

ATTEMPTING TO FLY.—The Madison Journal relates the following incident:—"Two or three weeks since, a man named Whiting, living near Sun Prairie in this county, got religion so bad that he was too pure for the prairie, and accordingly attempted to come to Madison or some other religious place. He was too pure to travel like a mortal, and having faith that he could fly to his destination, he attempted the experiment. He procured an umbrella, and climbed to the topmost branches of a tree, in the skirts of a timber. After hoisting his umbrella, he jumped from the tree, and began to kick and squabble, thereby thinking to propel himself through the air. La Mountain or Wise did not work harder than our hero; but alas for human calculations, instead of going ahead, he quickly descended to the ground, holding on to the handle of the umbrella for dear life. He at last reached terra firma in a sound state, and has now made up his mind that faith is a good thing, but should not be taken too large doses."

THE CHICAGO REFORM SCHOOL.—The Catholics of Chicago having failed to effect, by informal appeals through the *Diocesan*, a change in the present system of mis-management practised at the Reform School, have adopted the only alternative feasible at this stage of the agitation—a numerously signed petition to the City Council. A copy of the document, which appears to be a resume of one used lately in a similar case in New York, will be found annexed, and is well worthy of a thoughtful reading by persons of all religious beliefs who respect, or pretend to respect, parental rights. Some months ago the citizens of Chicago, in common with other communities throughout the country, expressed their indignation in various ways at the conversion in Rome of a Jewish child to Christianity, without its father's will. Two-thirds of the inmates of the Reform School, children of Catholic parents, are perverted from their parents' belief, by the refusal to allow instruction in the Catholic creed to be given to them. The parental rights supposed to have been disregarded in the one instance are, we argue, the same as those ignored in the others, and we therefore call upon the Mortara sympathizers, as on natural allies, to assist in causing them to be respected. Two or three hundred Christian children are as important as one Jewish youth; and a complicated series of wrongs against parental rights if perpetrated at our doors in Chicago, should challenge, at least as much indignation as one reported to have been enacted at Rome.

FOREIGN LABOR IN MASSACHUSETTS AND THE RETURN FOR IT.—There are sixty thousand natives of Ireland living within one hour's walk or drive of Boston. They produce on an average, one with another, male and female, \$2 per week; they sustain the retail trade of Boston to almost the whole amount of their earnings—expending say \$100,000 a week. Take half or quarter that sum for one year out of the Boston trade, and what becomes of it? Take the sixty thousand out of the Boston population, and where will the city stand in the census of 1869? And yet it is in such a city where, with all their numbers and industry, they are as powerless as negroes, and far less popular, than some of the most vigorous sons of Ireland ever reared will insist on staying! To a city where the whole 60,000 could not procure one constabulary, they will cling, regardless of all the dictates of self-respect, and all the suggestions of self-advancement! What are they doing in Boston? Enriching others. What are they leaving after them? A polluted posterity and a hostile memory. How long will they continue to prefer its back streets and aggregated scum, to the open country, and the genuine independence of freemen and freeholders?—*Western Banner.*

THE DISTRICT ISLANDS OF THE OREGON COAST.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* intimates that the seizure and occupation of the principle island in the straits of Fuca, San Juan, was ordered by the United States Government, and it is probable this was the case. The same correspondent makes the subjoined remarks:—"The movement will provoke Lord Palmerston, of whose metal we have had some proof in former matters. At one crisis in our disputes with England we should have had war, had not Lord Palmerston retired from the Ministry. This was declared by Mr. Rives, of Va., in the U. S. Senate, as a positive fact. Mr. Buchanan, as Secretary of State, never gave up Oregon, or any part of it. He did not abandon the claim to 54.40, though he was overruled by the President and Senate. Inasmuch as that arrangement conceded to the British Government Vancouver's Island and its harbors, Mr. Buchanan is now the more anxious to save the three excellent harbors furnished by the islands in the Straits of Fuca. He has probably determined to assert our title first, and then, while in possession, await the result of the negotiation. We never had a treaty with England in regard to the construction of which, much and prolonged difficulty did not occur. Of this Mr. Buchanan complained in his last annual message. He cannot, now, have much hope even of adjusting the disputes arising under the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, before his next annual message to Congress. He has therefore probably struck a bold stroke for our rights under the Oregon treaty. In justice to the States on the Pacific, our Government cannot overlook their interests in this matter. North of San Francisco we have no good harbors, except those which the islands in the Straits of Fuca afford us."

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND—ENGLAND VS. THE UNITED STATES.—The steamer *Pacific* and *Northern*, from San Francisco, bring accounts of the Americans having taken military possession of the island of San Juan, claiming ownership under the treaty between the two countries which gives to the United States all territory south of the parallel of forty-nine, Vancouver's Island being an exception to the general principle upon which the treaty is based. The following order was posted in various places about the island:—
MILITARY POST, SAN JUAN ISLAND,
W. T., July 25th, 1859.

I. In compliance with orders and instructions from the General Commanding, a Military Post will be established on this island, on whatever site the Commanding Officer may select.
II. All the inhabitants of the island are requested to report at once to the Commanding Officer in case of any incursion of the Northern Indians—so that he may take such steps as he may deem necessary to prevent any future occurrence of the same.
III. This being United States Territory, no laws, other than those of the United States, no Courts, except such as are held by virtue of said laws, will be recognised or allowed on this island.
By order of
CAPTAIN PICKER.

JAMES W. FORSYTH,
2nd Lieut. 9th Infantry, Post Adjutant.
Governor Douglas had issued a protest against this occupation, declaring the island to belong to her Majesty Queen Victoria. He also sent a message to the Vancouver Legislative Assembly, in which it was declared that British forces would be landed on the island. It was also rumored that the British steamer *Scotville* had attacked the island, and killed thirty Americans. It is very much to be hoped that no extreme measure will be taken on either side until at least an attempt be made by the respective Governments to settle the matter in dispute in a pacific way. If, under the treaty, the island of right belongs to the Stars and Stripes, justice requires that it should be yielded up to its rightful owners; if not, we won't do our neighbors the injustice to think that they would desire to retain possession of British territory, and thus, perchance, bring on a war between two countries whose greatest interests would suffer in such a quarrel, to say nothing of the ties of blood and brotherhood which bind them together. But a hot-headed man, like Captain Pickery, or rather Gen. Farney, by whose orders he acted, may be the means of inducing so calamitous and deplorable a result.—*Montreal Gazette.*

FIFTY-THREE SUICIDES IN SIX WEEKS.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in commenting on the fact that fifty-three suicides have been announced in the newspapers in the United States within six weeks, asks why suicides should be more common in the United States than other countries? It says the question is much more easily propounded than answered, but the fact reveals a great social sore, which leads to the further question, "whither are we drifting?"

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.—To the Catholic reason for observing Sunday, and the manner of observing it, are perfectly clear. It, like all other holidays of obligation, was instituted for the poor.—The rich have holiday all the year round. But the poor need rest, and time to pay God public homage. Hence the Church commands us to abstain from servile works, and to hear Mass upon that day.—Works not servile, the student's, the artist's, the author's, the teacher's, can be as lawfully performed on Sundays as upon any other day; but servants, and laborers of all kinds, must be left free from all works but those of necessity. Attendance upon public worship in the Churches being presupposed no lawful recreation or innocent pastime is prohibited. Bands should not annoy people with noise on any day—their doing so on Sunday does not constitute the offence. Catholics are sometimes in the habit of refraining from amusements on Sunday, which they would esteem lawful on Christmas Day, lest they might give scandal to Protestant neighbors. This is very kind of them, but, by no means, of obligation. The only reason in the world for observing the First Day of the week as we do, is the command of the Church. Protestants have the right, of course to observe it, if they choose; but they have no right to make its observance a matter of conscience, unless they, at the same time, adopt the usage of keeping the Feasts of the Annunciation and Assumption, Ascension Day and Corpus Christi, in the same way, and for the same reason.—*Catholic Telegraph.*

YOUTHFUL CONSCIENCE.—A plain old gentleman went with his team to bring home his two sons, two young sprigs, who were soon expected to graduate. While returning, they stopped at an hotel in one of our country towns for dinner. The landlord, struck with the dashing appearance of the two gentlemen, made himself very officious and took the old man, from his homespun appearance, to be nothing but a driver, and asked them if they wished the driver to sit at the table with them. "Well, Dick," said the younger aside to his brother, "as he is our father, and it's his team, and he will bear the expense I think we had better let him eat with us." "Yes, I think so too, under the circumstances," he replied; landlord, give him a place at the table.

A boy at school in the West, when called on to recite his lesson in history, was asked—"What is the German Diet?" Sauerkraut, Bretzels, Blutwurst, and Lager Bier," was the reply.

HURLING, THE NEW YORK DUN.

The Boston *Post's* account of this man gives but a faint picture of him. I will give you one from real life:—

Ten years ago I was seated in my office, at No. 12 Wall street, busily driving the quill, when I heard a quiet step behind, and then a mild voice inquiring if I had the transcript of a certain judgment against one J. G. G., the proprietor of the great Peg-gue-wan-wah Company for selling Indian medicines. I looked up, and saw a man whose twisted foot and palsied arms were quite familiar to me, but of whose name or calling I knew nothing.

"Yes," I replied, "I have the transcript."
"Well, I want it," he said, "I'm going to collect it for the creditor."
"Going to collect it," I exclaimed, "why, the judgment is perfectly worthless. Executions, and proceedings after judgment, and all ordinary means of grace, have long ago been exhausted upon O. He is hopelessly insolvent, and is, besides, the most adroit scamp of a swindler I ever encountered."

"What's that to me?" broke out the visitor, in a gruff, strong voice, quite different from his first tones. "Perhaps you don't know who I am. I'm Burling, the man about town. You a lawyer and don't know me! Sheriffs are good for nothing; constables are good for nothing; executions and creditors' bills are good for nothing. Give me the transcript—here's the order for it—I'll make the money out of him."
I swivelled around my chair and stared at the man.
"And will you be so good, Mr. Burling," I asked, "as to tell me what is your patent plan for superceding officers and writs and for squeezing blood out of turnpikes, and cash out of the President of the Peg-gue-wan-wah Company?"

"How I do it you mean. Why I dun 'em at their houses, I dun 'em in the street, I dun 'em at the theatre, I dun 'em in church, I catch 'em early in the morning and stick to 'em all day; follow 'em up whenever they go to meals and eat with 'em; go to bed and sleep with 'em; give 'em no peace night or day, Sunday nor week day; stick to 'em like lead to a dead nigger. A man owes a debt: He won't pay it. I follow him up all the week, that so he can't do any business, nor go to see his sweet heart, nor walk in Broadway, nor eat with any appetite, nor sleep without dreaming. I'm after him with the devil to help to run him down. All this won't do? Very well.—When he goes to church on Sunday, he finds me in his pew. (Your sheriffs can't work on Sundays—I do my best business then.) The congregations rise, and he rises, takes out his book, opens at the place, and then he finds the bill I've stuck there, and gets so mad he can't say amen."
"Sheriffs and constables," continued he, getting loud and fierce, "will a sheriff go of a Sunday morning to a parson's house and follow him to church, and walk up the broad aisle with him before all the congregation, and go up the pulpit stairs close to his heels, and slip into the pulpit after him before he can shut the door, and take a seat by his side, and get up when he gets up, when he opens the Bible, open John Jones' bill full length, and lay it down on the chapter and verse, and tell him: There's is that bill of horse hire—pay it before you preach! But that's what I did—and I got my money, too."
"And what commission did you charge?"
"Fifty per cent."
"Rather strong," I suggested, "but still your mode of procedure was strong. Do you often get as much as fifty per cent?"
"When I earn it I get it. Dr. C. of Broadway, sent me to dun a fellow who lived back in a yard, and kept two bull-dogs that he let loose when anybody came to collect honest debts. I went to him with a horse pistol in each hand and Dr. C.'s bill in my teeth, and made him pay up. What did Dr. C. offer me for getting his sixty dollars?—he offered me one dollar. I won't take it, says I. I'll pay no more, says he. Pay me \$30 says I. Get out of my office, or I'll kick you out, says he. Pay me thirty dollars, says I. Clear out, says he, and he kicked me out of his door and down the steps into Broadway. I goes across to the hotel, and hires a great arm chair out of the bar-room, and takes it across the street, and plants it on the curb-stone right opposite Dr. C.'s office door, and I lays the bill I had made out on a full sheet of foolscap across my knees, hanging down so that every body that went by could read in large black snaked letters:
Doctor C., To J. Burling, Dr.

For collecting of Richard Roe: Commission.....\$30 00
And all the crowd kept stopping to read, so that there was all the while two or three hundred people standing on the Doctor's pavement and reading, first my bill and then his sign, and making their jokes. I had lifted the chair for the whole afternoon, but he hadn't stood this more than fifteen minutes before he comes to the door, and says, "Ooms here you rascal; and I went in and took thirty dollars of his money, and left the bill receipted!"
"But, my friend, don't your impudent ways often get you into scrapes; and you not afraid some one will come and break your head?"
"Break whose head?" he bawled. "Didn't Col. S. of New Orleans, a man that's killed seven men in duels, when I went to dun him at the Astor House—didn't he grab me by the slack of my breeches and hold me out the fifth story window, and shake me there above the pavement, and say, 'I shall let you fall and break your neck on the stones or take you in and kick you down stairs?'
"Well," said I, anxiously, "what did you do then?"
"What did I do? I said pay me that money; and didn't he pull me in and pay every cent?"
The intensity of his manner, as he thus related his exploits, cannot be rendered on paper—especially when he exclaimed with closed teeth and the fingers of his round hand clenched—"pay me that money!" He took the transcript, and limped out. In another day the hapless debtor, and over match for all the regular thumb-screws of the law, came in to beg pitiously I would call off the blood-hound. I told him it was the creditor's affair, not mine. Next day I met Burling at the corner of Cornhill-street looking mild and happy, and asked him how he succeeded. "I haven't got it yet," was the reply. "He hasn't found me out, but he has just paid me five dollars to let him dine at the hotel down there, without my company. We've taken all our meals together for the past few days, and he began to find his appetite fail."

Save it.—Yes, young man, save it. Put it in a safe place, and add to it often. We refer to the half-dime you were about to expend for a cigar, or the dime you are on the point of exchanging for a drink. Get a stout box made, and when you are tempted to spend your coin for useless indulgence, drop it into the said box, instead, and listen to its musical jingle. Ah, you have no idea how the three-cent bits, and half-dimes, and dimes, and quarters count up. But try this saving bank for a year, and then count your coins, and you will learn how much money you might have wasted. And not only wasted money, but time—precious, priceless time—and formed habits of idleness and dissipation which cling to the unfortunate possessor as the fabled poisonous shirt of Nessus clings to him who once puts it on. Yes, save your money, young man, and spend your leisure hours at home with your mother or sisters, and occupy yourselves with earnest judicious study; and instead of being a brewer of wood and a carrier of water for others in your declining days, you will stand a chance of taking rank with the great and prosperous and honored ones of the earth.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—A boy was once tempted by some of his companions, to pluck some ripe cherries from a tree which his father had forbidden him to touch.
"You need not be afraid," said they, "for if your father should find out that you had taken them he is so kind that he will not hurt you."
"That is the very reason," replied the boy, "why I would not touch them. It is true my father would not hurt me, yet my disobedience I know would hurt my father, and that would be worse to me than anything else."
Was not this an excellent reason?

LISTEN.—Converse not with a liar or a swearer, or a man of obscene or reviling language, for either he will corrupt you, or at least it will hazard your reputation to be one of the making; and if it doth neither, yet it will fill your memory with such discourses that it will be troublesome to you in after time, and the returns of the remembrance of the passages which you have long since heard, of this nature, will haunt you when your thoughts should be better employed.

The continuance of frequent fits of anger produce an evil habit in the soul, called wrathfulness, or a propensity to be angry, which orientates ends in cholera, bitterness and morosity: when the mind becomes ulcerated, peevish and querulous, and, like a thin, weak plate of iron, receives an impression, and is wounded by the least occurrence.—*Plutarch.*

The perfume of a thousand roses soon dies, but pain caused by one of the thorns remains long after.

WITSAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
CURES BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.
From the BOSTON EVENING TRAVELLER, JAN. 6.
It is perhaps but a simple act of justice to the proprietors of *Witsar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* for us to say, that our personal experience in the use of this article, has impressed us favorably. One of the proprietors of the *Traveller* was entirely cured of a severe cough of four months' continuance, by the use of this Balsam, and several of our friends and acquaintance, who have tried the article, have found it of great service in relieving them of severe coughs and shortness of breathing, with which they had been afflicted.

None genuine unless signed I. BETTS on the wrapper.
Sold by agents every where.
For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by LYMAN, SAVAGE & CO., 225 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.

A DISTRESSING COUGH CURED.
DEAR SIR—A few weeks since I had a distressing cough: my throat was very sore and inflamed, and I procured a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer of you and it has entirely cured me. I have also seen it used in cases of toothache and ague in the face, with the most beneficial effects. I believe it to be an indispensable medicine, and shall recommend it to my acquaintance.
C. W. BANKS, La Pointe, Ind.

This may certify, that my wife was for some time very much afflicted with a violent cough, which reduced her so much that she was unable to enjoy a moment's rest, day or night, and by the use of one bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, she was entirely relieved, and now enjoys good health. I consider it one of the best family medicines in use.
F. K. BELANGER, PERRYBURGH, O.
Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines.
Lyman, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co. Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

AXES.
1000 DOZEN "Jiggins" WARRANTED AXES.
For Sale by
Frothingham & Workman.
June 9.

Church, Factory and Steamboat Bells.
JUST RECEIVED, ex SS, "North American," a Consignment of "CAST STEEL" BELLS, a very superior article, and much cheaper than Bell Metal.
For Sale by
Frothingham & Workman.
June 9.

AUGERS,
MANUFACTURED by the Montreal Auger Company. A full assortment constantly on hand, and for Sale by
Frothingham & Workman.
June 9.

NOTICE.
TENDERS will be received until the 1st day of OCTOBER next, for the completion of the Stone Work, Roofing with Tin, and closing in of the Catholic Church at St. Andrews, near Cornwall, C.W.—The dimensions of the Church, as per plan, are 115 feet in length by 55 feet in breadth, and 34 feet high. The foundation is already completed. The plan and specifications may be seen on application to the Rev. GEO. A. HAY, on the premises, to whom the Tenders are to be addressed.
St. Andrews, C.W., Sept. 1, 1859.

WANTED,
A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER, or TUTOR, to take charge of Three young Gentlemen. Terms liberal. Apply, post-paid, to the Rev. H. BASTARD, Trenton, C.W.

BOOKBINDING AND PRINTING.
THE Subscriber, having engaged skilled and experienced Workmen, and being provided with the latest improved and most extensive Machinery, is now prepared to execute BINDING in every variety of style and finish.
LIBRARIES RE-BOUND, and BOOKS REPAIRED, at moderate rates.
BLANK BOOKS manufactured to any pattern. A large supply always on hand.
The Edges of Blank and Letter-Press Books MARBLED for the Trade, at short notice.
All kinds of Book and JOB PRINTING carefully and promptly executed, on the most reasonable terms.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
NATIONAL SERIES, and a variety of Educational Works, on sale, at low prices.
Mr. W. T. McGRATH will solicit orders from whom, or at the Office, a List of Prices may be obtained.

JOHN LOVELL,
Printer and Bookbinder.
CANADA DIRECTORY OFFICE,
Montreal, 25th August, 1859

CHAMBLAY ACADEMY.
THE Classes of the NEW ACADEMY OF CHAMBLAY, held under the control of the Commissioners of Chamblay, will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 5th SEPTEMBER next.
The Course of Instruction will comprise Classics, Mathematics, Book-Keeping, (by Single and Double Entry), English, French, Latin, Greek, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
The said Academy will be under the direction of the following Teachers:
Mr. A. VIALLETON, Principal.
Mr. T. TREVOR, Professor of English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, and Italian.
Mr. C. DUVAL, Professor of English, French, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
The Pupils can procure Board in different parts of the Village at very reasonable charges.
Application to be made to the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W. VALLEE.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING COMPANY, LIMITED.
REGISTERED ACCORDING TO THE ACT OF 19 & 20 Victoria, Cap. 47.
CAPITAL £40,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF 21 EACH.
Ten Shillings per Share, to be paid on Application. The Balance of Ten Shillings per Share to be paid Three Months after Allotment.
No one liable beyond the Amount of Shares for which he Subscribes.
Applications for Shares to be made to WM. MARSHALL, Secretary, 61 New Bond Street, London, England; or to the AGENT for CANADA, WM. H. REYNOLDS, Bookseller and Stationer, Sussex Street, Ottawa City.

Having been appointed Agent in Canada for the above Company, I will have constantly on hand a large assortment of the best Catholic Works issued from the London Press. The patronage of the Clergy and Laity is respectfully solicited. All orders promptly attended to.
WM. H. REYNOLDS.

WANTED,
A Situation as SCHOOL TEACHER, by a young man who can produce excellent testimonials as to his character; and who held a Model School Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners of Quebec. For particulars, apply, if by letter post-paid, to this office.
JAMES MALONEY,
SMITH AND FARRIER.

BEGS to inform his numerous and kind patrons, that he still carries on his business, at No. 23 BOVAVENTURE STREET.
Montreal, Aug. 4, 1859.

ROBERT PATTON,
229 Notre Dame Street.
BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.
R. P., having a large and neat assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS
JOHN McCLOSKEY.
Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer.
38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality.
He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woolens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shaws, Moreau Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c. Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.
N.B.—Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer.
Montreal, June 21, 1853.

TO PARENTS.
MR. FITZGERALD begs to announce to the citizens of Montreal, that he has REMOVED his Academy to No. 125, St. JOSEPH STREET.
Parents desirous to obtain for their children a select and complete Course of instruction in the English and Classical Literature, together with a sound and thorough knowledge of Book-Keeping, can enter them under Mr. F.'s Tuition.
Terms variable in advance.
For particulars, &c., apply at the School-Room during the hours of attendance.
Montreal, August 18, 1859.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,
No. 2, St. Constant Street.
THE duties of this School will be Resumed on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at Nine o'clock A.M.
For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School.
W. DORAN, Principal.
ENGLISH PRIVATE TUITION.
MR. KEEGAN, English and Mathematical Teacher, St. Anne's School, Griffintown, will attend gentlemen's families, Morning and Evening, to give lessons in any branch of English Education.
N.B.—Two or three boys, from the ages of 9 to 15 years, will be taken as boarding scholars. Address Andrew Keegan, No. 47 Nazereth Street, Griffintown. Montreal, May 19, 1859.

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.

REMOVAL.
JOHN PHELAN, GROCER,
HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTRE DAME STREET, the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and opposite to Dr. Picault, where he will keep a Stock of the best Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all other articles [required] at the lowest prices.
JOHN PHELAN.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, & C., FOR SALE,
At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
TEAS (GREEN)
GUNPOWDER, very fine.
YOUNG HYSON, best quality.
IMPERIAL.
TWANKEY, extra fine.
BLACK TEAS.
SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor.
COGOLONG.
SUGARS.
LOAF.
DRY CRUSHED.
MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.
COFFEE, &c.
JAVA, best Green and Roasted
LAGUIARE, 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; Martell in blads, 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 Dusts; Bed Curt. Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, 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, Segoe, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages—Alum, Cuppers, Sulphur, Brimstone, Hat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

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

PRIVATE TUITION.
AN English Lady, educated in London, and on the Continent of Europe, begs respectfully to inform the Public that she has formed Classes at her Rooms, 79 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. She Teaches grammatically and thoroughly, the FRENCH and ITALIAN languages, commencing with Ollendorff's method; also, the ENGLISH Language to French Canadians, on the same system. She Teaches, in addition, the Pianoforte in the best style of the present day, and Drawing in Pencil and Gouyon.
For Terms, apply to M. E., 79 St. Lawrence Main Street.
Families attended at their own residences.
Respectable references given.

TO PARENTS.
MR. FITZGERALD begs to announce to the citizens of Montreal, that he has REMOVED his Academy to No. 125, St. JOSEPH STREET.
Parents desirous to obtain for their children a select and complete Course of instruction in the English and Classical Literature, together with a sound and thorough knowledge of Book-Keeping, can enter them under Mr. F.'s Tuition.
Terms variable in advance.
For particulars, &c., apply at the School-Room during the hours of attendance.
Montreal, August 18, 1859.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,
No. 2, St. Constant Street.
THE duties of this School will be Resumed on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at Nine o'clock A.M.
For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School.
W. DORAN, Principal.
ENGLISH PRIVATE TUITION.
MR. KEEGAN, English and Mathematical Teacher, St. Anne's School, Griffintown, will attend gentlemen's families, Morning and Evening, to give lessons in any branch of English Education.
N.B.—Two or three boys, from the ages of 9 to 15 years, will be taken as boarding scholars. Address Andrew Keegan, No. 47 Nazereth Street, Griffintown. Montreal, May 19, 1859.

INFORMATION WANTED,
OF JOHN, and EDWARD KENNEDY, from near Nenagh, Ireland, supposed to be living on a Farm, about Kingston, C.W. Their niece, MARGARET KENNEDY, is now in Montreal, and is anxious to hear from her uncles. Address 66 St. Constant St. OF JOHN MEARNS, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland; by trade, a Stone Cutter. When last heard of, he was in Kingston, C.W. Any information as to his whereabouts, addressed to Catherine Mearns, Tutus Wirtass Office, will be thankfully received.