

by Napoleon and his official servants, leave no doubt of the intentions of the French Emperor on this point; and these facts stand before me as political demonstration, that whatever may be the future modification in any other member of the Federation, the Vatican will remain untouched in the creed it publishes. And it is not the interpretation of this, the Emperor's decision in this regard, made, as it were, doubly certain by the appointment of Pio Nono to the presidency of the whole Confederation; thus adding, in place of taking him away, power and dignity to the Father of the Faithful. I have never read any article impeaching this pledge of the French Emperor except those of the English press; nor have I ever seen any hostile attack made on the Papal Government except from the furious bigots of Exeter Hall, and the Red Republicans of the Italian Mazzini school. No doubt it may be true that Napoleon will advise the Pope to make some changes in the ecclesiastical administration of secular policy; and, perhaps, this alteration may be necessary in the present posture of events. But no arrangement will be demanded which could interfere with Church discipline, ancient territorial possessions, or sovereign power and privilege. In fact, considering the religious antecedents of Napoleon; knowing the Catholic feeling which pervades all ranks of the French army; and understanding the bitter hostility which the Emperor would meet from the power of the French clergy if he treated the Pope with discourtesy, injustice, or insult; it cannot be believed, independently of any other considerations, that Napoleon would dare to punish the Pope, to break half his crown, and to smother himself; and for what; to please a vile Roman junta, of the most flagitious sanguinary class of despotic cut-throats known in the worst dens of European infamy. Hence we may safely conclude that Rome may be added to the programme of legality and peace already discussed in the North.

Fourthly, the remaining two cases—namely, the Duchies and Naples, will be easily solved when we take into consideration the important fact—namely, that England was indirectly asked to join the conference at Zurich on condition that she would give a pledge in the final settlement of the Peninsula, of never interfering through her agents or ambassadors in the religion or the political disturbances of the country. Within the last month I pledged myself that France and Austria demanded this pledge; and that the refusal on the part of England to make it would be the prelude to exclude her from all share directly or indirectly, in the settlement of the Italian difficulty. I now announce the important fact—namely, that the absence of England from the Conference is pardoned before Parliament as a choice while it re-asserts again, that it is necessary. Her presence, therefore, speaks a compulsory exclusion. She refused this pledge, and the doors have been closed in her face. Let Parliament, therefore, parade their resolutions: as they may please to call their crouching before the presumptuous order of the two Emperors. The real truth is, France and Austria wanted a die-cut pretext to gag the lying mouth, and to tie up the bribery hands of England in Italy; hence they laid a trap to catch the old fallen revolutionist—she was invited to the Conference on condition of acknowledging her past guilt; and of swearing to good conduct for the future. She shied the confession of her crimes; and hence the Emperors have manacled and muzzled her, during the remainder of her natural life. Royal speeches may utter what Ministers please; but I assert without fear of contradiction the strict truth of the premises here put forward. With this fact of the final exclusion of England from all future interference in the Peninsula, the conclusion of this discussion can be easily and satisfactorily explained.

Fifthly, all those who seem to understand best the character and the intentions of the French Emperor assert that his plan of confederated Italy has been constituted with honesty, integrity, and with a sincere desire to place the Peninsula on a basis of permanent peace and, indeed, National prosperity. The only difficulty that presented itself was the arrangement between the troops and people in the small populations and narrow territories of the Duchies, under it hard to preserve order where revolutionists are found with each soldier of the little army; and in each house of the few peasantry. How can it be expected that soldiers' sons will fire on their brothers, fathers, and children in this narrow state; and hence Napoleon conceived the plan of a confederation in order that the troops of one Duchy would preserve the throne of another; that the weakness of one would receive strength from the assistance of a second; and that their united help would produce the happy result which might not be attainable by their individual exertions. The near proximity, too, of Venice and of Lombardy to these distracted Duchies would add final security to these small territories. In the case of Naples the policy of the Federation assumed a somewhat different view. In this Kingdom, England had already for half a century displayed hostile designs, which menaced the very existence of the throne. Not an act of the Neapolitan King, Court, and Cabinet, which was not daily ridiculed in England; and not an outlaw or revolutionist there who was not received, applauded, and feted in Great Britain. English emissaries lived in Naples, inflaming these rebels; and English ships of war anchored in the bay, as a show of encouragement to the discontented. Hence, while narrowness of territory, fewness, of population, and near intimacy of troops and peoples made the case of the Duchies a difficult question of settlement, English influence and intrigue made the complete restoration of order in Naples a social problem, which has remained incapable of practical solution during the last five and twenty years. We are now arriving fairly at the last view of this important case.

Hence, finally, England has been removed from all interference in these agitated states, in order that the good sense of the citizens, the combination of the several dynasties, the guidance of the Pope, and the friendly support of France would enact a new order of things in this distracted territory. There can be no doubt, now that all obstruction is removed, the Duchies and Naples have it in their power to adjust their own policy, and to frame a secure permanent legislation. If they all work out the programme now submitted for their guidance, they have sufficient internal power to maintain the security of the members of the family. If the members cordially unite, and if all the good and virtuous cheerfully combine, they have beyond all contradiction the power to overcome the wicked, to silence disorder, to conquer rebellion, and to assert permanent peace. If all the virtuous band themselves, as the vicious can, with two empires at their back, the success of the Federation is complete. But if they let the golden opportunity pass, the doom of the Duchies and, perhaps, of Naples, is sealed to pass into other hands, and to assume other forms of government. The Duchies are already menaced with Red Republicanism; and if, after a fair trial and an unobstructed opportunity, the people of the Duchies still encourage rebellion, plunder, pollution, Delam, and blood, the Emperors will at once decide on expunging this den of infamy, and placing sooner than people think Louis Napoleon with French laws and French chains on the throats of the Dukes, and on the necks of the cut-throats! The present conduct of the Duchies is the sure preliminary to this consummation. Their history can be told in one sentence, viz., a fair trial; crime and Red Republicanism; and then a new regime, a new French Duke, and the lash! If the revolutionists of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany persevere much longer in their insane atrocity, a French sword will very soon bring them to their senses; and a French crown will enforce quick obedience. Sardinia will join in this decision in favour of his son-in-law; France will agree to this alternative in support of his cousin; and Austria will not refuse in view of some equivalent from her new powerful ally.

The last point in the settlement of Naples is a point of vital importance: and a question on which

hangs, perhaps, the fiercest European war ever waged during the last five hundred years. A mistake in crossing a river brought on the Crimean campaign; an error in the appointment of a Congress precipitated the late Italian conflict; and one false step, which may be taken by England in some future unforeseen event in Naples, may cover England with a French army, open floodgates of blood, and alter the map of Europe. It must be always remembered that in the present part of this discussion England has no right, or cannot interfere in any way in the settlement of these Italian questions. This is now a fixed position; and in all our future calculations we must regard England as a robber or a filibuster, if she attempt any interference in the future affairs of Naples. This is now the sole duty of France and Austria; the sole province of these two empires, as sketched and asserted in the framing and consolidating the present Confederation—England being totally excluded. If Naples, therefore, in the present aspect of affairs, so conduct her legislation and government, so perfectly as to combine all the good, and to overthrow the revolutionists, then the whole case is settled according to the intentions of the Confederation. But if the rebels prevail, and endanger Europe from their combination, a trial will be given, as already described; and if this trial fail, a stranger, the descendant of a Murat, may be placed on the throne, and the crown of Ferdinand placed on another brow. In such a consummation (which is, indeed, very distant) the danger lies at the very door of England. If such an event should occur as the erection of a new name to the throne of Naples, by the election of the people; and if England should dispute that election, it would be the same as to dispute the election of Napoleon himself. It would be the signal for an assault on England, the word of command for French invasion, and for the fiercest conflict in our united national histories. No doubt, there is much mystery in the present policy; and if much prudence and tact be not observed in Italy, the issue may be as fearful as it may be sudden and unexpected.

Coal Island, Co. Tyrone, Aug. 18. D. W. C.

UNITED STATES. The Boston Pilot says: "The ceremony of blessing and laying the corner-stone of the Church of St. Francis de Sales, on Bunker Hill, Charlestown, will be performed by the Right Rev. J. B. Fitzpatrick, at 4 P.M., on Sunday, the 11th of September next. The Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, will preach on this occasion."

YANKEE ROWDYISM.—The New York Herald has two articles on this head. We give some extracts: "The bad notoriety of Baltimore and Philadelphia for rowdyism and disorder has not yet died away.—The rowdies of those cities are determined to sustain their reputation. The execution at Baltimore of three of their number, five months ago, appears to have been already forgotten by the surviving demons in that city. A few days ago a gang of them took possession of a steambomb, on an excursion trip, assailing indiscriminately every white man on board, putting out the lights, and robbing all the passengers, and committing an atrocious outrage on a negro woman in the presence of her husband, whom they stabbed. On the very heels of this intelligence, another band of ruffians from Philadelphia, created a disturbance with the Franklin Rifle Company, from that city, who were on a target excursion at Tacony.—About twenty persons were stabbed and otherwise wounded."

It does not appear that the military had either bayonets or ball cartridge with them, on which, no doubt, the rowdies presumed, being themselves well armed with knives, daggers and other deadly weapons. The military ought never to place themselves in the power of a mob of that kind. They ought to have had their bayonets, if not ball cartridge, some fifty or a hundred had been killed on the spot a great gain would have been accomplished for society. So pertinacious were the scoundrels, that on the arrival of the military in Philadelphia they recommenced the riot, and but for the interference of the police the results might have been serious. This is one of the very few occasions on which the police have been ever known to prevent any crime.

What is the cause of rowdyism assuming so bold and so defiant an attitude? We answer that party politics, and the corrupt practices connected with them, are the fruitful source of the anarchy which is a foul disgrace to our free institutions and a cause of prejudice against democracy throughout the civilized world. The managers of elections have for many years subsidised a class of men who have cheated the State prison and the gallows of their due, to do their dirty work, and to commit every sort of violence.—This villainy has been committed at by the leading men of each of the successful parties in turn, on the principle that the end justifies the means. And almost every attempt to bring the ruffians to justice has been frustrated. But the evil does not stop here. The rowdies, finding that they possessed immunity for violence at elections, have "bettered the instruction" of their masters, and made general rowdyism an institution of the country, supplanting and superseding the authorities of the laws, and driving us back to barbarism. The politicians who have obtained office through this instrumentality of the rowdies are under obligations to protect them against the operation of the law. If they sit on the bench of justice they throw the shield of their own ignorant or corrupt interpretation of the statutes over the culprit, or, if they cannot do that, they administer the mildest punishment if it is in their power to inflict.—If the assent is sent to the penitentiary or the State prison the politicians will soon get him out. If one of these bullies is indicted for murder, he enjoys the joke, and looks on the trial as a good farce. He is certain that rowdyism is so well organised, and is so well identified with the political parties, that he can never suffer the penalty of his crime. Either by hospitable the jury do not agree, or a new trial is obtained on a frivolous point of law.—In some way or other justice is robbed of its sacrifice.

The result of this system, on the whole, will be that the rowdies will virtually rule the country. And to such an alarming extent has this anomaly grown that the peaceable and orderly portion of the citizens are beginning to consider whether the community would not fare better—whether there would not be more security for property, and life and limb—under a Government like that of France or Russia, than under the best and freest government ever devised by the wisdom of man. The place to strike a mortal blow at rowdyism is the primary elections. If that is not done, it seems to us there is no alternative than Vigilance Committees.

A PROTESTANT WEDDING.—At the Convention of Spiritualists, held at Plymouth, Mass., on the fifth, sixth, and seventh of August, the novel feature of a marriage between two Spiritualists was introduced among the exercises. It is thus described by a correspondent: "The declaration of sentiments having been got rid of, the next matter in order was the solemnization of marriage between Mr. Nathan C. Lewis and Mrs. Eunice A. Babbitt, of Boston. The lady was dressed in loose flowing robes of white, deeply trimmed in blue, and wore blue satin shoes. Two little girls, her daughters by a former marriage, were dressed in exactly the same style, and followed her to the platform. The bridegroom placed himself beside her.—He is a physician. Both had been married before, and are each about thirty-five years of age, and Mr. Loveland, who was formerly a Methodist minister, though he does not now appreciate the title of "reverend," addressing the congregation said:—

"Although spiritualists in general do not accept, but are opposed to the regulations that exist legally in regard to the subjugation of women in the marriage relations, still they do generally, if not universally, admit the propriety of making an acknowledgment of their relations. Then, turning to the interested parties, he said:—

My brother and sister, I ask you to make no promise, I impose upon you no obligation. All the obligations you have, you have assumed in your own spirits. I know your hearts. You have already in your spirits consummated the union as far as it could possibly be. I stand not here to marry you. This congregation are not witnesses, and are not called upon to be witnesses of your marriage. But I stand here legally to affirm the fact, and to ask this congregation to join with me in pronouncing a benediction and blessing on the union into which you have entered, which you here acknowledge, and which you here formally before the world complete. In token, then, of this union, which you have cemented in your souls, and which you now confess before the world, please join your right hands.

The happy couple complied with the request.—Then Mr. Loveland placed a hand on each of their heads, and blessed them in this form: "And now, on behalf of this audience, and on behalf of the attending spirits, that are around us and with us, I bless this union; I bless you in their behalf, as you start together in the journey of life. This was the whole ceremony. The bridegroom made a formal bow to the audience. The bride, who had been quietly fanning herself throughout the performance, dropped a curtsy. The pair, with their little attendants in white and blue, stepped off the platform, and the audience applauded so long that it seemed as if they wished the last scene enacted. Then Mr. Wright was called upon to say something on the subject of marriage and matrimony. He spoke for a few minutes and ended by presenting to the couple a copy of one of his works, probably "The Unwelcome Child." Shortly afterwards the Chairman was made the medium of handing to the bridegroom a bouquet, which he termed a volume of natural theology. Dr. Lewis accepted the gift, and promised to study it. Thus ended the marriage scene.

FROM A WELL KNOWN AND HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PHYSICIAN IN CANADA WEST. Prescott, C. W., Nov. 29 1855.

Dear Sir: It affords me pleasure in complying with your request, in giving an expression of my opinion of the virtues of the Oxygenated Bitters. It is now nearly two years since I recommended its use to some of my patients, in a variety of Chronic Diseases and with the most happy effects. It has proved very useful in Dyspepsia, Nervous Headache, derangement of the Stomach, and General Debility. Therefore let all those who are afflicted with the above diseases, try the Oxygenated Bitters, and their success is certain.

I am, Sir, yours truly, R. W. EVANS, M. D. & Druggist.

For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyman, Place de Arms.

A DISTRESSING COUGH CURED.

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

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

F. K. BELANGER, PEKESBURGH, O.

Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines. Lyman, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co. Lamplugh & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

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-BOUND, and BOOKS REPAIRED, at moderate rates. BLANK BOOKS manufactured to any pattern. A large supply always on hand. The Editor of Blank and Letter-Press Books MARBLED 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 LOVELL, Printer and Bookbinder.

CANADA DIRECTORY OFFICE, Montreal, 25th August, 1859

CHAMBLAY ACADEMY.

The Classes of the NEW ACADEMY OF CHAMBLAY, held under the control of the Commissioners of Chamblay, will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 5th SEPTEMBER next.

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: Mr. A. VAILLETON, Principal. Mr. T. TREVOR, Professor of English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, and Italian. Mr. C. DUVIN, 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. VALLER.

WANTED,

A Situation as SCHOOL TEACHER, by a young man who can produce excellent testimonials as to his character; and who held a Model School Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners of Quebec. For particulars, apply, if by letter post-paid, to this office.

ROBERT PATTON, 229 Notre Dame Street.

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same. R. P., having a large and neat assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.

JAMES MALONEY, SMITH AND FARRIER.

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

MRS. H. E. CLARKE'S ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG LADIES, (No. 16, Craig Street, Montreal.)

WILL RE-OPEN, 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 Miss 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. Lobbane, at the Bishop's Palace; to the Rev. J. J. Connolly, P. Dowd, and M. O'Brien, at the Seminary; and to J. L. Brault, P. Moreau, T. Doucet, and L. Boyer, Esqrs., Montreal, July 7, 1859.

MRS. WRIGHT, 243 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST. (Near Morison & Emery'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 that are found of the following complaints:— SCURFV AND SCURFV'S COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR THE DOUBTER'S DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, BRUISES, RASH OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcers, 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 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 paludal life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown. Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of its kind, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtues 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 found 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 restore the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS. Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Frysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood. They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic. Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00. Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent persons, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it. All our Remedies are for sale by Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

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

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1859.

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

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

- TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS. SOUGHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. COGONG. OOLONG. SUGARS. LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted LAGUARIE, 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—Plantain, in cases, very fine; Martel in bids, and cases. PORTER—Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles. PICKLES, &c.—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Broome, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candles, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints. STARCH—Glennfield, Rice and Saturated, 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, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Indigo, Button Blue, Segoe, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Conrse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Tabb; Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages; Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bad Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c. The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices. J. PHELAN. March 3, 1859.

PRIVATE TUITION.

AN English Lady, educated in London, and on the Continent of Europe, begs respectfully to inform the Public that she has formed Classes at her Rooms, 79 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. She Teaches Grammatically and thoroughly, the FRENCH and ITALIAN Languages, commencing with Ollendorf'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 Grayon. For Terms, apply to M. E., 79 St. Lawrence Main Street. Families attended at their own residences. 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 MODEL SCHOOL, No. 2, St. Constant Street.

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

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 boarders. Address Andrew Keegan, No. 47 Nazareth Street, Griffintown. Montreal, May 19, 1859.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JOHN, and EDWARD KENNEDY, from near Neangh, Ireland, supposed to be living on a Farm, about Kingston, C.W. Their niece, MARGARET KENNEDY, is now in Montreal, and is anxious to hear from her uncles. Address 68 St. Constant St. OF JOHN MEARNS, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland; by trade, a Stone Cutter. When last heard of, he was in Kingston, C.W. Any information as to his whereabouts, addressed to Catherine Mearns Taux Witness Office, will be thankfully received.