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unfulfill the flag of freedom over a redeemed and regenerated nation. (loud cheers.) If the people of Ireland are not satisfied with the present condition of things...

"It is better to bleed for an age at the shrine, Than to sleep for a moment in chains."

[loud and prolonged cheering, during which Mr. Brougham resumed his seat.] The Chairman then proposed, "The Memory of Thomas Davis, Thomas Devin Reilly, Terence Bellew MacManus, and Patrick O'Donoghue."

CELEBRATION OF THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL IN CORK.—To attempt to convey a true impression of the appearance of the place would be useless, because impossible. The decorations of the hall, however, deserve peculiar mention as giving a tone of sterling patriotism and manly independence to the demonstration of the evening.

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY IN DUNDALK.—Since the arrival of the good Saint in Ireland, the festival dedicated to his honour was never observed with more becoming conduct here than on Sunday last.

THE LIBELS ON FATHER LAVELLE.—The case of the Rev. Mr. Lavelle against the Dublin Express, for libel, tried at Galway, was concluded on Wednesday.

The Holy Father has expressed his intention of conferring a Cardinal's Hat on Dr. Cullen. The Irish here hail with enthusiasm this mark of favour and affection for Ireland, coming from the hands of His Holiness at such a time as the present.—Roman Cor. of the Nation.

DEATH OF EX-BARON GREENE.—The Freeman's Journal of Monday announces the death of this gentleman, which took place on Saturday, at his residence, Stephen's-green. He was about 70 years of age, and only a few days since the members of the bar presented, through their chairman, an address to him, expressing their admiration of his judicial qualities, and their regard of his high character as a man.

EXCLUSION OF CATHOLICS FROM JURIES.—The Spring Assizes are over, and so far as the criminal business was concerned, the judicial authorities, save in one or two localities, have had a comparatively easy and pleasant time of it. Judges have, in most cases, been enabled to make exceedingly short work of their addresses and charges to juries—felicitations and congratulations on the lightness of the calendar in some places, and the total absence of crime in others, having supplied the place of the serious and gloomy review of the criminal statistics that to a greater or less extent called forth grave comment in times now happily gone by.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—In consequence of the extremely peaceable condition of every part of the country in which the military has been only acting for a long time past as an armed police it is, we understand the intention of the war-office to reduce the troops stationed in this country by at least one-third of their present number.

THE YELVERTON FUND.—The Freeman's Journal publishes the following letter which Sir John Arnott, M.P., has addressed to the committee of this fund:—"London, 22nd March, 1861.—My dear Sir, I have much pleasure in allowing my name to be added to the committee formed to aid the Honorable Mrs. Yelverton in procuring, if not redress for her cruel injuries at least the confirmation of her legal title to the name she bears."

The following has been issued at Dublin:—Suspension of Major Yelverton.—Adjutant-General Office, Dublin, March 18.—In obedience to an order received from His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, the General commanding the forces in Ireland directs that Major the Hon. W. C. Yelverton, Royal Artillery, be suspended from all military duties until further orders.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.—Last year, on the railways in England and Wales, 23 passengers were killed and 845 injured from causes beyond their own control; and 12 were killed and 9 injured from misconduct or want of caution.

LIBERATION OF TATE.—Mr. Samuel Tate may thank his lucky stars that his counsel, in a fit of despair at the verdict of the jury, suggested a doubt to his minds and thereby caused to be applied to his desperate case the benefit of the doubt which, according to a maxim of British law, should on all occasions be exercised in favour of the accused party. As to the Executive, it has no alternative in cases where it is appealed to but to consult the Judge, and to act on his report.

MR. MACMEEHAN, one of the counsel for the Orangemen at the late trials, is figuring here in the new character of organ to the Protestant Association.—In the Evening Mail of last night, there appears a letter from him, the very length and dimensions of which will form the best protection to the general public against the toil and misery of wading through it.

Half a century ago a Roman Catholic servant would not have been permitted to sleep a night within the walls of Londonderry. The Protestant spirit of exclusiveness seemed as firm and immovable as the walls themselves which witnessed the ever-memorable struggle for freedom that Lord Macaulay has described with such thrilling power.

EXTRAORDINARY HUMAN SKELETON.—As the workmen employed in sinking a foundation for the enlargements now being made in the parish church of Mullingar, Ireland, were pursuing their work at the east end of the building, they discovered, amongst the other remains of human beings, the perfect skeleton of a man measuring over seven feet in length, and which appeared from the immense size of the skull and other portions—such as the bones of the hands, jaw-bones, &c.—to have equalled in its other dimensions its extraordinary height.

A London daily newspaper warns Lord John Russell, once more, of the results of his doctrines on the rights of nationalities, and frankly asks him how he

could have lectured on the case of Italy, as he did some time ago, whilst he is the minister of a power which by the strong hand, rules over India and Ireland? More honest than the minister, the London Journalist declares that England keeps down Irish and Indians alike by a higher right than that of nationality—the right of the strong to rule the weak, for their own good! In fact, the Englishman puts it this way: we English are able to conquer and trample upon India and Ireland alike. We are strong and they are weak.

PROTESTANT MARRIAGE LAWS.—One of the few compliments which Bentham paid to English law was, and continues to be, wholly undeserved. The legal condition of the marriage contract, he tells us, are singularly clear and simple in Great Britain.—"Either a man is married or he is not married."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON.—The anniversary of the National Saint of Ireland was commemorated in London on Saturday evening. A large number of Irish gentlemen resident in the metropolis assembled at St. James' Hall, Piccadilly, for the purpose of dining together.

CONVERSION.—The Reverend Thomas Rawlinson, M.A., formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, and for some time Curate of St. Mathias, Stoke Newington, was, with his wife and family, received into the Catholic Church on Palm Sunday, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm-street.—Weekly Register.

THE DEBYTTES AND THE CATHOLICS.—"NATURAL ALLIES."—When Lord Derby, at the Liverpool Conservative Banquet a few months ago, declared his own political party and the Roman Catholics to be "natural allies," he appears to have spoken with a then unsuspected amount of foreknowledge and predestination.

by the late election for the county of Cork, in saying that, if there were a general election at this time, there would probably not be a single member returned by any Irish constituency who was not either an avowed Derbyite or pledged to take all means to thwart and upset the present Government and any other constructed out of the Liberal party.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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THE BISHOP-MAKER.—The *on dit* runs that a petition is about to be presented to Lord Palmerston, praying him that the temporal and spiritual powers of Lord Shaftesbury may for the future be divided.

MALIGNANT FEVER IN LIVERPOOL.—There is some alarm at Liverpool owing to the occurrence of several cases of malignant fever originating on board an Egyptian frigate lying in the Mersey. This has given rise to the rumour that the fever referred to is the Levantine fever—in other words, the plague—which has broken out on board that ship.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, GEORG E. CLERK AND JOHN GILLIES, At No. 223, Notre Dame Street.

TERMS: To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1861.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The lull in the fury of the revolutionary storm in Italy is but the calm that often precedes the heaviest burst of the tempest. The demagogues and revolutionists are apparently but drawing their breath, and bracing their nerves for the final assault upon Rome.

The Pope's Allocution has created a great sensation in France. By the anti-Catholic or Protestant section of the press, of which the Siecle may be looked upon as the representative, it is denounced as a declaration of war against the civilisation of the nineteenth century.

In the United States hostilities betwixt North and South have actually commenced, and Fort Sumter has been surrendered by its Governor, Major Anderson, to the Secessionists.

THE GREAT FLOOD.—Since our last, Montreal has been the victim of a great and widespread calamity, unsurpassed by any that has occurred since the disastrous fire of '52.

citizens have been the sufferers by the flood, which for extent and duration exceeds any similar occurrence in the memory of that respectable person known as "the oldest inhabitant." On Friday and Saturday last, it rained heavily, and the thaw thence accruing sent an immense volume of water into the St. Lawrence and its tributaries.

About 2 P.M., on Monday afternoon, the cry of fire was raised, and soon it was soon discovered that the Potash Inspection Store was burning. The Fire Companies were quickly on the spot, and manfully did they exert themselves to check the progress of the flames.

But the chief sufferers are the poor people of Griffintown, and the adjacent suburbs. Much of their property has been destroyed, or seriously injured; their cattle, horses, and pigs have in many cases been drowned, so suddenly and unexpectedly did the waters rise on Sunday evening.

Towards dark on Monday evening, the waters commenced to subside, and continued slowly but steadily falling throughout the following day.—No efforts were spared either by the Corporation, or by private individuals, to carry food, fuel, and other succor to the residents of the flooded districts; and it is but a bare act of justice to say that upon this, as on every other occasion of great calamity with which our City has been afflicted, our Protestant fellow-citizens are prominently forward in every good work.

Still much remains to be done. The misery inflicted by the flood on the poorer classes of our fellow-citizens is enormous, and calls out loudly for our most active sympathies. These, we are sure, will not be withheld; but as all isolated, or individual efforts must be unavailing, it is to be hoped that some organized system will be adopted in which all citizens can combine, and work together for one common end.

Beyond the City, and on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, the inundation has inflicted great damage. Cattle have been swept away and drowned; the roads have been submerged; railway bridges have been carried off, and a great part of the level country betwixt Montreal and the Richelieu is under water.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.—We have been asked whether we consider the "School Question," or the maintenance of Equality of Representation betwixt Upper and Lower Canada, as of primary importance to Catholics? This question seems to us ill-considered; it is like asking whether the ends, or the means to those ends, were the more important.

of Representation as the means necessary, or essential to the attainment of that end, because we have a moral certainty that that desirable end can be obtained only through the influence of the Catholic vote in the legislature. The whole weight of the Protestant vote, and the vote of Upper Canada is almost exclusively Protestant, will be cast in the scale against it; to increase therefore the preponderance of that vote is a sure means to render the end itself unattainable.

For whatsoever of Freedom of Education or religious liberty the Catholic minority of Upper Canada enjoy, they are indebted exclusively to the political influence of Lower Canada. We do not pretend that the Catholics of the latter have done more than their duty, or that they even done all their duty towards their persecuted brethren of the West; but the latter must also remember that, but for the Lower Canadian Catholic vote—so intense is the hostility of the "Protestant Reformers" to separate schools—those Schools would be as impossible in the Western section of the Province as they actually are in the most fanatically Protestant districts of the United States.

But is it right? Is it a change which the Catholics of Canada have no moral right to refuse? For if it is, no matter what its consequences, it is a change that should be made, and made immediately.

Now we contend that, however just the principle of "Representation by Population" may be, it is a principle to which the people of Upper Canada have no right to appeal. It is a fundamental axiom in ethics, one which underlies all moral reasoning, and which cannot even be called in question without a thorough confusion of right and wrong, of truth and falsehood, of justice and injustice—that no man, that no community, can plead in his or its behalf, a principle which he or it has violated, or allowed to be violated, in his or its behalf.

There can be no doubt as to the justice of the principle that, amongst partners in business, the profits of the business should be distributed in proportion to the amount of capital and labor embarked therein by the several partners, respectively. But if A and B were to enter into partnership, A furnishing two-thirds of the entire necessary capital; and if B ailing himself of force or fraud, were successfully, by himself or others, to insist upon receiving one-half the profits, it is clear that the latter would have no right at any subsequent period of the partnership, and when he should have greatly enriched himself by means of his peculiar connection with A—to de-

mand that the profits of the business should be distributed upon terms different to those which he had himself insisted upon and obtained, when an equal division of the profits was in his favor. Under such circumstances A would have the right to insist that the law imposed upon him by B should still be binding upon both, although their relative conditions might have changed, and the capital invested by B in the business might be double of that invested by A.

Now there is not, and can never be, any difference betwixt the moral code to which individuals are subject, and that which is binding upon communities or nations. The law of right and wrong is the same, whether applied to the first or to the second; and one of the most pernicious, and yet most common errors of the day is that which distinguishes betwixt private morality, and public morality. But if we would apply to Upper and Lower Canada respectively, the same moral laws as those which we should feel ourselves bound to apply to the case above suggested of A and B, there could be no two opinions as to the right of Upper Canada to insist upon "Representation by Population;" seeing that it had previously repudiated that principle when its application would have been unfavorable to itself, and favorable to Lower Canada.

We conclude therefore, that it is the interest of Catholics to maintain an Equality of Representation betwixt Upper and Lower Canada, because it is only by so doing that they can maintain equality of political influence betwixt the Catholic and Protestant sections of the Canadian community. We conclude also that Catholics have the right to insist upon the maintenance of that political equality, seeing that Protestants repudiated the principle of "Representation by Population," when the application of that principle was unfavorable to their interests, and maintained the principle of "Equality of Representation" whilst their population was far inferior to that of the Catholic section of the community.

We shall told by some whose passions overpower their reason, and with whom the prospects of personal political advancement are of greater weight than are the interests of their Church, and the Catholic education of their children—an extenuation of their degrading alliance with George Brown, that the Catholics of Upper Canada have but little to be thankful for to the Catholic representatives of Lower Canada; and that if the latter had but exerted themselves vigorously, as they should have done, the School Question would have been satisfactorily settled long ago.

the last to condemn and expose, and which he ceases not to deplore as one of the exciting causes of the irritation to which the Catholic portion of the body politic is at present subject.

Now if our explanation is correct, it must be evident that everything which can tend permanently to increase the political power of the Protestant Reformers, must have the effect of increasing the dread in which they are held by the Lower Canadians; and therefore of increasing the aversion of the latter to interfere in Upper Canadian questions, even when the vital interests of religion are at stake.

That it is the interest and the duty of the Catholics of Lower Canada to take an active part in all that concerns their persecuted brethren of the West; and that it is the interest and the duty of the Catholics of Upper Canada to withhold all political countenance from any man, and any party, who or which, directly or indirectly, encourages "Representation by Population."

To those of our Protestant cotemporaries who have kindly undertaken to criticize, but who have evidently not so much as glanced at, the Bishop's Pastoral against usury, we would say a few words, with the object of allaying their apprehensions, and of dissipating their objections. They need—we can assure them of it—they need be under no fears of any undue or tyrannical interference with the course of trade, or with the business affairs of the Province.

Neither are there grounds for accusing the Bishop of interfering with the private pecuniary affairs of the community, or of laying additional burdens upon the consciences of his people. It must be remembered that the Bishop of Montreal does not make the law, but that he merely declares it. He tells his hearers, being Catholics,—“This is the law of the Church with regard to exacting of interest. If you would live, obey it; if you disobey it, it is at your own peril, for I have discharged my conscience, and no man can plead ignorance of the law, because of my neglect of duty.”

If however it is to the Church's exposition of the divine law that our Protestant cotemporaries object, we would ask them to show upon what grounds, according to the laws of natural justice, A having lent to B, can reclaim from the latter the restoration of anything more than, or over and above the value of, z,—unless A have incurred expence, loss, or risk of loss, by his loan to B.

Amongst men of all denominations the term "usurer" is, and ever has been, a term of re-

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Alexandria—Rev. J. J. O'Connell.
Adjala—N. A. Coste.
Aylmer—J. Doyle.
Amherstburgh—J. Roberts.
Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron.
Arichat—Rev. M. Girroir.
Brockville—C. S. Fraser.
Belleville—M. O'Dempsey.
Barrie—Rev. J. R. Lee.
Brantford—W. M'Namany.
Burford and W. Ridings, Co. Brant—Thos. Maguire.
Chambly—J. Hackett.
Cobourg—P. Magniere.
Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor.
Conpton—Mr. W. Daly.
Carleton Place—Rev. E. Dunphy.
Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Chisholm.
DeWittville—J. M'Gee.
Egawville—J. Bonfield.
East Hawesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins.
Eastern Townships—P. Hackett.
Erinsville—P. Gaffney.
Emily—M. Hennessey.
Frampton—Rev. M. Paradis.
Farmersville—J. Flood.
Guanoque—Rev. J. Rossiter.
Guelph—J. Harris.
Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry.
Huntingdon—C. M'Faul.
Ingersoll—W. Featherston.
Kemptville—M. Heaphy.
Kingston—P. Purcell.
Lindsay—J. Kennedy.
Lansdown—M. O'Connor.
Long Island—Rev. Mr. Foley.
London—Rev. E. Bayard.
Luchel—O. Quigley.
Loborough—T. Daley.
Lacolle—W. Harty.
Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleber.
Merrickville—M. Kelly.
New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy.
Ottawa City—J. Rowland.
Oshawa—Richard Supple.
Prescott—J. Ford.
Perth—J. Doran.
Peterboro—E. M'Gormick.
Pictou—Rev. Mr. Lalor.
Port Hope—J. Birmingham.
Quebec—M. O'Leary.
Rawdon—James Carroll.
Russellton—J. Campion.
Richmond Hill—M. Tofy.
Richmond—A. Donnelly.
Sherbrooke—T. Griffith.
Sherrington—Rev. J. Gratton.
South Gloucester—J. Daley.
Summerstown—D. M'Donald.
St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay.
St. Athanasie—T. Dunn.
St. Ann de la Pocatiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett.
St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvey.
St. Catherine's, C. E.—J. Gaughlin.
St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald.
St. Romuald d'Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax.
Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettargh.
Thorold—John Heenan.
Thorville—J. Greene.
Tincwick—T. Donegan.
Toronto—P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.
Templeton—J. Hagan.
West Osgoode—M. M'Evoy.
West Port—James Kehoe.
Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.
Wallaceburg—Thomas Jarmy.

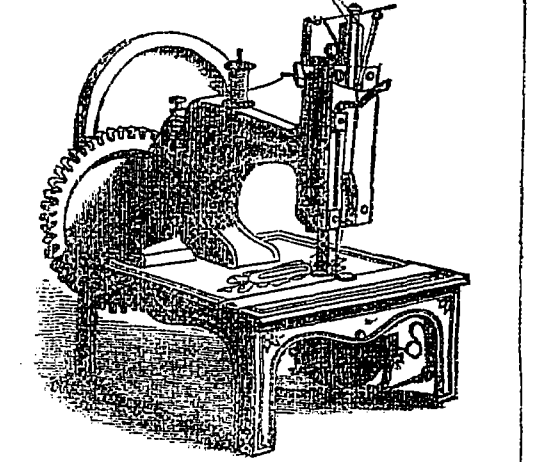
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Yours respectfully,
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Table with columns for Board and Tuition, English languages, Music Lessons, etc., and corresponding fees.

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COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C. W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.
A large and well selected Library will be open to the Pupils.
TERMS:
Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

THOMAS WALKER & CO., Wholesale and Retail.

WINE, SPIRIT, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER MERCHANTS, 26 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.
BEG to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received a well selected Stock of Liquors, and have made arrangement to deliver by Express vans, all Goods ordered at their Stores, free of expense.

TERMS CASH.

All Casks, Jars and Bottles, to be paid for or exchanged on delivery.

PRICES.

Table with columns for Wines: PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, CLARET.

SPRITS.

Table with columns for BRANDIES, GIN, WHISKEY.

ALS AND PORTERS.

Table with columns for ALE, PORTER.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 18th instant, the DAY MAIL TRAINS between MONTREAL and TORONTO, and MONTREAL and QUEBEC, will be DISCONTINUED until further notice, and Trains will leave Pointe St. Charles as follows:—
EASTERN TRAINS.
Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Island Pond and all Intermediate Stations at 9.00 A.M.
Mail Train for Portland and Boston (stopping over night at Island Pond) at 4.30 P.M.
Mail Train for Quebec, and all Way Stations, at 4.30 P.M.
A Sleeping Car is attached to this Train as a First Class Car, and no extra charge will be made to Quebec Passengers occupying berths.

WESTERN TRAINS.

Accommodation Train (Mixed) for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at 7.15 A.M.
Mixed Train for Kingston and all Way Stations, at 10.00 A.M.
Night Express, with Sleeping Car attached, for Toronto, Detroit, &c., at 5.15 P.M.
This Train connects at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads for all points West.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE North-west half of Lot No. 13, 6th Concession of Litchfield, Co. Pontiac, containing 100 Acres.—The land is of the very best quality; not one rod waste on the whole. This is situated within three quarters of a mile of the Catholic Church, and one of the Ottawa River. It has a small clearance, on which are erected the walls of a house, 27 by 22, on the clear. The Government Road passes through its front, and a small stream, which never fails, enters it a few rods from where the walls are put up. An unexceptionable deed can be given.
Address (if by letter, post-paid) John O'Donovan, Oatmeal Island, Ottawa, C. E.
JOHN O'DONOVAN.

ANGUS & LOGAN, WHOLESALE PAPER & STATIONERY IMPORTERS.

No. 206, Saint Paul Street, MONTREAL.
A large supply of Printing and Mapping Paper always on hand.
WILLIAM ANGUS. THOMAS LOGAN.
Oct. 19. Gms

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY.

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., begs to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the former prices.
N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has so much Marble on hand.
June 9, 1859.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superiority of St. Vincent's Asylum.

Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.
SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, C. W.

THOMAS McKENNA, PRACTICAL PLUMBER.

GAS FITTER, No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET, (Seen Notre Dame and St. James Streets), MONTREAL.
BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORGE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner.
Jobbing Punctually attended to.
September 15, 1859.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to announce that they have LEASED those Large and Commodious Premises, No. 277 Notre Dame Street (Stephen's Buildings), and directly opposite the "Recollet Church," where they intend carrying on the BUSINESS OF AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
On and after the 15th current they will be ready to receive Consignments of every description of Goods, upon which liberal advances will be made if required.
They will also be prepared to attend to all OUT-DOOR SALES entrusted to their management, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who may favour them with their patronage.
J. PATTERSON & CO.

D. O'GORMON, BOAT BUILDER.

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.
Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.
Kingston, June 3, 1858.
N.B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.
From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) 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 mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer 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 eruption of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
DISCRIPTION FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; and you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.
For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.
For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.
For Scules on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.
For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.
For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scules, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scules will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color.
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.
For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.
Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:—
ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856.
Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superiority of St. Vincent's Asylum.

Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.
SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, C. W.