

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE CONFERENCE.—The Paris correspondent of Le Nord states that the second plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia have apprised Count Walewski that they have received their instructions, and that they are ready to take part in the conference. The instructions for the second Turkish plenipotentiary are all that are now waited for. The Constitutionnel publishes an article, evidently emanating from an official source, on the subject of the conference. It notices, for the purpose of contradicting them, the rumors which have found their way into foreign journals relative to an adjournment of the conference, the doubts entertained in high quarters as to the utility of opening them, and the new difficulties that have arisen from the pretensions of some of the powers who are to send plenipotentiaries—pretensions which were not admitted by others, and which might lead to the abandonment of conferences altogether. The Constitutionnel states that there is no foundation for these rumors; that there is no reason to doubt that the plenipotentiaries will assemble at the period already indicated—namely, towards the end of the present month; that nothing of a serious nature has occurred to the present date to impede the preparations for the meeting; and that the delay had been foreseen and was inevitable. No time has been lost, as the conference could not be held before the arrival of instructions from the ambassador of the Sublime Porte. The convocation dates from the 1st of December, and the instructions of the Porte left Constantinople on the 12th. The bearer of them is one of the sons of the Grand Vizier, and he is expected in Paris in a few days. Several French Ships of War are fitting out for China. MARSEILLES, under Napoleon I., numbered but 80,000 souls, and now, under Napoleon III., the population is 250,000—not reckoning the floating population; and there is no doubt but that in twenty years Marseilles will be the first city in France after Paris.

ITALY.

NAPLES.—A great number of congratulatory addresses have been presented to the King by various corporations, and one was presented on Friday signed by 12 or 13 of the British merchants established in Naples. The French Consul received orders from his government on Friday morning to congratulate the King on the part of the Emperor, and the British Consul had similar orders yesterday morning to present the congratulations of the Queen and the government on his preservation of the hands of the assassin. In either case it was done through the Commandatore Carafa, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. I have spoken at great length, says the correspondent of the Times, of the prisoner who expiated his crime on the scaffold last Saturday morning, but this letter must not leave without my speaking of his Majesty, who has conducted himself on this trying occasion in a manner worthy of all praise. Cool, courageous, free from all vindictive feeling, he maintained order at a most critical moment, checked all cruelty towards the man who had sought his life, and concluded by throwing himself on the sympathies of his people. He ordered the soldiers on the ground not to touch the man nor to maltreat him, but to go on to deffiling. To his brothers who came up and asked him if he was wounded, he simply replied, "Il n'est rien." To Lieutenant-Colonel Latour, who saved his life, he said, "Mon General je suis touché." Since then his Majesty has made him "Aideant-Reade," an honor conferred only for the highest services, and moreover, decorated him with the Cross of the Knight of St. Ferdinand and of Merit.

Bentivegna, who headed the revolution which has just failed in Sicily, was at Turin three or four months ago. Several people depose that they saw him there. He may have had good reasons for being there; but suspicious people will think that he went there to make his arrangements and receive orders.—Cor. of Weekly Register.

PRUSSIA.

The demands of Prussia are diminishing, and it is reported that Napoleon has made a conciliatory offer of arrangements to the Federal authorities. The Wurtemberg Chambers protest against the passage of Prussian troops across their territories. RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.—Prussia is to all intents and purposes a Protestant Power, although a very large minority of her population are Romanists; out of the something less than 17,000,000 Prussians no less than 6,250,000 are in communion with the church of Rome, and in addition to these latter, there are 250,000 Jews. This large amount of Romanist population affects the Protestant character of the Prussian State but very little, from the circumstance that it is allocated in the recent and outlying acquisitions of the kingdom, while Protestantism had, previous to those acquisitions being made, become the prevailing and universal religious conviction of all classes of Prussian subjects; and it is to Protestantism that the separate existence of Prussia and other States of Northern Germany is indebted as distinguished from Romanist Austria, the heirress of the old traditions of the Empire. The Romanist population of Prussia is to be found in Posen, the ill-starred portion of the Polish spoil that Frederic the Great appropriated, in Southern Silesia, which the same Frederic conquered from Austria, and in the Rhenish provinces, the greater part of which were made over to Prussia by the Congress of Vienna. These large acquisitions of Romanist population, dating from the time of Frederic the Great, although they have not affected the Protestant character of Prussia in religious matters, have nevertheless tended to paralyze her action in times of war, since the religious sympathies of these conquered provinces always lean away towards a Catholic head elsewhere, while their geographical position and their historical traditions direct their sympathies or their fears towards Russia, Austria, or France respectively.—Times.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly met at Berne. The President made a warlike speech. The Council asked for leave to exert all necessary measures for defence for unlimited credit, and permission to contract a loan of £200,000.

MILITARY STATISTICS OF SWITZERLAND.—We read in the *Moniteur de l'Armee*:—"The strong interest which seems to have been awakened in the affair of Neuchâtel renders it very desirable that, at the present time, the situation of that part of Switzerland in a military point of view should be correctly understood. The canton of Neuchâtel has formed since 1815 the 22d canton of the Helvetic Confederation. It is situated between France, the canton of Vaud, and that of Berne. Its population amounts to about 60,000 souls, and its area to 725 square kilometres. It consists of the so-called principality of Neuchâtel proper and of the county of Valangin. The public are now acquainted with its political organization, and with the causes that have given rise to the present difficulties, upon which it would be needless for us to enlarge. By the terms of the Federal compact each canton of Switzerland is bound to furnish to the army a contingent proportioned to its population. In case of war, the aggregate numerical strength of these contingents is 33,758 men, who form part of the first levy; in this particular instance the quota due from the canton of Neuchâtel is 960 men, of whom 734 are for the infantry. Independently of the troops composing the first levy, the Federal army has a reserve of the same numerical strength, which, in the event of a serious emergency, would raise the forces of the Confederation to 67,515 combatants, not including the landwehr, or militia, which consists of all the men capable of bearing arms, who belong neither to the contingent nor the reserve. The Swiss are brave and intelligent, but, notwithstanding their merits, we must not shut our eyes to what is the real strength of an army constituted like theirs, comprising as it does men with families, men taken from their business or work, and who do not possess, like the soldiers of permanent and regular armies, the instruction or the habits acquired in military life. Nevertheless, it is necessary to take into account the patriotic sentiment, the profound devotion to the independence of his native land, to which the Swiss in every age has been indebted for successes otherwise hopeless. In fact, looking at its actual condition, the Helvetic army is fully adequate to maintain order within the sphere of the Confederation, and to cause the Federal pact and the laws of the country to be everywhere respected; but abandoned to itself it would evidently not be able to sustain a serious contest against one of the great military Powers of Europe. When Switzerland is engaged in any military contest the Diet forms the supreme military authority. It is that body which publishes military orders, determines the general organization of the army, calls the citizens to arms, and appoints the general commanding-in-chief, the quartermaster-general, and the commissary-general. It presides over the instruction of both officers and men, as well as the purchase and custody of the munitions of war. The general commanding-in-chief receives from the Diet his instructions and powers, and he alone is responsible for his acts. His office may in no case continue longer than the duration of the term for which the forces are embodied. The canton of Neuchâtel, protected by the lake of the same name, which extends from Yverdon towards the north-east as far as St. Blaise over an extent of nearly 32 kilometres, with an average breadth of seven kilometres, is accessible through the canton of Vaud and that of Berne, and the mountains of the Jura chain, which traverse these districts, contain many defiles of a nature greatly to assist the defence. The city of Neuchâtel, the chief town of the principality and the seat of its Government, lies close to the Seyon, where it debouches into the lake; its inhabitants number about 6,000 souls; it is incapable of defence, and could not stand a siege. The other towns in the principality are Boudry, Travers, Motiers, Valangin, Le Locle, and Le Chaux-de-Fonds. The soil of Neuchâtel is generally rich and well cultivated, and the inhabitants who dwell in it are laborious and peaceable."

The Paris correspondent of the Times has received information that the Russian army has not yet stirred from its position on the shores of the Caspian Sea. It amounts to 40,000 men. The Russian general had, however, sent three superior officers into the nearest provinces of Persia to examine the situation of the towns and ports, and to take plans of the route by which a passage might be made for an army.

RUSSIA.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post states that letters from St. Petersburg say it is now generally believed that Russia will take an active part in the Persian war. There is, however, a strong party at court opposed to plunging the country again into war, and especially as the enemy would be England. The *Austrian Gazette* contains a letter from St. Petersburg, remarking on the events now passing in Persia. Its correspondent says:—"The influence of Russia on the Asiatic population is greater than that of any other power; her prestige has been increased by the taking of Kars; and Persia, after that event, completely turned to the side of Russia. In the war which has just broken out between England and the Shah, the latter has followed the strategic counsels of his powerful neighbor. Russia will not long content herself with a semi-passive part, or remain an idle spectator of the present struggle. At the beginning of November orders were given at St. Petersburg to assemble a *corps d'armee* of 40,000 men on the Persian frontier. That fact is positive, whatever may be said to the contrary. It is on account of these measures that the Porte has lately formed near Erzeroum a *corps d'observation* of nearly 30,000 men, commanded by Ismail Pasha, in order to protect the basin of the Euphrates, and watch over the frontier of Persia. It is also for that reason that the troops stationed in Poland have not been again brought to their former strength." It is stated that Count Kisseleff, Russia's Ambassador at Paris, has formally agreed to the Besarrabian frontiers, proposed by the allies.

CHINA.

Intelligence had quite unexpectedly been received from China that, on the 24th of October, the British Fleet, under Admiral Seymour, commenced bombarding the city of Canton. The bombardment had continued two days, and it was reported that the city walls had been breached, and the Bogue forts taken. Commerce was completely paralyzed, and in the British Markets a considerable advance on Teas, equal to 1s 1 1/2 per lb. had taken place. The cause of the hostilities was the seizure of several British sailors. The British Consul remonstrated, and was insulted and threatened with violence. The matter was placed in the hands of Admiral Seymour, who commenced hostilities October 24th. The forts of Canton were taken and several destroyed. The Government still rejecting Seymour's demand for satisfaction, a fire was opened on the 27th on the city walls and Government palace. The walls were breached and stormed on the 29th, and troops penetrated to the palace, but were withdrawn in the evening. The British lost three killed and twelve wounded. Attempts at negotiation continuing fruitless, the city was bombarded on the 4th of November. On the 6th, 23 war junks were destroyed by a British steamer. Further time was given, but the Chinese remained obstinate. The Bogue forts were captured. The foreign factories were evacuated. Property to a large amount burned, and commerce paralyzed.

AMERICAN CHANGES OF NAMES.

(From the Household Works.)

In Europe, attachment to a family name is a sacred sentiment. If it has been rendered eminent by an individual, or even reputable by a succession of honest bearers, few would change it, even if they could. It may not be eponymous; yet we are endeared to it for the sake of those by whom it was borne before us. It may not be celebrated; but we hope to preserve it unsullied. It may have been disgraced; and, in that case, we resolve to redeem it from the stain. Even when its change for some other brings an increase of worldly wealth, we feel that the donor who has coupled his gift with the hard condition of displacing our own patrimonial by his, has "bleached from us our good name," and we think that we pay a high price for our good fortune. In fact it is only in very rare instances of some gross individual infamy, that families abandon their cognomen, except in compliance with the condition of some valuable bequest that forces the change upon an heir or a legate.

But who in the (old) world would ever under any circumstances, think of changing his Christian name for any other whatever? Here are a few examples from the yearly list published by the Legislature of Massachusetts. I should like to have each individual's head subjected to a phenological examination, to ascertain if it would bear out my notion of the respective characters of those name-changers. The following eight would show, perhaps, a vain-glorious pride, dashed with great effrontery:— James Colbert takes the name of Colbert Mortimer; Caleb C. Woodman that of Emerson Mortimer; Hazzan R. Fitz that of Hazzan Wellington; Lyman Cook becomes Lyman Van Buren; Diodate G. Coon takes the name of Diodate Calhoun; John Pickard that of Daniel Webster; Noyes Coker that of Edward Byron; and John Lawrence that of George Washington.

Every one will understand the motive of such a choice—if choice was to be made—of names so gilded with historic and literary fame as those of Mortimer, Wellington, Washington, and Byron. But many, many Englishmen are not aware that there are, or have recently been, in existence American political celebrities called Van Buren, Webster, and Calhoun.

Polly Woodcock drops a syllable, and becomes Polly Wood; and Alice Dottonly, from motives of delicacy, I presume, alters the spelling of her surname to Dotton.

But no particular taste for melody can have influenced the spinsters following:— Anna Maria Benn, who becomes Eliza Patch. Valeria Pew, " Mary Pew. Serenetha Godrich, " Mary French. Tryphen Van Buskirk, " Frances Coffin. Miss Clara Frinck cannot be blamed for changing to Clarissa Wilson, or Abby Crawford for becoming Abigail Sawtell. Triphena Moore, Dordamia Finney, Oliveida Bink, and the Widow Naomi Luddington are unexceptionably elegant and need no change; yet changed they are to other as fanciful appellations. What could have induced Mrs. Betty Henderson (no second marriage giving cause), to change to Betty Grimes? Or where was the occult motive that influenced Philander Jacobs to change to Philander Forrest; Ossian Doolittle to Ossian Ashley; Judah Cadden to Albert Nelson; or Allan Smith to give the very end of the alphabet and become Allan Izzard? Under sundry unfathomable influences, Horace Fish and his wife Rhuhammad take the surname of Tremont; Curtis Squires that of Pomeroy Montague; William H. Carlton that of Augustus Carlton; Ingebor Jansen that of Ingebor Anderson; George Hoskiss that of George Puffer. John Jumper shows good taste in becoming simple John Muson. Daniel Ames merely changes a letter, and is Daniel Emos. Dr. Jacob Quackenbush, finding his name unwieldy, sinks a couple of syllables and the quack at the same time, and is transformed to Jacob Bush, M.D. Nathaniel Hopkins, betaking himself to rural life, I suppose, becomes Sylvanus Hopkins. But I cannot perceive what John Cogswell gains (except additional trouble) by inserting two more very un-

musical monosyllables, and becoming John Beare Douce Cogswoll. I am sorry to perceive that some Irishman have been infected by the epidemic; and, while renouncing their country, try to get rid of their national distinctions. For instance, Patrick Hughes changes to William Hughes; Timothy Leary changes to Theodore Lyman; Alison McLoughlin becomes Henry Mason; and six other persons of his name following his bad example, a whole branch of the family tree of the McLoughlin is lopped off.

As a pendant to this anti-national picture, a group of five Bulls abandon the honest English patronymic of their common father, John, and degenerately change it to Webster. A good excuse may exist for the family of Straw, the man of it, as well as his wife and seven children (Cynthia, Sophia, Elvira, Diana, Sophronia, Phelista, and Orestes), for becoming so many Nileses; while another, called Death, petition (through a member called Graves), and are metamorphosed into Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses Dickenson. Masters Aehel G. Jothan P. and Abel S., their sons, also change from Death to Dickenson; but strange to say, retain their villainous prenomen and unmeaning initials. One Mr. Wormwood, with some fun in him, asks to be allowed to change his name for some other; "certain," as he says "that no member of taste will oppose his request."

Another individual, Alexander Hamilton, also petitions for leave to change, on the double ground of the inconvenient length of seven syllables in writing or speaking (a true go-a-head Yankee), and on his inability to "support the dignity of a name so famous in history!" It must be observed that this smart mechanic did not refer to the Conqueror of Darius, but to the greatest Alexander he had ever heard of, Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury to Washington; and I only hope (for the sake of American amour propre) that a portion of my readers may know who it is meant.

To these instances of ever-shifting alterations, I may add one of a Miss Hogg who became Miss Howard; of another, a highly estimable family, the Crownshields, of Marblehead, whose original name was Grunsel; and still another, the former Tinkers, who are the present Buckingham. So much for them!

In looking at this scanty number of examples, and reflecting that such arbitrary changes are every year taking place over the whole extent of the Union to a very large amount, we may imagine, apart from the absurdity of the custom, the confusion and mischief it occasions. Yet however strange it appears to us, it is, perhaps, more wonderful than considering the facility of the operation, it is still not often practised. A recent American paper tells us of a family in the town of Detroit, whose sons were named, One Stickney, Two Stickney, Three Stickney; and whose daughters were named, First Stickney, Second Stickney, &c. The three elder children of a family near home were named Joseph, And, Another; and it is supposed that, should any more children have been born, they would have been named, Also, Moreover, Nevertheless, and Notwithstanding. The parents of another family actually named their child Finis, supposing it was their last; but they happened afterwards to have a daughter and two sons, whom they called Addenda, Appendix, and Supplement.

Whatever exaggeration there may possibly be in these last quoted instances, there is certainly, in New England as well as in the less established parts of the Union, a curious taste for grotesque, though less startling, combination in names. In what degree fathers or godfathers are responsible for this, or whether existing individuals have capriciously altered their children's christian and surnames in the present generation, I cannot determine. It is equally puzzling to account, on either hypothesis, for such names as strike the eye on the shop-signs or door plates, or in the newspapers of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere. For instance: Apollo Mann, Quincy Tufts, Orlando Tomkins, Ben Tiffany, Polycrutes Flag, Sylvester Almy, Peleg Sprague, Rufus Choate, Abiza Bigelow, Jabez Tarr, Aseph Bass, Azor Talor, Hiram Shumway, Ransom Sperry, Nulhum Capon, Eilium Amadon, Gigeon Links, Zicleri Nash. Gideon, Iephezibah, Hasiph, Gibeod, Uriah, Seth, Elnathan, Jeduthan, Virgil, Pliny, Horace, Homer, with Faith, Hope, Charity, and all the other virtues, are common prenomen all over the country. Many of these, while making us smile, recall association Scriptural and classical, or of our own historic and puritanical absurdities; while some of the fancy names of America remind us of nothing. Mr. Preserved Fish was a well-known merchant of New York. Perhaps the most whimsical of all is that of a young lady of a country town in the state of Massachusetts, Miss Wealthy Titus. Attractive and auspicious compound Pray Heaven she will change it, and that without losing a day, like her imperial namesake! And who knows but that every one of those eccentric appellations here recorded are, by this time (like Uncle Toby's oath), blotted out for ever.

In the immense catalogue of the names of counties, towns, and cities, there is hardly one American can claim as their own invention. They are all of foreign or Indian derivation. The inconceivable repetition of certain names of towns is, without joke, "confusion worse confounded." There are one hundred and eighteen towns and counties in the United States, called Washington. There are five Londons, one New London, and I don't know how many Londonderrys. Six towns called Paris; three Bradens, four Viennas, fourteen Berlins, twenty-four Hanovers. There are twenty odd Richmonds, sixteen Bedfords, about a score of Brightons, nine Chathams, eleven Burlingtons, sixteen Delawares, fourteen Oxfords, as many Somersets, a dozen Cambridges, twenty-five Yorks and New Yorks, and other English names in proportion. There are twelve towns with the prefix of Big, four Great, and sixteen Little. There are nine Harmonys, double as many Concordas (but no Melody); thirteen Freedoms, forty-four Liberties. Twenty-one Columbus, seven Columbususes, and seventy-eight Unions. There are one hundred and four towns and counties of the color Green, twenty-four Browns, twenty-six Oranges, and five Vermillions—all the hues of an autumnal forest; but they shrink from calling any of them Black, though they sometimes would make white appear so, especially in the Repudiating States. Fifteen Goshens, eleven Canans, thirty Salems, eleven Bethlehems, testify to the respect in which Scriptural names are held; while humage has been done to classic lands in sundry log-hut villages, some of them fast swelling in population and prosperity. "Illium fuit" is belied by the existence of sixteen Troys. There are twelve Romes, and eight Atheneses; but only one Romulus—and I have not had the good fortune to meet with any of the Athenians.

Many great writers have been honored in these national baptisms. There are several Homers, Virgils, Drydens, and Addisonas, a couple of Byrons, but not yet, nor likely to be in any sense, a Shakespeares. There are, however, five Avons, three Stratfords, a Romeo, a Juliet; besides, defying classification, four Scipios, six Shakespeares, twelve Manchesteras. There are one hundred and fifty towns and counties called New something, and only six Old anything. The most desperate effort at invention is to be found in repetitions of Springfields, Bloomfields, and Greenfields. All the cities of the East are multiplied many times, with the exception of Constantinople, which does not figure in the list at all; but, in revenge, there is one Constantine. There are very few attempts at given to Yankee humor a local habitation and a name. But I have discovered the funny title of Jim Henry, attached to a soi-disant town in Miller County, State of Missouri; and I am sorry to perceive the stupid name of Smallpox fastened (not firmly, I hope) on one in Joe Davis County, Illinois. The comparative popularity of public men may or may not be inferred from the number of times their names may be found on the maps: It is remarkable that there are ninety-one Jacksons, eighty-three

Franklins, sixty-nine Jeffersons, thirty-four Lafayettes, fifty-eight Monroes; fifty-two Madisons, fifty-nine Parrys, thirty-two Harrisons, twenty-seven Clintons, twenty-one Clays, sixteen Van Burens, fourteen Denstons; but there are only three Websters. The indigenous fruits, shrubs, and trees give titles to many of the streets in cities and towns, but to few of the towns themselves. There is one Willow, a few Oaks, (out of forty odd varieties of the foresting), and not one Persimmon, nor, as far as I can learn, a Peppercorn, one of the most beautiful of American trees.

A New York newspaper, writing on this subject, suggests the propriety of passing a law prohibiting the use of a name for a town or county that has ever been used before for the same purpose. But immediately recoils, like Fear in the Odé, "Even at the sound itself had made." And well it might. For if the notion were followed up, new towns might be numbered, as streets often are at present, and some arithmetical combination might occur as a letter addressed to:— Mister Jonathan Snookinson, Sixty-Fourth City, Forty-First City, Nineteenth County, State of Confusion.

SUNDAY RAILROADS.—BROOKLYN AND PHILADELPHIA.—The Mayor of Brooklyn, speaking of the great advantages the city passenger railroads are at that place, suggest that they ought to be used upon Sundays as well as upon the other days of the week. He says their utility and convenience are beyond question, yet on Sunday, when people desire to visit distant parts of the city, they are unable to do so except at the expense of a private conveyance or a long and tiresome journey on foot; the effect of this is to prevent many persons in moderate circumstances from becoming residents of the outer wards, and, as a consequence, exercises a depressing influence on the value of property. He says the apprehensions of evil, of the day being desecrated, are imaginary, as the persons who use the cars are the most orderly and moral part of the population.

AN ARTIFICIAL TRAW.—A gentleman named Hall proposes to lay a steamship, 6 inches in diameter, from Troy to New York, and throughout the line of the Erie Canal. Thus he expects to keep navigation open through the winter, and is petitioning the Legislature for permission to levy tolls.

BROADBEN ON PHRENOLOGY.—A Quaker being asked his opinion of Phrenology, replied indignantly, "Friend, there can be no good in a Science that compels a man to take off his hat!" Protestantism began by setting an extravagant value on faith. As its fervor and fanaticism cooled down—as it became more philosophical, it transferred its admiration to mortals; but it has ended—as in Germany—in sweeping away all reverence for both, in bringing back to the original unbelief from which the Church reclaimed their naked ancestors.

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!

A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific—its efficacy being universally acknowledged by the entire medical faculty. As further proof, read the following from a lady—one of our own citizens:—

New York, October 15th, 1852. This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms; I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well. The public can learn my name, and further particulars, by applying to Mrs. Hardi, No. 3 Manhattan place, or to E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutgers and Monroe streets. Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLANE'S genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of [22] FLEMING BROS. LYMAN'S, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

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SUGARS, Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Caudied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel, Bottled Brandy and Wines, Lemon Syrup, Ginger, Rad, Raspberry Vinegar, and all other articles of the best Quality, and at the Lowest Prices. JOHN PHELAN, Dalmonie Square, Montreal, January 21, 1857.

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Of the whereabouts of THOMAS, LUKE, and JOHN, sons of JOHN and CATHARINE OENSLA, who came to Montreal, Lower Canada, from Ireland, about twelve years since. Mr. OENSLA and wife died within a week after their arrival in Canada, leaving four children—the boys above named, and a daughter named MARY. MARY, the oldest, went West, leaving the boys at Montreal in an Orphan Asylum (Catharine) in that city. She has heard nothing from them since that time. They were, respectively, aged eight, six, and four years.—Any information regarding the whereabouts of said boys, will be thankfully received. Address Editor of the True Witness, Wellsville, Alleghany County, N. Y., or Mrs. MARY CORNELIA BUNNARD, at the same place. Newspapers in Canada, and in the Northern Counties of New York, will be doing a great kindness to an orphaned one, by publishing the above paragraph.

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