

work for her. And is not the society calling itself "The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Control" in fact doing the work of Rome, when it makes a combined attack on the means of sustaining the Established Churches both of England and Scotland?

At the present time we have thought it our duty to bring the foregoing facts prominently before the public. We earnestly invoke consideration to them from all true-hearted Protestants throughout the empire. Let them not forget these facts in the choice of their representatives at the approaching election. It is well to be wise before it is too late. It is dominion that Rome is seeking, while she clamors for equality, and, if she once obtains dominion, your own freedom is lost.

UNITED STATES.

THE BENEDICTINES IN AMERICA.—The Pittsburgh Catholic translates the following from the *Kirchen Zeitung*:—"Scarcely twelve years have elapsed since the present Abbot, Rt. Rev. B. Wimmer, came to America, a simple father, accompanied by four ecclesiastical students, and a few young peasants, who desired to become lay brothers; and now, the then Father Boniface, is independent Abbot of a Monastery, second, perhaps, to none in the world! There are now on the mission in eight dioceses in this country, Benedictines, whose mother house is the Abbey of St. Vincent, near Latrobe, Pa. We see them now, as of old, at the outposts of civilization, planting the cross, building churches, opening schools, and preaching salvation to the pioneer. By a glance at the Catholic Almanac we will see that they are in Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. Until lately, all outlying stations were subject to the Abbot of St. Vincent's, who appointed and removed the priors at pleasure. In the last general Chapter, held in September, 1858, the then Abbot was elected almost unanimously. At the same time, the Priors of Minnesota and Kansas were made independent. The Priors of these independent Priors were not appointed by the Abbot, but elected by the general Chapter, each Priest being, on the Democratic principle, eligible to the office. The Rev. Father Benedict Handi was elected Prior of Minnesota, and the Rev. Father Augustus Wirth, of Kansas. The election of the Abbot, and of the two independent Priors, was confirmed by a Decree of the Propaganda, of December 15, 1858."

MORE TESTIMONIALS TO MASTER WALL.—It would seem as if our Catholic fellow citizens all over the Union would never weary in their exhibitions of respect for the heroic conduct of young Wall. The manifestation of this feeling takes a most substantial form, as may be seen from the valuable presents which have been sent to him from different parts of the country. We have already noticed several of these, and we understand that a very considerable amount of money has been sent to the father of the boy by Sunday Schools and other bodies, to enable him to give his son the benefit of a liberal education, an education that will be free from those insidious influences to which the Catholic children who attend the public schools of Boston and other cities are subjected.—*N. Y. Metropolitan Record.*

THE TYLER CASE.—We learn from the *Detroit Tribune* that Tyler, whose term of imprisonment expired on Tuesday, was immediately re-arrested on the indictment found against him in the St. Clair Circuit, charging him with murder. It was intended to have taken him up by boat, but he fearing that the boat might touch at some Canadian port and he get hold of by the authorities, the plan was changed.—*The Tribune says*—The St. Clair Circuit is now in session, Judge Green presiding, and it has been arranged between the Counsel that he shall be arraigned to-day. His counsel will not plead to the indictment, but will set up the conviction in the United States District Court as a bar to further proceedings. The prosecution will then claim that the United States Court had no jurisdiction, and therefore its proceedings are null, and thus the question of jurisdiction will be at once raised and argued. Judge Green will either decide it himself, or, if he has doubt upon the point, reserve the case for the decision of the Supreme Court. An appeal can be taken from that Court to the United States Supreme Court, so that it is likely to be some time yet before the end is reached.

THE BURNING OF THE CHURCH AT PORTSMOUTH, VA.—In our last, we (*Boston Pilot*) briefly alluded to the destruction of the Catholic Church at Portsmouth. We subjoin further particulars:—Some daring and vile incendiary, with sacrilegious hand, applied a torch to the Catholic church in the city of Portsmouth, by which that beautiful and costly edifice was speedily reduced to a heap of smoldering ruins. The fire was applied to the Confessional in the rear basement, immediately under the altar which being constructed of light combustible material soon spread beyond the control of the firemen. The fire was discovered about eleven o'clock, and had gained such headway as to defy all efforts to subdue it. It is also asserted that the hose of the firemen were cut on two different occasions, which materially retarded their operations, and before they could get well to work the whole building was wrapped in a sheet of flame, which ran madly up the tall steeple, licked the very clouds and filled the murky atmosphere with a soft and mellow light. The clouds were tinged with golden hues and the scene is described as being grand and sublime in the extreme. This Church was built some five or six years ago, and was under the auspices and direction of the lamented Father Devlin until '55, when that ever-to-be-remembered epidemic swept him, in company with so many others, from the stage of life. Father Plunkett, a worthy and able man, was then called to preside over its destinies, where he has remained up to this time. The Church and Organ cost twenty thousand dollars and was insured for twelve thousand, that is to say, the Church lost thousand and the Organ two thousand dollars. Therefore, the loss is about eight thousand dollars, exclusive of the three several paintings and other appurtenances which cost a great deal of money. Two of the paintings which decorated the chancel were very large, and we suppose very costly; one of them representing the Crucifixion, and the other the return from Egypt. These were gutted out, but in their efforts to remove them they were so mutilated as to render them worthless. The handsome and costly altar was destroyed, but the altar service which was of silver, and is very valuable, was saved. There had been no service in the church since yesterday morning, when mass was performed, and then there was no fire in the building, and only two candles burning in the upper part of the house, nor had there been a fire in either stove or grate for over a week, which leaves no doubt of its being the work of an incendiary.

A BOSTON NOTION.—The latest Boston "Notion" is the idea entertained there of the meaning of the word rebellion. At a late meeting of the school Committee of that enlightened city, Rev. Dr. Lathrop proposed to amend the regulations regarding the Bible and the Lord's Prayer, so as to have the teacher alone to read or recite, not the scholars. This would have been a very small concession; as Catholics might have the same scruples to listening to a counterfeiting of the Bible, as to reading it. But bigotry and prejudice refused to yield even this much and Mr. Micah Dyer moved to lay the amendment on the table, which motion prevailed by a majority of one. Thus the school Committee has expressly declared to Catholics, that they need not expect justice at its hands. We do not wonder at this but Mr. Micah Dyer's reason for the course proposed by him and adopted by the Committee, is original. He was opposed to any concession, as long as the rebellion lasted; the rebellion consisted in the boys refusal to do what their conscience forbade them. If Mr. Dyer ever read the history of his country, he must remember a certain scene in Boston harbour, when certain tea chests were consigned to the waters. This was a patriotic act, and has always been considered such. But if Mr. Micah Dyer and the majority of

the present School Committee of Boston had been then the advisers of the British Government, they would certainly have looked upon it as a downright act of rebellion. The principle "no taxation without representation" is not at all as sacred as that which commands us to obey God rather than man to hearken to conscience first, to school regulations afterwards. Little Tommy Whall has suffered in a far higher and nobler cause than those who fell fighting bravely for their country at Lexington and Bunker Hill; and if he is to be condemned, far more guilty were they. As for Catholics, this persecution, as the *Boston Pilot* remarks, proves clearly that the only way to avoid such annoyances is to have separate schools of our own. This is true of every city in the Union. We must have our own schools, and the fact of our having them will obtain better treatment even for the children whom circumstances may oblige to frequent those, which Protestants are monopolizing for themselves. If all were to do their duty in this matter, there would be no need for any Catholic child to go to the Common Schools—there would be ample accommodations, excellent teachers, and successful classes. In many places, all this has been attained, and if anywhere there be persons disposed to find fault with Catholic Schools, they may attribute any short comings they imagine they detect, to their own want of liberality.—*Pittsburgh Catholic.*

THE SICKLES HORROR.—We infer from the fact of Mr. Sickles and his wife having been married by a Catholic clergyman, and her being the daughter of an Italian, that she was once a Catholic, but as they were attendants of an Episcopal church at Washington, that she is now an apostate. Had she continued faithful to her religion, she would never have become an outcast nor her husband a murderer. The whole tragic history might be told under the following chapters: Indifference—Worldliness—Fashion—Folly—Apostasy—Imprudence—Sin—Infidelity—Blood—Remorse? Shall the last chapter be Repentance or Despair?—*N. O. Catholic Standard.*

NO BIBLE FOR PROTESTANTS.—The *Gazette* of Monday has an article from the *Boston Courier* on the Doxology in the Lord's Prayer, which concludes as follows:—"The external evidence for and against the doxology is conflicting, as every scholar knows. So with the multitudes of cases, where the internal evidence and the doctrine of probabilities decide in favor of retaining rather than cancelling the passage. Doddridge sums up all thus:—"It is so admirably suited and enforces every preceding petition that I could not persuade myself to omit it." Now, if debates and doubts as to the genuineness of particular parts of our Canon are to prevail, and all parts are to be omitted about which manuscripts differ, and learned men have disagreed, the question of any use of the Bible will be settled very soon, for there would be no Bible left to the common people." In these words we have, stated with admirable clearness, the real position of the majority of Protestants, of all, indeed, in regard to the Word of God. There is no Bible left to them. The *Doxology* speaks only hypothetically, but it is easy to see that the hypothesis to which it refers, is in reality verified. "Debates and doubts as to the genuineness of particular parts of the Canon," actually do prevail amongst Protestants; and what is more, there is no way of definitively settling these doubts. So we may conclude that Protestants have no Bible at all.—*Pittsburgh Catholic.*

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS (DISCONTINUED) IN ARREARS TO THE TRUE WITNESS.

Name.	Place.	Am't. Due.
D Dubuc,	London, C.W.	£ 13 3
F McDonnell,	Newburgh,	0 18 9
Jeremiah McCarthy,	Belleville,	0 16 8
J Hilliard,	Kingston,	1 4 0
J Garity,	Do.	1 5 0
M Donnelly, Stonington,	Do.	1 7 0
Mrs. Ann Clark,	Do.	1 1 4
E Kelly,	Do.	0 10 0
T Bowes,	Do.	3 1 3
J Campbell,	Do.	0 9 4
J Nicholson,	Do.	3 1 3
Thomas Patrick,	Do.	1 0 6
Michael Kearney,	Do.	0 17 6
A H Gibson,	Do.	1 11 3
Charles Canning,	Do.	2 13 9
John Roach,	Do.	0 10 10
W Fortune,	Do.	1 17 6
A Friel,	Do.	1 3 0
W Winters,	Do.	6 9 4
R Thompson,	Do.	0 14 0
John Tobin,	Ottawa City,	9 15 9
Ed. O'Neil,	Toronto,	1 7 1
P J McDonnell,	Corwall,	1 2 1
P Vignars,	Port Stanley,	2 15 7
B M Williams,	Portsmouth,	1 6 3
M Gannon,	St. Julianne,	0 11 9
J Jordan,	N. Williamsburg,	1 15 1
— Kavanagh,	Elgin,	0 15 0
P Beaudry,	Chelms,	1 13 9
J D McDonnell,	Ottawa City,	2 19 4
E Cunningham,	Do.	1 10 4
David Bourgeois,	Do.	2 13 9
James Moran,	Do.	2 2 6
F Maguire,	Do.	1 14 0
J Burke,	Do.	1 10 7
G A Beaudry,	St. Martine,	2 16 3
R Tackbury,	Corwall,	1 14 1
Michael Johnson,	Trenton,	1 13 1
John Connolly,	Do.	1 7 1
T M Laughlin,	Pictou,	2 6 9
M D Kehoe,	Belleville,	0 10 10
Peter Lee,	Do.	1 3 8
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H McCormack,	Do.	1 3 9
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J A McGillis,	Do.	1 1 6
J Leonard,	Worcester, U.S.	1 7 1
Mrs. J J Roney,	St. Hermase,	2 7 11
M Sweeney,	Pricerville,	0 13 9
Henry Brown,	Brigham Pick,	1 7 6
D O'Brien,	Newcastle,	1 6 0
H J Larkin,	St. Hyacinthe,	2 13 2
J Slamon,	Colbourg,	1 5 9
Maurice Clancy,	Peterboro,	0 12 0
P Kerrigan,	Berthier,	0 19 4
James Duff,	Ottawa City,	4 8 5
M Henry & McCurdy,	Goderich,	1 17 0
T Hayes,	Toronto,	1 10 0
Peter Wallace,	Quebec,	1 1 3
Michael Donoughue,	Do.	2 11 0
Michael McCabe,	Dundas,	0 18 9
A M'Rae,	Wardsville,	3 5 7
T Burke,	Peterboro,	1 19 6
Richard O'Hair,	Buckingham,	1 8 1
J O'Brian,	Burrill's Rapids,	0 11 3
Patrick Butler,	Pembroke,	2 3 9
W J Alexander,	South Durham,	1 17 6
T Doyle,	Kemptville,	1 3 9
Wm. O'Dougherty,	Peterboro,	2 8 9
John Regan,	St. Albans, Vt.,	1 2 0
Michael Conway,	Templeton,	1 5 0
Michael C Murphy,	Erinsville,	2 5 0
William M'Bride,	Clarke, Co. Durm,	2 11 0
Michael Conroy,	Wicklow,	0 17 6
J M Murphy,	Etchemin,	4 0 0
M M'Fee,	Huntington,	0 10 0
James Doherty,	Asphodel,	1 19 6
J Moran,	Peterboro,	1 10 0
C M'Guinness,	Chicago, U.S.	0 12 6
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M Morris,	Lochiel,	1 5 0
Martin Cullin,	Aylmer,	0 14 9
J Neuman,	Do.	3 8 9
D Tasse,	St. Johns, C.E.	0 17 8
S Ovanagh,	Prescott,	0 10 0
John Scarry,	Downeyville,	1 11 3
J Hanlon,	Railton,	2 11 3
Hugh M'Cawley,	Trenton,	0 15 0
PDarty,	Frankford Murray,	2 15 0
Francis M'Mullin,	Bath,	5 2 3

H S Oullett,	Windsor, Chatham,	0 18 9
P P Finnigan,	Buckingham,	1 8 6
J Quinn,	Goderich,	0 15 0
H Oram,	Sandwich,	1 6 3
Michael Donohue,	Aylmer,	1 7 1
J Quinn,	Emby,	0 13 1
Mrs D Leary,	Peterboro,	1 13 9
F A Begley,	Toronto,	1 5 0
Denis Shannon,	Belleville,	2 12 1
P Finn,	Windsor,	0 15 7
H R McDonald,	Brockville,	1 16 0
A E Kennedy,	Lochiel,	1 16 10
J J Connolly,	Mobile, Ala.,	0 15 0
Thomas Harrington,	Emby,	2 4 0
J E Tobin,	Wellington,	2 7 11
Sampson Wright,	Brockville,	0 12 0
J J Roney,	Aylmer,	2 5 5
Thomas O'Connor,	Thorold,	0 18 9
J Mullin,	St. Anne, Ill., U.S.	1 7 0
N P Moore,	Worcester, U.S.	3 1 3
T Murphy,	Rochester, U.S.	3 0 7
C M'Donald,	Chicago, U.S.	1 17 0
W Carroll,	Leeds,	1 18 9
J J Saurin,	Quebec,	3 7 6
— O'Farrell,	Do.	2 2 6
J Tunney,	Colbourg,	0 14 7
Sergt. Nolan,	Amherstburg,	1 3 9
R Donnelly,	Calumet Island,	0 14 7
Francis M'Kenny,	Colbourg,	0 15 2
Nicholas Egan,	Tottenham,	0 11 3
Matthew Bennet,	Norton Renfrew,	1 8 1
F Gallagher,	Egansville,	0 16 9
Hugh M'Givene,	Belleville,	1 1 3
Martin Horan,	Do.	1 12 3
B Bradley,	Pictou,	0 12 6
W Lamb,	Three Rivers,	0 12 3
P Irwin,	Drummondville,	1 10 0
B Hickey,	Clapham,	3 3 9
Charles M'Saurley,	Orchawa,	1 10 4
D M'Cormick,	Bloomfield,	0 10 0
P Delany,	Ingersoll,	2 6 3
Mrs. D Fraser,	Williamstown,	2 10 0

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

Messrs PERRY DAVIS & SON—Gents.—I am at a loss to express with words the satisfaction it gives me to inform you of the benefit I have received from the use of your Pain Killer. About one year since I was attacked with the inflammatory Rheumatism, being unable to walk for eight weeks; besides the confinement to the house, the pain I experienced no tongue can describe. But to return to the object of this letter. On the 27th of December last I had a more severe attack than before, I immediately commenced the Pain Killer made by you, which to my surprise, immediately relieved me of pain, and saved me the necessity of being confined to my bed for one day. It is now eleven days since the attack and the inflammation has entirely subsided. My limbs which were tremendously swollen, have assumed their natural shape. In short I am entirely well; and feel bound, by the common sympathies of my nature for those who may be thus afflicted, to make the above statement, that all may resort to the Pain Killer, that time, expense, and a world of suffering may be prevented.

HENRY WEED,
Clerk at 117 Genesee Street, Utica.
Lyman, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co.,
Lampough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

FROM C. C. TROWBRIDGE, ESQ., PRESIDENT MICHIGAN STATE BANK.

DETROIT, August 30, 1859.
DR. GEO. B. GREEN. Dear Sir,—Having been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and having been cured as I believe by your *Oxygenated Bitters*, I most cheerfully attest their efficacy. My case was a bad one. In the space of four months I lost my strength, and forty-seven pound of flesh, was compelled to abandon business, and remained an invalid for fifteen months. Travelling, absence from office duty, had done something for me, but there seemed little probability of a cure, until I began to take the Bitters. In one week I was greatly relieved, and in three weeks I was perfectly well and have since regained thirty pounds of flesh. You are at liberty to use this, if it will at all further your laudable purpose of diffusing this valuable remedy.

Respectfully yours,
C. C. TROWBRIDGE.
Such certificates as the above, are not to be obtained in favor of a medicine destitute of merit, but are only given upon the most satisfactory proof of their efficacy and success.

SAM W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.
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.

H. BRENNAN,



BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
No. 3 Craig Street, (West End.)
NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.

PRIVATE TUITION.

MR. ANDERSON, sincerely grateful for past favours, begs to notify the gentry of Montreal and vicinity that, in consequence of his recent appointment to a Professorship in the Montreal Model School, Côte Street, his classes for the Private Tuition of Young Gentlemen for entering the Army or Matriculation in McGill College, will, from 1st May next, be held in the Rooms of aforementioned Institute.
Hours of attendance, Terms, &c., may be ascertained daily after school hours.
April 11.

EDUCATION.

MR. M. C. HEALY will OPEN his SCHOOL on MONDAY next, 2nd MAY, in St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, No. 95, in the School-house lately occupied by Mr. ANDERSON.
Mr. Healy's Course of instructions will embrace a sound English and Commercial Education; as also a Course of Mathematics for those who may wish to prepare for any of the Professions.
N.B.—Pupils can receive PRIVATE instructions, after School hours, in any of the above studies.
Terms moderate, and made known at the School Rooms, No. 95, St. Lawrence Main Street.
Montreal, April 28, 1859.

MONTREAL ACADEMY, Bonaventure Hall.

THE next Term of this Institution commences on MONDAY next, 2nd MAY, under the Professorship of Mr. P. FITZGERALD.
The Course of Instruction comprises—English, in all its departments; the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, French, and Book-Keeping, &c.
A French Teacher is wanted for the above Academy.
Montreal, April 28, 1859.

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FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN)
GUNPOWDER, very fine.
YOUNG HYSON, best quality.
IMPERIAL.
TIANKEY, extra fine.

BLACK TEAS.
SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor.
CONGOU.
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SUGARS.
LOAF.
DRY CRUSHED.
MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.

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

INDIAN MEAL.
B. W. FLOUR.
DRIED APPLES.
CHEESE, American (equal to English.)

WINES—Port, Sherry, and Madeira.
BRANDY—Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel, in bbls. 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—Glenfield, Rice and Sated, 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; 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.

March 3, 1859. J. PHELAN.

DR. MORSE'S

INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sodorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the superfluous parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectant, that opens and unblocks the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out boundlessly by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way.—The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarsest particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely root out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick and why so many die is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames, have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cheer and brighten your days.

CAUTION.—Beware of a counterfeit signed A. B. Moore. All genuine have the name of A. J. WHITE & Co. on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White & Co. All others are spurious.

A. J. WHITE, & CO., Sole Proprietors,
50 Leonard Street, New York.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

Agents wanted in every town, village, and hamlet in the land. Parties desiring the agency will address as above for terms.

Price 25 cents per box, five boxes will be sent on receipt of \$1, postage paid.

MRS. MUIR,

283 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST,
(Near Morison & Empey's.)
WOULD intimate to her Customers and the Public in general, that her SHOW ROOM is now opened, with a handsome assortment of the FINEST GOODS in the city.
PRICES AND STYLES TO SUIT ALL,
At
MRS. MUIR'S.
Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment,
283 Notre Dame Street.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER.
BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.
Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs 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.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness it is without a rival.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest luster.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
TESTIMONIAL.

Boston, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—(Cocaine.)
For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed,