

times over; and thus the number of illegitimate births is doubled or trebled to suit the purpose of the anonymous and skulking slanderer.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir—In the absence of your correspondent "Veritas," and as being the person who furnished the statement which he sent you, as to the number of births in the Lying-in Wards of the Kingston General Hospital, from 1st January, 1856, to 2nd April, 1859—I beg to say that the statement is correct in every particular; and as "M.D." has gone back another year, I now send you a statement of said year which is also correct in every particular, and is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Location, Number. Rows include City of Kingston, Other places in Upper Canada, Lower Canada, United States, and Total.

Making a total of fifteen; and of the number belonging to the City of Kingston, four came from the House of Industry.

As my name has got abroad, as being the person who procured the statistics published in your paper, I now assert they are correct; and further, I pronounce those of "M.D." false in fact, and false in the deductions, which he is pleased to draw from them; and as you pertinently remark in your last, the public can judge what reliance can be placed on any thing coming from him ("M.D.") with such glaring discrepancies in both his statements. One contradicts, and gives the lie to the other. Thus showing that "M.D." is deficient in one of the qualifications requisite for a good liar—viz., that he has a bad memory.

I have now only to reiterate the words of your correspondent "Veritas," where he says:—"There are no means of distinguishing patients who are married, from those who are not." I sign my own name to this communication, as vouching for its truth. Will "M.D." have the manliness to come forward, and substantiate, or retract his statements over his own name? If he will not, I shall decline taking further notice of any statement of his.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ANTHONY O'RAILLY.

IMMORAL AND BLASPHEMOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.—Several of our Protestant cotemporaries are at the present moment sorely exercised in spirit on account of an extreme Protestant periodical called the Cosmograph, published at New York, and advertised by several journals of this Province. The Cosmograph, it would appear from the announcement of its contents, protests not only against those Catholic doctrines which Methodists and other sectaries reject, as inconvenient restraints upon their passions and animal appetites; but against those fragments of revealed truth which several Protestant sects still retain. It presumes to question, for instance, the Inspiration of Scripture; it hints, and more than hints, its doubts as to the Divine origin of Solomon's Song and the Book of Job; and altogether gives full scope to the "right of private judgment." It is, therefore, denounced as "Infidel;" and one of our cotemporaries urges upon the Custom House authorities the duty of preventing its introduction into Canada.

We notice the circumstance merely as illustrative of what Protestants mean by the "right of private judgment." A right which they claim against the Catholic Church, but which they will not tolerate against themselves, or their peculiar superstitions. We would take the liberty, however, of suggesting to them, that in the eyes of Catholics, all Protestant tracts in which are attacked the doctrines of the Catholic Church, are, in so far as they are Protestant or anti-Catholic, infidel; and that Catholics, therefore, have just as good right to call for the exclusion of all Protestant tracts and journals, as have any of the sects in particular to demand legislative interference with other works of a still more decided Protestant or infidel complexion. And whilst on the subject of advertisements, we would hint to our Protestant friends that, as there are works more morally dangerous than the Cosmograph; so also the editors and proprietors of journals who bring prominently in their columns, under the eyes of the youth of both sexes, filthy advertisements such as appear in a very considerable number of our Upper Canadian cotemporaries, are legally and morally more worthy of punishment than are the editors of the unfortunate journals wherein is published the prospectus of the Protestant "Cosmograph." Infidel and blasphemous that publication may be; but by Protestants it is unanswerable, for its conclusions are but the logical deductions from all Protestant or Denying principles. Neither is it so dangerous to the minds of youth as are those books which appeal, not to the reason, but to the passions; and which, by our Protestant cotemporaries, are advertised and freely circulated throughout the Province. The indignation therefore of certain of the latter against the Protestant Cosmograph, we look upon as a sign, not of their zeal for Christianity, but of their innate and invincible attachment to cant. The Cosmograph may be opposed to their peculiar superstitions, and its conclusions are very likely at variance with the doctrines of the Little Bethel. But it must be remembered that its editor has just as much right to proclaim to the world, as truth, the results arrived at by his "private judgment;" as his own friend the Reverend S. Pecksniff to enunciate his views upon similar subjects; whilst the fact that the

obnoxious work is advertised and recommended by the Merrickville Chronicle, a paper which proclaims itself openly and most justly, to be "a faithful defender and influential supporter of the Protestant Faith," should be a sufficient guarantee for the sound Protestantism of the Cosmograph and its editors.

THE MALTESE DIFFICULTY.—The Protestant press of the British Empire, and the Montreal Witness in Canada, have been making a great noise about the case of a Captain Sheffield; whom they represent as having been most arbitrarily put under arrest at Malta for refusing as a Protestant, to offer military honors to the Host, when being carried in the hands of the Archbishop of Malta. This is but another Protestant lie, as shall be evident from the following statement of the facts.

Upon the final cession of Malta to Great Britain, it was expressly stipulated, or made one of the conditions of that cession, that the Archbishop should continue to receive from the new occupants, the same military honors as those to which he was entitled when the Island was in the hands of the famous Order, in which the Archbishop held a prominent rank. Now amongst those honors which the Archbishop had always as of right, and in virtue of his rank in the Order, received under the old Government, was that of a military salute upon all occasions; and that whether with or without the Host. In virtue therefore of the treaty which constitutes Great Britain's sole title to the occupation of Malta, the Archbishop is entitled to the same honors from the British garrison, as his predecessors received in the olden times.

These honors, which imply no religious worship; which are offered to the Dignitary and not to the Host; and which no more imply a participation in "Romish" worship by those who tender them, than would a salute from a Protestant Guard of Honor, to a Popish Emperor of Austria,—were, it seems, on a late occasion, and when the Archbishop was passing his post, refused by the officer of the guard; upon the plea that the latter could not offer a mark of homage to the Host, without violating his conscientious convictions. But as he knew, and as every one at Malta knew, that the military salute was offered, not to the Host, but to the Archbishop, and that in virtue of a special arrangement, this plea was very properly negatived; and the offending officer was brought to book for disobedience of orders and military discipline. Hence the silly story got up by an unscrupulous, or ill-informed Protestant press, about Protestant officers being compelled to take part in acts of Romish worship, and to do violence to their convictions by saluting the Host. The story is, as we said before, simply a Protestant lie; and has been proved to be such in the British House of Commons.

That of a Brigadier-General.

The Collection at St. Patrick's, St. Anne's, and St. Bridget's churches on Sunday last, amounted to the handsome sum of Three Hundred and Thirty-two Dollars. An eloquent specimen this, of the generosity with which Irish Catholics respond to the calls made upon them; for this collection is the fifth that has been taken up lately in their churches.

LAUNON.—On Monday afternoon, a steamer built for Capt. Copeland, and intended to trade between Ottawa and Whitehall, U.S., was launched from the ship building yard of Messrs. Bartley and Gilbert, on the canal. As she is intended to run through the Grenville Canal, her dimensions are necessarily small.—She is 95 feet long by 19 feet broad, and is fitted with an engine of 45 horse-power, of novel construction, at least in these waters, being a Corliss engine, with improvements by Messrs. Bartley and Gilbert, and is also furnished with a boiler patented by Mr. Gilbert of this enterprising firm. The hull, built of oak and elm, will do credit to its builders. We believe the owner intends to call his craft the John Redpath. We noticed also in the yard three iron light-ships, building under contract with the Provincial Government, one of which is far advanced towards completion.

Mr. Wm. Power, Superintendent of the Messrs. Bartley and Gilbert's establishment, has obtained the high distinction of the subjoined and flattering notice from the Commissioners of the Paris exhibition; who, in their Report upon the ship-building model from Canada, designed and laid before them by Mr. Power, speak in the following terms:—

"The thirteenth class, relating to ship-building and the military art, exhibited, on the part of Canada, beautiful models of ocean and river steamers, and apparatus for rescuing life and property from shipwrecked vessels. In these departments Quebec has produced models worthy of the first dockyards in the world."

Launcelot Adams, the mail carrier, murdered a short time ago whilst in the discharge of his functions, was by birth an Irishman, and a native of the Parish of Drummally, County Fermanagh. He emigrated to this country thirty years ago, and was in the 69th year of his age at the time of his death.—Long a resident of the district of Brantford, where he was much respected as an honest man and a good Christian, he has left behind him a widow and a large number of friends to mourn his sudden departure.—R.L.P.

Armstrong, Moore, and Owers, the three negroes charged with the murder, have been committed to take their trial at the next assizes. Armstrong has made a full confession, in which he distinctly charges Owers as the actual perpetrator of the crime. The latter however, and Moore, both stoutly protest their innocence.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to Messrs. Donnelly & O'Brien's advertisement, which will be found in another column. It will be seen that they have completed their Spring and Summer importations, which are certainly the largest and best assorted we have yet seen. Their stock of clothing, which is all manufactured under their own inspection, is complete in every department; and the assortment of outfitting is everything that can be desired. In the piece-goods department, the choicest selection from the English, French and German manufacturers, will be found suitable to every taste.—The fact of their importing direct from the European markets, enables them to defy competition in their line.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- St. Johns, C. E. J. Hennamy, 10s; Hillier, J. Vincent, 13s 9d; Aymer, C. Devlin, £1; Joliet, H., U.S., D. M'Elhanna, 10s; Bradford, E. Cronan, 5s; Lochaber, M. Dougherty, 5s; Martintown, D. M'Donald, S.B., 13s 3d; Yarenes, Rev. Mr. Desautels, £1 5s; Tudor, W. Murphy, 10s; Westwood, M. Hurley, 5s; Drummondville, Miss Ployart, 10s; St. Alexandre, Rev. J. Martell, 18s 9d; St. Edward, F. Gingras, 18s 9d; Richmond, F. Brogan, 5s; Howick, J. Devine, 15s; St. Sylvester, J. R. O'Sheridan, 5s. Per J. Hagan, Gatinneau—Self, 7s 6d; J. Quinn, 12s 6d. Per Rev. J. R. Lee, Eldon—K. Campbell, £2 10s. Per P. M'Cube, Port Hope—J. Gorin, 5s. Per P. Doyle, Hawkesbury Mills—J. Carr, 17s 6d. Per Rev. M. Byrne, Springtown—E. M'Gee, £1 5s. Per Rev. J. Farrell, Lindsay—M. Heslie, 15s; Downville, J. Callaghan, £1. Per F. O'Neill, Fitzroy—Self, 12s 6d; T. O'Neill, £1 2s 6d; Pakenham, D. Smith, 10s. Per Rev. J. Rossier, Gananoque—Self, 2s 6d; Pittsburg, J. Connors, 12s 6d. Per R. Easton, Napanee—J. Phalen, 10s; W. Mooney, 10s. Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—Rev. Mr. Plante, 15s; R. Gamble, 15s; R. Roy, 15s; St. Pidele, Rev. Mr. Morrisette, 18s 9d.

"NO-POPERY" OUTRAGES AT ST. THOMAS.—The circumstances, under which these repeated outrages have been committed, increase their heinousness beyond measure. They are such and so glaring, as are calculated to cover with infamy, not only the guilty perpetrators, but to involve, as post factum participants, the local authorities, who refused or neglected to adopt such precautionary measures, after the attacks of the 1st and 2nd insts., as would have secured the reverend gentleman from further molestation. We noticed in the Freeman of the 15th inst. that the Rev. Mr. Frachon made application to the resident magistrates for suitable protection, after the first attack. The reply given by these gentlemen, to the effect, that they would send him as a body guard, a few well known Orangemen, was duly noted. We also stated, that this offer was very properly declined by the Rev. pastor and his friends, on the ground, that they had not confidence in the men about to be entrusted with the safe keeping of the reverend gentleman and the Church property. If it be true, and we have every assurance that it is so,—that the Catholic residents of St. Thomas have reasons for suspecting the attempts to assassinate their pastor were made by Orangemen, what more reasonable than their refusal of Orange aid for his protection? Would it have been wise or prudent to confide to men, the guardianship of a life, that was being sought by their suspected secret oath-bound associates? As well might the vulture be placed over the lamb to protect it from the pounce of the covering eagle. It may be said, that these men were duly appointed and sworn to discharge their duty as constables. So also were the posse that stood in front of the National Hotel, in Toronto, on the eventful 17th of March, 1858. They could not identify a single individual of the Orange mob that furiously assailed, those who were peacefully celebrating a national anniversary within that building. What guarantee had the Catholics of St. Thomas, that the Orange constables, in that town, would not have exhibited the same blind love for their brethren of the knife? In the event of outrage, they might have pleaded superior numbers, or have been conveniently absent, and where lay the redress? Their character, in connection with their organization, compels us to affirm, that they are not such trustworthy custodians of life and property as the law contemplates. Justly, then, and with good reason, were their services rejected.—Toronto Freeman.

GOVERNOR HINCKS.—Among other questions of chronic disorder with which this gentleman has had to deal, as Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, was that of education. Before his day the Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Saint Lucia, Doctor Power, endeavored to reconcile differences as to public schools between the Catholics and Protestants of that Colony, the inhabitants of which are chiefly of French origin, but it would appear that his policy was not supported by the then Governor-in-Chief, Sir Wm. Colebrooke. It will be seen by the subjoined summary of an ordinance, that Mr. Hincks has boldly met the difficulty by virtually giving to each religious body the management of its own schools, reserving, however, to the Government the right of insisting that the English language shall be effectually taught in all schools supported by public funds:—

Board of Education to consist of Governor and eight other Commissioners to be named by Governor. Governors may suspend such Commissions, pending Her Majesty's pleasure. Governor to fill up any vacancies so caused provisionally.

Four of the Commissioners to be Protestants and four Roman Catholics. Board of Education to be divided into two distinct Committees.

Such Committees to be called "Protestant Committee" and "Catholic Committee."

Three members of any such Committee to form a quorum to proceed to business.

In the absence of the Governor at any meeting of either Committee, the senior member to preside. Appropriation of Funds allotted to Protestant inhabitants shall exclusively devolve on Protestant Committee; and in like manner the appropriation of the Funds allotted to the Catholic inhabitants shall belong to Catholic Committee.

Each separate Committee to take measures for promoting the education of the people of this Island according to the faith such people may profess.

No such appropriation to be made for a longer period than 12 months, nor to exceed the sum at the disposal of the respective Committees.

No assistance to be afforded to any School, &c., in which the English language is not effectually taught. The Funds which the present Board of Education may have at their credit on the proclamation of this Ordinance, to be carried to credit of new Board by Treasurer.—Montreal Gazette.

NEW MOVES OF GEO. BROWN FOR THE ORANGEMEN.—When the Bill to incorporate the Orangemen came before Parliament there was no stronger supporter of it than Mr. Brown. After his election for the City of Toronto in 1857 he boasted in his organ that "Mr. Brown was the real Orange candidate for the city;" and he proved the honesty of his declaration that he "could never forget the self-sacrificing conduct of his Orange supporters" by defending their Order so far as to compare it with the Councils and Corporations of the Catholic Church. Their faith in him, too, was proven by his election for the city last August, when, in spite of the fact that he had a July processionist opposed to him, they gave him a large number of Orange votes in every quarter, and in the

Ward of St. John especially, where he defeated his opponent by high one hundred suffrages. We said in August last, and we have seen no reason since to change our opinion, that if Orangemen mean the attainment and maintenance of Protestant Ascendancy there is more of the real true blue Orangeman in George Brown than in any other prominent politician in Canada.

But it is not alone in his defence of the Orange Bill that he has proved this. We have seen an Orange procession bow to him as they passed his residence, and in return his newspaper teems with accounts of fraternal no-popey dinner-assemblies presided over and ruled by his most devoted friends. Men have viewed with wonder the illuminations of the 6th of November, recognised the fact that another anniversary, almost unknown to the Irish Orangeman, had become an established institution, introduced by the efforts of the editor of the Globe. And the famous speech in the Orange Hall of George street was a subsequent gracious act of no mean significance.—There, in the most solemn form of oath that can be taken, he raised his right hand and called God to witness that he was one of them, and thanked his Maker that Orange victories had been gained,—that Catholic blood had been shed, and that the Orange aristocracy of Ireland, by the revolution of 1688, had been planted firmly on the soil. The truth is, whatever their leaders may say, George Brown understands the Orangemen and they understand him.—There are weighty and mutual secrets between them, and they are bound hand and foot to each other, and they know very well that as long as he can only find such men as Drummond and his like to join him in his Government they and Protestants generally are safe.

In defiance of these assured certainties there is a class of men who will insist on vexing us, by saying that they are supporting Brown and his nominees to put down Orangemen. Such language in reference to Messrs. Sandfield Macdonald, Thibault, or McGee, we could understand to have some show of reason, for we can believe in the sincerity of the gentleman, though in reference to their ability to accomplish the overthrow of the Williamite power, we are constrained to say with Seneca—

Quis sapiens homo, confidat fragili? but so far as Mr. Brown is concerned, there is no desire to do justice on the question. So far from it, a fact which has come to our knowledge during the last week, amply demonstrates that he is still as great an Orange partisan as ever. It is no less than the fact that he has contributed money towards the support of Orangemen! Yes! Mr. Brown, who has flatly and repeatedly refused to give a cent to the orphans of the Sisters of St. Joseph, or to the erection of Separate Schools, or to any other charitable purpose where Catholics were the recipients, entered his name a few days ago on an Orange subscription list for the magnificent amount of \$5. When, in 1857, a bazaar was held to defray certain charitable expenses connected with the relief of the Catholic poor of this City, Mr. Brown's editor inserted the advertisement concerning it at all full rates; but when he was asked to extend to it the courtesy of a favourable notice in the editorial columns, he peremptorily refused. Now, however, after owing his election to a split among the Catholics of Toronto, he can afford \$5 towards the building of an Orange Hall in the vicinity of Toronto. Of this there cannot be the slightest doubt. The book with the name of the Hon. Geo. Brown, M.P., inscribed in it, has been seen in the possession of the Lodge Master in the presence of a third party, who will doubtless be willing to come forward and prove the truth of the assertion. We hope those who read this will take care that the fact is made known to the Catholics in their neighborhood.—Toronto Mirror.

HOW THE COURTS TREAT THE CASUAL ADVANTAGE DOCTRINE.—The Chief Schoolmaster, Dr. Rerson, having got a smile from Mr. Hincks, and a broader laugh from Sir Allan McNab, when he talked about supplementing his poor salary with a still poorer stealings, which he could make in the shape of "Casual Advantages," took it for granted on the strength of these cacophonous demonstrations from distinguished authorities that he was to keep all he could law his hands on. It is no wonder that so agreeable a doctrine spread under his influence. Mr. Lancourt, School Trustee for Aldboro, contracted for the building of a School House; but having to bring an action to recover part of the money found himself non-suited, on the ground that it was "contrary to law for a trustee to make profits out of his trust." In this dilemma Mr. Lancourt turned him from the unsympathizing administrators of the law to the Chief of the Education Department. Dr. Rerson felt that the judges' law was utterly subversive of all social arrangements, especially that one by which he had got the nice little account at the Montreal Bank—He, therefore, though a person, boldly undertook to give the trust legal advice, and this was the gist of what the reverend pillar said:—"There is no provision in the law against a trustee taking a contract to build a school house." Fortified with this opinion Mr. Lancourt went to work again and applied to the judges for a new trial, which we regret to say, was ruthlessly refused. Judge Hughes said "when the trustee of a school corporation wishes to take upon himself the position of a contractor for any work or service connected with the objects of the trust, he ought first to get rid of his fiduciary character and resign his trust, or he should altogether decline to have any private or personal interest in the funds of the corporation." He should have had; nevertheless it is quite lawful when the trustee is a person, and a government officer, and especially when he writes political letters in favor of the Administration to have any personal interest he pleases; for though it is true he may be made to pay up his profits, made at the public cost, is equally true that the Government can increase his pay and give him back interest so as to make up what the law cruelly deprives him of.—Montreal Herald.

ROBBERY OF CANADIAN LETTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Few persons whose attention has not been officially or otherwise especially directed to the subject, can form the least idea of the extent to which the robbery of Canadian letters is practiced in the United States. To such an extent is this robbery carried, that it is very questionable whether every registered letter sent to the Western States is not opened, and all that contain money have it abstracted.—Thus, the very system of registration designed as a protection to the letter-writing public, is turned against them by the letter-robber. To him the fact of a letter being registered is guarantee that it is at least worth opening. The word which tells him that it is registered conveys to him proof that it is likely to be worth robbing; since only valuable letters are apt to have special care bestowed upon them. Registration in the case of letters addressed to the United States, and containing money or other valuable, so far from being any guarantee for their safe delivery, is precisely the contrary. Nor are letters containing money and not registered, by any means safe, when addressed to almost any part of the U. S. If despatched in the direction of the West, the chances are that they will be opened after they have crossed the frontier, and the money taken out. We are not speaking at random, or making statements regarding which there can be the slightest doubt.—Hitherto every effort that has been made to trace the crimes home to the perpetrators has failed. Government officials have been despatched to try and find out the perpetrators; Post Office detectives have exerted all their ingenuity but all to no purpose. Nothing could be better established than the fact of the robberies; and there may be little moral doubt as to where some of the robbers are to be found; but to secure a conviction is the question. In at least one case it would seem as if there were no power in the United States to do this. An underling may sometimes be caught; but the higher class of thieves—we do not by this intend to point in the direction of the

Federal capital, but only to the heads of certain post offices—seem to be, if not above the law, able to evade it. There is, however, one way in which letter writers can protect themselves; and that is by abstaining from enclosing money or other valuables in letters addressed to the United States, and especially in the direction of the west. There is no post office order system connecting the United States, and the only way in which money can be sent there with safety is by the purchase of drafts. These can be had, for almost any amount, in every place of commercial importance.—Toronto Leader.

MURDER AT ORVILLE, C. W.—Mr. K. Ganson, late Warden of the County and a J. P., last Monday week murdered a man named Frost, at Orville, by a blow with an axe. The quarrel between them arose about a farm, which Frost held as a leaseholder; but which had been mortgaged to Ganson, who wished to obtain possession.

This may certify that I have used Perry Davis Pain Killer in numerous cases, and I believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaints, (particularly for children,) and it is in my opinion superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases. A. HUNTING, M. D.

WE take great pleasure in calling the attention of those who wish to procure New Garments to Mr. Gareaux's Clothing Establishment, No. 271 Notre Dame Street, as being the best and cheapest, and where purchasers may rely on being served with punctuality and uprightiness.

Birth. In this city, on the 28th instant, Mrs. Thomas Patton, McGill Street, of a son.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

THE Sixth LECTURE of the Course, being the Third of the Series on the "History of the Irish Church," will be DELIVERED in the

CITY CONCERT HALL,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, THE 5th OF MAY,

BY THE REV. Mr. O'FARRELL.

Subject—"The Irish Church Under English Rule."

Doors open at half-past SEVEN o'clock. Lecture commences at EIGHT o'clock precisely. Tickets of Admission 1s 3d each; to be had at Sadler's Bookstore, and at the doors of the Hall. THOMAS WALSH, Rec. Sec.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 2nd May, at EIGHT o'clock. By Order, EDWARD WOODS, Rec. Sec.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY NEXT, the 3rd MAY, THE SUBSCRIBER will SELL at the Residence of B. DEVLIN, Esq., LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, the remaining part of his FURNITURE, consisting, amongst other things, of—

A TAPESTRY CARPET, almost new; A Mahogany Side Board; Do. Centre Table; Do. Chairs, hair bottomed; Do. Bureau; Do. Marble Topped Wash Stand; Pier Glass; Chandeliers and Gaseliers; Gas Fittings and Stoves; Two Splendid Pictures, done in Needle Work; Bedroom Furniture; Engravings, and a Splendid Piano.

Sale at TEN o'clock. G. P. HILL, Auctioneer. Montreal, 28th April, 1859.

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Will Remove his Office to No. 30, Little St. James Street, the 2nd of May.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

NEW SEED WHEAT FROM SCOTLAND.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received, per last Steamer from Liverpool, samples of 3,000 Bushels Scotch FINE WHEAT, to arrive by first vessel. This Wheat has been selected for them with great care, and is imported expressly for Seed. Samples may be seen at their Office, and all other information obtained, if, by letter postpaid, addressed to GREGORY & CO., 37 Commissioners Street, Montreal. April 28, 1859.

MONTREAL ACADEMY, Bonaventure Hall.

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

EDUCATION.

MR. M. O. HEALY will OPEN his SCHOOL on MONDAY next, 2nd MAY, in St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, No. 95, in the School-house lately occupied by Mr. ARNDSON. Mr. Healy's Course of instruction will embrace a sound English and Commercial Education; as also a Course of Mathematics for those who may wish to prepare for any of the Professions. N.B.—Pupils can receive PRIVATE instructions, after School hours, in any of the above studies. Terms moderate, and made known at the School Rooms, No. 95, St. Lawrence Main Street. Montreal, April 28, 1859.