Many lines of electric telegraph have been thrown out of order lately by the highly electrical state of the atmosphere. At Manchester, on Sunday, the deflections of the needles at the telegraph offices were strong and erratic, but not being a business day, the inconvenience was not great; on Monday, however during the early part of the day, the electricity was so abundant that no information could be obtained for the newspaper officers, nor were private letters transmissible. The needles, instead of being obedient to the ordinary magnetic current, were violently agitated and deflected by the electricity of the atmosphere, the result being that the tele-graphic clerks could only dechipher a word or two of a sentence, leaving the information incomplete, consequently valueless. So great a disturbance of the electric currents has not been known for many years, scarcely since the invention of electrical telegraphing.

The builders' lock-out has entered upon a new phase. At the masters' meeting on Tuesday, a report being made to the effect that the Messrs. Trollope had resumed work, it was agreed to open all the establishmen:s next Monday under the declaration .-The deputations who attended from the Anti-Strike Committee and the builders' foremen were not received, it being contrary to a rule of the " Central Association" to receive deputations; but they had an interview with the secretaries and were permitted to leave their written memorials. These urge upon the masters to retain the document or declaration as the basis of their future covenant with their men, but to modify it so far as that a verbal assent to it should be sufficient, thereby simply making it a shop rule, and dispensing with the formality of number, counterfoil, and books. The meeting was at its rising adjourned sinc die, and as the more prominent members of it quitted the tavern, they were received with hootings and hisses by the men who had assembled in the street. It is said that the non-society men who have agreed to conform to the declaration at the Anti-Strike Committee's rooms now number about 500, upwards of seventy having given in their adhesion on Tuesday. At Tuesday's meeting of the delegates nothing of note occurred. The total receipts from the provinces for the week were stated to be £210 9s 6d. Several delegates handed over small sums, amounting together to about £80, and reported that a weekly subscription would be made.— The chairman of the Amalgamated Engineers reported that the votes on the proposed grant of £1,000 in support of the operatives has as yet been almost unanimous in favour of granting it, but there remained one day's poll to decide the matter.

The question of holding in 1862, a Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in London has been revived, the war in Italy having smothered the proposal for a time. The matter is in the hands of Society of Arts and it is their intention to bring it prominently before the public.

A Minister in the north, returning thanks in his prayers one Sabbath for the excellent harvest, went on to munition its abundance and its safe in-gathering; but feeling anxious to be quite candid and scrupulously truthful, added, "All except a few fields between this and Stonehaven, not worth men-

tioning."-Glasgow Commonwealth. At this moment the route of a commerce far more important than that by which Augsburg or Bruges was left to rise or fall is trembling in a political balance. How are the products of Western America to reach the expectant consumers of Europe? By what truck are the swarms of European emigrants to be carried into the spacious and fertile provinces of the West? Through what channels is this interchange of exports to pass? What cities are to be eariched; what States to be elevated; what nations to be aggrandised? There is a double choice before The alternative is Canada or the United States, and the rivalry for the noble prize has been gallantly maintained. Unfortunately, the fight is not a fair one, and England stands charged with unwittingly damaging the chances of that competitor whose interests she might naturally be expected to prefer .-The geographical position of Canada places its territories between those of Western America and the Atlantic Ocean. The great river St. Lawrence and the vast inland lakes with which it is connected offer a natural and convenient highway for the traftic of the West. Were it not for the ice of winter and certain difficulties in the navigation, it is probable that Quebec would have become the great emporium of this commerce in spite of all competition. But the people of the United States, fully alive to the interests at stake, and animated by the importance of the contest, omitted no efforts to give this lucrative traffic a turn towards the south. A slight deflection would do the work, and carry it off to the ocean by New York, and Boston, instead of through the waters of the St. Lawrence. At first the Americans succeeded. While Canada was engaged with locks and lighthouses, canals and tugboats, the United States pushed on their chain of our illustration by supposing that in a little time railways, and Eoston and New York became fairly the terminus of Atlantic navigation. Canada, howover, was keen, resolute, and unconquerable. She held on her course with steady pertinacity, and the British Government encouraged her exertions by guaranteeing a loan. At last, after an expenditure of millions, the route was complete, and the course of traffic to the mouth of the St. Lawrence was as clear as to the American ports. But here there arose another difficulty. The Americans had, as it were, possession of the ocean. Liverpool had been linked by great steam navigation companies to New York and Boston; in those purts were the finest vessels, and to those ports therefore would commerce still tend—that of corn from the West, that of men from the East. Not to be outdone in the straggle, Canada then onils steamers of her own, and suddenly appeared with an Atlantic fleet, like the Romans against the galleys of the Carthaginians. Thus, at length, the neld seemed fair, and if other things being equal, Canada had really the best ground, now was the time for Canada to win. In these days, however, commerce, like war, is an affair not merely of courage and and resolution, but of loans and sub-sidies. Canada found arrayed against her not only steamers, but subsidised steamers-not only rival lines, but rival lines established and maintained by the contributions of her own natural protector and ally. The Cunard line and the Galway line, both running from Britise, not to Canadian, but to American territory, were founded upon subsidies from the British Government, so that our own loyal dependency was likely to be worsted in the race through the aid which we ourselves contributed to her competitors. What was Cauada to do? She had already pushed abreast of her rival at all other points; she had opened communications, constructed railways, and inunched a steam ffeet. There was only onething more to be done, and that was to subsidise her own line, as we had subsidised the line against her, and this she did. She had spent £650,000 in building her steamers; she now paid £45,000 a year to put them on a level with ours, and the enterprise has succeeded. The Canadian line is as good as the Cunard line, and it would be hard to say more. One of its vessels-the Hungarian-has actually made three consecutive voyages across the broad Atlantic in less than 28 days altogether. Thus, then, it will perhaps be thought, a salutary competition has at length been established, and a fight commenced in which we may follow our sympathies by wishing success to the British colony. But this, unluckily, is not the case. Canada has done all this, but she cannot hold out-at least, not against the Exche-

would have stood or fallen by ourselves; but if others are to be encouraged by donatives, why not we, whose interests are most nearly yours? We are fighting your fight as well as we can; if you cannot give us any aid, at least do not give aid against us." These are words which are heard pretty frequently on the other side of the Atlantic, and that they are unfounded is what few will say. The great lesson taught by the dilemma is the inconvenience of subsides as a system, though without them, it may perhaps be answered, we should never have seen any of these lines projected. But as what has been done cannot be undone, and as there is aliment and scope enough for all the lines together, if each is left without special disadvantage, perhaps it would be as well to put Canada on an equality with her rivals .-That the proceeding would complete a wonderful circle of absurdity we cannot deny, but as we have embarked in that policy, and can at least avoid injustice by carrying it manfully out, there would be no great harm in going this one step further. All that we should stipulate is, that when the old subsidies expire, the new one should expire also, and that we should seize the first opportunity of finally terminating embarrassments which have so awkward a faculty of reproducing themselves.— Times.

SALMON FOR AUSTRALIA.-The Royal Society of Tasmania has unanimously agreed to give £500 to any person who will introduce five pairs of live full-grown salmon into the colony. One hundred pounds a pair for salmon! They are also prepared to give at the rate of two pounds per pair for salmon smelts and one pound per pair for salmon fry. Beyond this, the government of Tasmania is prepared to expend several hundreds of pounds in forming pounds and channels for the reception of the noble fish. There are unquestionably great difficulties to be overcome before this particular description of fish will be familiar to the epicures of Hobart Town. Salmon, although one of the most migratory fishes, does not seem up to the present time ever to have crossed the line. It is known to almost every part of Europe and North America, and traverses the longest rivers in order to find a suitable breeding place. It passes down the Elbe to reach Bohemia, down the Rhine to get to Switzerland, and reaches the Cordilleras by the Amazon, and various inland parts of Canada and the United States, by the St. Lawrence and other large rivers. There was a time when the royal fish visited the neighbourhood of Windsor by the Thames; forty years have passed, it is said, since the last salmon that ventured up our river was captured. It was discovered by some fishermen, who, after great perseverance, succeeded in taking it and the last salmon from the Thames formed "a dainty dish to set before the king," who gave the lucky netters a guinea a pound, or twenty gunineas for their prize. The refuse of gas works and the offensive outpourings of sewers and other abominations of manufacturing establishments have driven the salmon from the Thames, and whitebait, sticklebats, and shrimps are now the principal tenants of the venerable river.

THE IRISH BISHOP'S DEMAND IN A NEW GARB.-We take the following from our cotemporary the Nation:—As the whole tribe of Scribes, from the Times to the Scotsman, appear too bigoted, or too dull to comprehend anything that is said or done in Ireland, we will bring the case home to their own soil. Let us, therefore suppose, for illustration sake, that the Catholic element in Great Britain had absorbed some portion of the dissenters, so as to form in the aggregate about one-sixth of the entire popula-tion. A National System of Education is schemed for the British people by a Government or a Parliament in Ireland, and by a Statesman who, besides being an Irishman, is a Catholic. Upon the Commission, to carry out this scheme, he appoints seven members, five of whom are Catholics, and only two Protestants. Let us suppose that one of the former is Cardinal Wiseman, and that the sularied Commissioner is an Irish Priest who had kent an humble sioner is an Irish Priest who had kept an humble Academy in the better part of St. Giles, but, one fine morning, is astonished to find himself residing in Whitehall, at the Privy Council Office, as Chief Director of a National System of Education for Great Britain. Books are wanted for the millions of British Protestants. The Irish Priest calls in the Irish and Catholic Ushers of his late Academy, and assisted by them, sets to and manufactures the vast majority of the School Manuals, from the Primers to the most advanced Class-book, for the youth of tion of Living Wild Animals, at Albion! Every lesson is leavened with "Romish and Irish" views, and Romish and Irish principles. The literature is Irish and Roman, and everything racy of British feeling. British sentiment and Protestant ideas is carefully excluded. History is completely ostracised, lest the Alfreds and the Edwards, lest Runnymede, lest Trafalgar, lest Waterloo should find a place; but, whenever possible, Brian and Daour illustration by supposing that in a little time the Lancashire Catholics, and not even those of family or position, but a few Liverpool barristers in wretched practice, manage to get scated upon the Commission, and secure a practical monopoly in its direction. They pick up an Irish Catholic, who had for some time kept a Ragged school in St. Giles, and appoint him Secretary to the Commission; they place Lancashire Catholics over the Westminster Central Training School, four-fifths of the teachers and six-sevenths of the pupils being Protestants. any Catholics to attend the schools. The central administration they man with Catholics. A translation of the Scripture is wanted, and this they trust to the Irish Priest who is resident Commissioner, THREE ACRES TWO PERCHES in front, on and, of course, he leans to the Douny Version, and glosses the text by notes and quotations from the Fathers. Oxford converts in numbers are placed in leading offices, with a view to Romanize the youth of England by their example. Finally, the rules are, from year to year perverted, until at length thousands of the unsuspecting Protestant children are in the daily habit of learning the Catholic Catechism, and joining in Catholic Prayers in the schools under Catholic Priests, and under the Catholic gentry in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and wherever Catholics are in number. What, let us ask, would be the feeling, under such a state of things, of British Protestants, if, claiming for their children free education, they received as reply, the infuriate scurrillity with which alone they are now answering the calm and dignified demand of the Irish Bishops? In the illustration we have drawn, we have purposely understated the Irish case; and the state of things there indi-cated the Times considers to be no "grievance." Of course, it would require more beautiful reasoning even than that conveyed in the Pastoral to convey to the mind of a sightless man the grievance of having to use bad and impure light. No man not as strange to the grace of faith as the blind man to the blessing of sight, would call it no grievance to deny the Catholic parents in Ireland the right to educate their children without danger to their faith and morals. The Latitudinarian of course, will call this a scruple and an exaggeration, but Catholic parents call it a sore and galling grievance; and when the gnashing of teeth is over, the Protestant Bullies will

For the so-called workings of the spirit within them, Protestants have no rule to rely upon. They quer of her own mother country. She can compete know not whether they are right or wrong; they for the prize on a fair footing, and does not despair contradict one another in the name of the same spirit, of making the St. Lawrence the great highway of and consent only in one thing, in reviling the Church, her continent it nothing but intrinsic superiority is in which the Holy Spirit has promised to dwell for ever. Thus they are really superstitious, for they to carry the day. She cannot, however, go on subabandon the usual and sure way of arriving at truth, sidising steamers against stoamers subsidised by us. The Americans themselves gave up that game, and to follow another, which supposes a constant series how should Canada continue it? "If you had left of extraordinary communications from God.—Pitts-us all alone together," say the Canadians, "we burg Catholic.

be as resolute to obtain, as we are persistent to de-

mand, Free Catholic Education.

LATEST FROM SAN JUAN .- By the Havana steamship, of the Tehnantepec line, which reached New Orleans on Wednesday last, we have ten days later news from San Francisco—the advices are to the 5th inst. We give the following latest account of this state of matters at San Juan : - Five hundred American troops were on the Island of San Juan. Earthworks had been thrown up, and the harbor of Victoris was commanded by the field-pieces. The Island was in complete state of defence. Gen. Harney says he will call for volunteers from the Territories, if he is attacked. Harney had written a letter to Governor Douglas, to the effect that he had occupied the Island to protect the American there from the insults of the British Authorities of Vancouver's Island, and the Hudson Bay Company's Officers. The British Admiral refuses to obey the orders of Douglas to bring on a collision, and also refuses to bring the Forth Pacific fleet near the Island. He says he will await for orders from the Home government, and disclaims all hostile intentions. The American and British officers were on friendly terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND .- It is stated on authority, that the amount of money remitted home by Irish people resident in America, last year, for the purpose of assisting their friends to emigrate, was \$2,360,000. For the ten years preceding, the amount remitted was \$49,080,000.

Clarendon says it's not the quantity of the meat, but the cheerfulness of the guests, which makes the

CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, No. 77 BLEURY Street.—William Cunningham begs to inform the public, and particularly those who carry on the Manufacturing of Marole, that he has opened a Wholesale Trade in addition to his large Retail business, where Unwrought Marble of various descriptions and quality can be bought as reasonable, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

THE Undersigned, Agent for the above First Class INSURANCE COMPANIES, is prepared to INSURE all class of Buildings, Merchandize, Steamers, Vessels and Cargoes, on Lakes and River St. Lawrence, at LOW RATES.

First-Class Risks taken at very Reduced Rates.

First-Class Risks taken at very Reduced Rates.

First-Class Risks taken at very Reduced Rates.

Marble Give, he has connected with his establishment a DEPOT for the Sale of the popular American Periodicals and Newspapers, amongst which the following may be mentioned:

\*\*First-Class Risks taken at very Reduced Rates.\*\*

N. Y. Ledger Scottish American Weekly Musical World

will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine the great assortment of work on hand. They certainly must buy, in consequence of a reduction of 25 per cent.---See Advertisement.

The call for Perry Davis' Pain Killer is increasing so very rapidly that I fear I shall soon be unable to keep pace with it. My object in writing now is to beg that on receipt of this you will kindly despatch another shipment, as ordered in my letter of June last.

1. L. CARRAU, Calcutta, E. I.

Mr. Perry Davis—Sir: I have used, in my family, your medicine called "Pain Killer," for many purposes, and have found it a very useful and valuable article. I therefore very cheerfully recommend it to the public regards.

REV. HENRY CLARK, Sometime in December last, my children were taken down with scarlet fever, or canker rash—my only medicine was Davis' Pain Killer and Castor Oil, the Pain Killer operating to a charm in cutting the can-ker, and throwing out the rash, so that in about five weeks my family were entirely recovered.

CORNELIUS G. VANDENBURG,

Saratoga Springs.
Having used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family during the winter past, I would urge its general use for the purposes for which the inventor has recommended it. I think it invaluable, and would not like to be deprived of its advantages.

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

E. G. POMEROY, St. Louis.

## GREAT WONDER OF NATURE!

THE ARMADILLA, OR POUYOU!

THIS great Curiosity, with very large Alligators and Crocodile, Urson, and the Genet, have just been received, and can be seen with all the other collec-

## GUILBAULT'S ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

SHERBROOK STREET.

No additional Price. Our motto is-" Grand Debit fait le Profit!"

It is admitted by hundreds that it is worth a Dol-

lar to see this Animal alone.

N.B.—The Armadilla will remain only a few days in Montreal. Those who want to see this Wonder of

Nature had better not delay.

J. E. GUILBAULT, Manager.

Montreal, Sept. 10, 1859.

## SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

and six-sevenths of the pupils being Protestants, at the Church door of ST. PATRICK of SHERRING-They appoint a majority of Catholic Inspectors, and station them in districts where there are scarcely pertaining to the succession of deceased John Henesy and of Elizabeth M'Castrey, viz. :-

> about EIGHTEEN ACRES in depth-bounded in front by the public road, and in rere by Patrick Mahedy, on the south by Norbert Bonneau, and on the north by John Dean; with Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, Out-houses, and other buildings erected thereon.

The conditions of the Sale will be made known by addressing the undersigned Notary at St. Edouard. By order of Elizabeth M Caffrey, Tutoress, St. Edouard, September 14, 1859.

J. BRISSET, N. P.

## REGISTRY OFFICE

#### FOR SERVANTS.

MRS. WILLIAMSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE for SERVANTS, No. 24 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Sign of the large Spinning Top. September 22.

## WANTED,

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER, or TUTOR, to take charge of Three young Geatlemen. Terms liberal.
Apply, post-paid, to the Rev. H. Brettargu, Trenton, C.W.

# JAMES MALONEY,

SMITH AND FARRIER,

BEGS to inform his numerous and kind patrons, that he still carries on his business, at No. 23 EO-NAVENTURE STREET.

Montreal, Aug. 4, 1859.

# Church, Factory and Steamboat Bells. JUST RECEIVED, ex SS, "North American," a Consignment of "CAST STEEL" BELLS, a very superior article, and much cheaper than Bell Metal.

For Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE AND INLAND MARINE,

Office-6 Wall Street, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL \$250,000 SURPLUS, OVER 40,000

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Office, 65 Wall Street, N. Y. CASH CAPITAL, \$200,000 SURPLUS, OVER. 50,000

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, 43 Wall Street, N. Y. CASH CAPITAL......\$200,000

SURPLUS, OVER..... 40,000 HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, 33 Wall Street, N.Y. CASH CAPITAL,.....\$150,000 NETT SURPLUS..... 32,587

## REFERENCES:

Wm. Workman, Esq. B H Lemoine, Esq. Wm. Sache, Esq. Edwin Atwater, Esq. Henry Lyman, Esq. Ira Gould, Esq. H Joseph, Esq.

E Hudon, Esq. T Doucet, N P, Esq. Canfield Dorwin, Esq. N S Whitney, Esq. D P Janes, Esq. John Sinclair, Esq. Messrs. Leslie & Co. Messra. Forrester, Moir & Co.; Messra. Harrington & Brewster; Messra. J & H Mathewson.

All losses promptly and liberally paid. OFFICE-38 Sr. PETER STREET, Lyman's New Buildings.

AUSTIN CUVILLIER.

# Sept. 22, 1859.

THE Classes of the NEW ACADEMY of CHAM-BLY, held under the control of the Commissioners of Chambly, will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 5th SEPTEMBER next.

CHAMBLY ACADEMY.

The Course of Instruction will comprise Classics, Mathematics, Book-Keeping, (by Single and Double Entry), English, French, Latin, Greek, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The said Academy will be under the direction of the following Teachers:

Mn. A. VIALLETON, Principal.
Mn. T. TREVOR, Professor of English, Mathema-

tics, Latin, Greek, and Italian.
Mn. C. DUVAL, Professor of English, French,
Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The Pupils can procure Board in different parts of the Village at very reasonable charges.

Application to be made to the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W. VALLEE.

### BOOKBINDING AND PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, having engaged skilled and experienced Workmen, and being provided with the latest improved and most extensive Machinery, is now prepared to execute BINDING in every variety of style and finish.

LIBRARIES RE-EOUND, and DOOKS REPAIR-ED, at moderate rates.

BLANK BOOKS manufactured to any pattern. A

large supply always on hand.
The Edges of Blank and Letter-Press Books MAR-

BLED for the Trade, at short notice.
All kinds of Book and JOB PRINTING carefully and promptly executed, on the most reasonable terms. SCHOOL BOOKS.

NATIONAL SERIES, and a variety of Educational

Works, on sale, at low prices. Mr. W. T. McGRATH will solicit orders : from whom, or at the Office, a List of Prices may be obtained.

JOHN LOYELL, Printer and Bookbinder.

CANADA DIRECTORY OFFICE, Montreal, 25th August, 1859

## GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreat.

TEAS (GREEN)

GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality.

IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine.

BLACK TEAS.

SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. CONGOU.

OOLONG.

SUGARS. DRY CRUSHED.

MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c.

JAVA, best Green and Roasted. LAGUIARIE, do., do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure.

RICE. INDIAN MEAL. E. 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, Currents, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soan, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon

Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints. STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair.

BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Erushes; 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; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, 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. Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

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

March 3 1859.

## A NEW CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

# PRO BONO PUBLICO!!

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the general public, that he has OPENED the Premises No. 3, ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, (Dr. Nelson's Buildings,) with a large and well selected STOCK of FANCY GOODS, SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., &c. &c., and that he is a superpresent to Schiller as the selected state.

and that he is now prepared to Sell the same at LOW PRICES, for CASH ONLY.
His Stock of Fancy Goods, &c., comprises everything usually found in an establishment of the kind, thing usually found in an establishment of the kind, including also Cutlery, Jewellery, Perfumery, Oils, Fancy Soaps, Carriages of imported Willow, Cabs, do., Easkets, do., and a great variety of Toys. This Stock having been selected by a gentleman of more than twenty years experience in the trade, the style and quality of the Goods may be relied on.

The STATIONERY DEPARTMENT will be found replete with everything essential to a First Class Stationery House, consisting of Writing Papers, from the lowest to the highest grades; Packet, Commercial, Letter, and Note: Envelopes of every style

cial, Letter, and Note; Envelopes, of every style and pattern; Inks, Instantis, Pens, Penholders, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Pencil Leads, Rulers, Scaling Wax, Wafers, Wafer Stamps, Rubber, &c. &c. &c.

Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Account Books, Memorandum Books, Bill Books, Pass Books, Copy Books, Maps, Diaries, Portemonnaics, Wallets, &c.

The National Series, and a good assortment of other Books used in the City Schools. Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, and Cate-

chisms of all denominations. Childrens' Books in great variety.

Musical Friend Mercury Staats Zeitung Frank Leslie Atlantische Blatter Harper's Weekly Picavune Herald Police Gazette Tribune Clipper Times

Brother Jonathan Frank Leslie's Magazine Irish News Tablet Phonix Metropolitan Record, (Catholic.) Youth's Magazine, Christian Inquirer,

Independent,
And all the Montreal Daily and Weekly papers.
Additions from time to time will be made to this lepartment as the public demand may require.

The undersigned will also receive orders for every description of PRINTING and BOOKBINDING, which he will execute with taste and despatch and at reasonable rates. Subscribers to the various Illuminated Works and

Periodicals of the day can have them Bound in a style of excellence appropriate to the work. Par-ticular attention will also be paid to the Binding of Music. Postage Stamps for Sale.
The undersigned hopes by unremitting attention

and moderate charges, to receive, and respectfully solicits, a share of the public patronage.
W. DALTON, No. 5, St. Lawrence Main Street.

in all departments of his business, equitable dealing,

September 22. EVENING CLASSES,

### BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, NOW OPENED

IN THE ROOMS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY, No. 95, St. Lawrence Main Street.

Mr. M. C. HEALY Will attend Commercial Department. THOS. W. BALY, Advocate,

Will attend Classical Department. 33 Ladies Taught in a Class by themselves. Mr. Healy has no hesitation in saying that, from his Course of Lectures on Book-Keeping, a Pupil of good capacity will become competent to Open, Conduct, and Close a Set of Partnership Books in about

six weeks, and will receive a Certificate to that Lectures twice a-week on Trial-balances, Balance-Sheets, Accounts-Currents, Account-Sales, and on Calculating Interest, Discount, Profits, Losses, Equation of Payments, Exchanges, Currencies, &c.,—to

exercise the Student in all the various operations connected with Book-Keeping.

Hours of attendance from half-past Six to half-

past Nine o'elock P.M. Terms moderate-payable in advance. Sept. 22.

## 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 Pianoforte in the best style of the present day, and Drawing in Pencil and Crayon.
For Terms, apply to M. E., 79 St. Lawrence Main

Families attended at their own residences.

IF Respectable references given.

## 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 NODEL 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

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.