

A desperate disease. No man should have recourse to it so long as for him there remain any hopes of earning an honest livelihood in his native land. But of all men the Irish Catholic should be the last to apply this remedy; and if emigrate he must, the United States of America, in a moral point of view, the very worst place towards which he can direct his steps. Upper Canada, is not much, if anything better; and the scarcity of good land in the vicinity of water-carriage in Lower Canada, and the length of its winters, to say nothing of the difference of language, must always operate to prevent the stream of Irish emigration from setting strongly in this direction; although from a moral point of view Lower Canada presents advantages to the Catholic immigrant, which are to be found in no other country in the world.

Our advice, were we to offer any advice, to the intending Catholic emigrant would be that given by the profound philosopher *Punch* to young folks about to marry, "*Don't*," and it should be the duty of every conscientious Catholic journalist to put the people on their guard against the inflated accounts of the prospects which emigration to the American Continent holds out. The injury, moral and physical, done by those glowing accounts, false as they are, cannot be exaggerated, and to them we fancy, as much as to any other cause, must be attributed the sudden fury for emigration by which the people of Ireland seem again to be possessed.

A heavy responsibility rests upon him who in any way is accessory to the systematic deception practised upon the laboring classes of the Old World, and especially upon the poor Catholics of Ireland. Ah! if the latter knew the truth, or but half of the truth—if they had any conception of the sad reality that inevitably awaits them in the emigrant ship, and on their arrival in the sea-ports of this Continent, they would shrink from emigration as from the most fearful of calamities! We know of no sight so painful as the emigrant ship with her living cargo, though we are not strangers to the horrors of the slave, and have witnessed the abominations of the middle passage. Yet in the case of the negro there is the consolation that, once landed the worst is over, whilst in the case of the emigrant to the United States, the second stage of his career is but too often worse than the first. A few years of badly remunerated labor on railroads or public works, fever and ague, an untimely death, and a pauper's grave—this is the future that emigration to the United States offers to the Irish laborer; and yet his lot is enviable compared with that which too often awaits the innocent daughters of Erin, thrown friendless and penniless amongst the backslums of New York and other large American cities. Better for these poor creatures that they had never been born, or that with a millstone tied round their necks they had been cast into the sea, than that they had been carried safely across the Atlantic only to be plunged into the hell of corruption whose mouth is ever on the stretch to swallow its victims. If there be one duty more than another incumbent upon the philanthropist, the Christian, the Irish patriot, and above all, on the Irish Catholic priest, it is that of discouraging by every means in his power the emigration of Irish Catholics to the United States, or to Upper Canada.

As a practical commentary upon the above remarks we republish from the Toronto *Mirror* of the 10th instant, the concluding portion of a letter from an Irish immigrant. After having received much ill treatment on his passage from the master of the vessel in which he sailed, he arrived at New York on Easter Sunday, and had a speedy taste of American justice, and hospitality to the Irish Catholic immigrant.—We will let him tell his story in his own words:—

"On the 31st of March, the vessel reached New York, and the passengers were put on board a steamer to be landed at Castle Gardens. I immediately proceeded to a magistrate in the city to take out a warrant for the captain of the vessel. He questioned me as to where I intended going, and if I had much money. I told him I was going to Canada, and as for money, I had but very little. He said that he could not possibly grant me a warrant that day, but if I could stay in the city for a week, he might point out by what means I could have the captain punished. Now, he knew perfectly well that I could not stay so long a time as that. This is the kind of justice I received at the hands of a New York magistrate. It shows how the poor emigrants who come from different countries are treated. It is to be hoped, that some day or other, such legal professors will receive the reward which is due to them.

"I took the cars from New York to Hamilton, (Canada), in order to look for a situation as Coachman. I went to several places, and the people generally asked me 'are you a Protestant?' and if I were an 'Englishman.' Of course, I told them that I was an Irishman and a Catholic, and had lately arrived in this country. It was no go; they wanted none but Protestants. Had I now denied my country and religion, I might have been successful; but no, I would rather starve first. Leaving Hamilton, I came to Toronto, where I am at the present time, but have had no better success, the same questions being put to me here as in the former place. This is very disheartening, and I am determined to proceed to some port and try and obtain a passage back to Ireland.

"AN IRISHMAN.
"Toronto, April 29th, 1861.—Toronto *Mirror*."

The Quebec *Chronicle* says that the Governor General will meet Prince Alfred at Little Falls, whence he will proceed to Rivière du Loup, and thence by rail to Quebec, where he is expected to arrive by the 10th June.

THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.—Letters have been received from Mr. Moran, dated from Tours, 5th inst. His Lordship's intention was to proceed to Scotland to fetch the remains of the late Bishop McDonald of Kingston; and he may be expected to return to his Diocese about the latter end of June. His Lordship is in good health and spirits, and his mission has been fully and successfully accomplished.

BAZAAR AT KINGSTON.—A bazaar was held last week in this zealous Catholic City, in aid of the funds of the poor and orphans of the Hotel Dieu Nunnery. The sum realised exceeds \$1,300; and in the announcement of this simple fact is to be found the highest eulogy of the warm-hearted Catholics of Kingston. Comment would be superfluous.

PROCESSION SUNDAY.—Sunday next, at the usual hour, the Solemn Procession of the B. Sacrament will start from the Parish Church;—proceeding along Little St. Joseph Street to Craig Street; thence up St. Laurence Main St., to St. Catherine's Street, and to St. James's Church in St. Denis Street. The Procession will return by St. Denis Street to Craig Street, and up St. Joseph Street, to the Parish Church, where it will disperse.

ORDINATIONS.—On Saturday morning last, in the chapel now serving as the Cathedral, the following Orders were conferred by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal:—

TONSURE.—MM. E. Gravel, C. Palin, and E. X. Prefontaine, for Montreal; T. O'Reilly, J. McCarron, and C. O'Colloghan, for New York; L. M. Deschamps, for St. Hyacinthe; J. Finnegan, for Brooklyn; A. Finan, for Toronto, and J. O'Brien, for Hartford.

MINOR ORDERS.—MM. J. E. Filiatreault, J. Leclerc, P. Beaudry, and F. Woods, for Montreal; C. Hudson, and M. Belanger, for Quebec; J. O'Reilly, for Hartford; W. J. Foley, for St. John's, New Brunswick; F. X. Blanchet, for Oregon City; J. Tracy, for Boston.

SUBDEACONS.—MM. A. H. Couture and Ant. Peladeau, for Montreal; E. J. Heenan, for Hamilton; F. R. Mondor, for St. Hyacinthe; P. Grace, and Mich. B. Roullan, for Hartford.

DEACONS.—MM. J. Prefontaine, for St. Hyacinthe, and Frs. Gallicon, at the Congregation of Peres de Ste. Croix, at St. Laurent.

PRIESTS.—MM. Pierre L. Lapierre, for Montreal; M. Barry, for Albany, and J. L. Conlin, for Boston.

A TEXT FOR THE "MONTREAL WITNESS."—When next our evangelical cotemporary shall feel inclined to preach upon the political and social evils of Popery, we recommend him to adopt as his text the following, which we clip from the *selected matter* of the *Montreal Witness* of the 27th instant:—

Belgium.—Between France and Holland lies the kingdom of Belgium, of small extent, being not much more than one-fourth part as large as the State of New York, and yet, having almost, if not quite, as large a population in 1850, as New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Vermont combined; for it has four millions and a half of inhabitants, and is in fact the most populous kingdom in Europe in proportion to its extent. Withal, it is a rich country—rich in its agriculture and manufactures; but possesses as yet only a limited commerce. It is covered with a network of railways, and was in reality the first country on the Continent to embark in this great form of internal improvement. The whole country resembles a vast garden in summer, so finely and extensively it is cultivated.

Belgium has a constitutional government, a boon which has gained by a revolution in the autumn of 1830, that separated her from Holland. (Protestant.) Belgium possesses three great blessings, namely, political freedom, religious freedom, and freedom of the press.

Belgium is a Roman Catholic country, one of the most so of all the states of Europe. It is believed that there was not a native Protestant in it, when the revolution of 1830 took place.

Thus Belgium, though the most thoroughly Romish country in Europe, is materially, one of the most prosperous, and enjoys full civil and religious liberties. These too were won and established by a revolution accomplished in 1830, when not a native Protestant was to be found in Belgium, and are therefore, exclusively, the work of Popery.

BIBLE READING.—The *Christian Inquirer*, a leading Protestant periodical of the United States, bears the following testimony to the fruits of Bible reading upon Protestant principles, as manifested in the U. States:—

"We cannot but observe that in our own country all that is most ghastly and revolting in Mormonism, all that is most dangerous and dehumanizing in negro slavery, all that is insane in Spiritualism refers directly to the Bible for countenance and support.—By wresting its metaphors, and by quoting the acts of the Hebrews to prop up prevailing irrational customs, we may institute a state of society in the nineteenth century as ill-timed and inefficient as may well be imagined, and what must ever be an excrescence in any civilised body politic."—*Christian Inquirer*.

CRIME IN UPPER CANADA.—The *Mirrorville Chronicle*, an Upper Canadian journal has an article under the caption "Crime," from which we make one or two extracts. If true, they speak eloquently as to the moral condition of the "Superior race," and afford an amusing commentary upon their efforts to convert the Papists of Lower Canada to a "knowledge of the truth" &c. &c.:

"Within the last few months the people of Canada have been startled by the disclosure of two revolting murders, perpetrated within their midst, and acquiring peculiar notoriety from the narrow details elicited during the progress of legal examination. It is most disagreeable for us to contemplate, and we would gladly avoid it, but in our capacity as public commentators upon passing events we feel it a duty peculiarly incumbent upon us, not to pass it over in silence.

"These crimes reveal a terrible state of immorality in our midst, and it behoves us to guard well the education of our youth. They should be taught to avoid, as a pestilence, the faintest shadow of vice, for it is the direct road to crime and the gallows. Their minds should not be induced to the contemplation of crime, for it hardens the heart and may eventually lead to its perpetration."

THE "COBBOURG SENTINEL."—This is the name of a very neatly printed, and cleverly edited journal, of which we have had the pleasure of receiving the first number. Independent in politics, and non-interfering in religious matters, it will provide its readers with ample details of the events of the day, and will we trust realize for them and its proprietors the pledges of its prospectus, and a large and punctual subscription list. We in all sincerity wish the *Cobourg Sentinel* good luck.

"Let Protestants and Roman Catholics establish a reciprocity of toleration."

We copy the above from the *British Herald*, and most heartily do we reciprocate the sentiment therein contained. "Let Protestants and Catholics by all means establish a reciprocity of toleration."

This is all we have ever asked for—perfect equality; and that Protestants will but deal with Catholics, as the latter are willing to, and do actually, deal with Protestants.

Let us have reciprocity by all means; and let the Protestants of Upper Canada give the first proof of their sincere adoption of this to them novel principle, by dealing with the Catholic minority of their section of the Province on the School question, as the Protestant minority of Lower Canada are dealt with by the Catholic majority. This we propose as a test of the *Herald's* sincerity. If he is in earnest for "reciprocity," he will at once join in denouncing the oppressive State-Schoolism of Upper Canada, the iniquitous aggressions of Tom Ferguson and the Protestant Reformers upon Separate Schools for Catholics, and will at once insist with us that the Catholic minority of Upper Canada be as fairly represented in the Legislature, as are the Protestant minority of Lower Canada.

At the Annual Meeting of Trenton St. Patrick's Society, held at the Separate School Room, on Sunday the 5th instant, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

George W. Redmond—President.
Wm. McFaul—1st Vice-President.
Michael Gormly—2nd Do.
James McCormick—Treasurer.
F. J. McGuire—Cor. Secretary.
P. J. Meagher—Rec. Do.

Committee of Management.—James Quinlan, Wm. McElligott, Patrick Kelly, Bernard Kelly, Bernard Glancy, Patrick Lyons, Hugh O'Rourke, Henry McKewen, Patrick O'Neill, and Terence McCabe.
F. J. McGuire, Cor. Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.—The Governor General has issued a proclamation with the text of 59 Geo. III., c. 60, against British subjects aiding or assisting foreign powers at war, by enlisting, procuring enlistment, engaging to serve on sea or land, vessels carrying recruits to the belligerents, fitting out, furnishing, or arming vessels to be employed by one power against another, either as armed ships, or as transports, or store vessels, &c., &c. It is right for the Government to call the attention of the people of this Province to a law not generally known; and in return we call His Excellency's attention to the fact that there are three steamers in our waters now subject to seizure and confiscation, being fitted out for the Federal Government of the United States, against the form of the statute, viz:—"Peerless," "New York" and "Northerner."—*Commercial Advertiser*.

ANOTHER COPPER MINE IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.—We have been shown a fine specimen of copper ore taken from the newly opened Haddock Mine, in the Township of Cleveland, about 3½ miles from Richmond station, on the G. T. R. It is found, in a bed which in some places is nearly perpendicular, and has been traced on the surface for a distance of about 600 feet, running regularly N. E. and S. W. Seven openings have been made across its course, all showing the presence of good ore. The bed which carries the ore is in one place 20 feet thick, as seen on the surface, and shows in several places the green carbonate of copper. One of the specimens assayed at Boston produced 57 per cent of pure copper. A specimen of the ore may be seen at the Merchants' Exchange.—*Gazette*.

STOPPING CARRIAGES.—We understand several carriages have been stopped lately near the Mile End by a gang of lawless gentry in need of money. In one instance, finding too many present, they retreated without pressing their claims.

BODY FOUND IN THE CANAL.—On Saturday the body of a man was found in the Canal near Gould's mills. It was conveyed to the dead house and an inquest held. A Mrs. Saulteau recognised the body as being that of her husband, who was missing, and of whom she had given a description. The body is supposed to be that of a man who fell from the Wellington bridge on the night of the 8th inst. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

The body of Thomas Lally, who was drowned on the first May instant, while in a canoe with another lad named William Penniston, about a mile and a half above the Nun's Island, was found yesterday evening a short distance below the spot where he had fallen in. Lally was about 19 years of age and, we believe, has a father in Quebec.

THE BODY OF THE WOMAN FOUND IN THE RIVER AT LACHINE.—Our readers may remember the circumstances of the body of a woman being found about ten days ago, floating in the St. Lawrence, at the upper end of Lachine, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Ogilvy. The *Brookville Recorder* of Thursday believes there is no doubt of this body being that of Mrs. McGill, who, with her husband, was drowned in the river a short distance above Brookville, in March last. Mr. Jordan, of Brookville, was at Brier Hill, N. Y., when the bargain was made respecting the patent right, the assignment of which was found on the body, and it was at his house Mr. and Mrs. McGill lodged on the evening before they were drowned. The body must have got entangled in the ice, and been thus carried down the river to Lachine, a distance of upwards of 100 miles. The accident took place on the 26th of March and the body was found on the 14th May, making 49 days, during which it has been carried on an average over two miles a day. Mrs. McGill's maiden name was Clarke, corresponding with the initials C. M. C. on the ring round the body.—*Montreal Herald* 25 inst.

The *Chatham Planet* says that in consequence of the Hon. George Brown's impaired health and the energy his private business requires him to devote to it, he will not be a candidate for a seat in Parliament, his purpose being shortly to go to England and the Continent, where he will make somewhat of a protracted stay.

REBARRICATION OF TROOPS.—A telegram was received in this city on Tuesday evening from St. John's, N. F., by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, which stated that the mob had prevented the opening of the House on Monday last, as appointed and requested that troops be immediately sent to restore order. All Tuesday night preparations were made for the debarkation of troops by the Cunard steamer, *Delia*, 200 men from the 63rd Regiment, under the command of Col. Fordyce, were detailed, sailed at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, 24 hours after the receipt of the telegram. Dr. Hunt, of the 63rd, accompanied the troops as Medical Officer.—*Halifax News*.

THE RIOTING AT NEWFOUNDLAND.—Accounts from Newfoundland, to May 16, state that order had not been restored. The war-steamers *Hydra* has been dispatched in haste from Halifax with a second detachment of troops. The houses and stables of the leader of the Government, the Hon. Mr. Hoyle, had been set on fire, and destroyed by the mob.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICANS IN KINGSTON.—The *New News* says "For some days past an unusual number of Americans have arrived in this city. Some few remain here, while many take their departure by the railway trains. They are of all classes in society, though the greater part appear to be persons of comfortable means, and some of them are no doubt wealthy. Inquiries tend to show that many of these visitors are voluntary exiles from the land of their birth, and that they seek in Canada an asylum from the strife of civil war. We have heard of three different individuals who intend to make Canada their permanent home. Some are on the look out for business chances and profitable investment, while others again are in search of employment; and there is a third class, who, from the scantiness of their baggage and other indications, might fall under the suspicion of being deserters. They may be often seen in our streets after the arrival of a steamboat from an American port.

AMERICAN EMBASSIES AND DESERTION.—The *Colonial Empire* says that a plan has been discovered which involves a sergeant and 30 men of Her Majesty's service, stationed at Fredericton, New Brunswick, for desertion to the United States. It is understood that an emissary has been at Fredericton, to induce these men to desert and join the Federal army; and in the pocket of the sergeant was found a paper containing a description of the arrangements for their speedy transmission over the border. The men are said to be in irons, awaiting a court-martial. We hope the facts of the case are not so bad as described. If they are, the offence is unpardonable. The same paper of the 15th says that in consequence of the attempt made at Fredericton by an American emissary to induce a sergeant and 30 men of the 62nd regiment to desert and take service under the Federal Government, an order was sent from Halifax at a late hour on Monday evening for the whole detachment to leave at once. Accordingly the two companies stationed there, with the commandant, Major Grey, Captain Wybergh, and other officers, arrived at New Brunswick on the 17th, and immediately embarked on board the *Empress*, in which they departed for Windsor the next morning. The sergeant who has been so greatly at fault, and whom the papers of the American emissary are said to have been found, went with the detachment a prisoner in irons, and if not shot, will probably be a convict for life. The *Empress* will return from Windsor with two other companies of the 62nd regiment, to replace those so suddenly hurried off in consequence of their having been tampered with in a manner not to be tolerated, and for which no excuse can be offered.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

There are 61 members of French origin in the Parliament; 18 in the Legislative Council composed of 53 members, and 43 in the Legislative Assembly composed of 130 members, being a proportion of one-third to the whole number. 35 members of both Houses belong to the legal profession, 26 of whom have introduced Bills, the most conspicuous being Mr. Dunkin, who passed 17 Bills out of 20 introduced by him, most of which were of a public character.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

BOOTS 20 CENT PIECES.—Our readers will do well to look sharp at all 20 cent pieces coming into their hands, as a large quantity of bogus coins of this denomination is about in the country. We saw one of them a few days ago; it is a capital imitation, and so nearly resembles the genuine coin, that it requires close examination to detect it. Rumor says that they are manufactured somewhere in the neighborhood of the 'Rock,' Esquimaux.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL—STARTLING REMOIRS!—A short time ago we were informed that letters to and from parties residing at villages along the Brock Road, containing money, never reached their destination, and that suspicious were entertained they had been abstracted from the mail-bags, either by the carrier at the lower end of the route, or by some of the Postmasters. We did not then give publicity to the rumor for obvious reasons, but the robberies have become so numerous and flagrant, as to call for the interference of the Post Office Inspector, Mr. Dewe, and the arrest on suspicion of the carrier Smith. Mr. James Fraser, of Moriston, despatched a letter containing about \$50 to Dundas, but it was never received. Mr. Leslie, Reeve of Puslinch, and Postmaster, has lost \$100, on its way to Hamilton; Mr. Little, of Moriston, also lost a letter containing money, and we hear of a party in Fergus having been unfortunate.—*Guelph Advertiser*.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT—TWO YOUNG LADIES BURNED ALIVE!—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred in the vicinity of Lochaber, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, by which two sisters—Catherine and Alexina McDonald—were hurried into eternity. On the morning of the day above mentioned the young women aged respectively 16 and 18 years, accompanied their mother to witness the devastation made in the vicinity of their dwelling by a recent landslide. While being thus engaged, one of the girls, noticing a considerable crack in the portion of earth on which they were standing, suggested the propriety of retiring from such a dangerous locality. Mrs. McDonald at once proceeded to leave the spot, but on turning round to see if her daughters were following, she was horror-struck at observing them disappear beneath a mass of earth which had given way. Her immediate impulse was to rush to their rescue, but a man who witnessed the calamity caught her suddenly, and saved her from sharing in the lamentable fate of her daughters. In half an hour after the accident the bodies were recovered, but of course life was then extinct. This sad event has spread a marked gloom over the whole neighborhood, and must be most distressing to the relatives of the deceased.—*London (C.W.) Free Press*, May 21.

COLLISION ON THE WELLAND RAILWAY.—One of the most serious, and in fact the first collision that has occurred on the Welland Railway took place at the Black Horse crossing at Allenburg on Saturday night, by which three men well known in this town, and greatly respected by all classes, have lost their lives. The collision took place between a heavily loaded train coming down from Port Colborne, and a special going up with empty cars to the same place. In the down train there were some thirteen cars, drawn by two locomotives, the "Chippawa" and "Grantham," and the up train was composed of seventeen cars, and drawn by the Locomotive Ontario. The accident appears to have been the result of gross carelessness and neglect. Thomas Braund, upon whom it is charged the whole blame of this melancholy accident rests, was arrested, and this morning Mr. Stovin preferred the following charge against him:—"I charge Thomas Braund with having succeeded—by fraud and falsehood—in starting a train in direct violation of my positive and personal orders, which, if adhered to, would have rendered it absolutely impossible for the fatal accident to have occurred.—*St. Catharines Journal*."

A lengthened examination into the causes of the late disastrous occurrence on the Welland Railway has resulted in the following verdict:—"The Jurors having heard all the evidence advanced by the witnesses, having come to the conclusion that William Stoker, Henry Burrows, and Thomas Harrington came to their deaths by a collision of two locomotives on the Welland Railway on the 18th of May; and that their deaths were brought about by Thomas Braund usurping the right of running the special train without proper orders from his superiors. Therefore, we, the jurors, bring in a verdict of manslaughter against the said Thomas Braund."

THE SEASON IN U. C.—The *Essex Journal* published in the most favoured county in Canada West, says:—"This season has been one of the most backward that is in the recollection of the oldest settler. So late, indeed, has the Spring been, that even at this time—the middle of May—many of our farmers have yet to sow their land." We in Lower Canada are therefore, very little, if anything, behind our friends in the Upper Province.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET.

We have never known so little animation in the produce market at this season.

Ashe—Pots are dull at \$6.60. Pearls are in demand at \$7.25.

Flour is very quiet. The only wholesale transaction is at \$5, but there is no active demand at that price. Fancy is \$5.60 to \$5.70. Extras \$6 to \$7.25, but very quiet.

Rye-Flour and Oatmeal.—No transactions.

Wheat—Parcels afloat, \$1.15 to \$1.10; car-loads, \$1.10 to \$1.12.

Peas, on account of more favorable advices from Britain and lower freights, have advanced. We hear of a sale afloat, at 7½ cents.

Pork is dull, and dealers are inclined to offer lower prices. The quotations continue nominally the same, with a wide margin between buying and selling. We note a sale, to a dealer, of Prime Mince at \$15, and Thin Mince at \$16.

Butter—There are no transactions of any consequence. New butter has only arrived in small supply, and sells at 14 to 15c. There is no demand for old.—*Montreal Witness*.

Married.

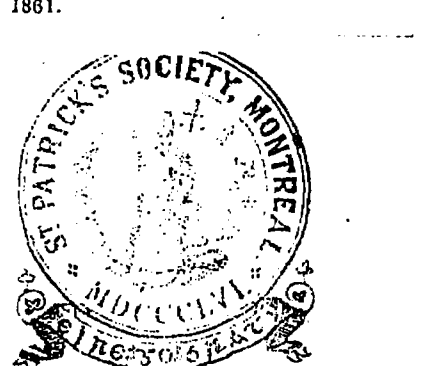
In St. Patrick's Church, on the 20th of May, by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, John Ivers, Esq., of Montreal, son of the late John Ivers, Esq., of Carlow, Ireland, to Susan, fourth daughter of the late William Wall, Esq., of Lismore, County Waterford.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the TEMPERANCE SOCIETY are requested to MEET in the Yard in front of St. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, immediately after Mass, NEXT SUNDAY; there to form and, with their Banners, proceed to the French Square, where they will join the Grand Procession.

By Order, EDWARD MURPHY, Secretary.

May 29, 1861.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY EVENING, June 3, at ST. PATRICK'S HALL, at Eight o'clock.

By Order, J. CURRAN, Rec. Sec.

Montreal, May 31, 1861.

J. O. MILLER, WOODS & CO.,

GENERAL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF COAL,

&c., &c., &c.

OFFICE:

Corner of Youville and Grey Nun Streets,

(Foot of McGill Street.)

MONTREAL.

Constantly on hand, best qualities of COAL

—Lehigh Lump, S. M.; do. Broken, S. M.; do. Egg,

S. M.; do. Stove or Walnut; do. Chestnut; Lacka-

wana; Scotch and English Steam; Welsh, Sidaey,

and Picton; Blacksmith's Coals.

Also, Oils of all sorts; Fire Brick and Fire Clay;

Oakum—English and American, &c., &c.

Orders promptly executed.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

BERGIN AND CLARKE,

(Late in the employment of Donnelly & O'Brien.)

Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters,

No. 48, M'GILL STREET,

(Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market.)

MONTREAL.

HAVING commenced BUSINESS on their own account, beg leave to inform their numerous friends,

and the Public in general, that they intend to carry

on the CLOTHING Business in all its branches.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All Orders punctually attended to.

May 16, 1861.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Middle aged Man, having a Diploma, both for a

Model School and Academy, would willingly engage

as RESIDENT TUTOR, or TEACHER, to a Public

School.

Apply to this Office, or to Mr. William Fitzgerald,

125 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, C.E.

April 4.

WANTED.

A SITUATION as FEMALE TEACHER, by a person

qualified to give instruction in the FRENCH and

ENGLISH LANGUAGES, in MUSIC, DRAWING,

and NEEDLEWORK of every description. The

highest Testimonials can be produced.

For particulars, apply at this Office.

May 16, 1861.

WANTED.

A SCHOOLMISTRESS, who can Teach French and

English. Salary moderate.

For particulars, apply at the Office of the *Town*

Witness, 223, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

May 2, 1861.

CARD OF THANKS.

H. BRENNAN would respectfully return thanks to

his friends and the public generally for their liberal