

and in the centre niche, which is fifteen feet high, we behold St. Patrick, clothed in his Pontifical robes, wearing his mitre and holding his crozier in his hand; his eyes are raised towards heaven, and he appears as if blessing his children. This part of the altar is crowned by canopies of octagonal form, each surmounted by a steeple, beautifully decorated. Three large towers, set off with niches and statues, galleries, counter-galleries, and steeples, support three transparent spires, the sides of which are carved and decorated with very good taste.

"This splendid altar piece is between two other grand accessory constructions each of which are 55 feet high and 14 feet wide. These consist of two immense arcades which afford a view of two magnificent stained glass windows. Two large counterforts, formed by the projection of three cornices, frame this part of the construction.

"In all, there are 82 statues, and there are hundreds of steeples, and other similar decorations. The whole construction is of wood, except the structure and the statues, which are made of an unalterable composition. The ceiling of the sanctuary is gorgeously painted to correspond with the altar below, and presents a spectacle which the archaeologist will love to admire and contemplate.

"In terminating, we are pleased to be able to state that the splendid stained glass which decorates the St. Patrick's altar, as well as the six round windows of the sanctuary, are the work of our Sisters of Charity of Montreal. His Lordship Mgr. Bourget, whose zeal is so ardent in every good undertaking, has been pleased to honor these labors with his approbation. God has blessed the efforts of our good Sisters; and since their first attempt has been crowned with such remarkable success, what may they not accomplish when more experienced.

"The clergy can now procure suitable ornamentation for their churches, and by doing so will encourage a work which is artistic as well as religious, since it will develop the resources of a community, which is so extensively charitable in its objects.

"We must also mention Messrs. Oullet, Pare and Perrault, who have displayed so much skill and ability in the accomplishment of this great piece of workmanship."

ISLE AUX NOIX REFORMATORY PRISON.

We have received the Report of the Board of Inspectors into Prisons in connection with certain charges made against F. X. Prieur Esq. Warden of the Reformatory prison at Isle aux Noix. The questions the Board were called upon to decide were these:—

1. "Had the Warden been guilty of undue severity towards the prisoners?"

2. "Did the Warden show partiality to the French Canadians, and the Catholic prisoners, as distinguished from the British and Protestant prisoners?"

To both these questions the answers are full and satisfactory, acquitting M. Prieur of all blame. The following is the concluding portion of the Report:—

"With reference to the second branch of their enquiry, the manner in which the present Warden has performed his duties since his appointment, and more particularly as to whether he has been guilty of the severity and partiality with which he is charged in the article of the *Commercial Advertiser*, the Board are of opinion:

"1. That the mutiny which broke out in the Institution on the 3rd of January, within less than a week after Mr. Prieur had entered upon his duties, is attributable entirely to circumstances beyond his control, arising out of the state of the Institution before he was Warden.

"2. That the same spirit which led to that mutiny, was the cause also of the many acts of insubordination on the part of the prisoners, and some of the Officers, which subsequently took place, and which ended in the second revolt on the 2nd of February.

"3. That there does not appear to be the slightest foundation for the assertion that the Warden evinced undue partiality towards the French Canadian or Roman Catholic boys; that on the contrary the testimony of the Officers of the Institution shows that he dealt out with strict impartiality to all the prisoners (without reference to their national origin or religious creed,) the treatment to which their conduct in the Institution entitled them.

"4. That the only specific instances of partiality on the part of the Warden, of which the Board could learn any thing, arose out of the dissatisfaction of two of the boys, one of whom, McNally, was not promoted, it was said, as he ought to have been, according to the practice of the Prison, and the other of whom, Barsolo, was promoted, out of rule beyond his deserts.

"5. That these charges, which the Board considered almost frivolous, were however answered by the Warden to the entire satisfaction of the Board. Moreover, the prisoner McNally, whom the Warden was supposed to have treated unfairly, was a Catholic.

"6. That the subsequent conduct of the two boys above named, seems to show the correctness of the Warden's decision in both cases. The former having proved himself utterly unworthy of promotion by taking a prominent part in the revolt of 2nd February, and the latter having ever since his promotion behaved in the most exemplary manner.

"7. That with reference to the alleged charge of undue severity being exercised by the Warden towards certain prisoners, the Board are of opinion that from the evidence of the Officers of the Institution, it appears plain that the general conduct and demeanor of the Warden, alike to the officers of the Institution and to the prisoners, were marked by great kindness, humanity, and forbearance. That some of the officers were even of opinion that the Warden was carrying too far his system of lenity and kindness.

"8. That until the outbreak of the revolt of the 2nd February, the Warden continued (notwithstanding even the preceding revolt of the 3rd January) to abstain from severe measures, and to try the efficacy of moral suasion and kindness upon the prisoners.

"9. That after the occurrence of the second revolt, the Warden was convinced that it was absolutely necessary for him to have recourse to extraordinary and severe measures to check the spread of the revolt, and to restore the discipline of the Institution. The Warden accordingly ordered that each of the principals in that revolt should receive 6 dozen strokes of the birch rod: a punishment which was accordingly inflicted upon them on the 4th February.

"10. That this punishment was not, considering the very grave nature of the offence, and the age of the prisoners (from 18 to 21) a more severe punishment than is usually awarded in similar Institutions elsewhere.

"11. That the punishment was, moreover, administered in the presence of the Warden, with the usual

instruments, in the usual form, and with the usual precautions.

"12. That the evidence of the officers generally, but more particularly of the Medical Officer of the Institution show clearly that none of the young men so punished sustained any injury whatever in consequence. That the punishment of the prisoner McNally was probably more severe, and appeared to affect him more, than that of any of the other three prisoners, partly from the accident of the man who whipped him, standing too close to him, and partly because McNally made great efforts (in which he was successful) to prevent himself from crying. That even in the case of McNally, no medical treatment was necessary after the punishment. That none of the prisoners were punished while in a state of insensibility, and that in fact none of them were at any time insensible from the effects of the punishment.

"13. That the Warden did not at any time, as was asserted in the letter of 'Justice,' order the guard, whipping the boys to 'strike hard,' that while one of the boys was being whipped, the Warden observing that the lower part of his back was marked, ordered the guard to 'strike higher,' that this was done by the Warden, plainly with the view to diminish, not to increase the severity of the whipping.

"That the Board while bearing testimony as they feel bound to do to the general spirit of kindness and humanity which have characterized the administration of Mr. Prieur, and while they are further of opinion, that the amount of punishment inflicted on the 4th February was not cruel or under the circumstances excessive, wish to be understood that they think that 6 dozen cuts of the rod is an extreme punishment, which nothing but extraordinary circumstances could justify.

"That the Board are further of opinion, that the exercise of the well timed severity on the part of the Warden, was absolutely necessary, and that it has had, moreover, a most admirable effect upon the discipline of the Institution,—and that the Institution is at present in a more hopeful state and pervaded by a better spirit than at any time since the first organisation.

"That the Board in fine are unanimously of opinion that there is no foundation whatever for the charges of severity and partiality which have been preferred against the Warden; that, on the contrary, that gentleman appears to them to have discharged his duties as Warden under peculiarly trying circumstances, faithfully, diligently, impartially and humanely, and that he is by his intelligence, humanity and firmness admirably fitted for the important and onerous duties of the office.

"Wm. NELSON, Chairman,
"J. C. TACHE,
"D. E. MACDONELL,
"JOHN LANGTON,
"E. A. MERRITT."

The following paragraph at p. 2 of the Report does not place the *Commercial Advertiser* in a very enviable position as before the public:—

"A letter having appeared in the columns of the Montreal *Commercial Advertiser* the 27th ultimo, signed 'Justice,' calling for an investigation into the affairs of the Reformatory, the Chairman of the Board thought it right to notify the Editor of that Newspaper of the intended meeting of the Board at the Reformatory, and stated at the same time that the Board would be ready to receive, with all due consideration, any information in connection with the Institution which he might think proper to communicate to them. (Copy of letter is annexed to this Report.) To this letter no answer was received, nor did any one appear on behalf of the paper in question, to substantiate the very grave charges therein preferred against the Warden."

A HIGH STANDARD.—"The Catholic clergy should exert their influence to suppress Ribbonism"—argues an Orange organ—This our cotemporary intends as a reproach against the Catholic clergy, in that they do not thus use their influence. The reproach is false, because every influence that the Church, through her Ministers, can bring to bear upon her children is constantly and universally exercised against all secret societies, without distinction.

As a reproach, the complaint of our Orange cotemporary is naught; as a compliment to our Clergy we esteem it greatly, for it shows how high is the moral standard which our enemies apply to our Priesthood—it shows how much greater and better things they demand from the Minister of the Catholic Church, than they can hope to find in their own. They have an intuitive apprehension that the Catholic Priest should be morally superior to the Protestant minister; and they feel that conduct which without censure they tolerate in the latter, would be altogether unbecoming the dignified position, and the holy calling of the other.

How otherwise can we account for the fact that, whilst Protestants falsely urge as a crime against the Catholic Priest that he does not exert himself against Ribbonism, they see nothing to blame in the active encouragement given by their own ministers to Orangism?—another secret society, fully as detestable in the eyes of the good Christian and loyal citizen, as is Ribbonism. Morally, and politically, both are equally objectionable; and yet Protestant Ministers publicly and actively encourage the one, whilst the utmost that Protestant prejudice can urge against the Catholic clergy is, that they are not sufficiently active in discountenancing the other. Whence this distinction? Why do Protestants expect from our Clergy conduct so different from that which they so cheerfully tolerate in their own? It is not because, unconsciously, they recognise the claims of the Catholic Church, and apply to her Priesthood a moral standard higher than that by which they are content to test the merits of their clergy? Is it not upon the same principle as that which, in ordinary life prompts Protestants to exact from their ministers or clergymen a certain gravity of demeanor, a certain starchedness of countenance, language, and of choker, which they do not expect to find among the laymen of their several congregations?

Designing a reproach to the Catholic Clergy, our Orange cotemporary has unwittingly paid them the highest compliment.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—The Mayor, by well timed proclamation, calls upon the citizens to observe Her Majesty's birthday, Friday the 24th inst., as a public holiday.

THE SPIRIT-SISTER.

(Written for the True Witness.)

My Spirit-Sister! oh how sweetly,
Thy name falls on my ear:
My Spirit-Sister! softly, softly,
Thy voice I seem to hear,
Floating gently on the West Wind,
Mid Angels' song of prayer.

'Tis a song of mystic gladness,
Mingling, weaving with the air:
It hath chased away all sadness,
And wiped away each tear,
The tones of silvery sweetness,
Whispering—"Sister! God is near."

They tell me I was but a child,
When thy spirit passed away;
And never knew that face so mild,
Beloved by sad and gay;
Nor felt the deep heart gladness,
Of thy fond affections' sway.

I knew thee not? Then what can be
The deep and holy love—
My inmost soul has felt for thee,
Now bright in Realm above,
When picturing thee, so happy there,
My spotless, peerless dove!

They saw not, that when to thy heart,
My infant form was pressed;
A loving bond thou didst impart,
My Spirit-Sister blessed!
Then, midst chants of Heavenly song,
Flew to thy endless rest.

Thou'lt come again, when for my soul,
Earth's joys are passing by;
And pointing to bright Heaven's goal,
Will teach me how to die;
Ere bursting in thy mystic song,
Of "Sister, God is nigh."

MARY.

Montreal, May 7th, 1861.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FUND FOR THE INUNDATION.

O McGarvey.....	\$5 00
T B Anderson.....	10 00
James Logan.....	25 00
J W St Andrews, C E.....	20 00
G W Simpson.....	10 00
Taylor Bros.....	10 00
D A Poe.....	5 00
J M Young.....	10 00
E L Mills.....	2 00
Lyman, Clare & Co.....	20 00
Gilmour & Thomson.....	10 00
Morland & Co.....	25 00
Benson.....	1 00
Cash.....	2 00
Plimsol.....	5 00
W Wood.....	2 00
W H Evans.....	5 00
J Hington.....	5 00
Lewis Kay & Co.....	20 00
H Fraser.....	15 00
Evans Brothers.....	4 00
W H A Davies.....	20 00
John Fraser.....	10 00
Rae & Mitchell.....	10 00
Robert Sims.....	5 00
Hon John Rose.....	20 00
J Crathern.....	2 00
T C Pantou, 1 bri. oatmeal.....	

BURNING OF THE SAGUENAY.—This steamer left Quebec on Friday afternoon for Toronto, arriving here at 8 o'clock P.M., on Saturday evening. The fire is supposed to have originated in what is technically known as the "fire hole" of the boiler, and the smoke was first seen by the watchman a little before 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. The flames spread rapidly in every direction, and the passenger, 20 in number, with the crew, all of whom were in bed at first, barely escaped with their lives, and many were almost naked on reaching the wharf. During the time the Fire Brigade were getting ready to play on the fire the bow mooring rope gave way, when the steamer swung across the Canal with her stern turned this side. Considerable delay ensued before she could be brought parallel with the wharf, during which the devouring element made terrible progress, ensuring the destruction of the vessel. At last her broadside was accessible to the hydrants, eight of which played on her effectually till 5 o'clock, when the fire was completely extinguished. We hear the *Saguenay* belonged to a company in Quebec, and is insured for £2000 in the "British America." The cargo consisted of rice, potatoes, tobacco, soda, oil, &c., and was valued at between £4000 and £5000, and partly insured. The hull of the vessel is a total wreck, but the engines were not much damaged.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

NEARLY A DUEL.—Recent ungentlemanly and bitter personalities in the Quebec correspondence of two French papers in this city, we regret to learn, (and we hope there may be some loop-hole of some misunderstanding in the statement which comes to us in a form which we believe to be authentic,) have led Mr. Solicitor General Morin and Mr. Desaulles, M. L. C., to cross the Province line at Island Pond, with the intent to violate the law and good sense, in an attempt to fight a duel. Fortunately they only succeeded in making jackasses of themselves, if that feat were superfluous, instead of killing or wounding each other. It turned out, we learn, that there was some serious default in the arms or ammunition; that in fine caps or bullets were wanting; the seconds not being able to procure them for the hot and valorous gentlemen, when "they came to the scratch." Thus it seems they were in the position of the fierce gentlemen with "leadless pistols," in Byron's Bards and Reviewers—"Woe! Bow Street myrmidons stood grinning by." But seriously, it must be said, that however foolish and ridiculous this affair may be on one side, it is greatly disgraced and humiliating on the other, that men who occupy the position of Canadian legislators should be the actors.—*Montreal Gazette*.

STRIKE.—On Monday last nearly all the coopers employed in Griffintown struck for an increase of wages to the extent of about 25 per cent. Small bodies of Police were dispatched in different directions to prevent disorder, but their services were not at any time required.

THE ST. AUGUSTIN SUPPOSED POISONING CASE.—On Friday last, A. M. Delisle, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, and Drs. Beaubien and Lachapelle, having been commissioned by the Government, proceeded to St. Augustin to make an enquiry respecting the death of Jean Bte. Duchesne, who it was suspected had been poisoned by his wife and friends. A post mortem examination was made when it was found that deceased died from natural causes alone, not the least trace of poison being observable in his system. A number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony showed that deceased and wife between whose ages there was a difference of 30 years, lived in the most perfect harmony, which continued till the last hour of his life. It appeared the deceased, who was a butcher, had lately returned to a course of intemperance after being long a total abstainer, and had eaten some home made cake shortly before his death. The jury gave it as their verdict—"Deceased died from a terrible attack of apoplexy," and the doctors stated the verdict was well founded.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

Mr. Charles Bruneau, Mr. Thomas Coffin, and Mr. Boudreau, went out in a canoe at Lachine, on Sunday, when the canoe unfortunately upset, precipitating the occupants into the water. Mr. Bruneau immediately disappeared, and was drowned; the other two swam to the shore, which was only ten yards distant from where the accident happened, and saved themselves.

THE Necessity FOR UNION.—"Union is strength." The experience of every day demonstrates it; in the most simple as in the most important concerns of life we feel it. In division is found its opposite. Its results are invariably confusion, weakness, impotency, inability to master any object—to attain any end. We have been led to these remarks by a sentence which lately appeared in the columns of our respected cotemporary, the *True Witness*—"If these (the Catholics of Canada) were all united, they might laugh to scorn the hostility of their foes." This truism we have always echoed—this we now repeat. By union, the Catholics of Canada have everything to gain; by disunion, everything to lose. They form more than one half of the population of the country; and all that is required of them is harmony of action, an united effort on all occasions, to make themselves felt and respected, to place them in a position to "laugh to scorn the hostility of their foes." In the face of such union, what party in power would dare to tamper with their grievances, ignore their claims, or leave their just demands unheeded? What party would dare to tell them boldly, as the leaders and organs of the Grits have repeatedly done, that their conscientious objections to the present educational system of Upper Canada should not be respected; aye, more—that the Separate School Law, even as it at present exists, with almost insuperable difficulties clogging its operation, was a concession which should never have been granted; and which should, and would, were they (the Grits) to come into power, be effaced from the Statute Book? We repeat it, if the Catholics of Canada were all united, no party in or out of power would dare to treat their rights with indifference, or thrust insult and contempt in their face. Are they, at the present moment, so united? They are not. The fact cannot be disguised. They are split up into divisions, each contending against the other; each—must we say it?—to all appearance endeavoring to crush the other, and all prostrate at the feet of a common enemy. Is this as it should be? No Catholic, who is worthy of the name, will say so: all must lament the divisions—must deprecate the causes, whatever they may be, which have led to them. It is time such a state of things should cease. We have the numbers to make ourselves respected: why, in common sense, do we not make use of them? We do not wish to be understood, in making this appeal, that we do so with any view to engendering a spirit of hostility to Protestants or any class of the community. No, we desire to see all live and work together, as far as is compatible, in a spirit of friendship or at least forbearance; but we desire, at the same time, and we insist on it, that the groundwork of this friendship or forbearance be laid in a footing of equality: amity, whose existence costs the sacrifice of honor, principle or position, enters not into our category of views. Catholics do not at present enjoy this position of equality; the fact is patent to even the most superficial observer. It is the consequence, we regret to say, of divisions among themselves. Divisions have deprived them as a body of the power and influence which they could and should have in the country, and their enemies triumph over them in consequence. Shall we continue any longer to be the play-toys of our foes—of those whose motto as regards Catholics, has ever been *divide et impera* divide and rule? Shall we not, on the contrary, make an effort for the Union? What circumstances have arisen to render this Union impracticable? Is there any person who will say it is unattainable? We believe not. Circumstances may have arisen which render it more difficult of attainment; but no one will deny that they can be met and overcome. "Where there is a will, there is a way." Prejudices of race and nationalities have undoubtedly to be encountered, but, in our opinion, they offer no insuperable obstacles. If the leading public men of the different nationalities of which the Catholic body is composed will only exert a good will and a reasonable share of forbearance, the task of Union will be comparatively easy of accomplishment. This, unquestionably, they should do, if they refuse to do it, there is only one remedy left, the unprejudiced people of all nationalities should unite and endeavor, at the next elections, to return men who are willing to labor to bring about a Union. The time is not far distant when the opportunity will be afforded them, they should be prepared to take advantage of it.—*Ottawa Tribune*.

ANOTHER PROBABLE MURDER AT THE DON.—About three o'clock on Saturday evening Sergeant-major McDowell and detective Arnold, while engaged in dragging Toronto bay for the missing man Allister, found the body of a man floating on the water south of the City Hall. It had apparently been in the water for some time, the head being swollen and the other parts somewhat decomposed. There was a contusion on the forehead as if a blow had been inflicted, but whether there are other marks of violence upon the body remains to be seen by the medical gentlemen who will no doubt examine it. It was removed to the city dead-house and Coroner Hollowell notified. The clothing found upon it consisted of a dark suit of tweed, but no papers were discovered which would lead to his identification. It is suspected that the man was murdered in the neighborhood of the Don, as the body was floating in an easterly direction when discovered.

THE POST OFFICE FRAUDS.—In consequence of the frauds in the Money Order Department of the Post Office, the Postmaster General has suspended Mr. Lesueur, who was at the head of it.

A discussion on prophecy was recently held in Guelph, and continued over two evenings, exciting great interest, and attracting large audiences. The arrangements for conducting it were made by a few influential gentlemen, and the chair was taken by the Mayor. The main questions debated were 1. Will Christ return to this earth about the period 1863-67, and will there be in connection with that return a great tribulation? 2. Will Christ return to this earth before the coming Millennium? Will the reign of Christ be personal? Affirmative, Rev. M. Baxter, Minister of the Church of England, Otondago, C. W. Negative, Rev. W. E. Clark, Minister of the Congregational Church, Guelph.—*Leader*.

The New York *Tribune* says the Canadian steamer Peerless has been sold to the United States Government for war purposes, and is now being put in running order. She is to be delivered in New York, and will leave next week under British colors via Quebec and Halifax. She is an iron steamer, of light draft built after the best British models, price \$40,000.

A CRIM OF TIMBER OVER CHAUDIERE FALLS.—SIX RAFTSMEN DROWNED.—Ottawa, May 11.—About 5 o'clock last evening, as nine men were attempting to run a crib of timber through slides, they mistook the channel, and went over Chaudiere Falls. The crib went to pieces, drowning six men. The remaining three saved themselves by clinging to logs. It is supposed that, owing to high water, the boom placed for their guidance had broken away. Names of lost not yet ascertained.

The *Carleton Herald* says:—"There has never been a union in any shape, except on parchment, between the two Provinces. There is only one way of effecting a union, and that is by assimilating the laws of Eastern Canada to our own, wiping away the French language from our statutes, departmental offices and courts of law, as the American government did when they purchased the State of Louisiana from France."

WANTED,

A SCHOOLMISTRESS, who can Teach French and English. Salary moderate.
For particulars, apply at the Office of the *True Witness*, 223, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
May 2, 1861.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET.

There were sales of flour yesterday at \$4.95, and two or three large lots sold at \$4.90. Sales have been made to-day at five dollars, which some holders have refused. There are now a number of vessels loading, and several British Commission houses ready to make advances, so that relief may be experienced soon from the pressure of the produce on this market.

Clover Seed is very scarce.
Good Butter is in active demand. New at 13½c to 15c, and old at 11c to 13c. The greater part of the old that remain on hand is, however, too poor for any use but grease.

Pot Ashes continue, to-day, at \$6 00, and Pearls at about \$7. The Stocks in Liverpool had been withdrawn on account of the news from Montreal.

Births.

In Montreal, on the 15th inst., Mrs. John Gillies, of a daughter.
At No. 260 St. Catherine street, on the 7th inst., Mrs. William Wallace O'Brien, of a daughter.
At Alma Terrace, Point St. Charles, on the 13th inst., Mrs. John B. Rogers, of a daughter.

Married.

In this city, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, at St. Patrick's Church, Mr. James Toner, to Mary Ann Mulligan, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Mulligan.

Died.

In Caledonia, C.W., on the 32nd ult., at the residence of her son, Rev. Father McNulty, Mrs. Mary McNulty, in the 82nd year of her age.
At Coteau du Lac, on Wednesday, 15th inst., the Reverend Patrick Burke, in the 56th year of his age.—*R.I.P.*

In this city, on the 11th inst., Mrs. John M'Keon, aged 43 years, relict of the late Mr. John M'Keon, Commissariat Department, Montreal.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

BERGIN AND CLARKE,

(Late of Donnelly & O'Brien's)

Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters,

No. 48, M'GILL STREET,

(Nearly Opposite Saint Ann's Market.)

MONTREAL,

HAVING commenced BUSINESS on their own account, beg leave to inform their numerous friends, and the Public in general, that they intend to carry on the CLOTHING Business in all its branches.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All Orders punctually attended to.

May 16, 1861.

THE MONTH OF MARY.

A SERIES OF MEDITATIONS on the Life and Virtues of the Holy Mother of God; adapted for the Month of MAY.

For Sale, at

No. 19, Great St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

J. A. GRAHAM.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION

WITH

GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS.

PARTIES wishing to bring out their friends, can procure TICKETS at the following Rates:—

INTERMEDIATE.....\$30

STEERAGE.....25

available for any Steamer of the Line during the season.

Apply to

G. & D. SHAW,

16 Common Street.

Montreal, 30th April, 1861.

PLUMBING,

GAS AND STEAM-FITTING

ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS M'KENNA

WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has

REMOVED

his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment

TO THE

Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street,

BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS,

(Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.,)

where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices.

Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Malleable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanized Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner.

The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms.

Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction.

Montreal, May 2, 1861.

12m.

WARD OF THANKS.

H. BRENNAN would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage during the past three years and hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He has also to inform them that he intends to REMOVE to the East wing of the shop at present occupied by D. & J. Sadlier, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets, where he will manufacture Boots and Shoes of the best material and to order as heretofore.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Middle aged Man, having a Diploma, both for a Model School and Academy, would willingly engage as RESIDENT TUTOR, or TEACHER, to a Public School.

Apply to this Office, or to Mr. William Fitzgerald, 125 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, C.E.