

ball's eye of the stern policeman, is the refuge in which he crouches or rolls himself up like a dirty human hedgehog, and dreams of a cup of fragrant "saloon" — a luxury far beyond his means. Try and dive into that boy's mind, ye alumni of the Social Sciences! — you will find the plume not a very deep one. He knows hunger, feels cold, appreciates a penny; if struck he will strike again, so that the strikee is of his own size; if not he will shed smutty tears, and bite; but as to who he is, where he is, how he came there, of life or death, of a Creator, a Redeemer, a world beyond the grave, he really knows no more than a young puma. What is the end of such a child? Ask Policeman X, ask the "Sitting Magistrate," ask the Sessions Clerk at the Central Criminal Court, ask the Superintendent of Convicts, if you would read the third volume and concluding chapters of his ugly biography. It was no great wonder that he should run such a career, for it would have sorely puzzled him to find another. He was driven by mere hunger to petty theft — theft made him the companion of thieves — the habit of theft became inveterate — one crime led to another, and then the end. From the first moment he was carried out in the rain into the sloping streets a helpless baby, to be pinched that he might equal a copper or so out of the pockets of the passers-by, until he stands a beetle-browed ruffian in highways at the dock of the Old Bailey, we have thus endeavored to state in a cursory manner the ways and progress of the bastard child of civilization. It is a sad enough story, but one which is lamentably true. — Times.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.—We believe we may announce with tolerable certainty that Ministers are prepared to ask for a considerable increase in the naval estimates in the approaching session. No absolute increase is contemplated in the army estimates. The regiments returning from India, their period of service there having more than expired, will, however, form an augmentation of the regular military force in the United Kingdom. This will probably enable the authorities to lessen the estimates for the militia. The increased amount required for the navy will be principally appropriated to a considerable augmentation of the Channel fleet. This step will meet with general approval. When other Powers are talking of war and adding to their armaments, whatever their intentions may be, the Government would be guilty of an unpardonable dereliction of duty if they failed to provide for the security of our own coasts. It is with no hostile views towards any other Power that our Channel Squadron is increased and made in all respects fully efficient, but solely as a defensive measure in any possible eventuality. Without reference to the clouds that seem to overshadow the political atmosphere of Europe at the present moment, there is still sufficient reason for looking well to the state of our navy, and particularly for strengthening ourselves in the Channel. A rapid increase has been made during the last seven years in the navy of our nearest neighbour, and the number of screw-propelled line-of-battle ships possessed by France now equals our own, if we exclude the block-ships, which are not indeed ships of the line, but adapted rather to be used as additional defences to our naval ports or other harbours, if attack were apprehended. No doubt we can easily and speedily reach the numerical superiority in vessels of this class which we recently possessed; but the process will entail great cost, a cost which the nation will not shrink from. Since the successful application of the screws to men of war sailing line-of-battle ships have become obsolete, and such of them as are unfit for conversion must be considered as erased from our list of serviceable vessels. From that point we started somewhat upon an equality with our neighbours in the creation of a new and steam-propelled fleet; and, extraordinary and unwonted activity having been exercised in their dockyards, the present result is that they have nearly as many ships of the line fit for service as we have. In seven years it appears that they have increased their war steamers of all classes from 114 to 230. These facts will prove that our Admiralty have simply done their duty in completing so many first and second rate screw ships as they have done and in laying down so many new ones. The inconsiderate and hasty objections who fancied that iron-sided ships and steam rams were going to make such an alteration in naval warfare as to put line-of-battle ships altogether hors de combat will now see that the Admiralty were not heedlessly squandering the national resources in building these ships. Had they been less active in this direction we should have been numerically inferior to the French; and the discovery of that fact would have aroused the indignation of the whole country. A short time ago it was proposed to begin cutting down our magnificent screw liners and plating their sides with iron, making them shot-proof at the expense of their sailing, and, to some extent, of their fighting qualities. The fortunate invention of the Armstrong gun has, however, given the coup de grace to the suggestion. It is very likely — nay, almost certain — that line-of-battle ships will not in future naval wars play such an important part as of yore; but we cannot overlook the fact of the great increase which, in the French navy, has been made in that class of ships. The most necessary thing now to be done in our navy is to arm our whole fleet with the extraordinary powerful weapon which the invention of Mr. Armstrong has placed at our disposal. By means of this gun, as the experiments at Shoeburyness have completely demonstrated, an enemy's ship may be easily sunk at the distance of two miles at least — the inventor says three — and a shot has been propelled from it a distance of five miles. The most closely accurate aim may be taken by it, at even the long range, and from it shells as well as solid shot may be fired. The shell fired from Mr. Armstrong's gun is more destructive than any hitherto used, as it does not explode until after striking its object, and it will pass through a ship's side and explode between its decks, scattering destruction among all around. As to the iron-plate vessels, their sides are quite as vulnerable as wooden planks to shots from the Armstrong gun, and the sides of the Trusty, one of the supposed shot-proof floating batteries, used as a target in the late experiments, were pierced through and through. Let, then, a portion at least of the armament of every ship hereforward fitted for sea consist of Armstrong's guns. We shall have to replace the whole of our naval artillery, and a great cost will thereby be occasioned; but, as we hold this invaluable invention in our own hands, it will be enough to make the change gradually. Only some of the guns, more or less according to the rating of the ship, should be placed on board every one of our ships in commission as speedily as they can be manufactured and supplied. All that we need be very anxious about is the power of holding our own at the first outbreak of any future war. We possess almost limitless resources for increasing our navy in case of need, and they would be freely forthcoming when others would be feeling exhaustion. The rapidity with which our numerous fleet of gunboats was created during the late Russian war, in the midst of other most extensive operations, was a proof of this fact. Hitherto our weak point has been the slowness with which we have manned our ships; and as improvement, whatever Lord Hardwicke may think, will never be permitted by this nation to be again resorted to, we have to find some other means of promptly manning a large fleet in case of emergency. No suggestion with this view appears to us to be equally feasible with that of Sir Charles Napier. — Unless the commission now sitting can devise a better plan, and we doubt if they can, we hope the Admiralty will adopt the gallant admiral's recommendation, and put only half the usual number of marines on board the line ships of the Channel fleet in time of peace, dispensing altogether with ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, and filling up the complement with A.B.'s. Then another fleet of an equal number of ships could be at any time provided with crews, by draughting off half the able seamen, and replacing them with the marines, ordinaries, landsmen, and

boys, who can always be got hold of; while, for able seamen, unless we have them ready provided, we must wait. It is an excellent suggestion, and may be carried out without much additional expense. — The adoption of this plan, and keeping always a fleet of eight or ten ships of the line on the home station, to serve as a Channel squadron, would, we fully believe, be quite sufficient to secure our coasts against the possibility of invasion. For the rest, our Admiralty must be always on the alert to take advantage of real improvements, such as that of the Armstrong gun, and we may then have no fear for the permanence of England's naval supremacy. — Observer.

The experiments which have been made at Chatham with the model of the newly invented breech-loading cannon, the invention of Mr. Robert Werry, armorer to the 3rd battalion at that garrison, having been attended with complete success, orders have been given for the manufacture of a breech-loading cannon on a much larger scale, so that the same may be tested by a committee of scientific officers connected with the Royal Artillery and Engineers. — The new gun which is now being made will be 18 inches in length, the barrel alone being of the length of 10 inches from the breech to the muzzle. As it is intended to put the gun to a series of very severe tests, the utmost care is being taken in its manufacture at the establishment at Brompton. The barrel, which is of great thickness, is to be made of brass, with wrought-iron casings and the entire weight of the gun 10lb. The ball to be used in the experiments with this new piece of ordnance will be the newly invented elongated rifle shot, the invention of Capt. Norton. This rifle bullet is stated to possess several important advantages over the conical rifle balls now in use, there being no "plug" in the base, and the ball being coated with paper, the great amount of friction which prevails in the propulsion of the bullet from the barrel is considerably lessened. The new breech-loading cannon is so constructed that it can be elevated or depressed to any sight, while, by a single contrivance, the muzzle may be pointed in any direction without moving the carriage. The inventor expresses his confident belief in being able to throw 10 balls per minute a distance of 2,000 yards. It is stated that the first model breech-loading gun made by him repeatedly sent the balls into a target placed 160 yards distance, the shots being fired at the rate of 50 per minute.

A FIGURE IN PARLIAMENT.—There are difficulties so to speak, in the nature of things, and beyond the reach of Parliament. Mr. Roebuck says, very justly that it requires a certain sort of man to make a figure in Parliament, to be heard, and to have any influence. He must be a professional politician and a practised speaker. These are specialties which very few have. Somebody says that everybody thinks he can drive a gig and write a leading article — till he has tried; and everybody who reads the Parliamentary intelligence thinks it must be the easiest thing in the world just to stand up and make a few quiet observations, — easier still, perhaps, to make a few violent ones. The thing, however, is not merely difficult; it is simply impossible to many people. Alderman Tubbs is a very good fellow in his way and a very clever one. He has made an immense fortune by mills and speculation; he has a keen, steady eye for the market, a nice taste for fabrics, materials, patterns, and colours; he is loved and feared by his own people, respected by his townsmen; he can carry almost anything that he pleases, and he can make a very fair speech at a public dinner. One thing is wanting to his greatness — at least, so think Mrs. Tubbs and the Misses Tubbs, — and that is a seat in Parliament, with the prospect of the Drawing Room and admission to fashionable society. So, though the town produces its usual share of clever talking men, rising barristers, University men, writers, and philosophers, Alderman Tubbs is elected without opposition. He proposes a speech on the first debate within his comprehension, and finds that he might as well prepare to dance on the tight rope, or vault over nine chairs, performing a somersault by the way. He hasn't it in him. He is grout among goods, and clear-headed at casting a balance; but in the presence of Mr. Speaker and the hon. Members his wits utterly fail him. Perhaps, by dint of great force, or his own natural hardihood, he may get out a few sentences; but, as Mr. Roebuck observes, he shortly comes to that terrible pass when he has to name the House, and has not the wit to avoid the dreaded shibboleth. Once he calls it "ouse," and there is an end of him. Whatever treasures of wisdom he may hide under his honest brow, though he sit for thirty years in that "ouse, he is a dead man. A storm of derision greets the mutilated syllable, and haunts the memory of the Alderman to his dying hour. Better have lost £20,000 on calicoes or hardware than given that one sound less breath than his due. Nor was it ever otherwise. A man who had once mispronounced a word could never again show himself in an Athenian senate or theatre. The Macedonian Alexander was rendered miserable in the midst of his triumphs by his nice Athenian critics. The Fathers of the early Church tells us that even an angel would not have been listened to in the pulpit if he had left out his h's. Paley never got over lengthening the second syllable of profugus. Clever as he was, and well as he wrote, he could be no scholar. So Alderman Tubbs has failed in very illustrious company. — But why should he complain! After spending an evening pleasantly at the "ouse, he returns to a splendid mansion, an affectionate wife, lively girls, company of his own rank, and the happy consciousness of extending trade, increasing income, and an enlarged acquaintance. The fellow whose speech he and the rest of the House have been listening to for an hour, perhaps, retires to lodgings, loneliness, desolation, and debt. — Times.

According to the official return of the Registrar General there were in London during the quarter ending January 1st no less than twelve deaths by murder or manslaughter, and 63 by suicide (!!!)

THE CONSTITUTIONAL PRESS unwittingly bears testimony to the absence of unity in the Church Establishment. After enumerating the names of several of the clergymen who are special preachers in St. Paul's Cathedral, it asks, "Why not, now and then, by way of change, a Churchman?"

GALWAY PACKET LINE.—The Catholic Prelate and the Clergy of the Arch-diocese of Tuam have addressed an important and well-timed memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, in favor of Galway as a Transatlantic Steamship Station, praying that its development may be aided by the grant from Government of at least a portion of the postal business of the country. The memorialists take up grounds different from those relied on by other supporters of the Galway scheme. They refer to the strong tide of emigration which still flows westward from Ireland; to the dangers to the morals of the emigrants (especially to the female portion of them) which experience has shown to be attendant on the passage in the ordinary over-crowded and ill-regulated emigrant ships; to the delay, expense, and great moral danger to these poor people when obliged, strangers and homeless, to seek uncertain passage from Liverpool, where they are often compelled to wait whole weeks and are then wholly at the mercy of the designing. The memorialists clearly point out how these sufferings will be greatly ameliorated by the permanent establishment, in efficient working order, of the line direct from Galway. The memorial has the following paragraph:—"Memorialists show that the short passage, the high discipline, and the good arrangements which prevail on board the Galway steam packets, have excited the highest hopes that an end may be put to the miseries endured by, and the demoralisation too often effected among, the poorer of the Irish emigrants; and memorialists therefore, feel that it is their duty as the appointed guardians of the morals of their people, first to advocate their cause at home, by invoking legislative

protection from the manifold cruelties heaped on them of late, and then to use the influence in their power to support and sustain an enterprise certain to be followed by such beneficent results. Memorialists show that the geographical position of the port of Galway eminently fits it for the transatlantic postal service of this kingdom; that more than one-third of the letters that pass between America and the British Empire are letters to and from Ireland; that such Irish correspondence can be transmitted by the Galway line in three fourths of the time occupied at present in the transit, and that even British letters can be transmitted in one-sixth less time than at present." We trust this important document may have the attention given it which it deserves.

"Who shot Mr. Nixon?"—Seven days have elapsed since we invited the Mail to either expose us to the utter reprobation of honest men, as having uttered falsehoods of an awful character, or to acknowledge for itself the position of a proven slanderer of the peasantry, and a shelterer and defender of accused assassins. We showed that there was no escape for us or for the Mail from such an issue. The Mail has made its reply, and in that reply is compelled to admit our assertions so plainly put forward in challenge of contradiction, and upon the truth or falsity of which hung the condemnation of the Mail or the nation. So far we have made good our words; the slanders of the people of Donegal have been silenced in shame and horror, and the charge of "assassins" and "shelterers of assassins" cast back in their teeth. But the Mail is mistaken if it thinks we will let the matter rest here. The House of Commons will inquire what secret tribunal has usurped the functions of a jury and in the most utter secrecy undertaken to give a verdict in the evidence solemnly sworn against the son of a Donegal Landlord. Would the secret tribunal have so acted if the accused were the son of a peasant? That is the question to be answered by those who are interested in assuring the people that there is not "one law for the rich and another for the poor." But why libel the peasantry by assuming any possible grounds of comparison? — If any of the peasantry — yes, the poorest cottier that toils in Donegal — had such a hideous crime charged against him, on oath, what would he do? Would he, being innocent, rest satisfied until, in open day, a jury had declared him guiltless? Or, would he, if (impossible) his friends the magistrates in secret had settled the whole affair, keep silence with bared breath while the fact of the evidence against him was being charged and denied in the public journals? Would he depend upon his friends at the press in Dublin to blackguard and howl down as "slanderees" those who should assert the fact of such evidence having been sworn? We know something of the peasantry, and we repeat with scorn the idea of any amongst them acting a part so curious. It is only "sons of the gentry" who take such queer views of what is, and what is not, commonly — possibly erroneously — deemed compatible or incompatible with guilt or innocence. Never in Irish journalism has there been, by universal consent, a case of such disgraceful defeat as that of the Mail. When, in place of convicting us of the falseness it charged upon us, it took to mere abuse, even its own friends in this city acknowledged that the case was lost. But the Mail's idea of "manliness" certainly has "taken the breath out" of many a rewriter. "Manliness," the Mail says, consists in a journalist anticipating the very deliverance of the jury which he is engaged in demanding upon a case? We always believed that, no matter how convictions may be on the one side or the other, it would not be either honorable, "manly," or legal in a journalist to suggest to a jury a verdict against an accused criminal yet untried, although it may be very proper to propose the question of his guilt or innocence. The Mail thinks otherwise, and we wish it joy of its morality and "manliness." The next curious refuge of the Mail is to propound the doctrine that if the public prosecutors, paid out of the public taxes, do not act in every case where a journalist may hold it to be their duty to do so, the journalist is a "slanderer" and a "miserable" if he proceed to take public judgment upon the public prosecutor's conduct, instead of himself undertaking to discharge the duties of the functionary! We really do not joke; as those who read the Mail must know. — The Nation has been "challenged" by the Mail to prosecute the young Donegal Landlord — that is to be (if no awkward obstacles arise); the Nation being recommended to trust to a public subscription to indemnify it for the expense of so doing! The Nation has not accepted the challenge, ergo it confesses "the falsehood of its charges against its mysterious and anonymous young gentleman." The Nation has no monopoly of care of the public weal; but it believes that for the sake of the "young gentleman" himself — for the sake of nature and humanity — for the sake of the people of Donegal — the sworn evidence in the Nixon case should be tested in open daylight. If the Mail be sincere in its belief that "facts of any amount would be forthcoming" in the case of our undertaking the duty of causing this to be done, we invite the Mail to lodge a guarantee fund in any bank in Dublin, and we will instantly do what it challenges us to undertake. We give the Mail another week to get over this test of its truthfulness. — Nation.

THE MURDER OF MR. ELY.—Savender's correspondent supplies the following particulars in connexion with the arrest in Galway. — GALWAY, JAN. 20. — The passenger who was arrested on board the Circassian last Monday night by Sergeant Maguire, on suspicion of being connected with the robbery, of eight cows from the contractor of the Urragh camp has proved to be the right person. He was brought before Mr. Comerford yesterday, when, on being questioned, he denied having any part in the robbery, but asserted that it was a brother of his who had committed it, and had shared the proceeds, after disposing of the cattle in Dublin market, with the prisoner, and then sailed for America from Liverpool. On this day, however, a boy who had driven the cows for the prisoner, after they were stolen, arrived here by train, accompanied by an acting constable, and when brought to the goal he recognised the prisoner as the person who had employed him for the purpose of driving the cows. The policeman also recognised Kelly from a previous knowledge of him, and he will be conveyed to Kildare to-morrow, to stand his trial for the robbery. In order to disguise himself he had his whiskers shaved off, and also changed his clothes, but in his box was found the same attire in which he had committed the robbery, and which was described in the Hue and Cry. Some persons affirm that Delaney, the murderer of Mr. Ely, escaped in the Circassian, in the garb of a woman; while others say that he is still in the country. A policeman who knew Delaney well was here for some time, for the purpose of having a look out, and watched very closely, so that I hardly think he has yet escaped justice."

CUSTOMERS' PROTECTION CIRCULAR. [A London Mercantile Agency Establishment.] (From Punch.) London tradesfolk have established an elaborate sort of spy system, for the purpose of protecting themselves against bad customers. There is regularly prepared and circulated among tradesmen a Black List, in which the names and histories of any persons who are supposed to be undesirable patrons of trade are duly printed, with any information that can be picked up about the parties; and the subscribers to this work, when a new customer presents himself, search the list with a view to see whether he may be trusted. It has been felt that this is an excellent system, but should not be one-sided in its operation; and, inasmuch as for one dishonest buyer there are at least ten dishonest sellers, it has been thought that the purchasing public may well employ the same method of self-defence. Mr. Punch has been requested to publish the following specimen page, and to edit the Customers' Protection List. He has acceded to the first request; but his numerous avo-

carbons, and the probability that, on the fall of Lord Derby he will be obliged to accept the Premiership, compel him to decline the latter. He will, however, be happy to lend his aid to a project which appears to him a fair one.

Customers' Protection List—Specimen Page. A. Adlehead, Jochosaphat, Chemist. Very ignorant, and has poisoned several persons by mistake in chemicals. Clever at sending bills that have been paid, and rapid in County-courting you unless you have preserved receipts. Adipose, Samuel, Draper. Confirmed habit of giving servants and children bad money in change, and bullying when asked to make restitution. Either he or his father absconded with the rates of St. Habakkuk, Norwood. Applebite, Crancher, Linendraper. Professes to sell cheap and good articles, but mind that the goods put up for you are those you thought, if you take away the parcel yourself. You may be quite sure they will not be the same if you let him send the things home.

B. Bily, Loafer M. Perfumer. His favorite habit is that of supplying servants with articles set down against their employers, and as soon as the servant leaves demanding payment, and making it worth the ex-domicile's while to swear that she procured the articles for her master or mistress. Has been in America, and several prisons. Bladderby, Maria, Milliner. Addicted to leaving her last address without giving a new one, and talking her materials sent her to make up. Has changed her name several times, and passed for some time as Madame Vautrin of France. Blobona, Amos, Schoolmaster. Formerly small coal merchant, previously general agent, previously photographer, previously attorney's clerk, previously treasurer to a benefit society with whose funds he had looted. Knows nothing; but does not ill-treat the children much, except when he is drunk, which is generally.

Blossomose, Tobias, Licensed Victualler. Said in the trade to be the most adroit adulterator it can boast. Look careful at any change given from his bar. Is thought to be trading on money of which he defrauded his brother's orphans. Chokerini, Elise Mathilde, Lodging-house keeper. Her name is Sarah Choker. Not a bad manager; but beware of leaving any article of value where she can get at it. She has sent several servant girls to prison on charge of stealing lodger's property, of which her brother, a pawn-broker, could give a good account. She drinks. Chubblerford, Wiggins, Watchmaker. Old established house, and can therefore afford to play tricks. Do not believe that your watch wants two guineas' worth of repairs, merely because he looks at it superciliously, and tells you to call in a month. And do not let him lend you a watch, to be used while your own is under repair, unless you wish to be charged with repairs to the former in consequence of injuries he will discover that you have done it. Cowpeck, Pump, Milkman. Nothing known against him, except that he adulterates all his milk, and invariably charges families with a third more than they have had.

D. Dandelion, Barnabas, Proprietor of Houses. Be particularly careful in examining your agreement; also, that no existent fixtures are not set down also that articles said to be in the house are then where you go in, as they certainly will have to be left there when you go out. And pay your rent to the day, or he will set a dirty little attorney, his nephew, to screw the price of a lithographed letter out of you.

P. K. PHARMACEUTICALS, June 13, 1857. Messrs. Perry Davis & Son—Gents.—For more than a year I was afflicted with a troublesome cough, attended with a yellowish frothy expectoration, and great emaciation followed. Whether it was a liver or lung cough I knew not, but there was an incessant tickling sensation in my chest. Calling one day at the office of the United States Journal, of this city, one of the proprietors strongly recommended me to try your Pain Killer. I sent and got the article, and was helped immediately, and am now well. This was last March. I withheld my address as my family and myself are averse to notoriety. That what I have written is solemn truth, is well known to the proprietors of the Journal. I write under the influence of grateful feeling.—Yours truly, AMICUS. Lyman, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Lainplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

ANY GOLD, COUGHS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, INCIPENT CONSUMPTION, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

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

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

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. [From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.]—"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, 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 Speakers."

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

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 accumulation of phlegm. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION. ST. LEWIS WARD. FOR CITY COUNCILLOR: R. BELLEMARE, ESQ. MUNICIPAL ELECTION. ST. JAMES' WARD. CANDIDATE: F. CONTANT. MUNICIPAL ELECTION. ST. ANN'S WARD. FOR CITY COUNCILLOR: MR. FRANCIS MULLINS. MUNICIPAL ELECTION. ST. ANN'S WARD. FOR CITY COUNCILLOR: CHARLES W. SHARPLEY, Esq. 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 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.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills.

LEAVE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK. Headaches, Stomachs, Nerves, Plethoras, Biliousness, Constipation, and all the Effects of a Stagnant Blood.

FOR THE CURE OF Headache, Sick Headache, Full Stomach, Plethoras, Nerves, Plethoras, Biliousness, Constipation, and all the Effects of a Stagnant Blood. I have been repeatedly cured of the above complaints by the use of your Cathartic Pills. They have done more for me than any other medicine I have ever used. They have cured my Biliousness, Constipation, and all the Effects of a Stagnant Blood. They have cured my Headache, Sick Headache, Full Stomach, Plethoras, Nerves, Plethoras, Biliousness, Constipation, and all the Effects of a Stagnant Blood. They have cured my Biliousness, Constipation, and all the Effects of a Stagnant Blood. They have cured my Headache, Sick Headache, Full Stomach, Plethoras, Nerves, Plethoras, Biliousness, Constipation, and all the Effects of a Stagnant Blood.

Indigestion and Impurity of the Blood. FROM REV. J. F. HINES, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston. I have used your Cathartic Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I have called to visit in distress. They have cured the most obstinate cases of Biliousness, Constipation, and all the Effects of a Stagnant Blood. They have cured my Biliousness, Constipation, and all the Effects of a Stagnant Blood. They have cured my Headache, Sick Headache, Full Stomach, Plethoras, Nerves, Plethoras, Biliousness, Constipation, and all the Effects of a Stagnant Blood.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetters, Tumors, and Salt Rheum. FROM A P. RECORDING SECRETARY OF ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4, 1856. Your Pills are the best of all that I have ever used. They have cured my Erysipelas, Scrofula, King's Evil, Tetters, Tumors, and Salt Rheum. They have cured my Biliousness, Constipation, and all the Effects of a Stagnant Blood. They have cured my Headache, Sick Headache, Full Stomach, Plethoras, Nerves, Plethoras, Biliousness, Constipation, and all the Effects of a Stagnant Blood.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout. FROM THE REV. DR. H. H. H. OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, PULASKI COUNTY, SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 6, 1856. I have used your Cathartic Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I have called to visit in distress. They have cured the most obstinate cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout. They have cured my Biliousness, Constipation, and all the Effects of a Stagnant Blood. They have cured my Headache, Sick Headache, Full Stomach, Plethoras, Nerves, Plethoras, Biliousness, Constipation, and all the Effects of a Stagnant Blood.

For Dropsy, Plethora, or kindred Complaints, requiring an active purge, they are an excellent remedy.

For Costiveness or Constipation, and as a Dinner Pill, they are agreeable and effectual. Pits, Suppression, Paralysis, Inflammation, and even Deafness, 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 skilled hands, is dangerous in a public pill. From the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL FOR THE RAPID CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, INCIPENT CONSUMPTION, 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 and safe remedy for 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 in any where which have not among them some living trophy of its victory over the subtle and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. While it is the most powerful antidote yet known, to man for the formidable and dangerous disease of the pulmonary organs, it is also the pleasantest and safest remedy that can be employed for infants and young persons. Parents should have it in store against the insidious enemy that steals upon them unperceived. We have abundant grounds to believe the CHERRY PECTORAL never more lives by the consumption of the present than those it cures. Keep it by you, and cure your cold while they are curable, nor neglect them until no human skill can master the inextinguishable cancer that, fastened on the vital, eke your life away. All know the dreadful fatality of lung diseases, and as they know 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 security which our skill can furnish for their cure. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. AND SOLD BY