

ders from Count Gyulai to put his corps in readiness for a renewal of the battle on the morrow. "Tell his Excellency that I shall be too happy to take a musket in my hand, and fight with the rest of the army, if it can be brought together, but as for my corps, it is in no state to do anything at present."

What, one may ask, would have been the condition of Count Clam's corps had Count Gyulai condescended to forego his dinner? In 1848 Venice was lost to Austria because the General in command loved his supper too much. In 1859 a province is lost for a dinner. Count Gyulai retired in disgrace, but to wipe away the reproach that he was a General of parade, and that he had never seen a shot fired, he refused the Banship of Croatia and returned to his regiment, willing to serve as colonel, since he could no longer be accepted as Commander-in-Chief. How few old soldiers would have had the courage to do this! At first his misfortune hung heavily upon him, but it was remarked that after the battle of Solferino his spirits revived. A shrewd observer said, after that battle, that it was remarkable how much of the Gyulai incubus still weighed upon the Austrian army. The Count, however, consoled himself with the thought that less had done no better.

The retrospect of Solferino must be very irritating to all who feel interest in the military fame of Austria. It is needless to dwell on the well-known fact that the Austrian army was forced into action in positions most disadvantageous to them. That fact has been explained and commented on. It has been shown how difficult it was to defend a series of heights like those of Solferino, which, lying at an angle oblique to the front of the attacking force, were easily assailable on both flanks. But other causes besides these combined to produce a catastrophe. At Magenta the incapacity of the Commander-in-Chief produced its natural consequence—defeat. At Solferino, where there was no Commander-in-Chief, and where each General did pretty much what he pleased, too many of the leaders proved themselves the worthy emulators of Gyulai. It was peculiarly unfortunate that among all the corps of the Austrian army that of Count Clam should have been chosen to hold the position in which most energy and decision were required. Clam's corps had never recovered the shock it received at Magenta. It supported but feebly the efforts of the 5th Corps. The weakness which it evinced and the confusion into which it fell at the most critical part of the day's operations proved that Count Clam was not the right man in the right place. A General, however brave he may be in the field, cannot be said to possess the necessary qualities for command unless he possesses, in addition, coolness, decision, and keen observation. A General who does not know where his reserves are placed incurs blame of no ordinary kind. Such, unfortunately, was the case with Count Clam. When his corps yielded and fell back the reserve of six batteries (36 guns) might, if forthcoming have retrieved the disaster. But when that reserve was wanted it was not to be found. Precious time was lost in searching for it, and Solferino was already in the hands of the French, when the discovery was made that the reserve lay at Volta, four or five miles from the spot where it ought to have been. It was enough to raise a smile on the countenance even of an Austrian to hear a colonel say, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as he rode over the hill of Madonna delle Pieve, that he was going for the artillery reserve of the First Corps at Volta.

This, however, was not all. General Zedwitz, with six regiments of cavalry and six batteries of artillery (about 15,000 men and 36 guns,) unaccountably remained at Goito, and paralyzed by his absence all the efforts of the divisions forming the Austrian left. The Generals of the 3d, 9th, and 11th Corps were waiting all day for Zedwitz. Inferior to the French in artillery, they longed for the moment when the heavy cavalry and artillery should appear and restore the equilibrium of the battle. But they waited in vain. No cavalry, no artillery, came on. Liechtenstein, too, with his 25,000 men, where was he all this time? Why had he not come up? While the battle raged many a glance was turned towards the quarter whence he was expected, but he came not. Like Zedwitz, he never moved. It is very small consolation to the Austrians to know that Clam, Liechtenstein, and Zedwitz shared the fate of Gyulai. Their removal from the army could not repair the losses caused by their incapacity or neglect. The French said of the Austrian army, "The cavalry is superb, the artillery is admirable, the infantry are children." The children fought Solferino, and fought it alone, for the superb cavalry and admirable artillery were not there. What a comment this on standing armies! For years Austria has sacrificed her treasure and bled her attention on this cavalry and artillery. It was of little moment whether the country were well or ill governed. "It is true," an Austrian might have said, "we have a bad Administration, hard taxation, a hateful police; but, on the other hand, we have a splendid army, cavalry unsurpassed, and artillery famous all the world over." The time comes when this army, maintained at countless cost, is to prove that it is worth the sacrifices made in its favour; and behold, when it is wanted, the unrivalled artillery and cavalry are away, no one knows where!

INDIA. The Indian news speaks gloomily about the progress of disaffection amongst our troops at Benares and other stations. The rebels under Nana Sahib were still organized in Nepal, though much distressed; and their speedy reduction depended on the doubtful loyalty of our ally, Jung Bahadur. Another rising in Oude was expected.—Weekly Register.

The latest news is most serious. Five or six millions are wanted immediately, and not a million can be obtained in India herself, even at a rate of interest unknown to the English market, except at a monetary crisis. Yet the money must be had, in one way or another, for the pay of the Company's servants, civil as well as military, and to stamp out these sparks of mutiny, which otherwise would soon burst into flames. On every side the cry is "More money!" The European Army must be kept up; the natives cannot be dismissed, for they are the best to handle roving banditti. Two or three millions are wanted to compensate the Europeans and loyal natives for their losses; the thing cannot go on without money, and they that have it hold it tighter than ever. So England is looked to to open the hearts of all, to melt the cold blood of the Hindoo, and set the circulation once more flowing. She can do it; why not? What penny, what ill nature, stops that perennial fountain? Then it is quietly insinuated, and there are those who believe it here,—"England must pay it all in the end. She must pay principal and interest, be the sum ever so immense, the rate ever so exorbitant. When all other argument fails, we are told that India is vastly richer than we take her for. She only wants to be handled by those who understand her. The Europeans know well how rich she is.—The Hindoo banker is all money, but he knows too well the evil eye set upon him. It is the most money-making community in the world, we are told, though at times the most ostentatious and expensive. The native chief is a working bee that has always money in his bag. No Government so vicious but it has money still for every evil purpose. In Europe political weakness and corruption always lead to insolvency. In India they are the royal road to wealth. So we are told it is our fault if we do not get all we want out of India; but then it is we who are to do it, and the first step is to lead our credit, and then take the Indian Treasury into our hands. Meanwhile, there comes from India a general chorus of remonstrances against the measures already taken. The increased duties upon imports will, it is said, fall almost exclusively on the Europeans, and increase in a larger proportion than the duties themselves the cost of the articles necessary to the existence of Europeans in that climate.

These same Europeans are many of them suffering from the total loss of their houses and furniture, from the expense of travelling for themselves and their families, and in general from the ruin and commotion around them. To crown all, on persons thus ruined, and the real victims of an increased indirect taxation, there falls another blow, in the shape of a 20 per cent. deduction from their salaries, which will be equivalent to stopping the promotion of the whole service for many years, and placing every man just so many years back in the list.—Times.

UNITED STATES. SLAVE TRADE REVIVED.—I have no doubt that time will develop some startling facts in the history of Slavery since May, 1858. There are said to exist depots of 'savages' in over twenty large cities or towns at the South, in some of which the initiated may find them, at times, to the number of several hundreds. Among the places where these depots are to be found, Charleston, Memphis and Columbus have been named to me by a person whom I think trustworthy and reliable, who informed me that he had visited them, and that he had seen altogether in these three places, about nine hundred imported blacks. He said that it was notorious throughout Georgia and Alabama, six weeks ago, that quite a fleet of slavers was expected to land cargoes within a month or two in one of the Florida inlets not far from Key West. You will recollect I told you before that a gentleman of the most undoubted veracity had informed me that the boat had been made to him, semi-confidentially, by an interested individual, whose name is known throughout the Union, that twelve slave vessels would discharge their living freight upon our shores within 90 days from 1st of June last. And he said that his estimate of the number of cargoes of 'savages' that had been successfully transported into the interior, within eighteen months was between 60 and 70. Supposing each vessel to contain, deducting loss by death, 250 blacks, the late increase of slave population at the South by importations from the coast of Africa must have been over 15,000. Startling as these facts must appear, and incredulous as many readers may be concerning them, I have not ventured to communicate them to you without being fully persuaded in my own mind that they cannot be successfully gainsaid.—Cor. N. Y. Herald.

REPORTED ABANDONMENT OF PRIVATEERING DENIED.—New York, August 15.—The Herald denies the statement of a London paper to the effect that the United States Government have resolved to abandon privateering. The Herald says:—"No administration in this country would seriously entertain much less make a declaration of such an intention. Its privateers are our militia of the United States, and it will never abolish them until the European nations abandon their navies."

THE YANKEE TOURIST.—An Englishman has an open countenance, guarded by great reserve of manner, his is the reserve. It is not ingenious or frank, but he converses freely, and is ready to talk with any one he meets. He is devoted to Bacchus and baccy. He prepares, in honor of the first, as many compounds as an apothecary, and burns incense continually to the second. He expectorates incessantly (I use that expression because I do not like the common term) to the annoyance and evident danger of every one around him. Braggery never fatigues him; but as this is generally a matter of comparison, he makes it more odious by disparaging out of his own country. A friend of mine lately steamed up the Thames with one of these gentry when he was in one of these agreeable moods. When they arrived off Woolwich he pointed to a line-of-battle-ship anchored there, and said, "What do you call that?" "That is the 'Dreadnought,'" was the reply, "an old man-of-war, but now used as a receiving-ship." "Ah," he said, "we raise cabbages in the States as big as that thing," proceeding farther up the river they came opposite to the 'Leviathan,' which was just ready to be launched, when he put a similar question as to her. "That," said my friend, "is a great iron kettle we are building to boil the Yankee cabbages in." "Stranger," he replied, with a loud laugh, "I guess you weren't born in the woods to be scared by an owl, was you? Well, that ship is as all out of doors, that's a fact."—Dublin University Magazine.

Mr. Cobden may point to the Bordeaux declaration of the Empire being peace, and to the friendly relations which the Emperor has so often desired to maintain with England. I reply, that the pacific basis on which His Majesty declared the future Empire was to stand did not prevent the war with Austria from being planned long before it broke out, and that the language used in the meantime towards the Emperor of Austria was not only friendly, but flattering in the extreme.—Cor. Times.

THE DIVINE RIGHT OF RULERS.—"A Downright Papist and a hearty Liberal" writes in the Star objecting to the comments of a weekly contemporary on some expressions in that paper. He says:—"I assert, that if any one supposes that it is consistent with sound Catholic doctrine to maintain that kings derive their authority directly from God, he is greatly in error. It is true that men of name within the Church—Doctors of the Sorbonne and others—have so taught. But they were in the matter blind leaders of the blind, or wilful deceivers of the willingly deceived. The sound Catholic doctrine is, that there is but one potentate in all the world who derives his authority directly from God; and that one is he whom Catholics know as the successor of St. Peter, the Vicar of Christ, our Lord the Pope. All other rulers, spiritual as well as temporal, derive their power indirectly only from God; the spiritual through the Pope only; the temporal, some through the people, some through the people and the Pope. It is not needful here to support this assertion by argument or authority. It will suffice to say that Cardinal Bellarmine, who treats at length of the question, over and over refutes the doctrine of what is called the divine right of kings, or of there being in any merely temporal rulers, a direct divine right to govern and hold men subject to them. By means of the doctrine of the direct divine right of kings, and of their immunity from the judgment of any tribunal on earth, kings and prelates become the patrons of revolution in Christian Europe. A very little learning and logic will suffice to prove this.—Pope St. Gregory the Seventh asserted that our Lord Jesus Christ placed St. Peter over the kingdoms of the earth, and in such sense over them as that he is the judge of kings; and the rulers and people of Christendom assented to this. But, in process of time, the heirs of the barbarian kings, who had been 'Gentiles following dumb idols even as they were led,' became wiser than their teacher, and they refused any more to listen to the oracle of the living God, but hearkened gladly to the prophets who told them that kings hold their office immediately from God, and could not be judged by any man. The practical result of this intolerable lie was the French Revolution."

MORAL BEAUTY.—As amber attracts a straw so does beauty admiration, which only lasts while the warmth continues; but virtue, wisdom, goodness and real worth, like the lodestone, never lose their power. These are the true graces, which, as the poet feigns, are linked and tied hand in hand, because it is by their influence that human hearts are so firmly united to each other.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JOHN, and EDWARD KENNEDY, from near Nenagh, Ireland, supposed to be living on a Farm, about Kingston, C.W. Their niece, MARGARET KENNEDY, is now in Montreal, and is anxious to hear from her uncles. Address 66 St. Constant St. Montreal, August 18, 1859.

A DISTRESSING COUGH CURED. DEAR SIR—A few weeks since I had a distressing cough; my throat was very sore and inflamed, and I procured a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer of you, and it has entirely cured me. I have also seen it used in cases of toothache and ague in the face, with the most beneficial effects. I believe it to be an indispensable medicine, and shall recommend it to my acquaintance.

C. W. BANKS, LA PORT, Ind. This may certify, that my wife was for some time very much afflicted with a violent cough, which reduced her so much that she was unable to enjoy a moment's rest, day or night, and by the use of one bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, she was entirely relieved, and now enjoys good health.—I consider it one of the best family medicines in use.

F. K. BELANGER, PHARMYBENCH, O. Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines. Lyman, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA. GORHAM, Me., March 14, 1854. MR. H. H. MAY.—Dear Sir: Through me you may confidently recommend the Oxygennated Bitters, as the best, if not the only medicine that will cure Dyspepsia. I suffered for more than six years as only a dyspeptic can suffer, tried numerous medicines, and the skill of many physicians, but found no permanent relief, until I obtained from you the above Bitters. The contents of three bottles so far restored my health, that for the last two years I have had no occasion for medicine. I strongly recommend all Dyspeptics to try it. JOSEPH W. PARKER. SERRI W. FOWLE & Co., Boston Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lyman, 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. Lyman, Place de Arms.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 19 COTE STREET.

PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION IN THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF CATHOLIC COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL;

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal. MR. P. GARNOT, Professor of French. MR. J. M. ANDERSON, Professor of English.

The Course of Education will embrace a Period of Five Years' Study.

FIRST YEAR: TERMS—ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH. Preparatory Class: Religion; English and French Reading; Calligraphy; Mental Calculation; Exercises in the French and English Languages; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

SECOND YEAR: TERMS—ONE DOLLAR 50 CTS. PER MONTH. Religion; French and English Reading; Etymology; Calligraphy; The Elements of French and English Grammar; The Elements of Arithmetic; The Elements of Geography explained on Maps; Sacred History; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

THIRD YEAR: TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER MONTH. Religion; French and English Reading with explanations; Etymology; Calligraphy; Arithmetic, (with all the rules of Commerce); English and French Syntax; Sacred History; Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

FOURTH YEAR: TERMS—TWO DOLLARS 50 CTS. PER MONTH. Religion; French and English Reading, with reasonings; Etymology; Calligraphy; General Grammar (French and English); all the Rules of Arithmetic; Geography; History of Canada, under the dominion of the French; the Elements of Algebra and Geometry; Natural History, ancient and modern History; Object Lessons in French and English; Book-Keeping (simple entry); Vocal Music.

FIFTH YEAR: TERMS—THREE DOLLARS PER MONTH. Religion; Elocution, English and French; French and English Literature; Calligraphy; Book-Keeping, by Double Entry; Commercial Economy; Geography; History of Canada under the rule of the English; Natural History; Ancient and Modern History; Geometry; Algebra; Notions of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Vocal Music.

N.B.—As the most important lessons are the first of the morning exercises, parents are respectfully requested to send their children early to school, so as not to deprive them the benefit of any of these lessons. Parents will be furnished with a monthly bulletin, stating the conduct, application and progress of their children.

The Religious Instruction will be under the direction of a Gentleman from the Seminary, who will give lessons twice a week in French and English. Should the number of pupils require his services, an additional Professor of English will be procured. The duties of the School will be resumed at Nine A. M., on MONDAY next, 22d current. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School, U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal.

TO PARENTS. MR. FITZGERALD begs to announce to the citizens of Montreal, that he has REMOVED his Academy to No. 125, St. JOSEPH STREET.

Parents desirous to obtain for their children a select and complete Course of instruction in the English and Classical Literature, together with a sound and thorough knowledge of Book-Keeping, can enter them under Mr. F.'s Tuition. Terms invariable in advance. For particulars, &c., apply at the School-Room during the hours of attendance. Montreal, August 18, 1859.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, No. 2, St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this School will be resumed on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at Nine o'clock A.M. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School, W. DORAN, Principal.

JAMES MALONEY, SMITH AND FARRIER,

BEGS to inform his numerous and kind patrons, that he still carries on his business, at No. 23 BOVAVENTURE STREET. Montreal, Aug. 4, 1859.

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 Miss 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. Dowd, and M. O'Brien, at the Seminary; and to J. L. Brault, P. Moreau, T. Doucet, and L. Boyer, Esqrs., Montreal, July 7, 1859.

MRS. MUIR, 283 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST, (Near Morrison & Empey'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 diseases 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 proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TENDONS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, STYLLIAS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DENTITIS, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE ON ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them 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 vicarious sores, 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. Cleanses 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 overturned.

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 handed 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, \$1 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 Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetan, 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. Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent persons, 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 aid there is for them, and they should have it. All our Remedies are for sale by Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W.; Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st, 1858.

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, June 1.

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

GROCERIES, SUGAR, & C., FOR SALE, At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU. OOLONG. SUGARS.

LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c. JAYA, best Green and Roasted. LAGUIARE, do. do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES—Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY—Plumet Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel, in bids, and cases.

PORTER—Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles. PICKLES, &c.—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candles, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints.

STARCH—Glenfield, Rice and Sifted, fair. BRUSHES—Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Sash Brushes. SPICES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macarons, Vermicelli, Indigo, Button Blue, Segoe, Arrowroot, Sassafras, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Course do.; Salt Petre; Sardines in Tins; Pickled Fish, Dry; do. do. Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do. in Packages; Alum, Camphor, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bar Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices. J. PHELAN, March 3, 1859.

PRIVATE TUITION. AN English Lady, educated in London, and on the Continent of Europe, begs respectfully to inform the Public that she has formed Classes at her Rooms, 79 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. She Teaches Grammatically and thoroughly, the FRENCH and ITALIAN Languages, commencing with Ollendorff's method; also, the ENGLISH Language to French Canadians, on the same system. She Teaches, in addition the PENMANSHIP on the best style of the present day, and Drawing in Pencil and Crayon. For Terms, apply to M. E., 79 St. Lawrence Main Street. Families attended at their own residences. Respectable references given.

ENGLISH PRIVATE TUITION. MR. KEEGAN English and Mathematical Teacher, St. Ann's School, Griffintown, will attend gentlemen's families, Morning and Evening, to give lessons in any branch of English Education. N.B. Two or three boys, from the ages of 9 to 15 years, as boarders, and as boarding scholars. Address Andrew Keegan, No. 47 Nazareth Street, Griffintown, Montreal, W. 10, 1859.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JOHN McAVANS, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland; when last heard of he was in Kingston, C.W. Any information as to his whereabouts, addressed to Catherine Mearns, 2087 Rue St. Louis, will be thankfully received.