooms, decorated with English prints of the Royal family, statuettes, "curios," from every part of the world, and rare objects in jade-stone and crackle china, also a portrait of our host's son, who is being educated in Edinburgh. He was in English dress.—Albert Smith's To China and Back.

SLICK AND THE LADIES.—"Cousin John, how did your wife hurt her back so? I declare it makes me feel awfully to see what a great hump she's got a-growing since she came away from Connecticut." With that cousin John looked at her and larfed a little, but I could see he didn't feel just right, and arter milt he said, sez he, "Hush, cousin, you must not speak so loud; it's true Mary has put on rather too much bustle, but it's the fashion, you see." I looked round, and as true as you live there wurn't a gal in the room that hadn't her back a-sticking out just the same way. Such a set of hump-backed critters I never did put my eyes on, and yit they all stood about a smiling and a talking to the fellers as if nothing ailed them, poor things. I never see a set of folks dressed out so much, and so awfully stuck up as they were. Some of the gals had feathers in their hair, and some had flowers or gold chains twisted among their curls, and I didn't see one there that wasn't dressed up in her silks and satins as cranks could be. As for the men, I thought I should have haw-bowed right out a tariff to see some of 'em; there was one chap talking to Miss Beebe, with his hair parted from the top of his head down each side of his face, and it hung down behind all over his coat collar like a young gal's just before she begins to wear a comb; and there was two bunches of hair stuck out on his upper lip right under his nose, like a cat's whiskers when she begins to get her back up. Every time he spoke the hair kinder rize up and moved about till it was enough to make a feller crawl all over to look at him. Think, sez I, if it wouldn't be fun to see that varmint try to eat. If he didn't get his victuals tangled up in that bunch of hair, he must know how to aim all-fired straight with his knife and fork.—Slick's "High Life in New York."

MSTUEN, Mass., Aug. 26, 1857. Messrs. P. Davis & Son—Dear Sirs:—I have had occasion to use your PAIN KILLER very frequently during my residence in Burmah, and have found it a very useful medicine. In cases of colic, diarrhoea and cholera, the Pain Killer gives speedy relief, and for many other ailments I have found it beneficial. It is becoming popular in Burmah among the natives as well Europeans. I always carry it with me for my own benefit and the good of the people where I go. Sincerely yours, M. H. BIXBY. The Rev. H. L. Van Meter, writing from Bassein, Burmah, says:—"The Karens praise it very highly indeed. I cannot conceive how a single medicine could better meet their peculiar ailments and habits than does your Pain Killer. We are now using it freely in our family and find its excellent qualities confirmed with each renewed trial. Please send me 400 bottles by first opportunity." Sold by all medicine dealers.

The following from one of our agents, who is too well known in his own State to need endorsing by us, will be read with interest by Dyspeptics:—

LEBANON, N. H., Feb. 29, 1856. Messrs. SETH W. FOWLS & Co.,—Gentlemen: Please send by Express, another Box of Oxygenated Bitters, as we are nearly out. These Bitters have recently been used with unusual benefit by a member of my family, who has derived more advantage from it than from all other medicines, which fact being known, greatly influences the demand for the Bitters. There is no profession, in which a reputation for truth and sincerity is more desirable, than in that of an Apothecary; and for this reason, I have always been careful in recommending remedies. But I feel perfectly safe in advising all who are troubled with Dyspepsia, to resort at once to the Oxygenated Bitters. Yours truly, &c., GEO. S. KENDRICK. For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Co. Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyman, Place de Armes.

W. M. PRICE, ADVOCATE, No. 2, Corner of Little St. James and Gabriel Streets.

A TRAINED TEACHER, OF very good literary requirements, who can produce excellent Testimonials, REQUIRES A SCHOOL, where a good salary is given. Apply to the Rev. M. O'BARR, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, C.E.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W.; Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st, 1858.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, & C., FOR SALE, At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HXSON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS. SOUOHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. GONGOU. OOLONG. SUGARS. LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c.

JAYA, best Green and Roasted. LAGUARIE, do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES—Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY—Plantain Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel, in lbs. 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.V. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints. STARCH—Glensfield, Rice and Satedine, 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, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Course do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Tackle Od 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.

NOTICE. THE TRUSTEES appointed to transact the ERECTION of a NEW CHURCH and SACRISTY, required to be built in the Parish of St. JEAN CHRYSOSTOME, shall receive TENDERS for the Work to be done, until the FIRST of APRIL NEXT; on which day the Contract shall be given to the successful competitor. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the Tenders of the lowest bidder. The Signatures of two good and sufficient Securities shall be made known in each Tender. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Priest's house, in said Parish. St. Jean Chrysostome, Feb. 28, 1859.

IMMIGRATION. PASSAGE CERTIFICATES, PER SABEL & SEARLE'S FIRST CLASS LINE of Packet Ships, from LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON, and also by STEAMSHIP from GALWAY, are now issued by the undersigned. Rates and information will be furnished on application. All letters must be pre-paid. HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents, Montreal. January 1859.

GOLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, INCIPENT CONSUMPTION, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. COPYRIGHT SECURED.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Chemists, Boston, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Dist. of Mass. CONSUMPTION.—The great and sudden changes of our climate, are fruitful sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, Cures Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza. Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieves the Hoarse Cough in Consumption. Relieves Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh. Clears and gives strength to the voice of SINGERS. Indispensable to Public SPEAKERS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. [From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.]—"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of. In all my lecturing tours, I put Troches into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen. I do not hesitate to say that in so far as I have had an opportunity of comparison, your Troches are pre-eminently the best, and the first, of the great Lozenge School."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. [From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.]—"I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purpose, and recommend their use to Public Speakers."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. [From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, New York.]—"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches."

Two young ladies named Julia Hall and Mary Davis, from New York, came to Boston during the past week, took rooms at the United States Hotel, visited several dry goods stores, walked off with goods to the value in all of \$1,200, were "spotted" were arrested at the Worcester Depot, were arraigned, and were held in \$4,500 for trial.

P. P. P. PARK'S PINK PLASTERS. They soothe pain; protect the chest; they extract the congealed impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times longer than any other plasters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. Where these Plasters are pain cannot exist. Weak persons, public speakers delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature. BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y. Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:— SCORFULA AND SCORPULOUS COMPLAINTS, BRUISTIONS AND ERYTHROUS DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND STRUMLING AFFECTIONS, MZICURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DERMATITIS, DYSURIA AND INDURATION, ERYTHEMAS, ROSA OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD. This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overturned. Sarsaparilla has, and deserves such, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else. During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointments have followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS. Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, FOR THE CURE OF Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood. They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic. Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMPLE ALPHABET in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on Demand AYER'S, and take no other. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it. All our Remedies are for sale by Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.