

exclusion from office, with a total absence of salaries, and want of employment even as scavengers, so long as by a consistent and uncompromising adherence to the policy of Independent Opposition, we can advance the interests of religion, and promote the cause of Free Education. In a word, let us be a little more zealous as Catholics, and a good deal less active as placemen, and seekers after government employment; whether as political scavengers to a Cartier, or as political scavengers to a George Brown.

INTELLIGENT JURYMEN.—British jurymen are proverbially stolid; they enjoy a special license to be stupid beyond ordinary mortals; and we are not disposed to deprive them of one iota of their time-honored privilege in this respect. Yet with all due regard to vested rights, we cannot but express our opinion that the intelligent jury of Cobourg who found Dr. King "Guilty" of poisoning his wife, and who then recommended him to mercy, have transgressed the limits usually assigned to the most stolid of British juries; and that their verdict is so absurd as to raise serious doubts of the much vaunted benefits accruing from trial by jury in criminal cases.

Let us look at the facts of the case. Dr. King, the convicted murderer, is a young man of about 24 years of age, who a short time ago set up in business, in Brighton, Upper Canada, in the medical and pious line; and as we learn from the report of the case given by the Toronto Colonist, "he got a considerable practice, made a show of religiousness, and appeared to be of good habits." Thus recommended, he won the heart and hand of a Miss Lawson; described as a young lady "of rather superior personal attractions, well educated, and of a family in every sense respectable." Soon after marriage however, Dr. King contracted an affection for another young lady named Miss Vandervoort; with whom he kept up a clandestine correspondence, in which he assured her that Mrs. King (No. 1) was destined to an early grave; and implored her to keep herself free, in order that in due time she herself might be promoted to the situation of Mrs. King (No. 2) vice Mrs. King (No. 1) deceased. To this request Miss Vandervoort did a favorable ear incline; and to assure her lover of her fidelity, sent him her portrait—which strangely enough led to the detection of her paramour's crime.

Hereupon Mrs. King—as predicted—fell ill. Her husband, attended her professionally; administering the medicines to her with his own hand; and, from time to time, comforting her, and her relatives, with the assurance that she must die, as her disease was incurable. The medicines by him given produced burning in the throat, raging thirst, and all the well known symptoms of arsenical poisoning.

Well; in due time Mrs. King (No. 1) died as predicted, and was buried; when as good luck would have it, or rather has God Himself directed it, Dr. King's guilty correspondence with Miss Vandervoort, and her portrait, were found by the brother of the deceased, in the pockets of a coat belonging to Dr. King, which the brother of his murdered wife had put on by mistake.—Suspicion was aroused; the body of Mrs. King was exhumed, examined, and found to contain large quantities of arsenic in the stomach and in the liver; the guilty widower fled to the States with Miss Vandervoort; was pursued, and at last arrested in a pig sty in which he had hid himself. Brought back to Canada, he was tried at Cobourg on Tuesday the 5th inst.; and upon the clearest evidence was found "Guilty" of murder, with—most monstrous!—"a recommendation to mercy."

Into all the hideous details of this foul crime, wherein an intelligent jury found motives for recommending its perpetrator to mercy, we do not purpose entering; but we cannot refrain from dwelling upon some of the most prominent of them, as revealed by the verdict of "Guilty." The crime of Dr. King is, we say, distinguished from ordinary cases of murder by three features. In the first place, it was the murder of a patient by her medical adviser; in the second place, it was the cool, deliberate and unprovoked murder of a wife by him who, by every law of God and man, was bound to cherish and protect her; and in the third place, it was the murder, by a father, of his yet unborn child. In which of these three features it was that the intelligent Cobourg jury found their motives for recommending the murderer to mercy, we are at a loss to say. But we believe, but we hope, for the sake of justice, that the Executive with whom it rests to decide what importance to attach to that recommendation, will view the peculiar features of Dr. King's crime—a crime—we hesitate not to say—scarcely equalled, certainly not exceeded in atrocity, by any murder recorded in British annals—in a far less favorable light than that in which they have been viewed by the stolid jurymen of Cobourg.

In such a case as Dr. King's, mercy to the murderer, would be injustice towards the community. If there be wood enough in Canada to build a gallows, and hemp enough to make a rope, he should be hung; indeed, hanging for such a series of atrocities as those of which he has been found guilty is almost too mild a punishment.—

"If" says the Pilot, with much good sense, "if the sentence of the law in this case—Dr. King's—be commuted, the public will have much cause to say that Fleming, who was sent to his last account the other day, was in reality cruelly murdered;" and if such a cruel, deliberate, and unprovoked murder as that of this Dr. King be allowed to go unpunished by the extreme sentence of the law, the public will in like-manner have too good cause to fear that other criminals will be encouraged to persevere in their course of infamy and crime. We hold, therefore, that the Cobourg jury have sinned grievously, not only against common sense, but against society; whose right, whose duty indeed it is, to put the wife-murderer, the treacherous destroyer of his offspring, to a swift and ignominious death. To commend such a one to God's mercy, mercy for his immortal soul, is right; but to invoke for him man's mercy, or rather the culpable leniency of the Executive, is a crime as well as a most grievous blunder.

The criminal has been sentenced to be hung on the 9th of June next; and we have every reason to suppose that the sentence will be carried into execution.

We have always asserted that the policy of the Orange organisation was essentially and primarily anti-Catholic; and that it was rather a religious than a political society—that is a society designed, through its influence on the Legislature, to curtail the civil and religious liberties of Catholics. It is in short, we contend, as much an anti-Catholic society as is the French Canadian Missionary Society, with this difference only, in its modes of action; that whilst the latter seeks to obtain its ends by means of hired proselytisers or Swaddlers, the other strives to accomplish them by direct action upon the State.

In this view of the nature of Orangeism and its objects, we are fully borne out by the British Whig, a staunch Protestant journal of Upper Canada. Our cotemporary hesitates not, indeed, to indicate the immediate objects of the Orange organisations' hostility—which are the Catholic Separate Schools of Upper Canada. Orangeism is in fact, if the British Whig may be relied upon as an authority upon Protestant policy, a machine for depriving the Catholics of Upper Canada of Freedom of Education. Thus in a late issue he says that:—

"There can be no question, but the increasing demand on the part of the Roman Catholic population of Canada West for Separate Schools is accompanied by a fearful increase in the number of Orange Lodges. During the very few years since the separation of the rising generation at school has been in vogue, Orange Lodges have doubled in number and also doubled in the number of their members.—The latter is a natural, though deplorable effect of the former; for when the less informed and more prejudiced Protestants see that their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, and fellow townsmen will not allow their children to associate at school with Protestant children, they become alarmed, and dreading an evil that may be but fanciful, fly for protection and relief to Orange Lodges. Hence the party feuds, riotings, quarrels, homicides, and incendiarisms which have disgraced Canada for the past few years! The Separate Schools and Orange Lodges are great evils in a young country will be acknowledged by all thinking men, save those influenced by bigotry or party; but since there is no direct means of suppressing either, might it not be well to effect the same in an indirect mode? While the Roman Catholic Clergy, through their influence, can compel by law all their flocks to contribute towards the support of Separate Schools, it is idle to expect that they will voluntarily abandon them; and while Protestants of the class we have alluded to, see these Separate Schools maintained and established, so long will Orange Lodges flourish. In England and in many other countries, the people themselves pay for the education of their children. There are many charitable institutions in Europe, but there is rarely any government allowance for tuition. Now, in Canada, where the people are quite as well off as in Europe, there is a State allowance for Common Schools alone, amounting to £55,000 per annum. Cease this grant, force the people to pay for their children's schooling out of their own earnings, and Separate Schools would cease to exist. Roman Catholics finding that they could not be compelled to pay School Taxes, (for the Municipal Tax should follow the fate of the Government Allowance,) would soon see the absurdity of engaging an expensive separate teacher for their children, and no longer would keep up the exclusive and party system. And then, as a natural result, timid Protestants, no longer dreading they knew not what, would discontinue Orange Societies, and suffer them gradually to sink into disrepute. And with the cessation of the annual grant for Common Schools would follow the getting rid of that bad man Dr. Egerton Ryerson, who by his advocacy of the Separate School Act, has sowed more dissension in Upper Canada than twenty years repentance would ameliorate.—British Whig.

There is some truth in what our Kingston cotemporary says with regard to the School Question. If thereupon the Protestants are determined not to do us justice; if the destruction of the Separate School system is by them determined upon—then, rather than submit to a system of "State-Schoolism," such as that under which the miserable Catholics of Yankee-land groan, would we join with the Whig in demanding the repeal of all School laws; and in insisting that education, like religion, that the school as well as the Church, be left to the voluntary efforts of the people for support, without State assistance, or State interference of any kind.—For, if the Voluntary system can suffice for the Church, it is sufficient for the School; and if "State-Churchism" be an evil, so also in an equal degree is every form of "State-Schoolism."

The Times' correspondent mentions as a fact illustrative of the advantages of Liberal Government in the Italian Peninsula, that the inhabitants of Parma are taxed at the rate of 16 lire, 30 cents, a head, while in Sardinia each person pays nearly 40 francs.

A LIE NAILED.—The writer in the Montreal Witness over the signature "M. D.," and whose real name was laid before the public by our Kingston correspondent, has at last been forced into the confession of one deliberate lie, with respect to his item of statistics from the books of the Kingston Hospital. He tries to shuffle out of it, however, by insinuating—for he has not the impudence to state it positively—that his statistics, giving 77 as the number of illegitimate births in the above named institution since the first of January of the present year, were intended to apply to the entire number of such births since 1855. But even this miserable shuffle will not serve his turn; for even in the amended form in which his statistics appear in the Montreal Witness of the 18th inst., there is a palpable contradiction to those statistics as originally published. The whole will, however, be exposed by our Kingston correspondent in our next; and the complicated tissue of falsehoods wherewith this Kingston M. D. has endeavored to blacken the character of the Irish Catholics of that City, shall be carefully unraveled. In the present instance our evangelical friend is trying to bolster up his first lie by means of a second—Lie No. 1, having been only too severely handled by Veritas; but we can promise M. D. that Lie No. 2 will, in a few days, have to submit to the fate of its predecessor—Veritas' temporary absence from Kingston alone prevents its complete exposure this week.

We would remind our readers that the Collection to be taken up on Sunday next, in St. Patrick's Church, both at Grand Mass and Vespers, will be for the poor; and will be the last made this season for that purpose.

DEFAULTERS.—We publish on our seventh page a list of defaulting subscribers, who have given up the TRUE WITNESS within the last eighteen months, without paying up their arrears, and in those cases only where the amount of arrears exceeds two dollars.

We learn from the Toronto Colonist that, of three hundred local superintendents of schools in Upper Canada, one hundred and twenty-six are clergymen; of whom two only are Catholics; and the remainder, or one hundred and twenty-four, are ministers of different Protestant sects, Anglicans, Baptists, Presbyterians, &c., &c.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Oshawa, April 14th, 1859.

DEAR SIR—After waiting for some time to have some abler pen take up the subject, and seeing none do so, I wish to say a few words on the state of religion and education in our village; and knowing how glad you are at all times to forward the holy cause of our Holy Mother, you will please give this a place in your valuable journal. First, then, we have, thank God, two of as good priests, I verily believe, as there are in any Mission in Canada—prompt, diligent, zealous, and untiring, in doing good; they are ever ready and willing to reach the helping hand to the afflicted and the poor; to heal the broken heart; to lighten the burden of the poor; to assist the widow and the orphan, and guide their flock to their real and happy home in heaven; and to this noble work they devote their whole time and energies.

We have now, thank God, the holy Sacrifice of the Mass offered up twice every Sunday; Catechism for the young; together with the afternoon devotions of Vespers, Benediction, &c. We have the holy Sacrifice of the Mass every morning; and through this holy season, the Rosary of the Most Blessed Virgin in the Church; together with doctrinal instructions and explanations on the teachings of the Church by the officiating clergyman, and Benediction every evening, to the edification of the numbers that attend. A stranger coming in in the evening, would be surprised to see so many attending these devotions, and would think himself in some of our large towns by the numbers he would see in the church on these occasions.

The Rev. Father Proulx, our beloved Parish Priest, (may God spare him over his flock) is never tired of exhorting poor sinners to forsake the service of Satan, and flee from the wrath to come. I have seen him filled (if I may use the expression) as it were with a holy wrath when denouncing at the altar sinners and sinners; and imploring, with heart and soul, of the latter to forsake the broad way that leadeth to death, and return to the service of God.

We have again, as his Curate, the Rev. Father Laurent—a fine talented young man, only a few months in the ministry, and already a veteran in the ranks of the Priesthood—a native of Old France; and much as has been written in Toronto regarding French priests and foreign influence, I wish (though an Irishman myself) we had more of the same kind of holy influence and element in our land and Ministry; and we should have more good practical Christians; better members of Society than at present, had we a Golly number of good French or any other country priests. The enemies of God and His Church may rage and foam, and Gavazzi-like, strive to destroy the flock; and Chiniquy-like, rant and rave against authority; but had we, I say, good zealous priests—such as Oshawa is at present blessed with—their ravings and their calumnies would, I doubt not, obtain but few sympathisers. We are here mostly an Irish people. Many, before Father Laurent was appointed to the Curacy of this mission, sighed for an Irish priest; and though our dear Sagartus of the Green Isle are zealous and good, still I say it in all confidence, that the Irish people here would not change our hard-working little priest for any other; they are now satisfied. A great change has come over the Catholics here since the holy season of Lent has set in; many of them who had not been at their duty for years have come forward; and respectable Protestants have remarked the great change; for not one Irishman appeared on the streets intoxicated on that (to Irishmen) great Day of St. Patrick.

We have in the next place a Separate School in operation here about a year; which has been for the last six months under the care of the good Sisters of St. Joseph; the school numbers about 70 scholars. Our children have made the greatest progress since the introduction of these good and pious Virgins to the school. Our children are learning the different branches taught in the Common Schools, and a little more; they are learning to serve God, their country, and themselves—God first. According to the words of truth—"Seek Heaven first, and all things else will be added unto you." Our children are not now, thank God, exposed to insult as formerly; they are not in danger of contagion, as formerly; they are not morally, physically, and spiritually in danger, as formerly. We, their parents, are not in the same

fear for them as before. We see them now at Mass; we are sure they are at Catechism; we see them at Vespers and Benediction; and at all times under the care and guidance of the good Sisters. They are more watchful than many of the parents themselves; we are highly blessed in them. Oshawa is doubly blessed, having two zealous good priests, and three good Sisters, and a very good number of zealous and pious worshippers.

And, Sir, whilst on the subject of education, I would make a remark or two on an assertion put forward some time ago by the Rev. Mr. Thornton, Local Superintendent of Education for the Township of Whitley; in his Report to the "Great Man" in Toronto, head of our much-abused School Law for Upper Canada—to the effect that the Catholics of Oshawa, as a body, were opposed to the introduction of Separate Schools; being, as he states, a numerous body. Now, Sir, so far from this being the case, there is not a body of men in Canada more in favor of Separate Schools, than the good Catholics of Oshawa; and so well they may be, for they have a school now of the right sort, thank God, and in spite of the tyrannical and iniquitous machine called a School Law.

If the Catholic Members of the Legislature from your section of the Province only knew the oppression we, in this section, labor under, they, I am sure, would not rest till they had obtained for us here, simple handed justice from our tyrannical rulers.

I am, Dear Sir, yours, &c., AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

PROTESTANT ASCENDANCY.—A CATHOLIC PRIEST STABBED IN HIS OWN HOUSE.—One of the most diabolical attempts at assassination which has come under our notice for some time, occurred at St. Thomas on the night of Friday the 15th inst. The house of the Rev. Clement Frachon, Roman Catholic Priest, was entered at midnight by two bloodthirsty villains, and the object of their search—the priest himself—stabbed near the heart, and left for dead! A previous attempt at the life of the same gentleman was made on the night of the 1st inst., when he was seized near his home and attempted to be strangled. On the nights of the 1st, the 2nd, and the 4th of this month, the windows of the house in which he dwells were broken by stones, and on some of the congregation keeping watch to protect the life and property of their pastor, a gun was fired at them on the night of the 2nd inst. It is evident from this series of outrages, that a determination to take the life of the Rev. gentleman exists, and that this resolve is not merely the personal decision of one individual, but that a combination exists for the purpose. The state of the congregation of the Catholic Church is now one of continued alarm and excitement. It is not deemed advisable to leave their priest unattended by a body-guard day or night; for now that two attempts have been made on his life who shall say when the next may not occur? Such a state of things is the more unaccountable when we mention that the Rev. Clement Frachon (a Frenchman) is a gentleman of mild and conciliatory disposition, of gentlemanly deportment, and, so far as we can learn, of unblemished character.

The Rev. C. Frachon retired for the night, keeping his lamp, however, burning. He was awoke about 12 o'clock by noise like scraping at his door, and believing it to be his dogs, and not wishing to be disturbed all night by them, he called them by name, but no response was made. He then rose and opened the door, but saw no one. He then crossed the passage to the room of two young men, students, who are living in the house. He asked for a candle, and obtained one ready lit, when he proceeded down stairs with the idea of putting the dogs out. On reaching the basement, he was much surprised at finding the kitchen door wide open—it being generally locked at night. Mr. Frachon proceeded across the kitchen, candle in hand, to the outer kitchen door, leading to the woodshed. To his further astonishment, this was also unlocked, and on opening it, the dogs came in. The thought instantly flashed across his mind that persons were in the house, and was in the act of looking behind the kitchen door, when two men sprang from the dark passage. Mr. Frachon's candle was knocked from his hand, and his arms were instantly seized by the two men, and in a moment, a knife was plunged into his breast, immediately below his heart. The force of the blow was such, that it knocked him down; but, providentially, the thrust was not fatal. The blade had penetrated the coat (hastily put on up stairs), through a thick flannel undershirt, and was stopped by the fourth rib, against which it struck. Mr. Frachon immediately fell, and supposing that their deed was accomplished, the assassins fled by the open kitchen door, through the adjoining wood shed, then off by the rear of the premises, whence they made good their escape. Not a word was uttered on either side! The deed took place in the dark, and in an instant. Mr. Frachon feeling himself wounded cried out, and endeavored to secure the door lest the villains should return, and then swooned. The young men alluded to quickly came down and found their preceptor bleeding. An alarm was instantly made, the neighborhood roused, but the search was futile. Not a trace of the assassins was to be found! The friends of Mr. Frachon stayed with him during the remainder of the night.

On examining the wound, it was found happily not to be of a serious character. The weapon used had taken a slanting direction; had the blow been struck straight, nothing could have saved Mr. Frachon from a mortal wound. Probably the darkness prevented the miscreants from fully accomplishing their intent, and yet it was necessary to insure their incognito.—The men obtained an entrance to the house by the kitchen window, first undoing the latching, it is supposed, with a knife. No positive clue has yet been obtained to the men who made the murderous attack, but suspicion is aroused as to several parties.

THE GRAND TRUNK TO RUN INTO THE CITY.—Negotiations are nearly completed between the above company and the Montreal and New York Railroad, whereby the Grand Trunk, for an annual and liberal compensation, will be allowed to run on the south side of the Lachine road from the crossing at the Tanagers, direct into town. The new station will be on or about the site of the old Fire Engine House, in Chabouille Square; and a portion of the freight station in Bonaventure Street will be used by each of the companies. The Grand Trunk at the end of four years will have the option of purchasing the right of way at a valuation.—Montreal Herald.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT ST. HYACINTHE.—A man named Jean Bte. Beaugard, has been arrested and brought into Montreal, under the following circumstances.—At St. Hyacinthe, on Saturday, the 2nd of April, Beaugard was observed to go into a tavern with a man named Charron, and was heard to make the remark that the latter had plenty of money.—About half-past eight o'clock in the evening both were seen to go into a hotel, and about half-past nine they again visited a tavern. About eleven o'clock two policemen saw Beaugard give his arm to Charron, and both proceed in the direction of the Upper Bridge. Charron, seeming to be intoxicated the policemen asked Beaugard where he was about to conduct him but the latter made no answer. Twenty minutes or a half an hour afterwards the same two policemen saw Beaugard returning alone through the market place. They asked him what he had done with Charron, and he replied—"Charron is all right, don't trouble yourselves, he is floating like a hat on the water." About the same hour persons on both sides of the river cried of "au meurtre, on me tue—Murder! I am being killed." Between four and half-past six on Sunday morning, Beaugard was seen promenading, gun in hand, on the Upper Bridge, looking constantly at the water. Being asked what he had done to Charron, he replied that he had not seen him after eight o'clock on the evening of his disappearance, notwithstanding that

a great number of witnesses declared they had seen them together as late as eleven o'clock. These are the facts of the case so far as ascertained. Yesterday, after making inquiry, we found up till then no new light had been thrown on the matter. Beaugard is confined in the District Prison.—Montreal Herald.

HORRID MURDER.—The mail carrier between Paris and Brantford, leaving Paris each evening about 9 o'clock, was last night waylaid about a mile west of the first toll-gate and coolly shot down, and the mail-bags cut open and rifled of their contents. He must have been killed instantaneously. From the appearance of the wound, we think the shot was fired from a double barreled gun loaded with grape. The charge entered the left side of the head, carrying away a large piece of a grey fur cap which the unfortunate man wore. As soon as the butchery was committed, the bags must have been taken into the ravine between the road and the railway track, for a large number of envelopes and opened letters were there found by Mr. John Good, strolled in all directions. The lock of the bag was also found in a pool of water. The body was found lying on the declivity leading to the ravine, face upwards, presenting a most horrid spectacle, where it had doubtless been laid after the deed was committed. The horse and wagon were found this morning standing on the road side, and blood was seen smeared over the road and wagon, which excited suspicion, and led to the search which resulted in the finding of the body as above described. The Carrier's name who has thus been so inhumanly murdered, is Adams, and is, we should think, between 50 and 60 years of age. The time when the deed was committed must have been about 10 o'clock last night, as about that hour shots were heard by a boy in Mr. Good's employ. As far as we have heard no trace of the cold-blooded murderers has yet been found. The Coroner, Mr. G. Balfour, is now on his way to the scene.—Brantford Expositor, April 15.

We would call attention to Mrs. Muir's advertisement in another column. The elegant and beautiful styles in which Mrs. Muir's goods are got up, and the very reasonable prices charged for all articles—not by any means the last consideration these times—ought to command the patronage which is so well deserved. We would advise our fair readers to go and judge for themselves, as her Show Room is now open.

SELECT MODEL SCHOOL.—We would call attention to Mr. Doran's advertisement in to-day's issue, with respect to his opening a Select Model School in this city on the second of May. Mr. Doran has been long and favorably known to our citizens as holding the highest rank in his profession as an instructor of youth. It will be observed that early application is necessary, as the number of pupils received will be limited.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of those who may wish to procure New Garments to Mr. Garneau'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 uprightness.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—There is nothing in the shop of medicine selling like it in Canada. It is superseding and giving better satisfaction than any other article now in the Canada market. E. HEATHFIELD, London, O. W.

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 in the city. PRICES AND STYLES TO SUIT ALL, At MRS. MUIR'S, Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, 283 Notre Dame Street.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. MR. DORAN, having resigned his place as Principal Master in the School at the corner of Cote and Vitre Streets, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Montreal and vicinity, that he will REMOVE on the SECOND OF MAY next, to that BRICK BUILDING he has lately got erected near the corner of Craig and St. Constant Streets; he solicits a continuation of that almost unparalleled patronage which he has received for the last seven years, for which he does not always feel less deeply grateful. Mr. DORAN will continue to impart instruction to the higher ENGLISH, ARITHMETICAL, BOOK-KEEPING, and MATHEMATICAL Classes. Mr. T. MATHews will continue to teach the PREPARATORY ENGLISH Classes, and Mr. J. Desroches will take charge of the FRENCH Classes. Mr. DESROCHES, has received from the Catholic School Examiners of Montreal a Model School Diploma in French.

For admission and other particulars, apply at No. 19 Cote Street until 1st May; after which apply at the School near the corner of Craig and St. Constant Streets, which will thenceforth be known under the name of "MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL." Early application is necessary, as the number will positively be limited and select.

PRIVATE TUITION. MR. ANDERSON, sincerely grateful for past favours, begs to notify the gentry of Montreal and vicinity that, in consequence of his recent appointment to a Professorship in the Montreal Model School, Cote Street, his Classes for the Private Tuition of Young Gentlemen for entering the Army or Matriculation in McGill College, will, from 1st May next, be held in the Rooms of aforementioned Institute.

Hours of attendance, Terms, &c., may be ascertained daily after school hours. April 11.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. NOTICE is hereby given that the COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, in Montreal, has been Dissolved this day by mutual consent. JOHN FROTHINGHAM and WILLIAM WORKMAN retiring from the same. JOHN FROTHINGHAM, WILLIAM WORKMAN, THOMAS WORKMAN, GEORGE H. FROTHINGHAM. Montreal, March 31, 1859.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned hereby give Notice, that they have this day entered into Copartnership as IRON, STEEL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS, and will continue the Business of the late Firm of FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, under the same name, and on the premises heretofore occupied by the late Firm. They are authorized to collect all debts due to the late Firm of FROTHINGHAM & WORKMAN, and will pay all liabilities due by them. THOMAS WORKMAN, GEORGE H. FROTHINGHAM, HENRY ARCHBAID, EDWARD MURPHY. Montreal, April 1, 1859.