

probability, take up their position upon the famous heights of Caldiero, and the opposite heights of Colonna, and their attack of the allies. These heights, and their position, bear some resemblance to those of Alma; and before they are stormed and carried, the loss of human life will be somewhat fearful to contemplate. The position of Caldiero will not doubt be strengthened at all points by bastions, entrenchments, palisades, and every conceivable means of defence; and from the heights, the ground will doubtless be disputed by the Austrians. The French under Massena attempted to carry these heights, November, 1796, but were repulsed with great slaughter by the Austrians under the Archduke Charles. Upon this decisive Napoleon I. said, "The Archduke has gained a considerable advantage over Massena at Caldiero; in effect the Prince of Hesse was defeated."

The fourth fortress completing the square is that of Legnano situated upon the Adige, twenty-two miles S.E. of Verona, and twenty-five N. of Mantua. The town itself is small, but the fortifications are of considerable strength, and were, for the most part, built under the direction of the celebrated Sardinian General. This Austrian position is rendered still more formidable from the ease with which troops may be conveyed to the two great fortresses by railway from Vienna, Venice, and the Tyrol. There is an almost unbroken line of railway from Vienna to Verona, with a branch to Mantua, and a railway from Trent (South Tyrol) to Verona, by which troops from Innsbruck and Bozen may be carried to the centre of operations.

Supposing the Austrians to be driven from Tagliamento, or perhaps the Isarco, and with the aid of the fortresses of Palma and Gradisca, situated on either side of the latter river, make a final stand for the recovery of Lombardy. But Venice will then have to be taken, and it is a city not easily captured. The entrances from the Adriatic are all defended, and from the western side, from which the Allies may make the attack, great difficulties will present themselves. About five miles from Venice, on the canal of Mestre, stands, surrounded by water, the great fort of Marghera. When Baron Haynau, under Radetzky, bombarded this fort in 1848, to subjugate the Venetians, he opened fire from 90 pieces of cannon, and maintained it unceasingly for seventy days, until at length it became untenable, and the besieged evacuated the place. They then maintained an obstinate resistance, at the fortifications of San Giuliano, San Secondo, and Brondolo (south, 100 paces) from all of which, except Brondolo, they subsequently retired. If all these fortifications be taken by the allies, about three miles of water will yet separate them and the city. In 1848, Radetzky used every available means to subdue the disaffected. Nearly 60,000 shot and shell were directed at the city, from the forts of San Giuliano, San Secondo, and other points, but with little or no effect; and, as a last effort, balloons were employed to fire it, but with no better success, until, as in the case of Peschiera and Mantua, referred to above, famine alone compelled surrender. The bombardment of fort Marghera commenced on the 6th of May, and the operations against that fort and the city, including a terrific discharge of red-hot shot from fort Giuliano, lasted until the 21st of August, when the citizens surrendered. The main land on the west is connected with the city by a magnificent railway bridge, nearly two and a half miles long. Doubtless, in case of attack, many of the arches of this bridge will be destroyed, as in 1848, to prevent access to the city, and from end to end, as occasion may require, it will be used in the defence of the place, by the formation of batteries along the line. An obstacle to the bombardment of the city of Venice may result to the allies, from the fact that, although its high authorities and garrison are Austrian in sympathy, the mass of the people, judging from the memorable events of 1848, are their friends, and would now, perhaps, like the Milanese, hail the allies as their deliverers. To effectually bombard the one, would be to inflict irreparable injury on the other.

Such are the difficulties to be encountered, and the obstacles to be overcome, referred to by the Emperor, and in preparation for which the immense siege train and flotilla of gun-boats are required, and an additional reinforcement of 100,000 men.

THE MEAN INTOLERANCE OF A BIGOT.—A letter has been shown to us of which we have been allowed to make whatever use we think proper. A mere statement of the fact will of itself be sufficient to raise a blush on the face of many a follower of a religion, which could ever give rise to such a meanness of principle, and this in one who bears the name and the rank of a gentleman. On the 10th of April, this year, a steamer of H. M.'s Indian Navy, in the Persian Gulf, received the news that the Princess Frederick of Prussia had been delivered of a son. Instantly there was a stir on board, and a cheerful turn was given to the dull monotony of a seaman's life; wherever an Englishman is, his love of his Sovereign makes him always rejoice in her happiness. The captain participated in the feelings of the crew, and he promised to give all hands an extra glass of grog on the occasion. But when the men came for their grog, he eloquently told them that "as the Queen was the defender of the Protestant faith, he could not give any Roman Catholic a drop, as they were not of the faithful." We are convinced that the higher authorities would never in any way countenance such tyrannical insults, offered to a large class of Her Majesty's subjects; but it is worth our while to record such specimens of ingenious meanness and refined bigotry.—*Bombay Examiner*, May 14.

THE REV. G. GILLMAN ON REVIVALS.—In a discourse on the text, "Worship the Father in spirit and in truth," delivered on Sabbath afternoon in his own chapel in Dundee by the Rev. G. Gillman, he took occasion (says the *Advocate*) at the close to make some remarks on the subject of religious revivals. He said that, while granting the crying necessity of revival in the Church, he thought that the more quietly the work was prosecuted the more likely it was to be permanent. He did not approve of frequent appeals to the base sentiment of fear, and thought that the threat of material fire and brimstone had now little effect, except to make the wicked smash their teeth in defiance, and become more hardened in their profligacy. He believed that no revival could last unless it were founded upon the basis of a broad Christianity, and upon the doctrine of the love of God in Christ. He characterized some of the revivals of the past. George Whitfield, the most eloquent of men, made a profound impression at the time, but it was not lasting. He did not even succeed in founding a sect, and this was owing to the fact that he appealed principally to feeling, passion, and fear. In America William Miller produced a great impression. He had one glorious truth in him, that of the pre-millennial advent, but it was like a jewel of gold in a swine's snout. He could not manage it well; he was always for fixing day and date, but the days passed away, and the dates expired, and no Christ came, and hence men laughed at his predictions, and Millerism is now only a memory and a name. He had seen something of the Dundee revival in 1839, and believed it to have done good, but also to have done ill. It created in some an unhealthy excitement, and drove others to downright insanity. He had visited some people under its influence, and felt certain that they were more injured than benefited by it. As to the Irish revival he had great doubts. The excesses of excitement; the cries, shrieks, groans uttered; people carried out of church in fits; some driven mad, and others hurried into extravagances of fierce and savage fanaticism; all tended to convince him that, let Dr. Cook of Belfast say what he pleases, it is hitherto an authentic work of the devil as was ever transacted on this planet. There were, he understood, people who wished us to take a pattern from our Irish friends, but he would tell his people to be on their guard. Bitherto, in Dundee, the so-called revival movement had been

conducted with propriety and decorum. The lay preachers were, he believed, good men, and were doing good; but he had no great faith in large public meetings of a revival cast; no belief that revivals could be pumped up by any mechanical means, and thought that people would improve in religious matters better by reading their Bibles, cultivating their minds by varied useful reading, and instructing their children and households, than by seeking after unusual and morbid means of excitement. "Times of refreshing," he had no doubt, of the true kind would come, and, by the power of new truth communicated, as well as of deep religious emotion excited, would prepare the world in some measure for the strange and awful times which were manifestly at hand.

INDEPENDENT OPPOSITION.—By the definition of Frederick Lucas, who invented the phrase, to be Independent Opposition, means to be in Constitutional opposition to the Ministry, and to be independent of all other parties that are also in opposition. When to give a vote to eject a Ministry, and when to refuse to give such a vote, is a matter for the decision of the Independent Opposition Party.—*London Tablet*.

UNITED STATES. Right Rev. Thomas Grace, O. P. of Memphis, will be consecrated Bishop of St. Paul's, Minn., at St. Louis, on Sunday, 24th inst. The Holy Father insisted on his acceptance, and the dutiful son has acquiesced. It is thought at headquarters that it is not an act of humility, but a want of self-denial, to refuse a mitre in the United States! In truth the mitre is here a crown of thorns, and it is the same wherever a Bishop does his duty. The *Vivara* forms no exception, as is well known to his Holiness.

THEIR BARKING.—It looks as if we were liable to become involved in a war with Mexico, if we can really find any responsible party there to fight. Americans are greatly abused and the Government may find it necessary to interfere in a more forcible way for redress than by diplomatic negotiation. Advice from Mexico say that the American Minister had addressed a remonstrance to Miramon's Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the name of President Buchanan, expressing his great indignation at the withdrawal of the exequators from the American Consuls, and the murder of peaceful American citizens by Miramon's soldiers at Tacubaya. The massacre is characterised as a violation of national rights and treaty stipulations, and Miramon is warned that it will be remembered, and redress demanded, and ultimately obtained, whatever may be the result of the remonstrance.—*Pittsburg Catholic*.

HUNGARIAN APPEAL FOR "MATERIAL AID."—Col. Asboth, a Hungarian exile, is out in the New York papers with an appeal to all who sympathize with his countrymen. He says he has been charged by Gov. Kosuth with the duty of organizing the Hungarian exiles in the United States with a view to their taking part in an expected movement for establishing the independence of Hungary, to be made with the assistance of Napoleon III. For this purpose funds are required, and Col. Asboth appeals to the generosity of the American people, without whose contribution it will be impossible for him to act.—*Pittsburg Catholic*.

A FINE FACT.—The less you leave your children in your will the more they will have twenty years afterwards. The only money that does a man good is what he earns himself. The Philadelphia *Gazette* tells of a gentleman who died there a month since, leaving money, personal property, and a rare collection of paintings to his son. The week after he came into possession the pictures were traded off at a fourth of their value to a gentleman who deals in claret and hock. The father was a connoisseur in the fine arts, while the son was a connoisseur only in brandy and three minute horses. In all probability, a year hence will find the property of the latter personage reduced to two shirts and a neck tie, with his soul lost in spending what his father lost his soul in saving. The only money, then, that does us good, is the money that we earn.

WHITE CHILDREN RECOVERED FROM INDIANS.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received the following interesting letter from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah: "Sir—I have just returned from a very laborious and difficult trip through the southern portions of this Territory. I have succeeded in recovering sixteen children, and have them now in my possession. It is said these are all that remain of probably one hundred and forty men, women, and children of the Mountain Meadow massacre in September, 1857. These children average from about three to nine and a-half years old; are intellectual and good-looking—not one meaningless child amongst them."

AKOTEN STAR.—Thirty-three stars must be on the National flag from and after the 4th July, 1859. This is in compliance with the Act of Congress, passed April, 1848, which declares that for the admission of every new State, one star shall be added, and that such addition shall take place on the 4th July next succeeding such admission.

THE "ONE YEAR AMENDMENT" IN CONNECTICUT.—The Senate of Connecticut rejected on Wednesday, 8th ult., by a vote of 17 yeas to 4 nays, the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State imposing upon foreigners a similar disability to the one recently incorporated into the constitution of Massachusetts.

The Buffalo *Express* calls the attention of fathers and mothers to another cause of parental watchfulness and anxiety which proceeds from the influence of M. Blondin's tight rope performances. The youngsters will all be practising the art of bodily balance upon every available narrow footpath—extending from Niagara cables out of bed covers and clothes lines, trending the second floor banisters with the stairway "chain" yawning below, and experimenting with the centre of gravity on the rails of high fences. A fine little boy named Hammy Smith, was killed in Cincinnati, the other day, in trying to walk a clothes line over a porch of his father's house.

The newly elected Chief of the New York Police force has issued an order with pains and penalties attached which commences thus:—"That any member of the police force who is found guilty of neglecting the payment of his just debts for necessities, rent," &c.,

A few weeks ago a baby was taken to church to be baptised, and his little brother was present during that rite. On the following Sunday when baby was undergoing his ablutions and dressing, the little fellow asked mamma if she intended to carry Willy to be christened.

"Why not?" said his mother; "don't you know, my son, people are not baptised twice?"

"What?" returned the young reasoner, with the utmost astonishment in his earnest face, "not if it don't take the first time?"

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS (DISCONTINUED) IN ARREARS TO THE TRUE WITNESS.

Name.	Place.	Am't. Due.
D Dubuc,	London, C.W.,	£ 13 4
F M'Donnell,	Newburgh,	0 18 9
Jeremiah M'Carthy,	Belleville,	0 16 8
D M'Cormick	Hoonfield,	0 10 0
P Delany,	Ingersoll,	2 6 3
Mrs. D Fraser,	Williamstown,	2 10 0
John Tobin,	Ottawa City,	0 15 9
Ed. O'Neil,	Toronto,	1 7 1
Francis M'Kenney,	Cobourg,	0 15 2
Matthew Bennett,	Norton Renfrew,	1 8 1
F Gallagher,	Egansville,	0 18 9
Hugh M'Givone,	Belleville,	1 1 3
Marion Flonan,	Do.	1 12 3
E Bradley,	Pictou,	0 12 6
W Lamb,	Three Rivers,	0 12 8

R Hickey,	Clapham,	3 3 9
Charles M'Searley,	Ochawa,	1 10 4
P J M'Donnell,	Cornwall,	1 2 1
B M'Williams,	Portsmouth,	1 6 3
M Cannon,	St. Julianne,	0 11 0
J Jordan,	N. Williamsburg,	1 15 1
Kavanagh,	Elgin,	0 15 0
P Bennett,	Chelsea,	1 13 9
J D M'Donnell,	Ottawa City,	2 12 4
E Cunningham,	Do.	1 19 4
David Bourgeois,	Do.	2 13 9
James Moran,	Do.	1 2 6
F Maguire,	Do.	1 14 0
G A Deaudry,	St. Martine,	2 16 3
R Tackbury,	Cornwall,	1 14 4
Michael Johnson,	Trenton,	1 13 4
John Connolly,	Do.	1 7 1
M D Kebab,	Pictou,	2 6 9
Peter Lee,	Belleville,	0 10 10
Martin Graham,	Do.	3 8
H M'Connell,	Do.	1 5 0
Miss Johanna Fee,	Do.	1 3 2
J A M'Gillis,	Do.	0 8 9
J Leonard,	Do.	1 1 0
Mrs. J J Koney,	Worcester, U.S.,	1 7 1
M M'Sweeney,	St. Hermase,	2 7 11
Henry Brown,	Pricerville,	0 13 0
D O'Brien,	Brougham Park,	1 7 0
H J Larkin,	Newcastle,	1 6 2
J Slamon,	St. Hyacinthe,	0 13 0
Maurice Clancy,	Cobourg,	1 5 6
J Kerrigan,	Peterboro,	0 12 4
James Duff,	Bethier,	0 18 0
McHurray & McQuiry,	Ottawa City,	4 8 5
T Hayes,	Goderich,	1 17 6
Michael Donoghue,	Toronto,	4 10 0
Michael McCabe,	Quebec,	2 11 0
A M'Rob,	Dundas,	0 19 9
T Burke,	Warderville,	0 5 7
Richard O'Hair,	Peterboro,	1 19 6
J O'Brien,	Backingham,	1 5 1
Patrick Butler,	Barbitt's Rapids,	0 13 3
W J Alexander,	Pembroke,	2 3 5
Wm. O'Dougherty,	South Durham,	1 17 6
John Rogan,	Kemptville,	1 4 0
Michael Conway,	Peterboro,	2 6 5
Michael G Murphy,	St. Albans, N.Y.,	1 2 0
William McBride,	Templeton,	1 5 0
Michael Conroy,	Elmville,	2 5 0
J M Murphy,	Ches. Co. Pa.,	2 11 0
J M Doherty,	Wicklow,	0 17 6
J Moran,	Ketchikan,	4 0 0
C M'Gillivray,	Asquith,	1 19 6
Thomas Meary,	Peterboro,	1 10 0
M Morris,	Chicago, U.S.,	0 12 6
Martin Giffin,	N. E. Beaverton,	1 1 3
S Cavanagh,	Lochiel,	1 5 0
John Scarry,	Aylmer,	0 14 9
J Hanlon,	Prescott,	0 10 0
Hugh M'Gawley,	Dowagville,	1 11 3
P Darty,	Bailton,	2 11 3
Francis M'Gillivray,	Trenton,	0 15 0
H S O'Neill,	Frankford Murray,	2 15 0
P Finnigan,	Bath,	5 2 3
J Quinn,	Windegar, Chatham,	0 18 9
Mrs D Leary,	Backingham,	1 8 6
F A Begley,	Goderich,	0 15 9
Dennis Shannon,	Aylmer,	1 7 1
W R McDonald,	Emily,	1 13 1
A E Kennedy,	Peterboro,	1 12 9
J J Connolly,	Toronto,	1 10 7
Thomas Harrington,	Belleville,	0 12 1
J E Tobin,	Brookville,	1 16 0
Sampson Wright,	Lochiel,	1 10 10
Thomas O'Connor,	Mobile, Ala.,	0 15 0
J Mullin,	Emily,	2 3 0
N P Moore,	Wellington,	2 7 11
T Murphy,	Brookville,	0 12 0
C M'Donald,	Aylmer,	3 5 5
W Carroll,	Thorold,	0 13 9
J J Saurin,	St. Anne, Ill., U.S.,	1 7 0
O Farrell,	Worcester, U.S.,	1 1 3
J Tunney,	Rochester, U.S.,	3 0 7
Sergt. Nolan,	Chicago, U.S.,	1 17 0
R Donnelly,	Leeds,	1 18 9
	Quebec,	3 7 6
	Do.	2 2 6
	Cobourg,	0 11 7
	Albansburg,	1 3 9
	Cambert Island,	0 14 7

#### IMPORTANT TO SHIPMASTERS AND CREWS.

Some twenty years since, I was very seriously injured in one of my hips, by coming in contact with the anchor of the ship of which I was second mate. The bruise was so bad that my hip has given me great trouble most of the time since, until a year ago last April, when I heard of Davis' Pain Killer, and immediately procured a bottle, and by using it according to the directions, was entirely cured in about ten days, and have not experienced the least trouble from my complaint since.

Feeling the importance of having this valuable medicine constantly by me, before starting for Europe in March last, in the ship *Tourne*, from New York, I purchased two large bottles to take with me. While at Antwerp, one of my crew was attacked with a very severe dysentery; I gave him the Pain Killer, and it cured him in a hurry.

On my passage home, with one hundred and sixty four passengers, I administered this valuable remedy to all who were sick, and none took it without getting relief. One lady passenger in particular was troubled with a bad headache, for which she said there was no cure, having been troubled with it most of the time for years. I told her I had a sure remedy, and gave her the Pain Killer, which, to her surprise, did effect the cure she had long sought in vain for. I had as good a medicine chest as ever was put on board a ship, but did not open it, there being no necessity for it.—The Pain Killer answering all purposes. And I do most sincerely recommend to every shipmaster always to take a good supply of this valuable medicine with him on going to sea, as it is so valuable and convenient to use in case of wounds or bruises, which are liable to, and frequently do happen to crews on shipboard.

CHRISTOPHER ALLYN,  
late Master of the Ship *Louvre*.  
Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co.  
Lampough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

#### WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Proofs of the great superiority of Dr. Wistars' Balsam pour in from all parts of the country.

Oxton, New Haven Co. Conn. Jan. 4.  
Dear Sir, Having witnessed the effects of Wistars' Balsam of Wild Cherry, in the case of one of my neighbours, who has been for several years seriously afflicted with the Phthisis, General Pulmonary Weakness, Bleeding of the Lungs, etc., I have been induced to ask you to send me some of the medicine.

My neighbor, referred to above, lately had a violent attack of Bleeding at the Lungs, and distress in breathing. He tried a bottle of the Wild Cherry, which has produced a most salutary and favorable effect. At his instance, and several others laboring under like complaints, I have been induced to make this request. By attending to the above immediately, you will oblige the afflicted, and also Yours,  
HENRY DUNHAM.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lymans, Savage & 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. Lymans, Place de Arms.

#### COMMERCIAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL.

No. 95 St. Lawrence Main Street,  
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.  
MR. M. C. HENALY, Principal.

#### MRS. H. E. CLARKE'S ACADEMY,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,  
(No. 16, Craig Street, Montreal.)

WILL RE-COMMENCE, after the Vacation, on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next. A complete Course of Education in the English and French languages will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Clarke from London, and Mlle Lacombe from Paris; Music by Professor Jung; Drawing, Italian, and other accomplishments, also by the best Masters. A few pupils can be received as Boarders on reasonable terms.

Young Ladies wishing to complete their studies with the view of becoming Teachers, would find unusual facilities for accomplishing their object in the Establishment of Mrs. H. E. C., where the French and English languages are spoken in their greatest purity.

References are permitted to the Rev. Canon N. Pilon, and the Rev. P. Leblanc, at the Bishop's Palace; to the Rev. J. J. Connolly, P. Bowd, and M. O'Brien, at the Seminary; and to J. L. Beault, P. Moran, T. Doucet, and L. Boyer, Esqrs., Montreal, July 7, 1859.

#### MRS. MUIR,

125 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST,  
(Near McKinnon & Emery's.)

WOULD intimate to her Customers and the Public in general, that her SHOW ROOM is now opened, with a handsome assortment of the FINEST GOODS in the city.

#### Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the disease Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proved by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND STRUMOUS COMPLAINTS, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUBERCLES, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SCURF, AND SYMPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DIBRASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA, OR THE DOROUGHNESS, DYSPEPSIA, DYSURIA, AND INDURATION, EAR-ACHE, RASH, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great labor-saver of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which foster in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of these many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcers, and, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this purgation of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY  
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.  
LOWELL, MASS.

Price, 61 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

#### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

#### Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF  
Constipation, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Prices 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our *AMERICAN ALMANAC* in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best, and there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by  
Lymans, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

#### SITUATION WANTED.

A PRACTICAL FARMER, (lately arrived from England) who understands Agriculture in all its branches, and both able and willing to work himself, would be glad to undertake the Management of a Farm.  
Apply to Mr. JOHN M'CAWNEY, 81 Commissioner Street, Montreal.  
July 7, 1859.

#### TO LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THAT large commodious HOUSE, covered with tin, surrounded by a brick wall, containing fifteen apartments, with a large and spacious kitchen; Gas and water in the House—Cellar, and with Brick Stable and Sheds and a large Garden, situated on Wellington Street, Point St. Charles—House and premises have undergone a thorough repair; has been occupied for two years as a Boarding House, by the Grand Trunk Co., for the accommodation of the Company's Clerks. The situation cannot be surpassed.

Two comfortable BRICK DWELLINGS, with large Yards and Sheds.

A large PASTURE FIELD, well fenced and a constant stream of water running through it, adjacent to the city limits.

FOR SALE, Several BUILDING LOTS, on Wellington Street, West of Bridge, situated in a most improving part of the city.

Apply to FRANCIS MULLINS, Point St. Charles.

#### REMOVAL.

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

#### GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

FOR SALE, At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.