

the permission of Hanover, to march 30,000 men through the country to the Rhine. We learn, through the Russian organ in Brussels, that all preliminary arrangements have been made at a military conference, and that, by the beginning of July, the 4th, 7th, and 8th corps of the army will be stationed at the Lower and Central Rhine; the 3rd and 5th upon the Upper Rhine, and another corps will proceed to its destination by way of Silesia, Saxony, and Bavaria. It is declared that the motive of Prussia in taking this perilous step is that the settlement of the Italian question shall be on a basis that shall involve little or no territorial changes. One account goes a little further in the way of liberality, and declares that the Regent of Prussia would not object to the independence of Lombardy, but he will stipulate that Venetia shall be ruled by an Austrian Archduke, and if his condition is not complied with, the alternative will be war—the death against France and her condottieri.

It would seem that we are now reaching that phase of the struggle which will determine the conduct of Russia—no feeble or unimportant element in the ultimate settlement of this dispute; and setting aside the moot question of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia and France, we know enough, from the recently-published exposition of the Russian Government, what she will do in the event of certain contingencies happening, those very contingencies which Prussia is doing her best to provoke.

Here we have all the elements of a general European configuration, just the kind of struggle between the four great Powers of Europe which was prophesied as certain to grow out of this war, if it was not localised to the Italian soil. At such a moment it is only natural that the King of the Belgians—like the stormy petrel—should fly to this country for protection. He is now an inmate of Buckingham Palace and can hardly fail to whisper into England's ear the mad and infatuated policy which the Regent of Prussia is pursuing. Leopold is unhappily placed. He stands, like a target between two fires, and whichever party is vanquished or victorious he can hardly fail to receive some of the blows.

But how will things fare in France during all this turmoil? Even there the sky is dark and lowering. As long as Louis Napoleon was thrashing the Austrians, taking them prisoners by thousands, and picking up 30,000 of their knapsacks on the field of battle, his was a name to conjure with. Suppose him to become involved with the whole of the Germanic Confederation in addition to Austria, what would the Republicans be doing? Has he no enemies in his own capital? Has his army been so mild as to propitiate wrath and court friendship? Or, in the event of another contingency, suppose, as the Irishman in the play says, "that an unlucky bullet should happen to carry a quietus with it," that would make the Emperor of the French food for worms, how would the existing dynasty fare in France? And Louis Napoleon gone, what would be the feeling of the French people towards England? These are very important questions, the solution of which lies concealed in the womb of time, but enough appears on the cards to show that we are only at the beginning of the end.—Hilner & Smith's Times.

Prussia is ambitious to acquire political supremacy in Germany. Hitherto Austria has stood in her way. Most opportunely, therefore, in her opinion has this flagitious war broken out to favor her designs, a war, by the way, so similar in character to the one waged by Silesia, Austria, as Prussia calculates, must in every case, come out of her present struggle with Louis Napoleon in so exhausted a condition as to be incapacitated to resume, for a long time, her proper place on the stage of German politics, which Prussia will thus have clear to herself. Such is the prospect which, in particular, her Prussian friends hold out to her. Men like V. Raumer, however, take a different view, and appear by no means sanguine that, if left to herself, Prussia would lord it in Germany, as she thinks she would. Prussia, moreover, as the great Protestant state of Germany and the Continent, as aspiring one day to form a Protestant German empire, cherishes a violent antipathy to Austria as her great Catholic rival, especially since Austria's concordat with Rome in 1855. Her feelings in this respect, indeed, are shared by the Anti-Catholic world in general. Nothing can exceed the rancor and bitterness of a host of writers on this subject just now in Germany, except the spirit of blasphemy and lying with which they are also inspired. "If Austria prove victorious in Italy," roars one of them, named Venedej, "Protestantism and liberty will be endangered in Germany!"

Up to the period of the Continental revolutions, ten years ago, it was the most grateful spectacle in the world for those writers and their party to contemplate the way in which, in a vast empire like Austria, religious liberty was persecuted and trodden down by the ruthless bureaucratic tyranny of Josephism. The reason was that Austria was a Catholic empire, and this afforded them the finest field imaginable for the exercise of their polemical talents against the Catholic religion, inasmuch as they periodically ascribed to that religion alone the abuses of the very tyranny which Josephism practised against it. Now that the Concordat has put Josephism under the ban, they seek to vilify the Concordat by representing it in the odious light of a sort of Roman Josephism, as if the Magna Charta of Austrian religious liberty was really nothing but a compact with the Pope, making over to his Holiness, not only the entire government of the Church in Austria, but of the State too, and reducing the Emperor to a mere puppet of his will. This is an exaggerated account of the notion which a legion of educated Protestants in this country, all believing themselves to stand in the front ranks of civilization and progress, entertain on the subject. "The Austrian Concordat," say they, "is an insult to the intelligence of the nineteenth century." Naturally enough, in their opinion, for it officially declares that the supreme jurisdiction of the Pope in the Church is a law of God. Besides, the Austrian Concordat has not been accompanied by any organic articles.—Cor. Weekly Register.

Several persons have recently told me that Austria and Prussia have concluded a treaty of alliance, but such is not the case. The Imperial Government is "tolerably well" satisfied with the recent communications of the Berlin Cabinet, although they were less explicit than had been expected. In diplomatic circles it is known that Count Rechberg asked Baron Werther to accompany him to Verona, and that the latter—by order of his Government—declined to do so. Sooner or later Prussia will be necessitated to take the field, and, as she well knows this, she is now willing to indemnify herself before hand by means of concessions to her "squeezed" out of her ancient rival. Although Prussia has given no positive promise of assistance to Austria, the *Preussische Zeitung* on the 22d inst. declared that in certain cases "attack was the best method of defence," and that the Landwehr "was bound by law to do duty beyond the frontiers." The Prussians, however, are fond of gasconading, and are likely long to offend the eye and ear of the German public with empty words.—Times Cor.

The *Publicist*, a Berlin journal, makes the following remarks on the mobilisation of the Prussian army:—"Those who, at Augsburg or elsewhere, stand forth as the champions of the honor of Germany, and either from perversity or blindness persist in regarding the honor of that country as dependent on the subjugation of Italy, must not suppose that it is for the said honor, as they understand it, that Prussia mobilises her army, and that her soldiers flock to their standards. It is not for us to dictate to Prussia the line of policy she should follow; but we may say that our faith remains unshaken in all that we have hitherto maintained, namely, that Prussia has not the least intention of guaranteeing the Austrians possession in Italy, and that in that re-

spect she is in perfect accord with England and Russia. The line of the Mincio, which the German partisans of Austria now so strenuously defend, cannot be a reason for Prussia to bring her army into the field, nor can it be said that this question involves either the honor or the interests of Germany. Our honor and interests will not call us into the field unless the victorious Franco-Sardinian army should pass the limits where Italy ceases, or France should determine to hold Italy by right of conquest. It is for that Prussia mobilises her army, and not to say to France, as we constantly hear repeated—"As far as the Mincio you may go, but no further!"

INDIA.

The following is the letter of the *Times* Bombay correspondent:—"BOMBAY, MAY 23.—The murmurs of a portion of the European troops of the old Company against the transfer of their services to the Crown, in the manner in which it has been effected, have been louder and longer, and uttered in more quarters than one might have expected from the petty nature of the arguments on which they ground their complaints. Not only at Meerut, but also at Allahabad and at Gwalior, a mutinous spirit has been exhibited by a portion of the European troops of the late Company's army; and though no overt act has yet been done by that branch of the European troops which belongs to this Presidency, it is generally believed that they share the discontent of their brethren in arms on the Bengal side. There as yet no rumors of sympathy on the part of the Madras European forces. Lord Clyde appears to have acted with promptitude and discretion. Immediately on hearing of the disaffection at Meerut, he left Simla for Meerut, and, having reached Kussalee on his way thither, he issued an order directing a special court of inquiry to be convened for investigating the complaints of the men. At Kussalee he received a telegram, stating that his presence was no longer required, and, accordingly, he retraced his steps.—Colonel Johnson, Acting Adjutant-General of Artillery, shortly afterwards started from Meerut for Calcutta, to consult the Governor-General. Some of the Queen's troops, and among them a troop of the Royal Artillery, are said to sympathize with the malcontents. Government has thought fit to put forth an official statement of the Meerut affair. It has also officially contradicted the rumour respecting the sentiments of the Royal Artillery."

UNITED STATES.

A CASE OF RESTITUTION.—Mr. C. F. Vance, Treasurer of the Tennessee and Mississippi Railroad, informs us of a recent occurrence, illustrative of the happy influence exercised over the laity by the confessional of the Catholic Church.—"It seems that an Irish laborer on the road several months since by some means swindled the company out of money. Returning soon after to Ireland, he betrayed his sin at the confessional. The confessor required him to make restitution, which he did at once by transmitting a bill of exchange for ten pounds (\$18.40) to Rev. T. L. Grace pastor of St. Peter's and St. Paul's Catholic Church, of this city, by whom it was paid into the treasury of the Railroad Company. The company knew nothing of the loss until paid by Father Grace, and does not know the name of the conscience stricken laborer.—*Memphis Bulletin*."

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT BOSTON.—Independence passed off on Monday, with the usual amount of noise and rejoicing. So numerous were the celebrations held, that we should despair at any attempt to particularize. There were, apparently, more accidents than usual. The Massachusetts General Hospital had a large recruit, during the day, of unfortunate persons, who had lost a limb or an eye, or were otherwise sadly maimed by the careless use of powder. Many of these accidents were occasioned by pistols in the hands of boys.

Juries seem determined, all over the country, to make masculine flirts and jilters suffer terribly in the pocket nerve. At Baltimore, last week, the jury in the case of Miss Annie B. Herring against James Bahnen, for breach of promise, rendered a verdict of \$3,500 damages for the plaintiff.

LOSS OF SIXTEEN LIVES.—A sail boat containing 28 persons, on Clear Lake, Indiana, capsized on the Fourth. Sixteen persons, mostly ladies and children were drowned.

A SELF-MADE MAN.—The progress of Juarez, the Mexican hero, is thus given in an American paper:—"He was born in the early part of 1824, in a mountainous district of Southern Mexico, and is by blood a pure Indian. His father raised a few sheep and cattle, and gained a scanty subsistence by the sale of their skins. At twelve years of age the young Juarez ran off to attend a fair, and being afraid or ashamed to return, he hired himself to a mule driver, from whose service he passed into the service of a wealthy Spaniard, who, pleased at his intelligence, caused him to be taught to read and write. Still retaining the favor of his employer, he was sent to the College of Oaxaca, and having chosen the profession of the law, which the revolution had opened to men of his caste, he rose rapidly to the head of his profession, and, with the triumph of Alvarez, was made the Chief Justice, from which post he passed to that of the Presidency."

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

Table with columns: Name, Place, Amt. Due. Lists names like D Dubuc, F McDonnell, Jeremiah McCarthy, etc., with their respective locations and amounts due.

Table listing names and amounts, including M'Henry & M'Curdy, Goderich, Toronto, 1 17 6; M'Hayes, 4 10 0; Michael McDonough, Quebec, 2 11 0; etc.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPMASTERS AND CREWS.

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

Feeling the importance of having this valuable medicine constantly by me, before starting for Europe in March last, in the ship Louvre, from New York, I purchased two large bottles to take with me. While at Antwerp, one of my crew was attacked with a very severe dysentery; I gave him the Pain Killer, and it cured him in a hurry. On my passage home, with one hundred and sixty four passengers, I administered this valuable remedy to all who were sick, and none took it without getting relief. One lady passenger in particular was troubled with a bad headache, for which she said there was no cure, having been troubled with it most of the time for years. I told her I had a sure remedy, and gave her the Pain Killer, which, to her surprise, did effect the cure she had long sought in vain for. I had as good a medicine chest as ever was put on board a ship, but did not open it, there being no necessity for it.—The Pain Killer answering all purposes. And I do most sincerely recommend to every shipmaster always to take a good supply of this valuable medicine with him on going to sea, as it is so valuable and convenient to use in case of wounds or bruises, which are liable to, and frequently do happen to crews on shipboard.

CHRISTOPHER ALLEN, late Master of the Ship Louvre. Lyman, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

OXYGENATED BITTERS IN EUROPE.

From Rev. L. DOOLITTLE, a highly respectable clergyman.

Paris, November 1, 1852. Dear Sir.—About two years since I made use of a few bottles of your Oxygenated Bitters, for a stomach complaint which was at that time relieved. Since my stay in England and France, I have found my old enemy, irritability of the stomach returning again. I have not found any prescription to afford me relief, and I made inquiries in London for your Oxygenated Bitters but could not find any. I write now to beg you will do me the favor to send by the earliest steamer to Havre half a dozen bottles. An old friend of mine in England, Captain Jackson of the British Army, I found on my arrival, suffering from Asthma, manifestly the result of dyspepsia. Send an additional half a dozen bottles, I should like to have the Captain try the medicine. I am not aware that my name is known to you. I have been the resident Clergyman for some twenty three years, in Sherbrook and Lennoxville, Canada East, to which charge I hope to be able to return in the spring. I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant L. DOOLITTLE.

Seth 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, Biers & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyman, Place de Arms.

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 Ollendorf's method; also, the ENGLISH Language to French Canadians, on the same system. She Teaches, in addition, the Piano-forte in 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. R³ Respectable references given.

WANTED.

AGENTS to sell Choice STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS, including Fine Engravings of the CRUCIFIXION and LAST SUPPER. An active person, with only small capital, can make \$50 to \$60 per month. For particulars address, D. H. MULFORD, 167 Broadway, New York.

COMMERCIAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL, No. 95 St. Lawrence Main Street, FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. MR. M. C. HEALY, Principal.

MRS. H. E. CLARKE'S ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG LADIES, (No. 16, Craig Street, Montreal.) WILL RE-COMMENCE, after the Vacation, on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next. A complete Course of Education in the English and French languages will be given by Mr. and Miss Clarke from London, and M'Le 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. Prault, P. Moreau, T. Doree, and L. Beyer, Esqrs. Montreal, July 7, 1859.

MRS. MUR. 280 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST. (Near Morrison & Empoy'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 alterative 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:—

SORETHROAT AND SCORFULOUS COMPLAINTS, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYRILIS AND SYRILIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR THE DOUBLOUX, DEBRILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSA 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 at the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely exhibition of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can be cured by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous 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. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this purgation of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or 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 frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

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, whenever 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, Tetters, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and a Diarrhoeal 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 personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it. All our Remedies are for sale by Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

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

Two comfortable BRICK DWELLINGS, with large Yards and Sheds. A large PASTURE FIELD, well fenced and a constant stream of water running through it, adjacent to the city limits.

FOR SALE, Several BUILDING LOTS, on Wellington Street, West of Bridge, situated in a most improving part of the city. Apply to FRANCIS MULLINS, Point St. Charles.

REMOVAL. JOHN PHELAN, GROCER, HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTRE DAME STREET, the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and opposite to Dr. 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 13 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. TEAS (GREEN). YOUNG HYSOON, very fine quality. IMPERIAL. TSWANEE, extra fine. BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU. GOUNG. SUGARS. LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Blended. LAGUIARE, do. FLOUR, very fine. FLOUR, extra fine. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B.W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English). WINES—Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY—Plantain Pale, in cases, very fine; Martell, in hds. 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 Bread, Corn Dusters; Red Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candles, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints. STARCH—Glentfield, Rice and Sated, fair. BRUSHES—Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes. SPICES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground: Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronic, Vermicelli, Indigo, Eton Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do., fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bags; Conrse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Tacking Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages; Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bar Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c. The articles are of the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices. J. PHELAN. March 3, 1859.

ENGLISH PRIVATE TUITION.

MR. KEEGAN, English and Mathematical Teacher, St. Anne'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, will be taken as boarding scholars. Address Andrew Keegan, No. 47 Nazereth Street, Griffintown. Montreal, May 19, 1859.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

MR. MATHEWS has been Teaching at the Model School, Montreal, for the last two years, where he has given universal satisfaction, and is prepared to stand an examination on any, or all of the following subjects: English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-Keeping, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Natural Philosophy. He can produce excellent Testimonials, and will shortly give a School. Apply to the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, G. E.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, Near the Corner of Craig and St. Constant Streets.

Mr. W. DORAN, Principal. T. MATHEWS, Assistant English Master. J. M. DESROCHES, French Master. For particulars apply at the residence of the Principal, 227 Lagache Street, near St. Denis Street, or at the School. May 12.

MONTREAL ACADEMY, Bonaventure Hall.

THE next Term of this Institution commences on MONDAY next, 2nd MAY, under the Professorship of Mr. P. FITZGERALD. The Course of Instruction comprises—English, in all its departments; the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, French, and Book-keeping, &c. A French Teacher is wanted for the above Academy. Montreal, April 28, 1859.

D. O'GORMON, BOAT BUILDER.

HARRIFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skills made to Order. Several Skills always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858. N.B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my account.