he was met by Sir R. Napier from, I believe, Gooriah. | present juncture ought to determine all these to give He was compelled to give battle, and in a few minutes was flying, his troops pursued by Hill's 14th Lragoons with immense slaughter, all his elephants carried off, and his force as a force broken to pieces. The remnants are supposed to be moving westward, on Tantia Topee's track, but we have no further details. The blow saves the columns in Central India, most of which have been overworked and overdriven since October.

This clearing of Oude, which will be finished by the 15th of January, terminates the campaign. The remaining work, though harassing enough, is strictly police work, and will be accomplished more by organization than fighting. There are about 140 regiments of the new and old levies, and the task will be mainly intrusted to them. The Government is said to be anxious to reduce their number, but they millions sterling a-year for pay alone, without carriage, ordnance, or commissariat. If they can be gradually reduced after doing their work we shall have escaped cheaply, but this point of military expenditure is the most serious difficulty with which Lord Stanley will have to deal. If, in spite of all that you have pointed out, we are to keep this huge native army as a permanent establishment, and 80,000 Europeans to watch it, the expense will not be less than four millions a-year in excess of the average of 1850-1856.

"This is the more serious because the loans on which for some years we must live are being practically raised in England, the home Government ceasing to draw on India.

THE GREAT EASTERN .-- The preparation necessary

for fitting this noble vessel for sea have at last been decided on, and in the course of another fortnight or so an army of workmen will be busily engaged in all parts of the ship, inside and out. For various economical reasons it is considered better that the work of finishing her in every respect should be divided between three separate contractors, and though the contracts have not yet been finally entored into, there is very little doubt but that this will be the course pursued. To one person will be entrusted the iron work still requisite in the hull and in the construction of the poop and masts, while separate contracts will provide for the rigging and sails and the cabin fittings and joiners' work. No money will be wasted in the mere frippery of decora-tion, though at the same time all the fittings will be of the best and most substantial kind and quite worthy the position which the ship must occupy, not only in England, but in the mercantile marine of the world. The design for the poop is complete in all its details. All of it will be constructed of iron, and some idea of its size may be gathered from the fact that the chief dining saloon, 120 feet long by 47 feet wide and 9 feet high under the beams, will be in that part of the vessel. There is to be a large number of bath-rooms alloted to each class of passengers, all of which will be kept supplied with hot and cold fresh and sea water. The contractors are to commence their work on the 15th of February, and are bound under penalties to complete all in five months from that date. The long-expected first trial trip will therefore take place about the middle of July, when it is intended to run out from Weymouth to the middle of the Atlantic and try the ship under all possible conditions of sail and steam. This short voyage will probably occupy about six days, for the lowest estimate yet made of her speed allows her 17 knots, or about 181 statute miles an hour, the speed of a Parliamentary train. What may be considered as the commencement of the work of fitting will be undertaken on Saturday next, when the large iron floating Derrick launched last autumn will be used for the purpose of hoisting in the main shaft of the paidle engines and the rudder. The former weighs no less than 40 tons, the latter 13, and each of these ponderous masses of iron work have been finished off with as much care and even neatness as if they were intended for the works of a clock. Both these will be deposited in the fore part of the vessel in order to assist in bringing her more down by the head when the blades of the screw are being fixed. The latter have not been attached to the screw bars, as in case of ice during the winter enough might have formed round them to have held such a mass of the loose pack as with the flow of the tide might have seriously endangered the ship. Trotman's anchors, by which she is now moored, would never, of course, have given way; but the chains unquestionably might, and, once adrift, she would instantly, in the phrase " have taken charge of the whole river." So much has been truly said and written as to the importance of the Great Eastern in a mercantile point of view that all have tacitly overlooked how, as a vessel of war, she would, to this country at least, be almost invaluable. In those ever recurring estimates of our national resources with which the Continental press so perseveringly favour us, the assistance which two or three such vessels as the Great Eastern could afford in time in war is never alluded to, because never suspected. Yet, in the construction of this unequalled vessel, and forming a noble model on which others may be built, our national resources have, we believe, received such a development as few at the first glance would per-The Great Eastern, however, would make the fastest, strongest, and most terrible of all war ships, if war instead of commerce were to be her destination Her carrying power alone would be a most formidable element. Ten thousand fully-equipped soldiers, with all the requisite materiel, and even the due proportion of staff and field officers' horses, could be transported at once to any point of need with greator convenience and in less than half the time now occupied by the fastest ships, as there would be no delay for coaling. If even the least sanguine expectations as to her speed are fulfilled she would be able to land a complete corps d'armee in India within 40 days from the time of her leaving England, while her vost space on deck would afford a floating parade-ground, on which recruits might be drilled to a tolerable state of efficiency, even while on the voyage. The ordinary delays of winds and currents would so little affect her gigantic steam power that the time of her arrival with such a force might be calculated

THE REFORM BILL AND THE GOVERNMENT .- A MERsure of Reform is, we are informed in positive and somewhat arrogant terms, to be laid before Parliament by a private member of the House of Commons, which is to effect radical and, as we believe most mischievous, changes in the constitution of this country. If we were sure of those who ought to be the champions of that constitution, we could have no fear of any such measure, even though applauded at half-a-dozen "monster meetings" in as many large towns. Even with the Irish Tenant-Right League at his back Mr. Bright has not a chance of bringing in his Bill, much less of carrying it, if resisted by those who ought to resist him; and who will do so, if they are assured of resolute support out of doors. That a Reform Bill should be brought in by one who is not either a Minister or a chief of the Opposition—by one who certainly has not 100 supporters in the Houseis so contrary to Parliamentary usage and to common sense that only an alarming state of Parliamentary disorganisation can render it a possibility. But, unhappily, such disorganisation seems to have already begun, and to be not unlikely to spread. The Conservative party-that party which would naturally be expected to oppose to the death any changes of a democratic tendency, is weakened by arrangements altogether accidental and artificial. Large as it would be if united, comprising cretainly two-thirds of the House of Commons, that portion which still remains under the old chiefs and the old colors does not exceed 250 out of 654. Numbers, who are in all essential things as Conservative as Lord Derby, are ranged against him under Lord Palmerston, or re- A boy of 15 can't say his "Lord's Prayer!" [To provisions to the diggings," and main in a state of suspense with Mr. Gladstone. The Boy] Well, Sir, let me now see if you know more certain price per head.—Boston Bee.

upon to a single day.

a hearty and cordial support to the main body of the party, with which they are really in accord. The real danger at present is not from anything Mr. Bright may be able to do, but from what the Government may be driven into by weakness, or what the leaders of the Opposition may consent to from motives of partisanship or ambition. We know that Lord Derby has no inclination to any measure which would transfer power from the hands of the aristocracy of rank, wealth, and education into the hands of the artisans of the towns. We know that Lord Palmerston and Mr. Sidney Herbert would shrink from such a lowering of the franchise as would swamp the whole of the middle classes by the admission to electoral rights of all who have-a roof over their heads, which would place all the property of the country at the mercy of the proletariate. No country gentleman can be inclined to weaken the power increase, and under the General Order just published try gentleman can be inclined to weaken the power cost 12,000 rupees a month, or, in the whole, two of the counties, and even Lord John Russell, perhaps the least exclusive in his views among living statesmen, is far too honest not to be appalled at the idea -clearly involved in any scheme which gives elec-toral preponderance to the working classes in proportion to their preponderance in numbers-of handing over the government of the country to the chiefs of the Trades' Unions. None of these statesmen can be sincerely inclined to favor any measure of a demo-cratic tendency—any change which would place the poverty and ignorance of the country in control of its taxation and legislation-in command over its property and intelligence. But there is danger lest one or more of these party leaders should fail in adhesion to their principles, and consequently in their duty to their country. There is danger lest, despairing of strenuous support from without in resisting measures introduced with so much parade of popularity, they should yield a timid and reluctant assent to what they know to be wrong and mischievous.— Manchester Guardian.

> The Oxford Middle Class Examiners report that they found the knowledge of the Old Testament gaeater than that of the New-a fact, says the Union, which were quite prepared to receive. At all times and invariably we have maintained the Judaizing character of popular Edglish Religionism; for, what with pictures of the Jewish Law in our churches, and portraits of Moses and Aaron over our altars, what wonder is it that the younger members of the middle classes know more about Saul and Ahab than of Mary and Joseph? Moreover, most Evangelicals-wrongly so-called-reverence the "carnal obedience" of observing the Lord's Day after the manner of a Jewish Sabbath.

> EXTRAORDINARY FOSSIL REMAINS .- There have 12cently been discovered in one of the limestone quarries at Oreston, near Plymouth, the teeth, bones, and other remains of lions, tigers, elephants, rhinoccroses horses, hyenas, and other animals. This discovery has created quite a sensation in the geological world. The extreme remoteness of the age when these animals existed in Britain may be judged from the fact that the cavern from which the fossils were extracted is situate in the solid rock in the cliff of a quarry which is about 1,000 feet from the edge of the sea. The cavern was 70 feet above the level of high water and 35 feet below the surface of the field above; it was 20 feet long, 10 feet high, and about 10 feet wide. There was no aperture or other indication of its locality. Among the contents is the jaw of an animal of the horse species in stalagmite, exceedingly perfect. This is said to be the first ever found in stalagmite, and, if so, establishes facts and gives rise to theories entirely new in geology. The breakwater in the Sound is composed almost entirely of limestone worked from the Oreston quarries. The fossils are in the possession of Mr. Joseph, mineralogist, of Plymouth.

"INTELLIGIBLE" TEACHING OF THE CATE-CHISM.

[The following jeu-d'esprit comes to us (Tablet) in illustration of some remarks on the Royal Educational Commission, which have appeared in our last and present impression, under the signature of .]

Scene .- A Catholic Schoolroom .- Boys assembled. Enter two Assistant Royal Commissioners, who address themselves to the master.

First Commissioner .- Mr. O'Brien, I presume, Mr O'Brien, we are come, under the authority of the Royal Sign Manual, to inspect your School. We have no wish to enter into questions of religion, and we make full allowance for denominational differences. Our instructions merely require us to ascertain that every church or sect teaches its own doctrines in such a way that the pupils can understand them. We shall accordingly examine your pupils in the Roman Catholic Catechism, putting no controversial questions, but simply inquiring if the pupils understand the meaning of what they are taught. As we desire to give your school every advantage, we propose testing your educational method in the very best specimen of its effect. I will accordingly take your first class; and you shall name the scholar who, in your judgment, will display your teaching to the greatest advantage.

(Class called up and boy selected.) Commissioner (opening the Catechism) - Well, my little man, what age? About 15, eh, Mr. O'Brien? (Mr. O'Brien bows assent.) I will take the first question that comes. "What religion are you of?"

Boy,—"By the grace of God, I am a Christian."
C.—True; but let me see that you understand the meaning of your answer. You do not, of course, mean that you are a Christian in any exclusive

sense? B .- By the grace of God, I am a Christian.

C .- Well ; but must you not define and limit your answer? You are a Christian, it is true of the Roman Catholic persuasion; but in this country there are many other Christians, not of that persuasion.— Wesleyan Christians, Independent Christians, Christians of the Church of England. You ought at least to know something of the sects which, in common with your own, conscientiously dissent from the Established Church. Who are Dissenters?
B. (puzzled)—The Soupers.

C. I don't catch the particular denomination to which you allude. Some local variety perhaps, or, it may be, a vulgar designation. Well, my lad, be these Christians you speak of who they may, you embrace them, of course, in the arms of a compre-

hensive charity? B. Father Dempsey says as we mustn't receive 'em

into our houses, and that Bible says so.

C.—Indeed! I don't know where the Bible says anything of the kind. (To Second Commissioner)
Mr. Williams, you must make a note of this. It goes
under the head "Sectarian Bigotry." (To the Boy)
I don't wish to say anything against Father Dempsey, or any other Minister, otherwise I should call this a very uncharitable sentiment. Do you not know that God is the common Father of us all?— Your own Catechism tells you that God is Our Father; and you say in the Lord's Prayer, "Our Fa-ther, which art in heaven," don't you? Well, now, ther, which art in heaven," don't you? Well, now, let us go on to the Lord's Prayer. This at least is common ground to all Christians. First, say the Lord's Prayer.

B .- "Our Father, who art in Heaven," &c. C .- You say " who art," do you? We say " which." However, I rather prefer your version as the more grammatical; go on. (Boy says down to "Deliver us from evil," then

stops.) C .- Say the Doxology?

B .- The what, Sir? C.—The Doxology. "For thinero answer? "For thine is—" [Boy is silent.]—
What, can't say the Lord's Prayer? [To Second Commissioner ] Mr. Williams, don't fail to note this.
A boy of 15 can't say his "Lord's Prayer!" [To

about the Ten Commandments than you know about the prayer which the Saviour himself has taught you. Which commandment forbids us to keep bad

B-The sixth.

company?

C .- The sixth, eh? B .- The ninth.

C .- Certainly not the ninth; that, if I remember, is about bearing false witness. [Second Commissioner suggests that possibly the

umbering may be different.] First C.—Well, never mind the number, that is a small matter. What is said about the Christian Sabbath?

B .- That we must keep it holy.

C .- This is the first decent answer I have succeeded in obtaining. Very well; what must we do on the Lord's Day? B .- Go to Mass.

C .- Well, that I suppose is what you must do. And what must we not do?

B.—Servile work. C .- Tell me, now, something which it would be

exceedingly wrong, or what you would call a " mortal sin," to do on a Sunday? B. [after reflection] - To go to the Protestant Church.

C .- Oh, that is your opinion, is it? I think you might do worse things than that. Give me a better instance. Would it not be very wrong, for example, to play cards on a Sunday?

B.—No, Sir. C .-- No? A mortal sin to go to Church, and no sin to play cards? [To Second Commissioner] Mr. Williams, be very particular in noting this. It comes, in your paper, under the head of " Moral Teaching." (At this moment the Church bell sounds the Angelus. The boys with their master go on their knees and say it. The Commissioners look uneasy. It ends, and

all rise.) First C. (to Schoolmaster)-Mr. O'Brien, I don't wish to say anything offensive; but I really think it would have been in better taste, at least on this day, to have omitted this somewhat ostentations act of devotion. We don't interfere with your religion, and the least you can do in return is not to obtrude it upon us who conscientiously differ from you. Besides, our time is precious, whatever yours may be; and if we cannot be secured against those interruptions, it will be necessary for us to represent the

tion. (Examination resumed.)
C.-Who is the head of your Church?

Boy.—The Rev. Father Dempsey, Sir. C,—Really this is too bad, Mr. O'Brien. This boy is either abominably impertinent, or incorrigibly stupid. I am quite willing to give him the benefit of the alternative : but, really, in the whole course of my inspection a grosser case I never- (To the Boy) that has given so universal satisfaction as the Oxyge--Father Dempsey, Sir? Is not the Pope the head of your Church? I always understood so. B .- The Pope is the head of the Holy Catholic

Church. C .- The Spiritual Head of the Roman Catholic Church, if you please. Who is the head of the Es-

tablished Church? Second Commissioner (aside) - Mr. Molyneux, with the atmost deference, I must interpose a word. Are you not exceeding the limits of our instructions? Surely, this boy it not bound to know what does not

concern his own religion. First C .- Mr. Williams, I maintain that he is bound o know what is collateral to his religion, as well as what is essential to it; otherwise he cannot be said to have an "intelligent" notion of it. This boy told me just now that there were no Christians in the world but Roman Catholics. Surely, the very object of this Commission is to check secturian bigotry .-Another object is to secure the loyalty of the Queen's subjects, and to see that they know their duty as citizens; and how can this be done without ascertaining that they have correct views of the nature and intent of the Papal Supremacy? I must really

insist upon my right to press this question. Second C.—I waive my objection. First C. (to the Boy)-You have told me, my lad, that the Pope is regarded by you as the spiritual head (the spiritual head, observe,) of the Roman Catholic body? Again, I ask, who is the head of the Established Church of this country? Of the Protestant Church, if you so like to call it?

B. (after a little hesitation, and somewhat confused) -The Devil, Sir.

(A shudder of horror thrills both Commissioners : the Boy, seeing his error, stammers out-" The-the Queen, Sir.")

First C. (to the Schoolmaster)-After this exhibi tion, Mr. O'Brien, you must not wonder if your school cuts a bad figure in our Report. " Ex uno disce omnes." If this be your pattern scholar, what must be the average amount of attainment? We are not here to censure, but to inspect. But I am bound to tell you, that in each of our tabular columns your school bears the most ignominious mark we can affix. "Enlightened teaching."—Nil. "Absence of sectarian bigotry."—Pessime. "Moral instruction."—Pessime. "Loyalty." But I will not pain you by going on. Suffice it that you will be disgraced in the eves of Parliament and of the country. Mr. O'Brien,

wish you a very good morning. (Excunt Commissioners, gesticulating horror and contempt.)

THE CONFESSIONAL AND ITS WORKINGS FOR THE GOOD OF SOCIETY .- The Columbia Bulletin of the 9th nst. asks the following pertinent questions in relation to a matter of Catholic practise, which is beginning to attract attention among those who are outside of the Church :-- "Why is it? Who can tell? It is frequently the case, in looking over our exchangcs, we find paragraphs of this sort—"Restitution,"
—"An Honest Man,"—"The effects of Religion,"
—"A worthy Example," &c., all going to show, that
through the influence of Religion, early training, the rules of the Church or the influence of the Priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, man is taught to do towards his fellow-man as he would have him do towards himself. We have reflected some little on this subject, and tried to find out how to account for the fact that, never, in all our reading have we ever discovered similar proceedings throug the Clergy of other religious denominations. Why is it? Who can tell? The above remarks have been suggested by the annexed paragraph copied from the N. Y. Times, a similar paragraph having been copied into our columns but a few days since, from the Charleston Courier. "Mr. Joseph L. Deming was astonished the other day to receive \$25 through the hands of the Rev. Father O'Brien, from some person unknown, who took this method of relieving his conscience, by discharging an obligation about which Mr. Deming knew nothing."

THE GOLD FEVER .- Accounts from all parts of the country indicate that there is to be a fever of excitement for gold mining the coming spring. Prenarations are being made in all directions by young men to visit Kansas, at the earliest moment. A gentleman who is travelling New Hampshire and Vermont informs us that in nearly every town, young and middle aged men are making preparations to leave for Pike's Feak, and this is confirmed by private letters received by us. Throughout the entire West, like preparations are going on. The New York Journal of Commerce learns from a gentleman from Minnesota that the gold fever is raging through-out the West, and that hundreds of young men are preparing to start early in the spring for the newly discovered mines of Western Kansas. In many of the large towns, companies of fifty to one hundred are organizing, while individuals are hoping to realize furtunes by fitting out transportation trains, to convey provisions to the "diggings," and passengers at a

IMMIGRATION.

PASSAGE CERTIFICATES, PER SABEL & SEARLE'S FIRST CLASS LINE

of Packet Ships, from LIVERPOOL to

QUEBEC, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON,

and also by STEAMSHIP from GALWAY, are now issued by the undersigned.

Rates and information will be furnished on application. All letters must be pre-paid.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents, Montreal.

January 1859.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ST. LEWIS WARD.

FOR CITY COUNCILLOR: R. BELLEMARE, ESQ.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ST. JAMES' WARD. CANDIDATE:

F. CONTANT.

DYSPEPSIA CURED BY USING THE OXYGEN-

ATED BITTERS.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 15, 1852. Dr. Preston.-Dear Sir:- For the last four years

of ever obtaining any relief. The most simple food caused great distress. I had given up in despair, until you strongly recommended the Oxygenated Bitters, and it is with a heart full of gratitude, that I now pronounce myself wholly free from all symptoms of Dyspepsia, 1 can

matter in the proper quarter. With these few words | eat anything at any time, sleep well, and ean now of friendly suggestion, we will resume the examina- enjoy the balmy air of Spring, and look upon nature with a delight that has been a stranger to me for years. To all who may be suffering from Dyspepsia, I would say, "use the Oxygenated Bitters." WM. PLAISTED.

> Gentlemen,-I add my hearty concurrence with the above statement, knowing it to contain nothing but the truth. I never sold any medicine for Dyspensia, nated Bitters.

WM. R. PRESTON, Druggist and Apothecury.

Portsmouth, April 15, 1852. For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lymans, Sa-

vage & 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. Ly man, Place de Armes.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.

THE PAIN KILBER. - Rev. T. Allen, writing from Tavov, Burmala, Jan. 5th, 1857, says: - Within the past four years I have used and disposed of above five handred bottles, but am now out. Please send me a fresh supply (through the Mission Rooms) as soon as you can, say two hundred bottles. I dare not be without it myself, and there are endless calls for it, both by Burmans and Karens. I always take it with me into the jungles, and have frequent occasions to use it, both on myself and others. One night, while sleeping in an open Zayate, I was awoke by a most exeruciating pain in my foot. On my examination, I found I had been bitten by a Centipede. I immediately applied the Pain Killer, and found instant relief. In less than one hour I was again asleep.

Rev Mr. Hibbard, writing from Burmah to his father, says : I have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer for coughs, coids, summer complaints, burns, and for the sting of scorpions, with uniform success. We always keep it where we can put our hand on it in the dark, if need be.

Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

> COLDS, COUGHS, CATARRII. INFLUENZA BRONCHITIS HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

COPYRIGHT SECURED.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by John I. Brown & Son, Chemists, Boston, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Dist. of Mass.

13 Coughs.-The great and sudden changes of our climate, are fruitful sources of Pulmonry and Bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to " Brown's Broncial Troches, or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. TF Cures Cough, Cold, Hourseness and Influenza Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption. Relieves Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh. Clears and gives strength to the voice of Singers. Indispensable to Public Speakers.

BROWN'S BRONOHIAL TROCHES.

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

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.] "I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purpose, and recommend their use to Public

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

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

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

For children laboring from Cough, Whooping Cough, or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted, on account of their soothing and demulcent properties. Assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumu-

lation of phlegm.

Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box. For sale, at wholesale, in Montreal, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at retail, by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Gt. St. James P. P. P.

## PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They south pain; protect the chest; they extract the congulated impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times longer than any other plasters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. Where these Plasters are pain cannot exist. Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

> BARNES & PARK. 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.

Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.

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 educa-I have been, as you are well aware, a great sufferer tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, with Dyspepsia. Frequently, during that time, I have morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object been compelled to quit my business, and the disease of constant attention. The Course of instruction had become so scated that I had given up all hopes | 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 Papils.

TERMS:

Loard and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfyearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem-

ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.



CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK. thynlids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues. FOR THE CURE OF

Fig. 111. Carle of Fig. 111. Stomach. First and the Sick Hendache, Foul Stomach. Privacuo, Pa., May 1, 1855. Ion. J. C. Avas. Sir I have been repeatedly cured of the carst heddede any body can have by a dose or two of your idis. It seems to at ise from a foul stomach, which they cleans it cars. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is a the law ideas in the second control of the sec

with kin wing. Yours with great respect.
ED. W. PREBLE, Clerk of Sleamer Charlon. Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

Ritions Disorders and Liver Complaints, breatmertoring Interma, Washiston, D. C., 7 Feb., 1850. for: 1 have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot bestate to say they no the best cathactic we coupley. Their regulating action on the love is quick and decided, consequently they are an admiration remedy for destingements of that organ. Indeed, I have contain found a case of bilious diseases a obtainate that it did not reachly yield to them.

Fraterially yours,
ALANZIO WALL, M. D., Physician of the Marine Haspital.

MANKO BAIA, M. D., Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

Prov Orrice, Harman, Liv. Co., Mich., Nov. 16, 1855.

Dr. Ayar: Your Fills are the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I can tell you. She had been rick and pining away for months. Went off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. She then communed taking your Pills, which soon cured her, by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from her bady. They afterwards cured her and our two children of bloody dyscatery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two dones of your Pills, while others around us paid from five to twenty dollars doctors' tills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Such a medicine as yours, which is natually good and honest, will be prized here. GEO. J. GRIFFIN, Postmaster.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood. From Rev. J. V. Himes, Poster of Advent Church, Boston, but. Aven: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distross. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have ever known and I can confi-dently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wroming Co., N. V. Oct. 23, 1855.
Disar Siz: I am using your Cathactic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent jurgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.
JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Erysipelus, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetter,
Tumors, and Satt Rheum.
From a forwarding Merchant of S. Louis, Fib. 4, 1866.
Dr. Aver: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of alcorous sores upon her hands and fact that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

ASA MORGHIDGE.

Rheumatism, Neuralgin, and Cout.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawker, of the Alchodist Epic. Church.

YULSEI House, Savanyan Gr., Jan. 6, 1856.

Honored Sh: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill
has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on exerciating heuralgic pains,
which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had
the best physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until, by
the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie,
I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of thom I am now entirely well.

Senare Charlee. Bayon Rougs, La. 5 Doc., 1855.

SENATE CHARBER, BAION ROUGE, LA., 5 Dec., 1855.

DE. ATER: I have been entirely curred by your Pills of Rhoumatic Gout — a painful disease that had athleted me for years.

VINCENT SLIDELL.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Com-plaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual. Fits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even Dearness, and Partial Blindness, have been cured by the alterative action of these Pills.

Most of the pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incau-tious use. These contain no mercury or nilueral substance

## AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL FOR THE RAPID CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUEN-

ZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages

and for the relief of consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

We need not speak to the public of its virtues. Throughout every town, and almost every hamlet of the American States, its wonderful curos of pulmonary complaints have made it already known. Nay, few are the families in any civilized country on this continent without some personal experience of its effects; and fewer yet the communities any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the most powerful antidots yet known to man for the formidable and dangerous diseases of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persona. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unprepared. We have abundant grounds to believe the CHERRY PECTORAL saves more lives by the consumptions it provents than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your colds while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inscended canker that, fastened on the vitals, cuts your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung disorders, and as they know too the virtues of this remedy, we need not do more than assure them it is still made the best it can be. We spare no cost, no care, no toil to produce it the most perfect possible, and thus afford those who rely on it the best agent which our skill can furnish for their cure.

PREPARED BY BR. J. C. AYER,

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass AND ROLD BY

Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.