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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. V.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1855.

NO. 44.

## DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

(From Correspondents of London Journals.)

May 2.—There was a very brilliant exploit performed by seven battalions of French infantry, in which the 46th Regiment were particularly distinguished, last night and this morning. They advanced before midnight and seized on the Russian ambuscades under a heavy fire. The Russians came out to meet them in force; a tremendous conflict ensued, in which the French used the bayonet in repeated charges, and at last they forced the Russians back into the works, followed them, stormed the outworks of the Central Battery, and took off eight colors, which they brought to General Pelissier. In this gallant affair, which lasted till 2 o'clock this morning, the French had 63 killed and 210 wounded, and 9 officers put *hors de combat*. The obstinacy of the combat last night and this morning was sufficiently evident from the spectacle presented by the ground between the French lines and the Batterie du Centre. The space of rubbish, broken earth, ruins of batteries, and the *débris* of outworks, was covered with gabions, fragments of arms, and dead bodies, and the Russians were busily engaged in burying those who had fallen inside their lines. The firing on the left was incessant and exceedingly heavy, and the Russian artillerymen did their best to avenge the loss of their comrades, but probably not with much effect, although the air was obscured by the clouds of dust arising from the shower of cannon balls, which tore along the surface, marking their course as they ricocheted among the batteries by pillars of earth dashed up by the concussion. The French replied with vigor, and from dawn till eve the contest was continued between the artillery and the riflemen in front of the Flagstaff Battery. Our batteries all day maintained a most profound silence. I was watching both the right and the left attack to-day for an hour closely, and during all that time I did not see one shot or shell from the left, and only three or four were fired from the right, principally at the quarry and rifle pits in the front of the Redan, where, it is said, the Russians have a masked battery of nine guns. There is no appearance of it to the eye, but our engineers are pretty sure of the fact. On the extreme right again the French batteries fired pretty frequently at the Inkermann batteries. Early this morning a little flotilla of some 25 or 30 French vessels, most of them brigs and schooners, sailed from Kamiesch, and stood over to the south-west with a gentle breeze. At 2.30 a body of Russian troops, in three divisions, each about 2,500 strong, were seen marching into Sebastopol from the camp over the Tchernaya. A very large convoy of carts and pack animals also entered the town in the course of the day, and an equally numerous string of carts and horses left for the interior. The troops marched along by the road at the head of the harbor on the south side, and were lost to sight at 3 o'clock behind the rise of the cliffs on the south of the roads. The day was so clear that one could almost see their faces through the glass. Their officers were well mounted, and the men marched solidly and well.—Numbers of dogs preceded and played about the line of march, and as they passed by the numerous new batteries, at which the Russians are working night and day, the laborers ceased from their labors for the time, saluted the officers as they passed, and stood gazing on the sight, just as our own artisans would stare at a body of troops in some quiet English town. About 4 o'clock it was observed by us on the right that the enemy's battalions were forming in columns in the rear of the Flagstaff Battery, and in a few moments afterwards about 2,000 men, who were most likely volunteers, made a desperate rush out of the works close to the Central Battery, and with a loud cheer flung themselves on the French advance. For a moment their numbers and impetuosity enabled them to drive the French out of the imperfect works and ambuscades as far as the parallel, but not without a desperate resistance. The musketry was so heavy that the smoke soon obscured the scene of the conflict from sight, but the French could be seen advancing rapidly along the traverses and covered ways to the front, their bayonets flashing through the murky air in the sun, and in a few moments the Russians were driven back by the cold steel, and forced to fly hastily behind their entrenchments, which instantly opened a heavy cannonade and volleys of grape to check the pursuit of the French. Our allies fought splendidly, and chastised the audacity of the enemy with much severity, but our loss is, I am glad to say, very trifling. Several Russian officers and men were taken prisoners, and the enemy with great difficulty succeeded in carrying off most of their dead, and wounded, but left several of both on the ground. While this affair was proceeding our races were going on in a hollow behind Cathcart's hill.

May 8.—The details of the Kertch expedition have lost their interest, inasmuch as it effected no

thing. The most extraordinary rumors are afloat respecting the reasons of its return *re infecta*, but the subject is one of such delicacy that it is better to refrain from any comment or hypothesis respecting it. It is sufficient to say that the fleet, consisting of about 40 sail, with nearly 12,000 men on board, arrived at the rendezvous, lat. 44.54, long. 36.28, on Saturday morning and on the previous night, and that they were summoned to return to the place whence they came by an express steamer, which left Kamiesch on Friday night or Saturday morning with orders (it is said) from General Canrobert. These orders were, it is reported, sent by the French General in consequence of a communication from Paris, which rendered it incumbent on him to concentrate the forces under his command in the Chersonese. It is not to be wondered at that this abrupt termination of an expedition which, from its secret character, was doubtless intended to effect important services, excited feelings of annoyance and regret among those who expected to win honor and glory and position. Admiral Bruat could not venture to take on himself the responsibility of disregarding orders so imperative and so clear, and Admiral Lyons was not in a position to imitate the glorious disobedience of Nelson. No doubt all the officers engaged, French and English, experienced the bitterest disappointment when they heard the orders to go back to Kamiesch. Of the feelings of the men there can be no question, for they have been only too loudly expressed since their return. It is rumored that the Emperor directed all the troops to be concentrated for some important operation, which is to be undertaken forthwith, but it is scarcely probable his Majesty knew the expedition had actually sailed and was close to the place where, as it is believed, it was to act, at the time the orders were despatched. No one can tell where the men were to land or what place the fleet was to attack, and Kertch, Kassa, and Anapa, each of them, within a moderate distance of the rendezvous, have been severally named as the point of attack, but it is probable, from certain dispositions and orders, that the troops would have disembarked near Theodosia (Kassa), and that the fleet would have been employed in the destruction of the forts which guard the Straits of Kertch on both sides. All such speculations are, however, worthless, nor can the real objects of the expedition be known unless the Generals who conceived it think fit to communicate them to the world. It is certain, however, that the Russians were quite aware of our proceedings, because they must have seen the flotilla cruising along the south coast of the Crimea to the eastward, and for miles the blue sky was seamed with streaks of black smoke from the steamers, which even at the rendezvous were visible from the land. Those on board the ships which were the furthest at sea could easily make out the land. A high peak rising out of the sea to the north was visible to the whole squadron; two or three smaller elevations at no great distance could also be seen distinctly; and there is no doubt but that the low land itself could be discerned from the tops of the men-of-war at the rendezvous. Sir Edmund Lyons is said to be unwell, and his illness is attributed to chagrin at the result of the expedition, or rather at the want of it. The firing was very heavy last night, particularly on the French side, and our casualties in the advanced trenches are becoming heavier every day. The French have constructed some very fine new batteries on the left, and have now put all their new guns in position. Our works are complete, and, as our new batteries are armed very heavily, and are 500 and 600 yards closer to the enemy than the old lines, we may expect tremendous results from their fire. Captain Arnold, of the 4th, in posting his sentries on the left a few nights ago, was fired at by the Russians, and fell.—As he had only a few men with him, and the enemy rushed on at once, he fell into their hands, and it is hoped he is now alive and a prisoner. The 49th were surprised in the advanced trenches on the right the same night, and several of them were bayoneted and received mortal or severe wounds before the 2nd Battalion of Royals, who were on duty behind them, could come to their assistance. Captain Corban received a bayonet wound from one of his own men while leaping into the trench. The enemy were repulsed by the Royals, aided by some of the 49th.—The latter had five or six killed and 15 wounded.

May 10.—About 1 o'clock this morning the camp in front was roused up by an extremely heavy fire of musketry and repeated cheering along our Right Attack. The elevated ground and ridges in front of the Third and Fourth Divisions were soon crowded with groups of men from the tents in the rear. It was a very dark night, for the moon had not yet risen, and the sky was overcast with clouds, but the incipient flashing of small arms which lighted up the front of the trenches, the yell of the Russians (which our soldiers have christened "the Inkermann screech"), the

cheers of our men, and the volume of the fire indicated the position, and showed that a contest of no ordinary severity was taking place. There is an earnestness and reality about the musketry on such occasions which has a language of its own that cannot be mistaken. The regularity and precision of the *feu de joie*, the platoon or file firing of our reviews, have little akin with the passionate, intense, and startling bursts of rifle and musket, and give but an imperfect notion of the deadly rattle and fitful roll of small arms in action, where every man is loading and firing as rapidly as he can, and where the formation of the line is altering every moment. For a mile and a-half the darkness was broken by outburst of ruddy flame and bright glittering sparks, which advanced, receded, died out altogether, broke out fiercely in patches in innumerable twinkles, flickered in long lines like the electric flash along a chain, and formed for an instant craters of fire. By the time I had reached the front—about five minutes after the firing began—the fight was raging all along the right of our position, and as some extra men had been sent down to the batteries when the relief marched down it was thought that we might have made an attack on the Russian works close to our advanced trenches, but it was soon tolerably certain that the enemy had either made a sortie upon Gordon's new works, or a vigorous assault upon the men in front of the trenches. I cannot now ascertain the particulars of the affair, even if one could have the heart to disturb the poor fellows who may have come up from the trenches, and I can only describe what I saw. It seemed as if the fiercest and most determined struggle took place on the left of our Right Attack, but the ground is so very deceitful at night that it is impossible to determine localities with anything like precision. The wind was favorable for hearing, and the cheers of the men, their shouts, the voices of the officers, the Russian bugles and our own, were distinctly audible. The bugles of the Light Division and of the Second Division were sounding the "turn out" on our right as we reached the high ground, and soon afterwards the alarm sounded through the French camp close to them. Hundreds of the soldiers had got up, and were drawn up, watching with the most intense interest the fight before them, as far as they could see it. The tents of the Fourth Division were lighted up, and the old Inkermann men were all anxious and ready for the word to march, should their services be required. The musketry, having rolled incessantly for a quarter of an hour, began to cease at intervals along the line. Here and there it stopped for a moment altogether; again it burst forth. Then came a British cheer, which thrilled through every heart, "Our fellows have driven them back—bravo!" Then a Russian yell, a fresh burst of musketry, more cheering, a rolling volley subsiding into spattering flashes and broken fire, a ringing hurrah from the front; and then the Russian bugles sounding "the retreat," and our own bugles the "cease firing," and the attack—after half an hour's duration—was over. The enemy were beaten, and were retiring to their earthworks; and now the batteries opened to cover their retreat. The Redan, Round Tower, Garden Batteries, and Road Battery, aided probably by the ships, lighted up the air from the muzzles of their guns. The batteries at Careening Bay and at the North side of the harbor contributed their fire, and the sky was seamed by the red track of innumerable shells. You could see clearly at times the ground close around you from the flashes of the cannon. The round shot tore the air with a harsh roar, and shells burst almost in volleys along our lines. The Russians were avenging themselves as best they might for their repulse, and the extent of their mortification and anger might be inferred from the vigor and weight of their cannonade. The instant they began to fire, our ever active allies the French, on our right, opened from their batteries over Inkermann and from the redoubts, to draw off the Russian guns from our men; and our own batteries also replied, and sent shot and shell in the direction of the retreating enemy. The effect of this combined fire was very formidable to look at, but was probably not near so destructive as that of the musketry. From half-past one till three o'clock the cannonade continued, but the spectators had retired before two o'clock, and tried to sleep as well they might in the midst of the thunders of the infernal turmoil. This conflict must have caused considerable loss, and it is a time of painful suspense while one is in a state of uncertainty respecting the fate of friends and the result of such an encounter. Soon after three o'clock, A. M., it began to blow and rain with great violence, and on getting up this morning, I really imagined that one of our terrible winter days interpolated itself into our Crimean May. The tents are dank with wet, the whole camp looks black and miserable, and one step out of doors takes you over the shoes in mud.

May 11.—The fight appears to have been a sortie or even a premeditated attack; but whatever it was, the Russians were completely foiled. It is supposed the Russians had 150 *hors de combat*. The tremendous cannonade they opened was unattended with much effect, considering its weight and intensity, and was only so much waste of ammunition, but our fire on their retreating columns must have added considerably to their casualties. The total loss in the Light Division last night, I am glad to say, turns out to be only 14 *hors de combat*. Lieut. Lawrence, of the 34th regiment, and three men were wounded. The gallant 7th regiment had five men wounded; the 88th regiment, three men; the 90th regiment, one man; and the 23rd, one man wounded. The Russians have succeeded in getting five mortars to bear upon our right attack, which are likely to increase our casualties. We have never had so many mortars directed against this one spot at any time previous to the present.

May 12.—Last night, in the midst of an awful storm of rain and wind—so thick that no one could see a yard beyond him—a body of Russians came up on our left attack, but the sentries gave the alarm just in time; and Colonel Macbeth, of the 68th Regiment, got his men into order and received the first fire of the enemy as they came up to the trench with perfect steadiness. Some of the Russians leapt up on the parapet and jumped into the battery, where they at once met their fate. There was a desperate struggle between the Russians and the men of the 68th outside the lines, in which the bayonet was freely used on both sides; but the enemy were repulsed by our fellows, led by Colonel Macbeth, Lieutenant Hamilton, and a sergeant of the 68th. I regret to say that Captain Lloyd Edwards and six men of the 68th were killed, and 22 men of the same regiment were wounded. We took some wounded prisoners. It is of course impossible to ascertain the particulars.

The *Post* gives an account of the fate of the secret expedition from Sebastopol, bound for the Straits of Kertch, on the 2nd of May:—"A battery of artillery, consisting of 134 horses and 180 men; and 30 sappers; embarked on the same day. The infantry was chiefly composed of French troops; the whole British force mustering about 2,800 men, with 780 horses and transport animals. Sir George Brown was entrusted with the command in chief of the expedition. Each man had 50 rounds in pouch, and 100 per man in reserve. One waggon for rockets attended the battery of artillery. The commissariat had 14 days' provisions with them. The destination of the expedition was Kertch Straits, where they were to land at a small bay, just beyond Kamiesch Point, and about 10 miles from Kertch. Their first endeavors were to have been directed to an attack by land and sea on Fort St. Paul, lying about eight miles from Kertch, a fortress mounting 21 guns. It was intended to march along the shore and attack it in rear, whilst the fleet bombarded it in front. After having dismantled this place, they were to proceed on to Kertch. The main object of the expedition was to destroy the depots of reserved stores stationed there by the enemy; and to open a road into the sea of Azoff. Major Gordon, Royal Engineers, accompanied a *reconnaissance* to this place some time since, and it was from his report that the expedition had its origin. The enemy are said to have sunk a considerable number of vessels from Fort St. Paul to the sand-banks from the Asiatic side, and also some in the Straits of Yenikale. The distance of Kertch from this place is about 180 miles. The return to Balaklava, early on the morning of the 6th, of the whole expedition has filled every one with surprise and astonishment. The expedition had reached its destination, or at any rate, within a few miles of it, at daylight yesterday morning, and were preparing to disembark, which they anticipated would be accomplished by 8 a.m. They could see the forts at about eight miles' distance. At this moment a signal was hoisted from the admiral's ship for captains to come on board, and on their return the order was given to return to Balaklava. Never were men's minds more disappointed; and never before did officers and soldiers swear more vehemently at the ill-luck which had overtaken them. It now appears that news had been received by the admirals from the Emperor, which had the effect of countermanding the expedition. Rumor says that a screw is loose; that the French objected to the expedition; and further, that if it went, for the troops to land at Kassa Bay, then to pass over to Arabat, and afterwards take the Kertch peninsula in front of them. On this point, it is said, the allies disagreed. The true reason for the recall of the expedition, it appears, was General Canrobert's wrong application of a telegraphic despatch from the Emperor; and this, it is likely, is the real reason of his resignation. The *Post* afterwards says:—"We are informed















## MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

|                 |              | June 12, 1855. |        |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|--------|
| Wheat,          | per minot    | 11 0           | a 12 0 |
| Oats,           |              | 4 3            | a 4 6  |
| Barley,         |              | 5 0            | a 5 3  |
| Buckwheat,      |              | 6 0            | a 6 6  |
| Rye,            |              | 4 9            | a 5 0  |
| Peas,           |              | 7 0            | a 7 6  |
| Potatoes,       | per bush.    | 5 0            | a 5 6  |
| Beans, American |              | 0 0            | a 0 0  |
| Beans, Canadian |              | 10 6           | a 12 6 |
| Mutton,         | per qr.      | 6 3            | a 10 0 |
| Lamb,           |              | 3 6            | a 4 0  |
| Veal,           |              | 4 3            | a 10 0 |
| Beef,           | per lb.      | 0 6            | a 1 0  |
| Lard,           |              | 0 9            | a 0 10 |
| Cheese,         |              | 0 9            | a 0 10 |
| Pork,           |              | 0 6            | a 0 7  |
| Butter, Fresh   |              | 1 4            | a 1 6  |
| Butter, Salt    |              | 1 1            | a 1 2  |
| Honey,          |              | 0 6            | a 0 7  |
| Eggs,           | per dozen    | 0 8            | a 0 9  |
| Flour,          | per quintal  | 29 0           | a 30 0 |
| Oatmeal,        |              | 23 0           | a 24 0 |
| Fresh Pork,     | per 100 lbs. | 55             | a 60 0 |

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June 6.

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|                       |        |         |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|
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| Minion . . . . .      | 2s 3d  | do      |
| Brevier . . . . .     | 2s 1d  | do      |
| Bourgeois . . . . .   | 1s 10d | do      |
| Long Primer . . . . . | 1s 8d  | do      |
| Small Pica . . . . .  | 1s 7d  | do      |
| Pica . . . . .        | 1s 6d  | do      |

All other Book Fonts in proportion.  
Leds, 6 to Pica and thicker, 1s per lb; 7 to Pica, 1s 3d; 8 to Pica, 1s 6d.

The object at the present moment being merely to announce the opening of the Foundry, the Proprietors confine themselves to saying that they have made such arrangements as will enable them to give the utmost satisfaction, and that every article required for the purposes of the trade will be supplied by the CANADA TYPE FOUNDRY, at New York prices, which will be found an immense reduction upon existing charges in other places.

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Montreal, May 9.

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May 25.

## MONTREAL DIRECTORY, 1855-56.

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## ADVERTISEMENT,

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MRS. R. W. STUART MACKAY.

May 20.

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to  
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BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU-TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition.

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them.

A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

## PATRICK DOYLE,

AGENT FOR  
"BROWNSON'S REVIEW"  
AND  
"THE METROPOLITAN."  
TORONTO, ONT.

WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance.  
P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS.  
Toronto, March 26, 1854.

## SOMETHING NEW!

PATTON &amp; BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN  
CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,"

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 42, M Gill Street, nearly opposite St. Ann's  
Market.

WOULD most respectfully announce to their friends and the Public generally that they have LEASED and FITTED UP, in magnificent style, the above Establishment; and are now prepared to offer

Greater Bargains than any House in Canada.

Their Purchases being made for CASH, they have determined to adopt the plan of LARGE SALES and SMALL PROFITS, thereby securing a Business that will enable them to Sell MUCH LOWER than any other Establishment.

## READY-MADE CLOTHING.

This Department is fully supplied with every article of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, Furnishing and Outfitting Goods.

## CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

This Department will be always supplied with the most fashionable as well as durable Foreign and Domestic BROAD-CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinets, &c., of every style and fabric; and will be under the superintendence of Mr. DRESSER, (late Foreman to Mr. GEMMILL, of the Boston Clothing Store.) Mr. D. will give his undivided attention to the Orders of those favoring this Establishment with their patronage.

N.B.—Remember the "North American Clothes Warehouse," 42 M Gill Street.

Give us a call. Examine Price and quality of Goods, as we intend to make it an object for Purchasers to buy.

PATTON &amp; BROTHER.

Montreal, May 10, 1854.

## MRS. COFFY

BEGS to announce to her Friends and Customers that she has

## REMOVED

To No. 289, Notre Dame Street,

(Nearly opposite to Morrison, Cameron &amp; Empey's)

In soliciting a continuation of their kind patronage, she assures them that no pains shall be spared on her part to merit their support.

She has now limited her business to the MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING, in order to give her undivided attention to those branches; and, having engaged competent hands, doubts not but she will give perfect satisfaction to those Ladies who will favor her with an order.

She will keep a constant supply of the newest materials for BONNETS, CAPS, &c.; FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BLOWNS, LACES, &c., &c.

Ladies wishing to supply their own materials, shall meet with punctual attention.  
Terms very moderate.  
May 19.



## EMIGRATION.

PARTIES desirous of bringing out their friends from Europe, are hereby notified, that the Chief Agent for Emigration has received the sanction of the Provincial Government to a plan for facilitating the same, which will obviate all risks of loss or misapplication of the Money.

Upon payment of any sum of money to the Chief Agent, a Certificate will be issued at the rate of Five Dollars for the Pound Sterling, which Certificate on transmission will secure a passage from any Port in the United Kingdom by Vessels bound to Quebec.

These Certificates may be obtained on application to the Chief Agent at Quebec; A. B. Hawke, Esq., Chief Emigrant Agent, Toronto; or to

HENRY CHAPMAN &amp; Co.,

Montreal.

Dec., 1854.

GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAL,  
AND  
MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,  
NO. 84, ST. BONAVENTURE STREET.

## Mr. DANIEL DAVIS

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, that he is ready to receive a limited number of PUPILS both at the DAY and EVENING SCHOOLS, where they will be taught (on moderate terms) Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book Keeping by Double and Single Entry, Algebra, including the investigations of its different formulae, Geometry with appropriate exercises in each Book, Conic Sections, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Guaging, &c.

The Evening School, from 7 to 9 o'clock, will be exclusively devoted to the teaching of Mercantile and Mathematical branches.

N.B.—In order the more effectively to advance his Commercial and Mathematical Students, Mr. Davis intends keeping but few in his Junior Classes.  
Montreal, March 15, 1855.

## MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS!

JOHN M'CLOSKY,

Silk and Woolen Dyer, and Scourer,

(FROM BELFAST.)

38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality.

He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woolens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woolen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings; Silks, &c., Dyed and Waitred. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

N.B.—Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer.  
Montreal, June 21, 1853.

THE GREATEST  
MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY OF ROXBURY,

HAS discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thundred humors). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing-sore month. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of piles. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three to four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken. Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed growing on the pastures, and along old stone walls, should cure every humor in the system, yet it is now a fixed fact. If you have a humor it has to start. There are no ifs nor ands, humors nor has about it suiting some cases but not yours. I peddled over a thousand bottles of it in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest cures ever done in Massachusetts.

I gave it to children a year old; to old people of sixty. I have seen poor, puny, wormy looking children, whose flesh was soft and flabby, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are subject to a sick headach, one bottle will always cure it. It gives a great relief to catarrh and dizziness. Some who have taken it have been costive for years, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is sound it works quite easy; but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature, it will cause very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed; they always disappear from four days to a week. There is never a bad result from it; on the contrary, when that feeling is gone, you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extravagant encomiums of it that ever man listened to.

LANARK, C.W.

"During a visit to Glengary, I fell in with your Medical discovery, and used three bottles for the cure of Erysipelas, which had for years afflicted my face, nose and upper lip. I perceive that I experience great benefit from the use of it; but being obliged to return to this place in a hurry, I could not procure any more of the Medicine. I made diligent enquiry for it in this section of the country, but could find none of it. My object in writing is, to know if you have any Agents in Canada; if you have, you will write by return of mail where the Medicine is to be found.

Answer—It is now for Sale by the principal Druggists in Canada—from Quebec to Toronto.

ST. JOHN'S.

"If orders come forward as frequent as they have lately, I shall want large quantities of it.

"GEO. FRENCH."

CORNWALL.

"I am Selling your Medical Discovery, and the demand for it increases every day.

"Send 12 dozen Medical Discovery, and 12 dozen Pulmonary Syrup.

"D. McMILLAN."

"SOUTH BRANCH, April 13, 1854.

"I got some of your Medicine by chance; and you will not be a little surprised when I tell you, that I have been for the last seventeen years troubled with the Asthma, followed by a severe Cough. I had counsel from many Physicians, and tried all the kinds of Medicine recommended for my ailment, but found nothing to give relief excepting smoking Stramonium, which afforded only temporary relief; but I had the good luck of getting two bottles of your Pulmonary Syrup; and I can safely say that I experienced more benefit from them two bottles than all the medicine I ever took. There are several people in Glengary anxious to get it, after seeing the wonderful effects of it upon me.

"ANGUS McDONALD."

ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 6, 1854.

"Mr. Kennedy,—Dear Sir—I have been afflicted for upwards of ten years with a scaly eruption on my hands, the inside of which has at times been a source of great anguish and annoyance to me in my business. I tried everything that Physicians could prescribe, also all kinds of Patent Medicines, without any effect, until I took your valuable discovery.

"I can assure you when I bought the bottle, I said to myself, this will be like all the rest of quackery; but I have the satisfaction and gratification to inform you by using one bottle, it has, in a measure, entirely removed all the inflammation, and my hands have become as soft and smooth as they ever were before.

"I do assure you I feel grateful for being relieved of this troublesome complaint; and if it cost 50 dollars a bottle it would be no object;—knowing what it has done for me; and I think the whole world ought to know your valuable discovery.

"L. J. LLOYD."

DANVILLE, Oct., 1854.

"The first dozen I had from Mr. J. Birks, Montreal, did not last a day."

"A. C. SUTHERLAND."

MONTREAL, July 12, 1854.

"I sold several dozen of the last to go to Canada West—I have not a single bottle left; for see the Medicine appears to be very popular, as I have enquiries for it from all parts of the colony.

"JOHN BIRKS &amp; Co."

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children for eight years, dessert spoonful; from five to eight, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Manufactured and for sale by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren street, Roxbury, (Mass.)

## AGENTS:

Montreal—Alfred Savage & Co., 91 Notre Dame Street; W. Lyman & Co., St. Paul Street; John Birks & Co., Medical Hall.

Quebec—John Musson, Joseph Bowles, G. G. Ardouin, O. Giroux.

Toronto—Lyman & Brothers; Francis Richardson.

## JOHN O'FARRELL,

ADVOCATE,

Office, — Garden Street, next door to the Ursuline Convent, near the Court-House.  
Quebec, May 1, 1851.

## L. P. BOIVIN,

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Vincent Streets,  
opposite the old Court-House.

HAS constantly on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT of ENGLISH and FRENCH JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.

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