THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MARCH 18, 1859.

in arms hostilely opposed to us. The rebels usied s good deal to their forts and forgot the usion a government of their loris and lorgot the power of our vertical fire. After one or two examples bed been made, they found their forts were only bed been made, they remained in them they could traps, and that if they remained in them they could tesps, and Their jungles did not stop our troops, not scope appeared than they (the rebels) fled, and sceing opposition was useless, and that our ind sceing opposition was useless, and that our indesty was really meant to be one, which at first they would not believe, they came in and submitted ; they would not solver, any came in and submitted; ssinguine as I ever have been, the result is beyond spit, surgoing as total neve ocen, the result is beyond soything I had hoped for. The whole country is prostrate at our feet; the forts are being demolished; prostrate at our levely down; the arms are being tree-lournes are allowing down; the arms are being gree up, or forcibly taken; nearly 400,000 bave gree and I shall require one and a half mitlions before I am satisfied.

NOT COMPANY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER

A very liberal settlement is being made; great torsideration has been shown to all parties ; and, feeltorstue adeply they have sinned against us, they me and a sum of the sum of a start of the st The revenue is pouring in, and God has indeed

greatly blessed and prospered all our doings. the drug is blocking up. The commander-in-chief is on his way back to Lucknow, having left a

^{(Out is on his with the Nepaul border.} ^{good} brigado on the Nepaul border. ^w The Begum, the Nana, and some others (but the rest of no note) are in Nepaul, and will trouble 35 110 more.

will the Begum, have taken advantage of the amnesty. Never was proclamation better timed. It came just as we had the power to strike and the reason permitted the movement of our troops.

"A body of 15,000 military police will be distributed through the country, and the Scinde police restem is being introduced. European troops will be stationed at Lucknow, Fyzabad, Sultaupore, Roy areilly, Sectapore, and Gonda. The country will he held with an iron grasp."

The Times Correspondent writes :- One by one the chiefs of the revolt are falling into our hands, and sooner or later those who have found rofuge in Repail or are hiding in the jungle must be taken. The soizure of the Nana is now a matter for diplomary. He is unquestionably in Nepaul, if there be with in concurrent testimony, and as certainly Jung Sabadoor can capture and deliver up this great offender. There is a sentiment of national revenge beyond and above all reasoning which demands that Nana Sahib shall not escape punishment. It is not in our power to inflict any punishment at all commensurate with his crimes, but his life is forfeit, and the English people will insist that he be brought to the halter, and that he, his councillors, would be a national disappointment if these men, or any of them, were vouchanfed a death on the field of battle. God knows, I am no advocate for unrelenting persocution, but I do protest against any diplomatic difficulty being allowed to stand between the Reglish people and the Butcher of Cawnpore.

The more clearly the transactions of the massacre at Cawapore are brought to light the more havial seem to be the deliberate cruelty, covardice, and atrocity of its perpetrators. There were massacres perpetrated at many stations in India; there was the massacre at Delhi within the King's palace, but it is relieved by the conduct of natives who protected European and permitted them to escape; there is the massacre at Furtheghur, but it is said to have been the work of the vile population of budmashes and of some few Sepoys in a state of frenzied excitement and wild with licence, lust of blood, and plunder .---Some Europeans escaped, and two women were received into the Nawab's palace at Furruckabad; others were sheltered by Hurdeo Bux. There was a massacre at Shabjehanpore, but there again Europeans got away, and some others were equally fortunate even at Bareilly. There was a massacre at Lucknow, but it was not the work of the authorities or of the Sepoys, but of an assassin who had been favoured by the family of one of the victims. For Camppore alone there is no redemption ; it was deliberate; it was divided into two parts; it lentless cruelty, by every circumstance which can As the number of the murdered intensify guilt. exceeded that of the victims in any other place, so does the greatness of the crime excel in all its incidents the magnitude of the offences which marked the mutiny of the Bengal army and the subsequent revolt. There are, indeed, survivors of the first Cawnpore messacre, but the second and the worst-that of

over India to the Russians when we had quite proved to the people we could conquer them; "for now," he said, "we have no confidence in you, and you will see what regard the Russlans will pay to your religion." "Oh Sahib," replied the Lord of Kalli-kunker, do not say so." With all our complaints you are better than Russians, who respect no religion but their own. In that case, if what you say takes place, we must all die in arms.- Corr. of Times.

SMITH O'BRIEN'S PROGRESS THROUGH THE Stephens. STATES.

(Abridged from the Irish American.)

NEW YORK .- Mr. O'Brien left in the 6 o'clock, p.m. train for Philadelphia, on the evening of the 27th ult. As the train was about to start, an immense throng of adopted citizens surrounded the cars, and gave three deafening cheers. As the cars proceeded, both sides of the railroad track were lined by enthusiastic crowds, who continued to manifest their joy at the arrival amongst them of the illustrious patriot until the train in which he travelled had passed from their sight.

TRENTON-On the arrival of the train a large crowd collected to give Mr. O'Brien a hearty welcome. He raised the small window in front of him and shook hands with a few of his countrymen. A "The Sepoys, with few exceptions, and they are general rush was then made for the window, and in a short time it was full of all kinds of hands and arms, thrust in to shake his hand. Mr. O'Brien very good naturedly shook each hand as it was presented, but mildly protested against being squeezed as if by a vice. As the cars started, three cheers, accompaninied by the waving of hats, were given, and the

iron horse sped on his way. New BRUNSWICK, N. J.-On the arrival of the train here, the crowd was immense. They cheered vociferously; and the greatest excitement was caused by Mr. O'Brien's presence. The car in which he sat was immediately filled, and a regular stream of persons continued to pour in at one door and go out at the other, during the delay of the train in the town :--and even when the whistle was blown and the cars began to move, the one which contained the distinguished patriot was filled with excited New Brunswickers, who can the risk of breaking their necks to have the pleasure of shaking his hand. Had it been known that he was coming along those different cities, the feeling of the people was so intense that more than double the number would have come to show him how much they admired him for the heroic stand he had made for fatherland. PHILADELFUIA -On arrival at Kensington Depot,

and confederates, chief among whom were Tantia he was enthusiastically received by an immense Topre and Azimoolla Khan, shall suffer death. It crowd. At last the multitude made way, and Mr. he was enthusiastically received by an immense O'Brien was invited by Messrs. James Cantwell and John Comber, into a carriage which had been provided for the occasion, and was driven to the Girard House ; where Mr. O'Brien was waited upon by some of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Philadelphia, including the llon. Toos. Corwin, Governor of Ohio, the Hon. Joseph Corigmacher, (who was the first to get up a petition in Pennsylvania, to the President of the United States, to intercede with the British Government for the release of the Irish Exiles) Counsellor Dougherty, the Hon. L. W. Glynn, Major O'Brien, Dr. Shelton M'Kenzie, Captain Powers, and officers of the "Meagher Guards," Captain D. O'Kane and officers of the "Irish Volunteers," &c. During the day Mr. O'Brin visited the most prominent public places in Philadeiphia. He visited Indopendence Hall, and was deeply interested in examining the many relies of the Revolutionary era, which are contained in that place. BADTIMORE—On his arrival thousands had assem-

bled at the depot, and committees from all the Irish Societies turned out in strong numbers to welcome their patriot countryman. In reply to an address from the President of the Hibernian Society, Mr. O'Brien replied that he appreciated the kindly feeling manifested for him, and was glad of an opportunity to return his thanks to the people of Baltimore. He had come to this country for the purpose of looking at the people of his own country, and especially the laboring classes, that he might make a compariwas characterized by superhuman treachery, by re- son of their condition with that of the laboring people of Ireland. His course in his own country was well known. The people of Ireland had been oppressed ; and, though a Protestant, he took the side of the Catholics, because they were more deeply oppressed. But he would oppose the Catholics if they had been the oppressors. He reverted to the deep interest taken by Balmore in the fate of himself and associates while in exile, and to the early history o

The rebellion has been quite guelled. There is not a officers said to him that we should probably hand tered into conversation with him for several minutes. "Mr. O'Brien did not leave the chamber until 12 o'clock, and while there he became the observed of all observers from the galleries."

On Thursday he visited the President, and was received by Mr. Buchannan with much courtesy and marked attention. The following porticulars of the

H. Stephens, Messrs. Mengher, John Mitchel, Wm. L. Cole, and others, proceeded yesterday to the White House, and was introduced to Mr. Buchanan by Mr.

"The President expressed himself highly gratified with the meeting, and congratulated Mr. O'Brien on his arrival in this city.

"As Mr. Buchanan was minister to England at the time that a voice was sent from this country to intercede for the liberation of the Irish exiles then in Van Dieman's Land, Mr. O'Brien took occasion to thank him for the energy he displayed in bringing the matter before the British Parliament. He stated that he was about to take a tour through the South, and intended availing himself of some kind invitations extended to him by gentlemen now in this city to visit their plantations.

"Mr. Buchanan said he was glad of it. Slavery was altogether a domestic institution, and he believed that there was no peasantry in Europe better clothed or better fed than the slaves at the South.

" Mr. O'Brien remarked that it would be easy for them to be better clothed and better cared for than some of his countrymen; for instance, those from Donegal-some of whom were now about being sent to Australia to enable them to live. " Mr. Buchanan, during the conversation, remark-

ed that he was of Donegal descent."

Introducing a stranger to the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives is the highest compliment that can be conferred; and there has never been a visitor to the Capitol who has been shown more courteous and kind attentions by Senators and members of the House of Representatives than Mr O'Brien.

During his short stay in Washington he received many invitations from Southern Senators and Members of Congress to visit their plantations. Mr. O'-Brien stated that he could not possibly visit all of them, but he would certainly visit some of those which may be nearest to his route.

"LADIES' TRIMMING."-We often notice an inscription like the foregoing written up in hosiers' shop windows. We did not know that the art was purchasable, and perhaps the facility with which the science may be procured may account for the high degree of excellence that ladies, generally, have arrived at in it. It must be acknowledged that women are much eleverer than men in the knowledge of trimming, from a lamp to a husband downwards .-Here are a few of the secrets which have been confided to us :- How to Trim a Dress-With Valenciennes, if you cannot get Brussels, though the lat-ter is the *ue plus ultra* "point", of perfection, supposing your husband can only afford it. How to Trim one's Income - By beaming in your necessaries, so as to give greater breadth and fulness to your luxuries. To effect this you must " take in" as much as you can at home, the better to enable you to "let out" abroad. How to Trim a Servant-Cutting off her fine flowers and caps, if they are smarter than your own; and giving her a good dressing, until she has learned to dress more in accordance with her station. How to Trim a Husband-By keeping him down, as a gardener does a hedge, by sheer watching and constant clipping, as often as there is a tendency to shoot out and go beyond the line. How to Trim a poor Relation-By displaying all your fine airs, and trying on all your fine dresses, in her presence. How to Trim a Younger Sister-The only effectual way is to ".cut her out" as frequently as you can .--Trim a Young man-By being exceedingly sharp and cutting with him, and driving pointed things into him, as though he were a pincushion, until you make him what was called "pins and needles" all over him. The best trimming, perhaps, is to waltz more than once with an officer, and you may be sure that your young man will be ready to hang on to the skirts of your dress with penitence and submission, so that you may lead him a preity dance all the evening, if you like, by seeming to take no notice of him. How to Trim a Cap-With coquetry and matchless ribbons, and charms to match, so that you can set it irresistibly at any wealthy or handsome husband you may prefer.

AFFECTING .- A person following close behind a couple returning from a juvenile party at a fashion-able residence in Pittsfield, a few weeks since, happened to overhear the young gentleman thus address his companion in a voice of the tenderest solicitude : -" Charlotte Angelina, you must not set your youtbful affections on me, for I am doomed to an early grave-Mother says I'm troubled with worms. An involuntary " cough" from the listener interrupted the self-devoting reply which of course, was leaping to Charlotte Angeliaa's lips.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES appointed to transact the EREC-TION of a NEW CHURCH and SACRISTY, required to be Built in the Parish of ST. JEAN CHRYSUS-TOME, shall receive TENDERS for the Work to be done, until the FIRST of APRIL NEXT; on which day the Contract shall be given to the successful competitor. The Trustees do not hind themselves to accept the

Tenders of the lowest bidder. The Signatures of two good and sufficient Securi-

ties shall be made known in each Tender.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Priest's house, in said Parish.

St. Jean Chrysostome, Feb. 28, 1859.

IMMIGRATION.

PASSAGE CERTIFICATES, PER SABEL & SEARLE'S FIRST CLASS LINE

of Packet Ships, from LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON, and also by STEAMSHIP from GALWAY, are now issued by the undersigned.

Rates and information will be furnished on application. All letters must be pre-paid.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents,

Montreal.

January 1859.

TESTIMONIALS FROM FOREIGN COUN-TRIES.

A pleasing travelling companion, and one that no person should be without, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sudden attack of diarrhea, dysentry, or cholera morbus can be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it, it is equally effectual in curing scalds,

Thomae S. Ratiney, writing from Rangoon, Bur-mah, December 19, 1856, says :--"It is becoming more popular, and in several instances I am assured that the cholera has been arrested and life preserved by its use. The late prevalence of cholera here has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had, and purchasers looking to me for a supply will be disappoint-ed in my ability to supply them. Please send me an invoice of \$150 worth by the first opportunity."

CAPE TOWN, Africa, Jan. 28, 1856. Messrs. P. Davis & Son-Dear Sirs:

The Pain Killer, we are happy to say is getting in good repute, here, and its good qualities are being ap-preciated. Lately, we have a great demand for the article, and confidently anticipate a large trade in the Pain Killer. BORRODAILE, THOMPSON, HALL, & CO.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY RE-COMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.

AUBURN, Sept. 6, 1858. S. W. FOWLE & Co .- Sirs :- I most cheerfully add my testimony in favour of the Balsam. We have used it in our family, Pulmonary affections, Coughs and Colds, and esteem it a most valuable remedy, and have recommended it in various complaints that nature with invariably happy results. W. B. LYNCH, M. D.

MANSFIELD, ICOGA Co., PA., Aug. 1858. Gentlemen :- Having used in my practice the last four years, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry with great success, I most Cheerfully recommend it to those afflicted with obstinate Coughs Colds Asthma £с.

H. D. MARTIN, M. D.

The genuine is signed "I BUTTS" on the wrapper. For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lymans, Savage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street ; also by Carter, Kerry

P. P. P.

PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They sooth pain; protect the chest; they extract the congulated impurities and soreness from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times longer than any other plasters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. Where these Plasters are pain cannot exist. Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster hears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.

Also Inon's Magnetic Insect Powder.

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 halfyearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Conghs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMPIALD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855. Dn. J. C. ATRE: I do not hesitate to say the best ramedy I have over found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant gymptoms of a Cold, is your Chenar Perconal. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years base shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these S complaints. EDEN KNIGHT, M. D.

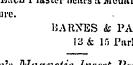
A. B. MORTLEY, Esq. of Urica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your PECTORAL myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should scoure pay twenty-five dollars for a bothe than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGPECTURE FOR STATES STATE

AMOS LEE, ESQ. MONTEREV, IA., writes, 2d Jan., 1856; "I had a todious influenza, which confined nue in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your Purroaa, by the solvice of our chergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle mada me completely well. Your medicines are the cheupest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteen you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1866. Six : Your CHERET PECTONAL is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.



burns, &c.

-was dreadful in its full accomplishment.

Some time ago a statement respecting the massacres in India appeared in the columns of a morning paper purporting to be the work of a lady. As there was a very great appearance of carnestness in the paper I asked a friend, whose position on the spot gave him the best opportunity of ascertaining the truth of the stories related by the writer, and his enquiries have in some instances led to resuits which corroborated, and in others refuted the writer. The survivor of the Cawapore (first) massacre alluded to is the daughter of a clerk, and is, I believe Eurasian, or has some Eurasian blood in her reios. It would be cruel to give her name, though the shame is not hers. She was obliged to travel about with a Sowar, and to escape persecution bccame a Mahommedan. It is this unhappy girl whose carrative appeared in the Times; she is at Calcutta, and the reports of her insanity are false. The next person referred to is a girl of 13. Her name is Georgiana Anderson ; she lived at Humerpore. All ter relations were murdered, and she received a sword cut on the shoulder, but a native doctor took care of her, and she was sent safely in to Cawnpore. At present she lives with her grandmother at Mong-byr. She has no scar except from the sword cut, and that is a small one. No other injury was offered to her, and she received great kindness from some of the natives for several weeks. It is quite true that about twelve natives were mutilated by the Kama's order for having brought supplies to our camp. Some had noses cut off, some one hand, others noses and one hand. They presented themselves at Cawapore, and they have received pensions for life from our Government. Major Wil-liams is now sifting the evidence of a band boy maned Joseph Fitchrelt, who actually saw, he says, the massacre of July 15, 1857.

The number of Sepoys who come in increases dui-; they all admit that they felt the contest to be appless long ago, but they could not bring themthem, the case of officers and old soldiers of disarmed and disbanded regiments in some instances is pliable enough. Their pay has been of course stopred, their pensions will not be granted, and they say they have nothing before them but starvation. However, there is a strong feeling of clanship in Oude, and there is no likelihood of any worse fate than dependence on others falling on those men. The crops of this year seem very fine. With peace and good government Oude may become the strength and the glory of our Indian empire, for it is incontestally in soil and population the finest kingdom of the many ruled by England in the East. The ryots, hurrassed for more than a year by their fears of one force, the exactions of another, and the depredations of both, cagerly look to the restoration of any setfled government.

The chiefs feel that there is nothing left but submission. Nowever, there is probably a secret expectation in many breasts that there may be a diging up of buried guns and a renovation of forts. It has been suggested that engineer officers should proceed to every fort and see that the demolition is complete and effectual. In some minds there is a hile uneasiness as to our future intentions and proceedings, "They will never forgive us" is the be-

the women and children in the house and compound the colony-the first to establish entire religious freedom. He would be pleased to meet his country-men now residents in Baltimore, and others, and would take them by the hand,

In the evening a large crowd ran to the street in front of the hotel, and called for a speech, which was complied with.

Having spont most of the day driving around the city, he was taken to the Washington Railroad Depot. WASHINGTON-The coming of Smith O'Brien was anxiously looked for by his countrymen and admirers in the Fateral capital; and although no previous intimation had been given of the hour when he might be experient, a large and enthusiastic crowd had collected at the appot on the arrival of the train. When at he gib the cars entered the depot, Mr. John Mitchel, who was waiting to receive him, gassped the hand of his illustrious compatriot and companion in exile, and a short of triumph was given which proved that Irish-Americans of Washington were not a whit less enthusiastic on his arrival amongst them than those elsewhere. The meeting between O'Brien and Mitchel was a most affecting one ; the last time they had seen each other was in Van Dieman's Land, when both were in the merciless clutches of the government which had sought to brand them as transported felous; they now met on the shores of America-both as free as the birds of the air. The Washington Star gives the following description of the movements subsequent to Mr. O'Brien's arrival :

"Mr. O'Brien proceeded to Mr. Mitchei's house. In the meantime news reached the Capitol of his arrival, and about 8 o'clock Senators and members of the House of Representatives began to crowd into Mr. Mitchel's porlors to greet Mr. O'Brien. It was really a delightful scene to witness. The Senators and members, and other gentlemen, were introduced, each by his name, and there was a cordial shaking of hands, and worde of kindly welcome and honest greetings. There was no studied formality, but a spontaneous outburst of generous feeling and most warm welcome; and it was really gratifying to see how speedily Mr. O'Brien and his new friends becamo on terms of kind familiarity. We noticed in the room, among a crowd of others, Senators Douglas, Toombs, Seward, Crittenden, Wilson, Clay, Shields, and Messrs. Alexander II. Stophens, Vallandigham, Grow, Reilly, Scott, M'Queen, Maynard, Dowdell, Cavanagh, Barr, and many others of the House.-There were also present several officers of military companies, and many of our citizens, including Mr. Pryor, Dr. Antisell, and Mayor Berrett. General Denver, ex Governor of Kansas, was also present, as was likewise General Henningson.

" For two hours and more members continued to come down from the Capitol to see Mr. O'Brien, and between 10 and 11 o'clock, accompanied by General Shields and Mr. Cole of the N. Y. Irish-American who accompanied him from New York, he proceeded to the Capitol, and was introduced to the Senate chamber by General Shields.

" Mr. O'Brien took a seat on one of the sofus opposite the President's chair, and many Senators gathered around him, and were introduced by Gen Shields. Mr. O'Brien seemed, as soon as he got a little leisure from the round of introduction, to pay much attention to the debate then going on.

"The President of the Senate, a short time after Mr. O'Brien appeared on the floor, left his seat and let of the forgiven. Old Hunwant Singh seemed came over to him, and on being introduced by Gen. aribly alarmed the other day when one of our Shields, he took his seat beside Mr. O'Brien, and en-

Some people are for ever talking about duty, and kindness, and generosity, and doing good. To hear them one would suppose that there was the place to run if you found yourself in any trouble. But just try it, that's all; and if you don't have to run away far quicker than you approached, you'll be fortunate.

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.

JAVA, best Green and Roasted, LAGUIARIE, 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-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine ; Martel,

in hhds. and cases.

PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.

PICKLES, &c., -- Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Cur-rauts, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Eed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do. ; Sweet Oil, in quarts aud pints.

STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satired, fair.

BRUSHES-Scratters and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c. Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Course do.; Salt Petre; Sar-dines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;-Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

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

March 3, 1859.

& Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Co. Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Ly man, Place de Armes.

> COLDS, COUGUS, ASTHMA. CATARRH, INFLUENZÁ. BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS SORE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by John I. BROWN & Son, Chemists, Boston, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Dist. of Mass.

KS Cougns .- The great and sudden changes of our climate, are fruitful sources of Pulmonry and Bronchial affections. Experience baving proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly should at once be had to "Brown's Bronciat Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the Throat he ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

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

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.]-"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of. In all my lecturing tours, I put ' Troches' into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen. do not besitate to say that in so far as I have had an opportunity of comparison, your Troches are pre-eminently the best, and the first, of the great Lozenge School."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.] I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purpose, and recommend their use to Public Speakers.'

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, New York.]-" I have been found no relief until I found your Trockes."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

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