Clapham,

of Vellore and its speedy suppression are the model they had before us during the last two years.

By young officer hoped to do as Major Gillespie had done. The next mutiny may have a very different to work after the successful beautiful to work after the successful to the the name of which Governments turn pale. The the name on wantan covernments turn pate. The soldier, in many minds, is the real pillar of State and prop of power. There he stands, supporting on his shoulders the splendid entablature of modern sohis shoulders the spienaid entablature of modern society. If he sinks, or totters, or turns, or quits his post; what becomes of us all? people ask themselves. There is nothing left but ruin.— Times.

TREATMENT OF CATHOLIC SALONS IN HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY.—On board the Falkland, Commotion Jenkins' ship, on Sundays while the Parketter.

TY'S INDIAN NAVY.—On opera the Faukland, Commodore Jenkins' ship, on Sundays, while the Protestant sailors are piped aft for service, during which they are provided with seats, their Catholic companions are kept standing in the waist of the ship, in line, during an entire hour, which is the usual length of the service. And this in the Persian Gulf—Rem the service. And this in the Persian Gulf.—Bombry Examiner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN LONDON.-From an appendix to the late Pastoral of Cardinal Wiseman, it appears that Catholicity has progressed in London as follows during the last ten years:—"1. In this period there have been established pineteen complete missions independant of any other, and with one temporary exception fully served, in places where none previously existed. Some of these are of considerable importance. The number of priests serving these additional missions is about fifty, beyoud the increase of clergy in previously existing missions. 2. Six new missions have also been established, which, as yet, are necessarily dependent upon those from which they are offshoots. 3. There have been opened, for the benefit cither of the publication. lic is general, or of considerable bodies of faithful (besides religious communities) six other churches charches or chapels established north of the Thames in the last ten years, of which twenty-five form new missions. We put this limit, because we omit all allusion to what was done beyond it during the period of union of this and the neighboring dioceses under one administration. 4. In the same period there have been built churches or chapels which we may classify as follows:- 1. Larger and better churches in place of miserable and insufficient chapels, six. II. Quite new, where nothing existed before, eighteen; of these two were purchased ready built but have been completely adapted for Catholic purposes; another is temporary, but going to be re-placed; the other fifteen have been built from their foundations on ground that has had to be purchased, with one exception. III. We have just twenty-four churches, some very large and handsome structures, built entirely within the period fixed by us; and if we add to these five more, that were built just previewsly, but opened soon after, we have twenty-nine new churches opened in this diocese, where land and work are so much more expensive than anywhere else, in a comparatively brief time. Of the increase of schools we do not intend to speak here, because we have not space, nor have we the necessary data at hand. We feel no hesitation, however, in saying that their increase has been in full proportion to that of missions. Two or three facts we can communicate with perfect certainty on this subject :-- 1. The new schools, at least, have been built from their foundations, being in many cases double, for children of both sexes. In one instance, the schools built by the care of the Fathers of the Oratory cost nearly £12,000. 2. At least in eleven schools or sets of schools for girls, religious teachers have been introduced where they were not before—an advantage for the education of the poor which cannot be too highly appreciated. 3. By the official report lately presented to us by our ecclesiastical inspector, whose duty it is to examine yearly into the religious knowledge of our poor children, and allot them rewards for it, we find that in the course of a year, between two inspections, the increase of children receiving education in our poor schools is ex-

actly one thousand." THE PUBLIC REVENUE.—The total receipt at the Bank of England to the credit of the Exchequer in the year ended the 31st of March, 1859, amounted to the sum of £80,151,906 and a balance of income and credits amounting to £7,808,220 remained in the coffers of the Bank on the evening of the 31st March, besides a balance at the Bank of Ireland of £1,255,

The navy and army estimates have been in the House of Commons. The report lately so prevalent as to the intentions of the present Government to lessen the preparations for defence, are clearly unfounded. Both Lord Charence Paget and Mr. Sidney Herbert give full credit to the exertions of their predecessors. Sir John Pakington comes out, of course, as a navy economist.

ORANGE RIOTS AT PAISLEY .-- On Tuesday this town and neighbourhood were the scene of much excitement, on account of the proceedings of the Orange Lodge here, and the fatal and serious results which followed. For some reason or another, which in the meantime is not explained, the authorities in Renfrewshire did not issue proclamations prohibiting Orange demonstrations, although this was done both in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire, and this circumstance appeared to operate materially in making the Orangemen of this town bold and confident. As early as six in the morning the lodge mustered in the High-street to the number of 400 or 500, among whom were a considerable number of women, and, headed by a hand of music, they proceeded to parade the town. Ultimately they directed their steps to Johnstone, and on reaching Millerston, which is close to the parliamentary boundary of Paisley, they were attacked by a body of miners. Some of their musical instruments were damaged, and severe wounds on the head and other parts of the body were given and received by both parties. One of the miners assailing the Orangemen had his hand severely cut with a sword. Ultimately the miners drew off, and the Orangemen proceeded to Johnstone. Here, in the square, they waited some time, and had some refreshment, and again started on their route, proceed ing to Quarrelton, and thence by the Milliken-park station on the South-Western Railway, till they joined the Kilbarchen and Johnstone-road. Here they turned back, and again rested for a time in Johnstone. Shortly after twelve o'clock they left Johnstone and proceeded to Linwood by the Deaf Hillock Toll, reaching the latter place shortly before one o'clock. Here the Linwood lodge broke off from the procession, and the Paisley and Johnstone lodges proceeded on the road to Paisley, with the intention of separating at the West Toll. On reaching the bridge over the Black Cart, at the South end of the village, they found their further progress opposed by 200 or 300 miners, who as soon as they made their appearanceattacked them with stones and bludgeons. The procession was driven back into the village in disorder, but after a short delay they induced four or five of the county police to accompany them again to the bridge, which they again essayed to cross. A desperate encounter then ensued, in which fire-arms and knives were freely used, in addition to less dangerous weapons, such as bludgeous, palings, &c. A continued succession of shots were fired, but apparently the greater number of them were discharged at too great a distance to do much harm. As the struggle continued the combatants drew closer to each other, and a fearful hand to hand fight followed, the weapons used being chiefly clasp-knives and bludgeons. We are assured by a spectator that the sceno was most fearful, the combatants apparently P Finn,

before were our most formidable foes. The mutiny being animated against each other with a most. E Hickey, of vellors and its speedy suppression are the model savage and deadly hatred. Ultimately, after the Charles M'Sourley, have had before us during the last, two years.—

Taye had before us during the last, two years.—

Taye had before us during the last, two years.—

Taye had before us during the last, two years.—

Taye had before us during the last, two years.—

Taye had before us during the last, two years.—

Taye had before us during the last, two years.—

Taye had before us during the last, two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before us during the last two years.—

Taye had before years hour, the Catholic party gave way and fled along bad done. The next mutiny may have a very different pattern to work after—the successful battle that
a few regiments have made, by simply standing still.
One has heard of such things on the rougher field of
the maindeck; but a military revolt is an event at
the maindeck; but a military revolt is an event at
the maindeck; but a military revolt is an event at
the maindeck; but a military revolt is an event at
the maindeck. The would not have been murdered. He was pointed out as one who had taken a most prominent part in the mclee. After he was in custody two pistol shots were fired at him. After the affray was over the combatanis presented a horrid spectacle. On the middle of the road, where the fight had been the hottest, lay extended the dead body of a strong, muscular man, apparently about 40 years of age. His skull had been severely fractured, and he was stabbed apparameters. ently with a clasp-knife in the left breast. The body was conveyed to village, whither also the more seriously wounded were taken. The procession then reformed, and, accompanied by all who could walk proceeded to Puisley, which place it reached without molestation. The man killed has not been identified, but it is supposed that he belonged to the Catholic

KINSALE AND PERUGIA-A CONTRAST.-We give elsewhere from the Cork Examiner details of a military riot which took place at Kinsale on the 12th July, that high festival of the Orangemen of Ireland, celebrated in this, as it has been in so many instances before, more like the Bacchanal orgies of Pagan Greece than like any occasion of rejoicing recorded in the Christian calendar. Talk of Perugia after this! In the Italian city the standard of revolt against the lawful sovereign of the land had been raised; foreign emissaries and insurgents had fired the passions of the masses, foreign arms had been put into their hands, and incentives of the most inflammatory kind had been employed to induce the inhabitants of the city to resist the force dispatched to suppress the sedition. Mild persuasion, accompanied with the threat of putting it down by force of arms, was unbeeded, and the commander of the Papal or chapels without missionary district or work allotted to them. In all, we have had thirty-one new churches or chapels established north of the Thames arm. This resistance being overcome and order restored, no ulterior steps were taken by the victors .-All excesses on the part of the troops were stringently prohibited, although the revolutionary parti-zaus assert the reverse. But here in Ireland all was pence till Orange rusians disturbed it. There was no shadow of commotion till they originated it by attacking with the fary and ferocity of the semi-barbarous Cossacks the sacred retreat of unoffending females devoted to religion and the education of the poor. Not the slighest provocation was offered.— The inhabitants were quietly pursuing their ordinary avocations when this savage affray was commenced by the true-blue veterans of the North; and when beaten in their attack on the men, their true nature showed itself in assaulting defenceless women in the market place. This is always the way in which Orange bravery exhibits itself, when worsted. An investigation will, of necessity, take place, and we shall then be in a position to speak more at large as to the facts of the case. Meanwhile, however, we may be permitted to ask why the militia regiment containing so many Orange members, has been quartered in the Catholic town of Kinsale? Had a purely Catholic regiment been stationed in a Protestant locality in the North, they would not have been guilty of such excesses; but to quarter a number of Orange soldiers in a place inhabited chiefly by Catholics is neither more nor less than setting fire to a huge mass first is, that in this period, in addition to schools of combustibles. But the whole affair shows clearly opened in temporary premises, more than twenty enough, even without further revelations, what a pretty state Ireland would be in if the loyal and independent Orangemen of the country were let loose upon the rest of the inhabitants. What will the English and Irish journals say to the ruffianly out-rages of the Antrim warriors? Will they attempt to institute any comparison between them and the soldiery of the Ruler of the Roman States, who, with flags of truce in their hands, supplicated the revolted citizens to return to their allegiance?—Dublin Telegraph.

> WRECK OF THE POMONA. - A few days after the wreck of the Pomona on the coast of Ireland, when upwards of four hundred of our fellow creatures met n watery grave, the London Times, in a leading article, very broadly hinted that intemperance was at the bottom of the appalling catastrophe. This, howcommission of inquiry recently published missioners throw the entire blame on the late master of the Pomona "in failing to take soundings at the proper time." But we cannot well see how this deliverance is to be reconciled with the following statement, which we quote from the Main Temperance Journal of the 2nd June. After giving a narrative of the shipwreck, the Journal says :- "The above is the description of a most terrible disaster, and how came it? We have seen a private letter from one of the mates of ship, P. J. Harwood, who states that at the time the ship struck the three first officers were drunk in the cabin, and so it was threefourths of an hour after she struck that she went down, and they went down in their drunken sleep! No captain was on that deck, as stated in the above, to take care of that freight of human lives or his own. Let the honest the honest truth be told-that this ill-fated ship had no officers fit or capable of doing their duty, except the third mate. He alone was on deck; but whether he had his sober senses is not known. It was rum that committed this wholesale slaughter. Let the honest truth be told. Rum did it, and who is responsible? Somebody is."-Christian News.

SHOCKING BRUTALITY OF ENGLISH GUARDIANS TO A POOR IRISH WOMAN-MORE JUSTICE TO IRELAND .- On Saturday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a oor woman named Mary O'Brien, a native of Limrick, who had arrived from Liverpool in the morning per steamer, and sent over without a farthing in her pocket by the Liverpool Board of Guardians, was taken ill with the pains of labour on the North Wall, and had to be carried by the police to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital in a dying state. The poor creature was much exhausted by a long sea voyage and from exposure to the weather in the state of health which she was in. She had been residing twenty years in Liverpool, earning her bread by honest industry.

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

	Name.	Place,	Amt. Due.	
		•	£в.	D.
	D Dubuc,	London, C.W.,	1 13	4
ĺ	F M'Donnell,	Newburgh,	0 18	9
	Jeremiah M'Carthy,	Belleville,	0 16	8
	D M'Cormick	Bloomfield,	0 10	0
.	P Delany.	Ingersoll,	26	3
	Mrs. D Fraser,	Williamstown,	2 10	0
	John Tobin,	Ottawa City,	0 15	9
	Ed. O'Neil,	Toronto,	1 7	1
	Francis M'Kenny,	Cobourg,	0 15	2
٠	Mathew Bennet,	Norton Renfrew,	18	1
	Hugh M'Givene,	Belleville,	1 1	3
	Martin Horan,	Do.	1 12	3
	E Bradley,	Picton,	0 12	6
	W Lamb,	Three Rivers,	0 12	3
	C M'Donald,	Chicago, U.S.,	1 17	0
	W Carroll,	Leeds,	1 18	9
	J J Saurin,	Quebec,	37	6
	- O'Farrell,	Do.	2 2	6
	J Tunney,	Cobourg,	0 14	7
	Sergt. Nolan,	Amherstburg,	1 3	9
	Mrs D Leary,	Peterboro',	1 13	9
	F A Begley,	Toronto,	1.5	.0
	Denis Shannon,	Belleville,	2 12	1
٠.	P Finn,	Windsor,	0.15	7
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-	-

l	Charles M'Sourley,	Ochawa,	ĭ	10	4
ļ	PJ M'Donell,	Cornwall,	1	2	1
١	B M'Williams,	Portsmouth,		6	3
l	M. Gannon,	St. Julianne,		11	0
١	J Jordon, — Kavanagh,	N. Williamsburg, Elgin,		15 15	Ó
l	P Bennett,	Chelses,		13	ŏ
İ	J D M'Donnell,	Ottawa City,		19	4
Ì	E Cunningham,	Do.		19	4
I	David Bourgeois,	Do.		13	9
Į	James Muran,	Do.	1	2	6
I	F Maguire,	Do. St. Martine,	1	14 16	0 3
۱	G A Beaudry, R Tackbury,	Cornwall,		14	4
Į	Michael Johnson,	Trenton,	ī	13	4
ł	John Connolly,	Do.	1	7	1
Ì	T M'Laughlin.	Picton,	2	6	9
Ì	M D Kehoe,	Belleville,	0	10	
İ	Peter Lee, Martin Graham,	Do. Do.	1	3 5	8
į	H M'Cormack,	Do.,	î	3	õ
į	Miss Johanna Fee,	Do.	0		9
i	J A M'Gillis,	Do.	1	1	0
ļ	J Leonard.	Worcester, U.S.,	1	7	.1
١	Mrs. J J Roney,	St. Hermase,	2	7	11
١	M M'Sweeny,	Pricerville, Brougham Pick.,	1	13 7	0
١	Henry Brown, D O'Brien,	Newcastle,	1	G	2
١	H J Larkin,	St. Hyacinthe,		13	ō
ŀ	J Siamon,	Cobourg,	1	5	G
ł	Maurice Clancy,	Peterboro',		12	4
Ì	P Kerrigan,	Berthier,		18	0
Į	James Duff, M'Henry & M'Curdy,	Ottawa City,	4	8	5
į	T Haves	Goderich, Toronto,		17 10	6
Ì	T Hayes, Michael Donoughue,	Quebec,		11	0
Ì	Michael M'Cabe,	Dundas,	0		9
ļ	A M'Rae,	Wardsville,	3	5	7
İ	T Burke,	Peterboro,	1	19	G
I	Richard O'Hair,	Buckingham,	1	.8	1
۱	J O'Brian,	Burritt's Rapids, Pembroke,	2	11 3	3 9
į	Patrick Butler, W J Alexander,	South Durham,	1	17	G
I	T Doyle,	Kemptville,	ì	3	9
1	Wm. O'Dougherty,	Peterboro',	-1		Ð
	John Regan,	Peterboro', St. Albans, Vt.,	1		0
ļ	Michael Conway,	Templeton,	1	5	0
Ì	Michael C Murphy,	Erinsville,	2	5	0
	William M'Bride, Michael Conroy,	Clarke, Co. Dur'm, Wicklow,	õ	17	6
	J M Murphy,	Etchemin,	4		ő
	J Moran,	Peterboro',	1	10	0
i	C M'Guinness,	Chicago, U.S.,	0	12	Ü
	Thomas Merry,	N. E., Beaverton,]		3
İ	M Morris,	Lochiel,	1	5 14	
	Martin Cullin, S Cavanagh,	Aylmer, Prescott,		10	
	John Scarry,	Downeyville,		11	
	J Hanlon,	Railton,		11	
İ	Hugh M'Cawley,	Trenton,		15	
	P Darty, Francis M'Mullin,	Frankford Murray,			
	Francis M'Muine,	Bath,	5	2 18	
	II S Onilletti, P P Finnigan,	Windsor, Chath'm, Buckingham,	1		
	J Quinn,	Goderich,		15	
	Michael Donohue,	Ayliner,	1	7	
	J Ouinn.	Emily,		13	
1	JE Tobin,	Wellington,	2		11
ı	Thomas Harrington,	Emily,	2		
	Sampson Wright, JJ Roney,	Brockville, Aylmer,	3		
	Thomas O'Connor,	Thorold,		18	
	J Mullin,	St. Anne, Ill., U.S.	. 1	7	•
	N P Moore,	Worcester, U.S., Rochester, U.S.,	3	1	. 3
	T Murphy,	Rochester, U.S.,		0	
	R Donnelly, H R M'Donald,	Calumet Island,	0	14 10	
	A E Kennedy,	Brockville, Lochiel,	1		10
	1	=			
	1	UAL DD LL			
	1 (5	HOLERA!			

CHOLERA!

PERRY DAVIS-Sin: - The benefits I have received from your invaluable remedy, the Pain Killer, induces me to pen a word of praise for it. Experience has convinced me that for headache, Indigestion, Pain in the Stomach, or any other part of the system, Severe Chills, Weariness, Common Colds, Hoarseness, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, Diarringa Dysentry, Toothache, &c., there is nothing better than the Pain Killer. I have this hour recovered from a severe attack of the Sick Headache, by using two teaspoonfuls taken at thirty minutes interval, in a wine glass full of hot water. I am confident that, through the blessing of God, it saved me from the cholera during the summer of 1843. Travelling amid heat, dust, toil, change of diet and constant exposure to an infected atmosphere, my system was predisposed to dysentery attacks, accompanied with pain, for which the Pain Killer was a sovereign remedy, one teaspoonful curing the worst case in an hour, or at the most, half a day! I have heard of many cases of Dysentery being cured by its use. Put in the teeth t would stop the toothache. Gratitude, and a desire for its general use, has drawn from me this unsolicited testimonial in its favor.

D. T. TAYLOR, Jr., Minister of the Gospel. Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co. Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

MORE HOME TESTIMONY.

Boston, April 18, 1852. No. 48 Union St.

MR. SETH W. FOWLE, - Dear Sir: Your invaluable medicine, I can truly say, has literally snatched me from the grave. Last July I was attacked by a sudden Cold, which resulted in a very severe Cough, with violent Pains in the Side and Chest I became so much reduced, that my friends frankly told me that I must die. At this crisis, I heard of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and immediately sent for a bottle .-The effects produced was indeed wonderful. My physician, one of the most respectable in Boston, who had previously told me that a cure was hopeless, came in and I informed him what I had taken. He examined the Balsam, and advised me to continue the use of it, since which time I have continued to improve daily and the same physician who had given me up, told me, a few days since, that I might yet live many years.

Respectfully
MARY ROWE. We can cheerfully testify to the truth of the above statement, Mrs. Rowe having been an inmate of our

....

MARTHA DENNETT.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the

wrapper. For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lymans, Sarage & 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. Ly-man, Place de Arms.

WANTED,

A Competent TEACHER, for School District No. 3, in the Parish of St. Patrick of Sherrington. A liberal Salary will be given. Apply to Mr. Edward Fleming, School Commissioner of the District. A Male Teacher will be preferred.

INFORMATION WANTED,

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, True Witness Office, will be thankfully received.

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

MRS. H. E. CLARKE'S ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

(No. 16, Craig Street, Montreal,)

WILL RE-COMMENCE, after the Vacation, on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next. A complete Course of Education in the English and French languages will be given by Mr. and Miss Clarke from Loudon, and M'lle Lacombre 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 pu-

References are permitted to the Rev. Canon N. Pilou, and the Rev. P. Leblanc, at the Bishop's Palace; to the Rev. J. J. Connolly, P. Dowd, and M. O'Brien, at the Seminary; and to J. L. Brault, P. Morcau, T. Doucet, and L. Boyer, Esqrs., Montreal. July 7, 1859.

MRS. MUIR,

283 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST,

(Near Morison & Empey'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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have la-bored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found

of the following complaints: —
SCROPULA AND SCROPULOUS COMPLAINTS,
ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AF-FECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEU-HALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPERSIA AND INDIGESTION, EXYSPELAS, ROSE on Sr. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity or

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 bad. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul cruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is ob-structed 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 pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of

life is disordered or overthrown. Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synenymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

DR. J. C. AVER & 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, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rhoumatism, 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 sensi-tive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$100.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMEMICAN ALMAN AC in which they have a compared to the above the compared to the above the compared to the above the compared to the above the compared to the above the compared to the above the compared to the above the compared to the above the compared to the above the compared to the above the compared to the compared to the above the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the compared t 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 Aver's, and take no others. The sick want the best nid there in for them, and they should bave it. All our Remedies are for sole by

tail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Re-

SITUATION WANTED.

A PRACTICAL FARMER, (lately arrived from Englang) who understands Agriculture in all its branches, and both able and willing to work himself, would be glad to undertake the Management of

a Farm. Apply to Mr. John M'Cartney, 81 Commissioner Street, Montreal. Julý 7, 1859.

TO LET,

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

ALSO,
Two comfortable BRICK DWELLINGS, with large Yards and Sheds.

A large PASTURE FIELD, well fenced and a constant stream of water running through it, adja-

cent to the city limits. FOR SALE, Several BUILDING LOTS, on Wellington Street, West of Bridge, situated in a most improving part

Apply to FRANCIS MULLINS. June 1. Point St. Charles.

REMOVAL.

JOHN PHELAN, GROCER,

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

JOHN PHELAN.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL TWANKEY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor

OOLONG. SUGARS. LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted

LAGUIARIE, 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-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel, in hhds, and cases,

PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.

PICKLES, &c.,—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Iloney Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.: Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candles, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints.

STARCH-Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair. BRUSHES - Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth

and Shoe Brushes. SPICES, &c. -- Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Ginnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Gayenne Pepper, Macaronic, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt: fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Gream Tartar: Baking Soda: do., in Packages; —

Gream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;—Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c. The articles are the hest 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

Families attended at their own residences. 13 Respectable references given.

ENGLISH PRIVATE TUITION.

MR. KEEGAN, English and Muthematical Teacher, St. Anne's School, Griffintown, will attend gentlemen's families, Morning and Evening, to give lessons in any branch of English Education.

N.B -Two or three boys, from the ages of 9 to 15 years, will be taken as boarding scholars. Address Andrew Keegan, No. 47 Nazereth Street, Griffintown. Montreal, May 19, 1859.

MONTREAL ACADEMY,

Bonaventure Hall.

THE next Term of this Institution commences on MONDAY next, 2nd MAY, under the Professorship of Mr P FITZGERALD.

The Course of Instruction comprises-English, in all its departments; the Grock and Latin Classics, Mathematics. French, and Buok-Keeping, &c. Academy. Montreal, April 28, 1859.

WANTED, AGENTS to sell Choice STEEL PLATE ENGRAV-INGS, including Fine Engravings of the CRUCI-FIXION and LAST SUPPER. An active person, with only small capital, can make \$50 to \$60 per

month.

For particulars address. D. H. MULFORD,

167 Broadway, New York. The second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second secon