

of faith, and treacherous sacrifice of the very interests which he was especially sent to Parliament to defend against George Brown and the Clear-Grits. Mr. McGee is, or says he is, an Irishman, and is certainly well read in Irish history; he must know therefore the value to Catholics of pledges and guarantees given to them by Protestants; he must know in what manner the latter have observed their solemn treaties—the Treaty of Limerick for instance, than which a more effectual "check or guarantee" against Protestant aggression the wit of man cannot devise, and which was scarce dry when it was violated in every particular by those who had it in their power, and whose interest it was, to violate it. Mr. McGee boasts of his acquaintance with the state of public feeling in Upper Canada; he must know therefore that one object that George Brown, the Protestant Reformers, and Tom Ferguson's Orange followers, have in view in agitating for Representation by Population, is the repeal of the Separate School law, and the imposition of an impious, God-condemned system of State-Schoolism upon the unfortunate Catholic minority of that section of the Province; he knows too that it is to put a limit to our Religious Corporations in Lower Canada, and to reduce us to a condition of political inferiority, that his new-found political friends are endeavouring to force on organic changes in the Constitution; whilst he must also, but with a blush if he still can blush, remember that one of the main objects which a Lower Canadian constituency returned him to Parliament to accomplish, and to the accomplishment of which he solemnly pledged himself in his Address, was—to "uphold the constitution of Canada as it is, since all the reforms and ameliorations required can be obtained under it, from a responsible Executive, acted on by a liberal, tolerant and powerful representation of the people." Mr. McGee from his Parliamentary experience must also know that if those reforms which are most imperatively required, and which in the eyes of all true Catholics are of primary importance—e.g., a reform in the Upper Canada School laws—have not as yet been obtained, it is owing to the obstacles raised by George Brown and the Protestant Reformers, and to the preponderance of an anti-Catholic element in the Legislature; he knows therefore that to augment the political influence of that element can but have the effect of making the required reforms impossible in the future; and yet, knowing all these things, Mr. McGee, the representative of a Lower Canadian Catholic constituency, is the warm and eloquent advocate of Representation by Population with "checks and guarantees!" Proh Pudor!

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—Mr. Ferguson's Bill for Representation by Population was rejected by a majority of 18.

THE LATE MR. HOGAN, M.P.—The fate of this unhappy man is still a mystery. The prisoners, Jane Ward and Sherrick, accused of his murder, were acquitted on Tuesday last, after a long trial, in the course of which the discrepancies in the evidence were glaring. On the part of Sherrick, an alibi was attempted to be established, and it was sworn by a number of witnesses that from the month of July, to the 5th December, he (Sherrick) was in the Township of Tecumseh. The assigned date of the murder of Hogan was the 1st December.

THE VIRGIN QUEEN.—It is an article of faith with most British Protestants, that Elizabeth was a virgin queen, "a fair vestal throned in the West." This long-cherished belief has been however rudely assailed by a writer in the Edinburgh Witness, quoted with approbation by our Montreal cotemporary of the same name, or of that ilk, as "dignified, judicious and religious." To our surprise in short, we find our present most gracious Queen spoken of by the said "judicious" &c. writer as one who possesses "not a little of her ancestress Queen Elizabeth's courage."

As the latter is vulgarly believed to have had no children, we were indeed startled by finding her spoken of as an ancestress of Queen Victoria; but trust that our judicious, dignified, and religious cotemporary will hasten to relieve that surprise by giving us a correct genealogy of the present occupant of the British Throne, showing how she is a descendant of England's illustrious Virgin. He has been guilty of no scandal against Queen Elizabeth, we hope.

Our subscribers at St. Catherine's, Co. Portneuf, are respectfully informed that their papers are regularly mailed in Montreal every Thursday, and that if not regularly received it must be because they have been abstracted at some of the intermediate Post Offices. We will try and ferret out the thief.

Mr. C. McGill has kindly consented to act as Agent for the True Witness for Starnesboro, and vicinity.

In the United Service Gazette of the 6th instant, we find the following naval promotion:—"April 24.—To be Commander, Lieutenant Charles G. Lindsay."

POLICY OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The following, which we translate from the Paris Correspondence of the Universel, has about it an appearance of truth, and at all events places the policy of the French Emperor in a novel light:—"The Emperor has two strings to his bow; when he cannot control events he studies how to turn them to his advantage. In 1859 he waged a disinterested war; but when Piedmont, in spite of the Emperor, extended its conquests to Parma, Modena, Florence, and Bologna, Napoleon III. not wishing to prevent this, turned the occasion to his own advantage by extorting the cession of Savoy and Nice. This was the first phase of the Italian Revolution. We are now arrived at the second. The Emperor has protested against the annexation of Umbria and the Marches, against the annexation of Sicily and Naples, just as he protested against the annexation of Bologna and Florence; he has recalled his ambassador, and has promised to protect the Holy Father. Nevertheless, events march onwards, the logic of the revolution ceases not, and we are now before the gates of the Quirinal. To allow these things to be submitted to a political check, to allow the danger to augment—and why?—to whose profit? "We are now arrived at a moment of inaction like that which intervened betwixt the Peace of Villafranca, and the cession of Savoy and Nice to France; a certain darkness broods over the Tuilleries, but already the experienced eye detects the dawn upon the horizon. The hesitations perceptible at Paris and at Turin—what do they bode? Here is my opinion: that which the Emperor would not, or could not prevent, he is again about to turn to his own advantage. One slope of the Alps has been the price and the compensation for the conquest of Central Italy: what compensation will be exacted for the cession of Rome, which M. Cavour covets as a splendid capital, but the abandonment of which would entail serious political and religious embarrassments upon the Empire, whose importance the Emperor must already have calculated? "The island of Sardinia is spoken of, but for Sardinia it would not be worth incurring the danger.—The price of Rome is Naples. The King was sustained at Gaeta long enough to rouse and keep alive the monarchical sentiment, and to divide the revolutionists, but not long enough to enable Francis II. to reconquer his capital and his kingdom; wherein anarchy is purposely permitted to spread, the spirit of reaction increases, and the desire for self-government grows stronger.

"In the meantime the garrison at Rome is increased, and reinforcements are poured in, probably with some more serious object than that of protecting the gardens of the Vatican. Prince Murat has thrown out an idea, in a letter now for some months made public, and which England has called upon the French Cabinet to disavow; he has voted in the Senate with the Catholic party, and against Italian unity; he is a Catholic, and his family has had an important part assigned to it in the political world by the mission of his son to Berlin. At the very moment when the anarchy of the Two Sicilies has become so great as to enforce its recognition in the Senate by Prince Napoleon, the Lieutenant-General, and the Twelve deputies of the City of Naples send in their resignation, and Liborio Romano raises at Naples the red flag, and announces the downfall of the Piedmontese edifice to Prince Carignano; the rats run off when the walls are crumbling. Murat himself openly declares himself, enrolls recruits for it, the mob conspires and organizes, and is ready when events are ripe to proclaim it by a new popular decree.

The language of Lord Palmerston, breathing distrust, the threats and the armaments of England, the advice tendered by a Whig Cabinet to Victor Emmanuel to establish without delay the Court of the King of Italy at Naples. * * * all these indicate that Napoleon III. will only cede Rome to Victor Emmanuel when a Napoleonic dynasty Murat or Leuchtenberg—shall have been placed upon the throne of Naples.

"In a few weeks, anarchy there will be so completely developed that the Roman army of occupation will be summoned by the loud cries of the population to establish order. Naples will be occupied as Rome, as Syria have been occupied, in the interests of order and of civilization. The Emperor may then perhaps take up his former scheme of Confederation, whose triumph will have been assured.—The sacrifice of the Papacy will have, it is thought, its equivalent in the increase of French influence at Naples, and the murmurs of Catholic France will be drowned by the clamors of a satisfied national self-love. M. de Cavour declares that Victor Emmanuel will not go to Rome without the consent of France. Well! France will give that consent, but only upon condition of her going to Naples. Naples or Rome; here is the dilemma proposed."

Upon this hypothesis, a "United Italy" is but a dream. Confederation, but an Italian Confederation of which, not the Pope, but the French Emperor will be the head, is the actual policy of Louis Napoleon; and Naples is the "idea," or consideration, for which the new Pontius Pilate is prepared to deliver the Vicar of Christ to the tender mercies of the enemies of the Catholic Church. Well! man proposes, but God disposes.

CLEAR GRIT LIBERALITY.—The Catholics of Upper Canada have, of late years, been repeatedly urged to forget the past, and look upon the Clear Grit leader and his followers as their natural allies. We have just as repeatedly endeavoured to understand on what grounds this alliance has been advocated, but we must say without being ever able to unravel the question. Liberality, moderation, we were told, were the characteristic features of the party; but even, with the most powerful microscopic aids, we have failed to discover the remotest traces of them. We could see nothing in George Brown and the majority of his adherents but what always characterized them—bigotry and intolerance towards Catholicism. We have good reason for believing that we have not been deceived. A Bill came up in the House the other day to incorporate the religious order of the ladies of Jesus-Marie. The notorious Ferguson became indignant and moved a three months' hoist. Nearly all the Grits in the House at the moment sided with him. Here is the division on his motion:—

Yeas—Messrs. Aikens, Bigger, Burwell, Carling, Clark, Connor, Cook, Craig, Ferguson, Finlayson, Gould, Gowan, Harcourt, Holmes, MacKenzie, McDonald, A. P. McDougal, Mowat, Patrick, Powell, Purdy, Rymal, Short, Stirton, Walker, Walbridge, White and Wright—28

Nays—Abbot, Alley, Babr, Bourassa, Bureau, Cameron, A. G. Gen. Cartier, Cauchon, Chapias, Cimon, Coultée, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dorion, Dufréne, Dunkin, Ferras, Foley, Fortier, Fournier, Gault, Gaudet, Gill, Heath, Hnat, Jobin, Laberge, Langevin, Laporte, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Loranger, A. G. Gen. MacDonald, MacLeod, McCann, McGee, Mogensis, Sol. Gen. Morin, Ouimet, Papineau, Piche, Playfair, Wm. F. Powell, Rice, Roblin, Rykert, R. W. Scott, Wm. Scott, Sherward, Simard, Simpson, Sincennes, Sidney Smith, Starnes, Tett, Thibadeau, Turot, and Webb—58.

This division speaks for itself, the yeas are almost exclusively composed of Grits—few of that party are to be found among the nays. Whatever may be Grit professions, we have here a practical illustration that their hostility to Catholics and Catholic institutions remains unabated—that the same besotted bigotry which actuated them in 1857 still reigns in their bosoms, and will exhibit itself, not

withstanding all that has been said to the contrary, when Catholic questions are brought forward. We commend this division to the notice of those who favor a Grit alliance.—Ottawa Tribune.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.—We perceive that a number of the papers in Western Canada have had the courage to come out against the doctrine of Representation by Population. The Toronto British Herald has a long article last week arguing strongly against the doctrine; and from the British Canadian, a Simcoe paper, thus speaks of the matter:—"As Representation based upon Population at the coming election will be one of the principal rallying cries, we have this week devoted a large portion of our space to an excellent speech of the Hon. Attorney General East on that subject and we beg our readers to give it a most careful perusal, for, in our opinion, the simple proposition of "numbers the basis of representation," although in theory it has a fairness, about it which captivates the unthinking and ignorant, is wrong in principle and its working impracticable. We think the little Frenchman has told us Upper Canadians some unpalatable things, in a disagreeable manner; but his arguments against mere numbers being the basis of representation, we think unanswerable. Let the Grits try.—Perth Standard.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The Commander of the Forces yesterday received instructions from the Governor General to dispatch troops to Cornwall and Beauharnois; to the former place, a Captain and fifty men, and to the latter a Captain and twenty men. The orders required immediate action, and yesterday soldiers of the Royal Canadian Rifles were conveyed in bateaux from St. Helen's Island to the city. They start this morning; those detained for Cornwall will go by rail, and the Company for Beauharnois will be conveyed in the Richelieu. It seems, too, that they are to make a lengthened stay, as the Commissariat Department has received instructions to contract for stores and provisions for their use at the stations above mentioned. They are also to be supplied with tents and other equipments necessary for camping out. We are not informed as to the precise object of these measures, but presume they are intended as precautions for the greater security of points near the border.—Mont. Herald, 1st inst.

THE COURTS YESTERDAY.—In the Circuit Court yesterday it was decided by Mr. Justice Eagley that officers of the volunteer force are not entitled to pay when called out by magistrates to aid the civil power. Judge Bertelot also rendered a decision of considerable local importance, to the effect that there is no prohibition on the selling of fresh provisions elsewhere than in the markets, if not in the public streets.—Id.

The application on the part of the U. S. government to purchase the Provincial Steamers Victoria and Napoleon, has been very properly refused by our government; steps have also been taken to stop the cruise of the Peerless, alleged to have been purchased at Toronto for a privateer by the Southern Confederacy.—Commercial Advertiser.

Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe says that within the last fifteen days upwards of 300 French Canadians have returned to that city from the United States.

AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.—In "Dolly's" window yesterday, a 4lb loaf of fine white bread was exhibited with the suggestive placard, "Sold in Kingston at 5d, here at 10d." What have the bakers to say why the disparity should be so enormous.—Montreal Gazette, 30th ult.

TOM FERGUSON.—Tom Ferguson, since the illness and consequent absence from the Legislative Hall of Mr. Geo. Brown, has verily become the leader in all constitutional changes.—Toronto Mirror.

The troubles in the States are likely to do good to Canada. At least they are having the effect of bringing back in considerable numbers the French Canadians who have emigrated and settled there.—The cars of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Company are daily crowded with these exiles, who either prefer the quiet and peace of the old soil, or have no heart to quit in the disturbances which now distract the land of the stars and stripes. It is also stated that British Canadians are rapidly leaving the States, and again seek an asylum in the Province they left.

A VERY PIOUS YOUTH.—Our cotemporary the Leader has the following advertisement in its issue of Wednesday:—

WANTED, A MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT Woman, as Housekeeper to a young man. References as to honesty and sobriety required. Apply, personally, or by letter prepaid, to Mr. WM. SHIRREFS, 16 King Street West.

What a model of piety this "young man" must be! Why should his housekeeper be a Protestant? Whether does he want her to teach him his prayers or bake his pies? We wish him luck of his housekeeper that must be a "Protestant," and hope that she will not only attend well to his domestic concerns, but that she will teach him a code of morality stricter than that laid down in the examples of Henry VIII and Martin Luther.—Toronto Mirror.

MEDICINES THAT CURE.—One of the special peculiarities of Dr Ayer's preparations is, that they accomplish what is promised for them. Who in this community, does not know that of all the cough remedies the Cherry Pectoral is by far the best? Who that ever uses pills but will tell you Ayer's Pills are at once the mildest and most searching, most effectual of all? Did anybody ever hear of his Ague Cure failing in a single case. Not an instance has been found where Fever and Ague has resisted the faithful trial of it. This may seem a bold assertion, but we are assured it is true. And still more important are the effects of his alternative called Extract of Sassaaparilla. One after another, patients come forth from their leprosy, cleansed and purified into health, by this witchery of medico-chemical years. Saturated with the accumulated rottenness of years and poisoned by the corruption of their own blood, they could only live to suffer. This master combination, purging out the foul impurities, has instilled the vigor of health, and restored them to the enjoyment of life again. If these are truths and they are, should not our readers know it? What facts can we publish of more vital importance to them?—(Courier, Princeton, Ky.)

MONTREAL MARKETS. There is little or no change to notice in prices of produce; but a good deal of Flour has been sold to fill orders for lower ports. Flour.—A round lot of No. 1 Superfine, as it lay at the sheds, \$5.15; smaller lots in same condition, \$5.15 and \$5.20. Bag Flour—\$2.60 to \$2.70. Wheat.—U. O. Spring, ex-cars, \$1.12 to \$1.14. Ashes—Dull; Pots, \$7.50; Pearls, \$7.30. Butter—No quotable change; good prepared for Eggs.—In lots to-day at 6d. to 6 1/2d. per dozen. Provisions.—Mess Pork, \$20.50 to \$21; Heavy Rumps, \$18 to \$18.50. Seeds.—Olive sold in quantity at \$5.25 per 60 lbs; Timothy, \$2.50 to \$3.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE INUNDATION.

We understand that Mr. B. Devlin, one of the members of the Inundation Relief Committee, waited upon a number of the legal profession on Monday, and in the course of a couple of hours collected \$400.—We append the additional lists of subscriptions:—

Proceeds of Exhibition of Bible Program, per H. Munro, President Mechanics Institute, \$35 70
Foly & Co., 10 00
James Mitchell, 10 00
Thomas Wilson, 10 00
John Torrance, 10 00
A. L. Tremblicki, 5 00
Alfred Brown, 5 00
Thomas Paton, 20 00
Thomas Rimmer, 5 00
Miller, Thompson & Co., 5 00
John Sinclair, 5 00
Liston & Popham, 2 00
Greene & Sons, 5 00
A Moss & Co., 4 00
Stewart & McIntyre, 10 00
Hugh Thompson, 10 00
Thomas Field & Co., 20 00
Cartier, Kingan & Mair, 5 00
Burrill, Lonsdale & Townner, 10 00
Smith & Cochrane, 40 00
James Donnelly, 10 00
A Robertson & Co., 20 00
O F Pratt and John Pratt, 20 00
J E Mullin & Co., 10 00
John Dougal, 30 00
Murphy & Munro, 56 00
Collected by L Marchand, 106 05
J H Winn, 10 00
Mrs C Holland, 10 00
Major Campbell, 20 00
Hy Chapman & Co., 15 00
James Johnston & Co., 25 00
H & G, 5 00
A Ramsay, 3 00
John Burke, 4 00
Kingan & Kinloch, 10 00
F M, 20 00
J Heary, 1 00

A STRIKE.—We understand that the men employed in the Foundries and Blacksmith's shops in this city, have concluded to strike for higher wages. In one case yesterday they made a demand for 50 per cent advance. It was promptly refused; and the men were told they might leave. The folly of these strikes are very great. Very few of the dupes engaged in them see their full effects.—Montreal Gazette.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

L'Assomption, P Flanagan, 5s; Ottawa City, W Haughey, £1 5s; Beaverton, W M' Rae, £1 10s; Buffalo, U. S. Rev. Mr. Voisard, 10s; Owen Sound, Rev. Mr. Bardeau, 10s; Drumbo, P M'Carthy, 5s; Caledonia, Rev. J M'Nulty, 10s; Penetanguishene, M Quin, 10s; Osgoode, J Kinshilla, 5s; Alexandria, D M'Phee, 12s 6d; St. Jerome, Rev J Gratton, £1 17s 6d; Hawkesville, D M'Carthy, 5s; St. Urban, Dr. C Delinelle, 5s; Tyndinago, P Kilmurray, £1, T Deasy, 10s; Windsor, M Brennan, 10s; Toronto, M M'Namara, 10s; Lochiel, J B M'Millan, 5s; Cote des Neiges, D Moore, £1 5s; St. Sylvester, J Courr, 10s; Alexandria, A Kennedy, 10s; Vroomantion, J M'Conn, £1; Wellesley, D Lenihan, 15s; Keenansville, Rev J Synnott, £1 5s; Caledonia Springs, J Butler, £1 5s; Foxboro, U. S., Rev M X Carroll, 10s; Huntley, D Hogan, £1 5s; Halifax, C. E., T Sheridan, 5s; Burnstown, M Allan, 5s; Worcester, U. S., Rev J C Moore, 10s; Renfrew, T Costello, 15s; P Kelly, 10s; Trondarogva, U. S., W P Gannon, £1 5s; Belleville, P O'Brien, 6s 10d; J Finn, 12s 6d; South March, C. Villeneuve, 10s; Lachine, P Cormerton, 5s.
Per P Purcell, Kingston—W Hart, £1 5s; J Hogan, 5s; T Baker, 12s 6d; A J M'Donnell, £1 5s; Purtsmouth, G Fitzgerald, £1; B Beaurpie, £1; M Jordan, 5s; J Hackett, 5s; T M'Dermott, 12s 6d; M Flanigan, 12s 6d; Cusheadall, E Braden, 6s 3d.
Per J Rowland, Ottawa City—Mrs Tuohy, 12s 6d; P O'Mara, 12s 6d; J F Caldwell, 10s; M Boyle, £1; Chelsea, E Farrell, £1 5s; Mr. Trumbley, 12s 6d; P Slattery, 12s 6d.
Per Rev J Chisholm, Alexandria—J M'Donald, 12s 6d; A Williams, 5s; A Campbell, 12s 6d; L M'Kinnon, 12s 6d; Lochiel, D M'Donnell, 10s; D M'Donnell, 10s; Notfield, W Fialau, 10s; North Kenyon, P Murphy, 10s.
Per P F J Mullin, Toronto.—Rev. Mr. Proulx, 10s; E Preston, 5s.
Per C M'Gill, Starnesboro—J Wright, 10s; P Therrein, 12s 6d; E Cassidy, 5s; R Barlow, 15s.
Per J Morrow, South Mountain—self, 5s; N Gausy, 5s; J Herring, 5s; Kemptville, Rev Mr Hart, £1
Per C F Fraser, Brockville—E McSloy, 12s 6d; S Gallagher, £2 10s
Per W Fetherstone, Ingersoll—Self, 7s 6d; Mrs Fallon, 12s 6d.
Per Rev G A Hay, St Andrews—P Lynch, 12s 6d; D M'Donnell, 12s 6d.
Per Rev E Bayard, London—R Dinehan, 10s.
Per Rev L Brair, Vroomantion—Beaverton, J De Saurier, £1 5s.
Per J Caughlin, Jr St. Catharines—P Maher, 10s.
Per E M'Gormick, Otonabee—J Doras, 5s; Duro, M Welsh, Jr 5s.
Per R Beveridge, Hawkesbury—F Harbes, 5s.
Per J Hill, Lennoxville—E M'Quillan, 10s; Almira, P Sinnott, 10s.
Per J H Pryben—Stratford, Miss Hennessy, 12s 6d; Lucan, Rev J Murphy, 12s 6d.
Per Rev G A Bellecourt, Rustico—Self, 15s; St George, P Redmond, 12s 6d.
Per P Kearney, Roxton Falls—Self, 5s; T Doyle, 10s.
Per J Doyle, Onslow—J Beehan, 10s.
Per T Donegan, Tingwick—E Broonan, £1 14s; J O'Hara, 6s.
Per A D M'Donald, St. Raphael—J A Kennedy, 10s.
Per J Ryan, Barriefield—C Keys, 15s.
Per M O'Dempsey, Belleville—P O'Brien, 15s.
Per Rev. C Wardy, Newmarket, J Gartner, 5s.
Per A Donnelly, Richmond—P Reilly, 10s.
Per Rev. G A Ebrard—Low, M O'Malley, 10s.
Per Rev. G A Hay, St. Andrews—R M'Donald, 5s.
Per J Caughlin, jun., St. Catharines de Fossam—J Griffin, 10s.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAM PACKET SHIPS. PARTIES wishing to bring out their friends, can procure TICKETS at the following Rates:—

INTERMEDIATE..... \$30
STEERAGE..... 25

available for any Steamer of the Line during the season.

Apply to G. & D. SHAW, 16 Common Street, Montreal, 30th April, 1861.

WANTED, A SCHOOLMISTRESS, who can Teach French and English.—Salary moderate. For particulars, apply at the Office of the True Witness, 223, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, May 2, 1861.

THE MONTH OF MARY. A SERIES OF MEDITATIONS on the Life and Virtues of the Holy Mother of God; adapted for the Month of MAY. For Sale, at No. 19, Great St. James Street, MONTREAL. J. A. GRAHAM.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

THOMAS M'KENNA WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has REMOVED his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment TO THE Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS, (Formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.) which he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices. Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Malleable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal, May 2, 1861. 12m.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.



Third Annual Course of Lectures.

THE LAST LECTURE of this COURSE will be delivered by REV. MR. O'FARRELL,

On FRIDAY EVENING, 10th of May, IN THE BONAVENTURE HALL.

Subject: "THE MASSACRE OF THE CHRISTIANS IN SYRIA."

TICKETS OF ADMISSION..... 25c. each. To be had at Messrs. Sadiers' Book Store and of the Committee, and at the door on the Evening of the Lecture.

Lecture to commence at EIGHT o'clock, P. M. By Order. P. E. RYAN, Rec[. Sec.]



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held on MONDAY EVENING at ST. PATRICK'S HALL, at Eight o'clock.

By Order, J. CURRAN, Rec. Sec. Montreal, May 1, 1861.

CARD OF THANKS.

H. BRENNAN would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage during the past three years and hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He has also to inform them that he intends to REMOVE to the East wing of the shop at present occupied by D. & J. Sadiers, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets, where he will manufacture Boots and Shoes of the best material and to order as heretofore.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Middle aged Man, having a Diploma, both for a Model School and Academy, would willingly engage as RESIDENT TUTOR, or TEACHER, to a Public School. Apply to this Office, or to Mr. William Fitzgerald, 125 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, C.E. April 4 1m.

MR. JEAN BRUNEAU, having resigned as a Director of La Banque du Peuple, ceases to be a Member of the Corporation of said Bank. Montreal, 1st April, 1861. By Order, B. H. LAMOINE, Cashier. 1m.

GOOD SAMARITAN COOKING STOVES,

THE most economical Stove known. We have a large variety of other patterns; also a good assortment of MANTLE PIECES AND GRATES, IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON RAILING, &c. RODDEN & MEILLEUR, 71 Great Saint James Street, Montreal, March 28. 3m.

DIPHTHERIA.

We are informed that a sure specific for that DREADFUL DISEASE, DIPHTHERIA and sore throat, now prevailing to such an alarming extent, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is used as a gargle to the throat, mixed with water—two parts water and one Pain Killer. It will quickly cure the disease, and never fail, if applied in time. As soon as the throat shows any signs of soreness, gargle with Pain Killer as above prescribed, and in bad cases, use it freely to bathe the neck. This should be made known to the world, and we advise every one afflicted to give it one trial. It is sold by medicine dealers generally. Read what Dr. WALTER writes us from Coshocton, Ohio: "I am happy to inform you that the PAIN KILLER cures this new disease, Diphtheria or Sore Throat, that is prevailing to so alarming an extent in this section of the country. On Walnut Creek, Holmes County, they use scarcely any other remedy; and it has never been known to fail in a single instance when used in time. This fact should be made known to the world."