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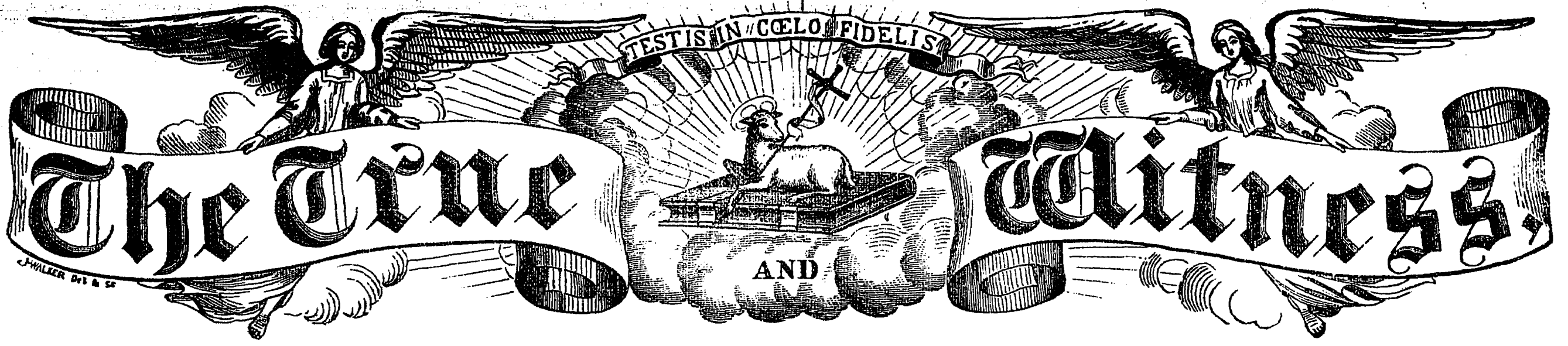
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE VILLAGE MAYOR.

From the German. I.—INTRODUCTION.

I am, as you know, my young friends, the surveyor of woods and forests, and in this capacity I was obliged, some years ago, to make a journey to Amsterdam respecting some timber with which we had supplied the Dutch for ship-building...

"You had better take your servant to Hard," said he; "there is a very clever surgeon there."

"What!—where is Hard?" I asked impatiently.

"A small village about two miles off."

"But how is it?" said I, "that the surgeon and artisans live in a village instead of in the town?"

"The mayor of Hard is a whimsical fellow; he manages everything there, and wishes to make the village into a large town. He is a millionaire, but very miserly. I know him well, but have nothing to do with him; for, between ourselves, he is an odd sort of character."

"Is there an inn at Hard?"

"Certainly; and a better one than this. The mayor established a bath there many years ago, and it is much frequented; but the doctor at Hard is an ignorant—a charlatan. The mayor took him there; he is an amiable man, but interferes in everything."

I resolved to send my carriage and servant to Hard; and the next morning, having bound the broken parts of the carriage together with a rope, I placed Krutz inside, preferring, as it was a fine morning, to walk to Hard.

II.—AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

About a mile from the town, the road suddenly became better. On both sides were rows of fruit-trees, the fields were rich with abundant crops, and there was scarcely a weed to be seen. The village lay before me. Instead of the houses being crowded together, as is usual in that part of the country, they were scattered about, each under shady trees, and surrounded by a garden. The church stood upon a hill in the centre of the village.

"You live in a paradise," said I to an old peasant; "this is the most fruitful soil I have seen in this country."

"Thank God, our crops never fail," answered he.

"How is it?" said I, "that your village is so scattered about?"

"It was burnt down fifteen years ago, and the government obliged us to rebuild it as you see. There is nothing very disadvantageous in it. I have a long way to walk to church every Sunday; some have a greater distance. This is certainly unpleasant for old people and children, particularly in bad weather. But it was a frightful fire; only five farms, which happily lay at a distance, were spared."

I gave the peasant my hand and was about turning away, when he held it fast, and continued, "Why what a stout man you are grown! What good genius led you to Hard?" and he embraced me, adding, "Welcome here. Do you not know me?"

I was perplexed, and yet it struck me I had seen him before; suddenly I remembered who it was. "Englebert!" I exclaimed.

He answered in the affirmative, and the sound of his voice recalled to my mind my college life. I embraced him with emotion, forgetting all the evil I had heard of him.

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tell her I have found an old friend, who will breakfast with me. Let her set the table under the lime-tree, with wine, fresh butter, white bread, and raspberry vinegar."

I now related to him my history since I left college; I told him what brought me to Hard; and we conversed long upon many of our college companions. "And you," said I, "what is your history?"

"And I," answered Englebert, smiling—"look at me. You see what I am—a countryman, and the mayor of the village in which I live."

"How very remarkable!" said I. "How is it that you hide your noble talents in this unknown corner of the earth? Was it your free choice?"

"My free choice."

"Have you been long here?"

"Nineteen happy years."

"Tell me all—everything," said I, impatiently.

"Another time; I see my wife under the lime-tree. You will see my family all together. Come and breakfast with us."

We followed the path up the hill, and presently came to the lime-tree, under whose shadow sat an amiable-looking young woman, about thirty years of age, very slender, with pretty features, and clad quite simply. A child, scarcely six months old, lay upon her knee; another child sat at her feet, receiving some flowers from a red-cheeked, golden-haired boy, of about four years of age. Two elder boys—the one seven, the other ten—were standing behind their mother, each with a book in his hand; they were dressed in coarse stuff, and were barefoot. The rest of the party wore linen dresses.

The mayor introduced me to his wife, over whose face spread, at my salutation, a beautiful blush; he then knelt down before her, and very humbly and playfully asking her forgiveness for being so late at breakfast, pointing to me as his excuse. I soon became friendly with this charming family. The children seated themselves on the grass, round a wooden basin filled with fresh milk, which they ate with black bread. They placed before me white bread, fresh, delicious butter, water, raspberry vinegar, and a flask of old Burgundy.

"See," said Englebert; "I have not forgotten your dislike to milk."

All this appeared to me like a dream. The truly picturesque group before me—the unexpected meeting with Englebert—the finding him living like a peasant among peasants—a man who, at the university, had been distinguished for his talents and for his knowledge—all this seemed too strange for reality. He was certainly old in some things when at college, but his companions only thought him whimsical, like many other youths. Who could have imagined that he, whose talents qualified him for the most glorious, the most shining career, would have ended by being a village mayor and schoolmaster.

His Augusta (for so he called his wife) and his children loved him with inexpressible affection; and he fully returned their love. How could this man be so selfish, so unjust, so hard-hearted, as he had been represented to me? They said in the town that he was a millionaire. I doubted this; for I knew that his parents had been, during his early life, in only moderate circumstances; and the clothing and food of himself and his family were remarkably plain. I wished to examine this strange character more closely.

After breakfast we walked up the hill. "I am sorry I have not sufficient room to lodge you under my straw roof," said he; "but in the hotel you will find everything convenient. I have established a bath there, which is much frequented; but as the bathing season does not commence until next month, you can have the best rooms in the hotel."

III.—THE HOUSEHOLD.

The wheelwright had already taken my carriage into his hands, and promised that it should be ready in ten or twelve days; but the mayor requested him to lay aside all other work until this was finished. The surgeon had set Krutz's arm; but it still remained much swollen, and there was no hope of removing him for another week. This involuntary delay was very welcome to me; for really Englebert and his lovely family so pleased me, that I considered myself fully compensated for the accident which led me thither. I became more and more interested about this strange man, and was daily more convinced that few men were so happy as he. His house resembled that of any other peasants, except that it stood in the midst of a well-kept vegetable and flower-garden; within the house there was the greatest cleanliness and simplicity. Not only Englebert, but even his wife and children, slept upon couches of leaves and moss: the linen was coarse, but dazzlingly white, and always clean; they used at meals either wooden plates, or else those made of the commonest earthenware: their usual drink was water, milk,

or weak beer. I went in one day at dinner time. My friend received me with smiles, and I joined in their repast. The food was good. We had first a nutritious soup, then delicate vegetables, baked beef, black bread, and small beer. This was all; but it seemed to me that I had never enjoyed a dinner more. The amiable mother sitting opposite to me, surrounded by her five red-cheeked children, Englebert joking merrily with them, the droll prattle and the beaming eyes of the little ones, the peace and content which reigned over all, made it seem to me a dinner in paradise.

The best apartment was used as justice-room and study. Here my friend, seated in his easy-chair, summarily dispensed justice, and settled disputes among his neighbors. This room contained the only luxuries which the family possessed. A writing-table stood at the window, there was a small but choice collection of books, maps, both of the earth and of the heavens, an electrifying-machine, an air-pump, a galvanic and a magnetic apparatus, and various philosophical and geometrical instruments. The study might also be called the drawing-room of the establishments; for here stood madame's piano, and in an empty mineral cabinet lay her best apparel.

"This is charming," said I; "but this room will soon be too small for all your family, dear Englebert. You must enlarge it."

"Not for ten years," he answered. The temple of our happiness is small, but the happiness therein is great. We have more than we want."

"And are you really so very happy thus, Englebert?"

"Look here," said he pointing to his wife and children; "see what blooming faces. A noble soul animates these little creatures. Here is my kingdom—my all! Mine is a life of reality, and not of appearance, like that led by those in magnificent cities. I have enough for my bodily wants, and a sphere of action for my mind. I certainly live separated from European refinement; but I see there," added he, pointing to his books, "I have the best, the immortal ones of mankind around me. Nature, the wonderful works of God, the promises of eternity, all belong to me. What more can I desire?"

I pressed his hand, and knew not how to answer him. I might have called him a dreamer, but I felt he was right in all he said. The further I became acquainted with him, the more I admired his unceasing industry. His business as mayor occupied much of his time; but besides this, he cultivated the meadows and fields round his house, although only so far as was necessary for his household wants; he read and wrote two or three hours every day, and instructed his two eldest children. These already knew a great deal, as they were well taught. They were acquainted with the scientific names and the properties of the trees, shrubs, herbs, and vegetables within their reach; they understood the geology of the mountains around them; they played with the philosophical instruments in the house, and had some knowledge of the stars and planets; even the little boy of seven years old told me that the sun was a more beautiful world than this; and though he could not yet understand the mountains of the moon, he enjoyed looking at them through the telescope. Augusta managed her household affairs, of which she was uncontrolled mistress, in the same spirit as her husband performed his business. She attended not only to the smallest trifle in the kitchen, but also to the fowls, the flax, the hemp, and the corn, and the various animals which belong to a farm.

"But," asked I again, "what brought you to this place? You shall have devoted your noble talents to the service of your country, instead of being only a village mayor in a foreign land."

Early on the morning of the following Sunday, which he had promised to devote to me, he joined me in the garden of the hotel. My breakfast (a cup of strong coffee) was placed in a vine-covered arbor, from which was an extended and beautiful view of the surrounding country. Englebert ordered milk and black bread to be brought there for him.

"I will now tell you," said he, "what fate drove me hither. Augusta and the children will call us, and when they are ready, we will all take a walk; then we will go to church: the cure and other good friends dine with us; and in the afternoon the young people of the village give a concert. There is a ball in the evening, and you must dance with us. Now, hearken with reverence."

IV.—THE SUPERFLUITIES OF LIFE.

"I left the university half a year after you did. My guardian had ordered me to remain there another year; but I put thirty louis-d'ors in my pocket, and set forth on my travels. I journeyed through Germany and Switzerland, from the Alps to Paris; then through France to Provence, whence I went by sea to Naples, then to Rome, and home by Vienna. I brought back two louis-d'ors in my pocket. I travelled generally on foot, taking only bread and water, now

and then wine, and sleeping in barns and stables. I returned from my journey just as my friends were going to advertise me in the newspapers. My guardian was very angry; but I found that a visit to foreign countries did me more good than a year's attendance at the professors' lectures. I was examined, and obtained great credit for my knowledge; and I was placed, at first without a salary, in a government office, in order to initiate me in business. I applied the next year for a place as jurist; but received for answer that my capability was not doubted, but being only three-and-twenty, I was too young. Very well, thought I, that fault will mend every day. The next year I applied for another situation. The president of the government answered, 'You have some fortune; why do you not dress better? Why do you wear such coarse stuff—your cannot appear anywhere thus?'—'The state, your excellency,' answered I, 'requires honest service from me, and not fine clothes.' The president was offended, and after giving me a slight bow, left me.

"There was at that time a quarrel between our court and a neighboring one concerning the right of possession of some abbey lands. The law appeared to give the right to our opponents; but I had accidentally found in the land-office some deeds relating to the affair, and which would decide it in our favor. I wrote a defence of our claims, had it printed, together with these deeds, dedicated it to the king, and sent it to the ministers. This paper brought me great honor. I received the order of merit—namely, a yard of ribbon to hang at my button-hole; and as I afterwards learnt, the government intended to do great things for me. Unfortunately, I knew there was nothing to be got by the ribbon, and I sent it back, assuring the minister that I had not written from vanity or interestedness, but from love of justice. I could not have worn the ribbon without blushing. This was interpreted to my hurt by every one, but especially by the court. The president told me I was a fool, and quite out of favor: I must not now expect a situation. Just at this time happened the death of my guardian, who had hung himself on my account, for I was now declared of age. He had spent not only his own property, but mine also. I was sorry for him. Had he told me what he had done, I should have pardoned him. All that belonged to him was sold, and nothing was left of my inheritance except eight thousand guildens (not quite seven hundred pounds.) His little daughter was placed in the orphan asylum. I pitied her much. 'That poor child has much more need of help than I,' thought I; 'for I am old, and can earn my bread.' I placed my eight thousand guildens in safe hands for her use, desiring that the interest should be appropriated to her education, and that it should all be given to her whenever she should marry. I was determined that she should not remain in the asylum if I could prevent it.

"Now came the question—what shall I do with myself? The state did not require my services. I had wished for advancement and employment—not so much to gain money, as to have a sphere of action. I wished to be useful; so much so, that I would have taken a place without salary, if people would have allowed me to live and dress after my own fashion. But I had been laughed at for this; so I shook my dust from my feet, and left my native country, hoping to be better appreciated elsewhere. I had property enough with me to be able to live a year in idleness; namely, about forty louis-d'ors.—When I was a boy, and went to school, I read in a book a treatise entitled 'The Superfluities of Life.' It was a very ingenious exposition of St. Paul's words, 'Having food and raiment, let us therewith be content.' This made an extraordinary impression upon me. I had often wondered at the many superfluities which mankind make necessary to themselves, and for which they are content to become slaves. The fewer wants and wishes men have, the fewer cares and fears, the fewer vexations. He is the freest man who depends the least upon circumstances, conveniences, and customs. The treaties ended with these words—'Regard only what is substantial, and leave to fool the burdensome pleasure of attending to appearances.'

"I began as a schoolboy to follow this advice. I performed my duties, but denied myself all praise. I slept at night upon two chairs near my bed. I took neither tea nor coffee, neither beer nor wine—my drink was nothing but water. I did not use the tenth part of my pocket-money for myself, but bought with it books and maps for the poorer scholars. I rejoiced when the time came for me to go to the university, for then I should be my own master. I lived simply. People that I was poor; but I had money in abundance enough to help others. Those who were richer than I were loaded with debt. This simple mode of life displeased many in my native city. My friends wanted me to live better, but I was content with the cheapest food. My dress was clean, and in the fashion,

but very coarse. This was called unbecoming. I did my duty to all, but I paid no court to my superiors. I wished to be myself worthy of honor, and not to obtain it through fine clothes, flattery, and outward show. I did not smoke; I never played at cards; and therefore every one thought me strange. I always acted in accordance with my opinions; was content with little; helped others with my superabundance; was always happy, and never ill. I wanted nothing but a sphere of action. This I had not, because I was not like other people. Miserable those who expect their happiness from others.

V.—THE VILLAGE SCHOOLMASTER.

"I roamed about Germany for nearly three months, but did not succeed in finding any employment; everywhere there was a 'but.' How foolish people are, thought I, to think ill of a man merely because he desires nothing but the opportunity of making his knowledge useful to others. I thought I should be doing the world and science a great service if I went to London and offered to go on a voyage of discovery to Senegal; and if the English refused my offer, I resolved to go at my own expense. With this determination I bent my course to the north-west.

"One evening I arrived very tired at the inn of a little town, and while I ate my frugal supper I amused myself by reading the newspaper. There I found an advertisement for a schoolmaster in a distant village. The salary was fifty guildens a year (about £4 English money), a house and firing free, and the produce of three acres of land. This was just the situation for me. Schoolmaster!—what a weighty calling. Might I not be the means of reformation to a whole village—the saviour of thousands? Might I not open the way to their improvement in industry, in morality, and in religion? And the pay—was it certainly small, but enough for me. Could virtue ever be rewarded by money? The salaries given by the state are in proportion to the knowledge required. A village schoolmaster requires but little knowledge, and has but little work; therefore the pay is small; but a court chamberlain, a court fool, a public singer, or dancer, has need of much talent; therefore either of these is paid more than all the schoolmasters in the country put together.

"I applied for the situation; my certificates were examined; and I was believed to be a boisterous, runaway student. This I let pass. There was nothing said against my knowledge of arithmetic and singing; nevertheless, difficulties arose; and I could not blame the gentleman whose duty it was to choose a schoolmaster; for I knew quite well that it was not usual for a man who spoke six or seven languages to apply for so inferior a situation. I believe I should not have been chosen had any other candidate appeared than an old deaf tailor, who was of course rejected.

"Listen," said the president of the school-commission to me; 'the place shall be yours if, after a year's trial, we are satisfied with your conduct.' I then received a paper appointing me schoolmaster, provisionally, and also a letter of introduction to Mr. Ploek, the cure of Hard, who was ordered to introduce me in the village.

"I was as happy as a king—if kings ever are happy—and I hastened to Hard. I found my abode a dilapidated hut, and dirty as a stable; every window half pasted up with paper, and my sitting room very dark, and without a stove in it. The only stove was in the schoolroom, in which apartment sixty-five children assembled daily.—The garden was full of rubbish, and the three acres of land were overgrown with weeds. The cure received me with an austere face; gave me some wholesome precepts; and introduced me on the following Sunday afternoon to his congregation, with many admonitions to the school children. This cure was a zealous and orthodox man, who thundered every Sunday with a powerful voice against all unbelievers. On week days, and in common life, he troubled himself but little about the welfare of his flock, and was content if his kitchen was well attended to, and if he was invited to all marriage and baptismal feasts. The villagers were poor, and almost savage; there was no lack of quarrelling, fighting, and lawsuits; every peasant was deep in debt; the soil was hardly cultivated; and the cattle were miserably managed. The mayor was the richest person in the village, for he was also the landlord of the only inn; and he who did not drink enough of beer, was sure to be punished in some way or another. The external appearance of the village, the rows of miserable huts, the interiors of which were dirty and disgusting, the coarse manners of the peasants and their wives, the rudeness of the children, and their ragged, dirty clothing—all told me that this was such a calling as I had desired; that here I had the opportunity of doing good; and I danced in my little room for joy till the whole house shook.

"The school funds were, as may be supposed, very low, and I set about repairing the school-house at my own cost. I had the windows men

Italy. It fostered there iniquities, worked them up to a state of frenzy, gave them encouragement, and urged them to propagate their Satanic principles and buoyed them up with hopes of being able to penetrate their disabulous designs.

Thus white secret and affiliated societies were acting as spies and informers throughout the whole of the Peninsula, and urging their fellows everywhere to join in propagating dangerous theories and Utopian visionary schemes, well adapted to captivate a quick and enthusiastic, but singularly unreasoning people.

"Thou art so witty, profligate and thin, / Thou seem'st a Milton with his death and sin."

It has no limit. Its domain is widespread as civilization itself; wherever it comes life, wealth and progress appear, like the sun's light it stirs into action the whole face of nature.

THE CLOTH HALL, 292 Notre Dame Street, (West). THE system is strictly One Price. Each piece of Cloth or Tweed, &c., has the lowest price distinctly marked in plain figures.

NOTICE TO FEMALE TEACHERS. THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS of the Parish of St. JULIENNE will require, on the First of July next, a FEMALE TEACHER, one who will be able to instruct in both English and French.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, No. 2, St. Constant Street.

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BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE RISKS taken for this Old Established Office, on terms equally as favorable as other First-Class Companies.

WANTED, A SITUATION as TEACHER of a R. C. School, by a person of long experience, who holds certificates of recommendation of the most unexceptionable character for competence and morals.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Balm of Pectoral, of the 24th July, says:—Realizing the true sense of responsibility attaching to the Editor and Publisher of a widely circulated journal, we should deem it little less than a crime to recommend any medical compound the real virtue of which we could not conscientiously endorse.

THE TOILET COMPANION is the name by which Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., at Boston, designate the neat and convenient case in which the famous chemists and perfumers put up their superior preparations for toilet use.

PIANO FORTE TUNING. JOHN ROONEY, PIANO FORTE TUNER, (Formerly of Nunn & Clark, New York, and recently in the employ of S. T. Pearce.) BEGS leave to inform Mr. Pearce's customers, as well in Montreal as in the country, and neighboring towns, that he has commenced TUNING PIANOS on his own account; and trusts by his punctuality and skill to merit a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally extended to Mr. Pearce.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD. LOST on Sunday, the 26th February, in St. Lawrence Main Street, a Lady's MINK GAUNTLET.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. ALTERATION OF TRAINS. ON and AFTER MONDAY, March 19th, Trains will leave POINT ST. CHARLES as follows:— EASTERN TRAINS.

WESTERN TRAINS. Mail Train, for Toronto and Principal Stations, at 8.15 A.M. Mixed Train, for Kingston and all Way Stations, at 8.30 A.M.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT POINT SAINT CHARLES AS FOLLOWS: From Toronto and all Western connections, at 10.30 A.M. From Kingston and Way Stations, at 9.15 P.M.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, (Corner of King and William Streets.) MONTREAL, IS NOW OPEN. And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN.

WANTED, A SITUATION as TEACHER of a R. C. School, by a person of long experience, who holds certificates of recommendation of the most unexceptionable character for competence and morals.

CAST STEEL CHURCH BELLS. THE Subscribers having been appointed AGENTS for CANADA, for the sale of CAST STEEL CHURCH and FACTORY BELLS, are now prepared to execute Orders for them to any extent that may be required.

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WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] BELLS. The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-Bells, House and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 19 COTE STREET. PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION IN THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF CATHOLIC COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal.

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CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT. THE subscribers has in course of construction a number of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Canada.

THE TOILET COMPANION is the name by which Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., at Boston, designate the neat and convenient case in which the famous chemists and perfumers put up their superior preparations for toilet use.

PIANO FORTE TUNING. JOHN ROONEY, PIANO FORTE TUNER, (Formerly of Nunn & Clark, New York, and recently in the employ of S. T. Pearce.) BEGS leave to inform Mr. Pearce's customers, as well in Montreal as in the country, and neighboring towns, that he has commenced TUNING PIANOS on his own account; and trusts by his punctuality and skill to merit a continuance of that patronage which was so liberally extended to Mr. Pearce.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD. LOST on Sunday, the 26th February, in St. Lawrence Main Street, a Lady's MINK GAUNTLET.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. ALTERATION OF TRAINS. ON and AFTER MONDAY, March 19th, Trains will leave POINT ST. CHARLES as follows:— EASTERN TRAINS.

WESTERN TRAINS. Mail Train, for Toronto and Principal Stations, at 8.15 A.M. Mixed Train, for Kingston and all Way Stations, at 8.30 A.M.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT POINT SAINT CHARLES AS FOLLOWS: From Toronto and all Western connections, at 10.30 A.M. From Kingston and Way Stations, at 9.15 P.M.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, (Corner of King and William Streets.) MONTREAL, IS NOW OPEN. And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN.

WANTED, A SITUATION as TEACHER of a R. C. School, by a person of long experience, who holds certificates of recommendation of the most unexceptionable character for competence and morals.

CAST STEEL CHURCH BELLS. THE Subscribers having been appointed AGENTS for CANADA, for the sale of CAST STEEL CHURCH and FACTORY BELLS, are now prepared to execute Orders for them to any extent that may be required.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND. Should procure this weekly Publication of Vocal and Piano Forte Music, costing but 10 CENTS a number, and pronounced by the entire Press of the Country, to be 'The Best and Cheapest Work of the kind in the World.'

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. It is the speedy cure of the sublimated varieties of Scrophulous and Scrophulous Affections, such as Erysipelas, Carbuncles, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blisters, and all Skin Diseases.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] BELLS. The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-Bells, House and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 19 COTE STREET. PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION IN THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF CATHOLIC COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal.

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CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT. THE subscribers has in course of construction a number of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Canada.

P. F. WALSH, Practical and Scientific Watchmaker, HAS REMOVED TO 178 NOTRE DAME STREET. (Next door to O'Connor's Boot & Shoe Store.) CALL and examine his NEW and SPLENDID assortment of Watches, Jewellery, and Plated Ware.

FIREWOOD. 1000 CORDS of FIREWOOD.—Pine, Hemlock, and Tamarack—at \$3 per Cord. F. B. M'NAMEE.

FIRE BRICKS. 5000 FIRE BRICKS for Sale, Buckley Mountain, Ramsay's and Carr's manufacture. F. B. M'NAMEE.

WHITE PINE. 100,000 FEET of Square 20,000 feet of Flat and Round Rock Elm. 10,000 feet of Flat Red and White Pine. 2,000 Superficial Feet 3 inch Flooring. 5000 do do 2 inch Flooring.

FOR SALE. 3 TONS of assorted HOOP IRON, 1, 1 1/2, 1 3/4, 2, 500 barrels of Best American Cement. 300 Empty Cement Barrels. F. B. M'NAMEE.

MASSON COLLEGE, TERREBONNE. IN this splendid free stone building, one of the most beautiful of the country, there is given an education entirely destined to prepare young persons for commercial business, by teaching them particularly Arithmetic and the English and French languages.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT. THE subscribers has in course of construction a number of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Canada.

ACADEMY OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, C. W. THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C. W.; Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients, in advanced stages of the Disease.

WHERE IS PATRICK LYONS? INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK LYONS, who left Montreal for New York about nine years ago, and has not since been heard of.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Obisholm. Adjala—N. A. Goste. Aymer—J. Doyle. Amherstburgh—J. Roberts. Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron. Arichal—Rev. Mr. Girroir. Brockville—P. Murray. Belleville—M. O'Dampsey. Brock—Rev. J. R. Lee. Brantford—W. M'Manamy. Cavanville—J. Knowlson. Chambly—J. Hackett. Cobourg—P. Maguire. Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton—Mr. W. Daly. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy. Dathousie Mills—Wm. Obisholm. Dewilville—J. M'Ver. Dundas—J. M'Gerrald. Egansville—J. Bonfield. East Hainesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins. Eastern Townships—P. Hackett. Ernsville—P. Gafney. Emily—M. Hennessey. Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville—J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon—C. M'Faul. Kempsville—M. Heaphy. Kingston—P. Purcell. Long Island—Rev. Mr. Foley. London—Rev. E. Bayard. Lechiel—O. Quigley. Laborough—T. Daley. Lacolle—W. Hartly. Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville—M. Kelly. New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City—J. Rowland. Orillia—Rev. J. Synnott. Ogdensburgh, N. Y.—P. Golden. Prescott—J. Ford. Perth—J. Doran. Peterboro—E. M'Cormick. Picton—Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope—J. Birmingham. Quebec—M. O'Leary. Rawdon—Rev. J. Quinn. Renfrew—Rev. M. Byrne. Russelltown—J. Campion. Richmond Hill—M. Teffy. Richmond—A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke—T. Griffith. Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester—J. Daley. Summerstown—D. McDonald. St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese—T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pointe—Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvey. St. Raphael—A. M'Donald. St. Romuald d'Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax. Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettargh. Thorold—John Heenan. Tingswick—T. Donegan. Toronto—P. Doyle. Templeton—J. Hagau. West Osgoode—M. M'Evoy. West Port—James Kehoe. York Grand River—A. Lamond.

NEW CATHOLIC WORKS,

Just Published, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, PERRY'S INSTRUCTIONS. A FULL COURSE OF INSTRUCTIONS for the use of CATECHISTS and FAMILIES. By the Rev. John Perry. 18mo. 500 pages, cloth extra 3s 1/4; Arabeque, 2s 9d. An Edition of the above in half binding for Schools Price 2s 6d.

APPROBATIONS. The publication of "Perry's Instructions on the Catechism" by Messrs. Sadtler & Co., has my entire approval. JOHN, Archbishop of New York. I am glad to hear that you intend to re-publish "Perry's Instructions on the Catechism." It is an excellent little book. As a Manual for Catechists, or as a book of instruction, developing and explaining the Catechism, it is the best work of the sort I am acquainted with. J., Bishop of Newark.

THE MISSION PRAYER BOOK. A MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION and PRAYERS adapted to preserve the Fruits of the Mission.—Drawn chiefly from the works of St. Alphonsus Liguori. With the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., Archbishop of New York. Printed on the finest paper from new and elegant type, bound in the strongest manner, with fine steel engravings. 500 pages. At prices from 38c. to \$3.

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES. ROME; ITS RULER and ITS INSTITUTIONS. By John Francis Maguire, M.P. for Dungarvan. 12mo, Cloth, \$1.25. Any person who wishes to form an honest opinion of the Government of the Papal States, would do well to read this book.

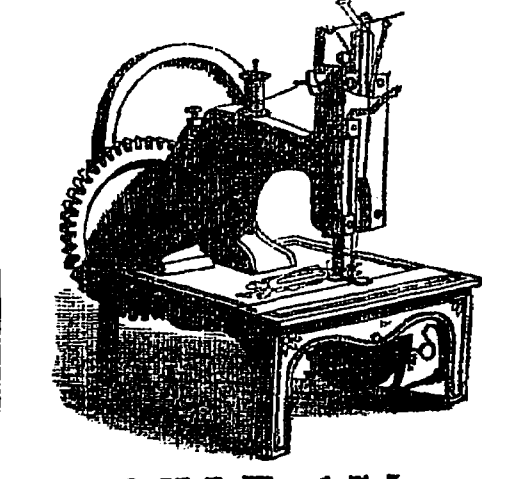
A COMPANION TO THE LILY OF ISRAEL. JUST PUBLISHED, THE LIFE OF ST. JOSEPH. THE admirable Life of the glorious patriarch Saint Joseph, taken from the Cite Mystique; with an Appendix of the Life of the Venerable Maria of Jesus, of Agreda, (author of the Mystical City of God;) and an introduction from the manuscripts of M. Olier, founder of the Seminaries of St. Sulpice.—16mo., Cloth, extra, 50c.; gilt, 75c. THE PRETTY PLATE. By Dr. Huntington, Author of Rosemary. 16mo., with 5 plates, Cloth, is 10c.; Cloth, gilt, 3s 1/4. D. & J. SADDLER & Co., Corner Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal, March 16, 1860.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS or any affection of the THROAT CURED, the Hacking Cough in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED, BY BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. A simple and elegant combination for COUGHS, &c. Dr. G. F. BIRLOW, Boston. "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS."

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York. "Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga., Teacher of Music, Southern Female College. "Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the 'Troches' I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience." Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A.B., Montreal. Wesleyan Minister. Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 35 cents per box.

ROBERT PATTON,

229 Notre Dame Street. BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.



ONLY \$75 FOR ONE OF SINGER'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES, WARRANTED TO BE THE BEST, In every respect, as those sold by I. M. Singer & Co. in the States for \$110.

THIS PRICE INCLUDES AN IRON STAND such as Singer sells for \$10. I have made an improvement on Singer's large sized Machine, by which patent leather can be stitched without oil. Shoemakers had a great objection to use these Machines before, owing to the oil continually working off the leather on the lastings and cloths of ladies gaiters. The necessity of applying oil to patent leather is entirely obviated by this new improvement. CALL AND EXAMINE! All intending purchasers are invited to call and examine the BEST and CHEAPEST SEWING MACHINES ever offered for sale in Canada.

Montreal, July 23, 1859. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the complete working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had two in use for the last two months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, 23rd July, 1859. We have used E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machine in our Factory for the past three months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines,—of which we have several in use. CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.

Montreal, 26th July, 1859. The subscribers having used the Sewing Machines of Mr. E. J. Nagle, since the spring, are well satisfied with the work done by them; and we certify that these machines go quicker than any we have used up to the present time. A. LAPIERRE & SON.

If you want a Machine, making a Stitch which cannot be either unravelled or pulled out, call at E. J. NAGLE'S Sewing Machine Establishment, No. 265 NOTRE DAME STREET, 265. It is the only place in Canada where you can buy a Machine able to Stitch anything, from a Shirt Bosom to a Horse Collar. All Machines bought of me are warranted for Twelve months.

E. J. NAGLE, OFFICE AND SALN ROOM, 265 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. FACTORY. Over Bartley & Gilbert's Canal Basin. N.B.—Needles 50 cent per dozen. November 16, 1859.

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS. MRS. WILLIAMSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE for SERVANTS, No. 24 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Sign of the large Spinning Top. September 22.



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, TABLES 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 so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

DR. ANGUS MACDONELL, 18 1/2 Notre Dame Street. (Nearly opposite the Donegana Hotel.)

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. James Street.

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATES, No. 59 Little St. James Street.

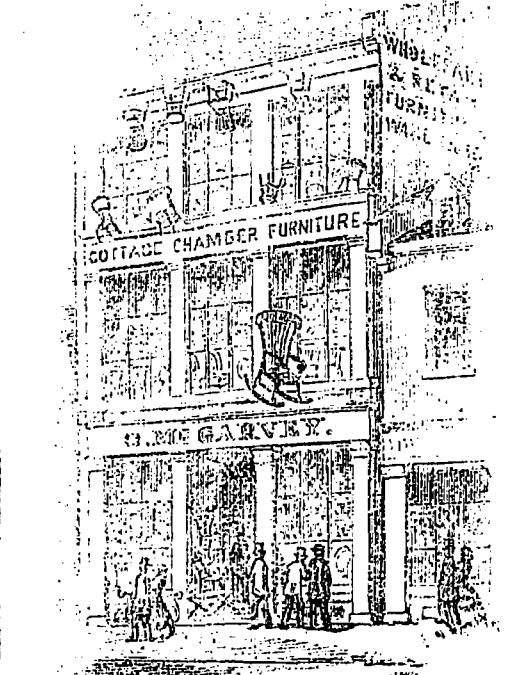
W. M. PRICE, ADVOCATE, No. 2, Corner of Little St. James and Gabriel Streets.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

COLLECT YOUR ACCOUNTS IN DUE SEASON. THE undersigned gives Solvent Security and respectable reference. P. TUCKER, Collector of Accounts, 53 Prince Street.

H. BRENNAN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Craig Street, (West End), NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.

D. O'GORMON, BOAT BUILDER, BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skills made to Order. Several Skills 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.



WAR IS DECLARED AND TO OPEN ON MONDAY, THE 29th AUGUST, ON M'GARVEY'S SPLENDID STOCK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND NO TERMS OF PEACE, Until the present Stock is Disposed of.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support extended to him during the past nine years, wishes to inform them that his Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE now on hand, consists, not only of every style and quality, but in such quantities as has never before been exhibited in this city, and got up exclusively for cash will be sold, at least 10 per cent lower than ever before offered. Every article warranted to be what it is represented, if not, it may be returned one month after being delivered, and the money refunded. His Stock amounts to \$18,000 worth, all of which must be cleared off before the 1st of January, in consequence of extensive changes in his business, and as after that he will keep a larger Stock of First Class FURNITURE. His trade in that line is so rapidly increasing that he cannot longer accommodate his customers by both his Wholesale and Retail business. He will open a Wholesale Chair Warehouse, exclusive of his Retail Trade. His present Stock will be open on MONDAY, 29th August, all marked in plain figures at Reduced Prices, and will consist of every article of House Furnishing Goods, among which will be found a large quantity of Oak and Wood-seated Chairs, from 40 cents to \$3; Bedsteads, from \$3 to \$50; Sofas and Couches, from \$8 to \$50; Mahogany, Blackwalnut, Chestnut and Runnated Chamber Sets, from \$10 to \$150; Mahogany and B W Dining Tables, from \$10 to \$45, with a large Stock of Hair, Moss, Corn, Husk, Sea Grass, and Palm Leaf Mattresses, from \$4 to \$25; Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, 30 to 75c per lb; Mahogany, B W Side and Corner What-Nots, Ladies' Work Tables and Chairs, Toy Chairs and Bureaus. A fresh supply of Shirley's Polish on hand. Solid Mahogany and Blackwalnut and Mahogany Veneers, Curled Hair, Varnish, and other Goods suitable for the Trade, constantly on hand. All goods delivered on board the Cars or Boats, or at the Residence of parties who reside inside the Toll gate, free of Charge, and with extra care. OWEN M'GARVEY, Wholesale and Retail, No. 344 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. August 28.

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE AND INLAND MARINE, Office—6 Wall Street, N. Y. CASH CAPITAL.....\$250,000 SURPLUS, OVER.....40,000

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, 65 Wall Street, N. Y. CASH CAPITAL.....\$200,000 SURPLUS, OVER.....50,000

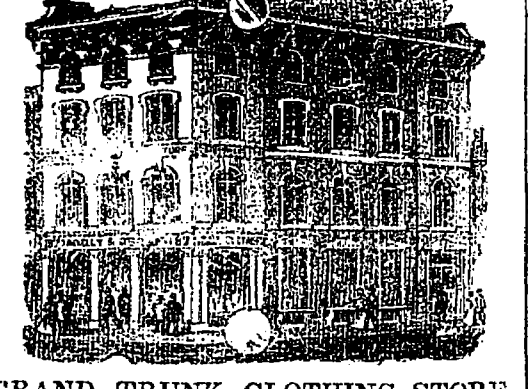
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, 49 Wall Street, N. Y. CASH CAPITAL.....\$200,000 SURPLUS, OVER.....40,000

HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, 33 Wall Street, N. Y. CASH CAPITAL.....\$150,000 NETT SURPLUS.....32,587

REFERENCES: Wm. Workman, Esq. B H Lemoine, Esq. Wm. Sache, Esq. Edwin Atwater, Esq. Henry Lyman, Esq. Ira Gould, Esq. H Joseph, Esq. Messrs. Forrester, Moir & Co.; Messrs. Harrington & Brewster; J & H Mathewson.

THE Undersigned, Agent for the above First Class INSURANCE COMPANIES, is prepared to INSURE all class of Buildings, Merchandise, Steamers, Vessels and Cargoes, on Lakes and River St. Lawrence, at LOW RATES. First-Class Risks taken at very Reduced Rates. All losses promptly and liberally paid. OFFICE—38 St. PETER STREET, Lyman's New Buildings. AUSTIN OUVILLIER, General Agent. Sept. 22, 1859.

PATTON & BROTHER, NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 42 McGill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, at reasonable rates. Montreal, Nov. 1859.



GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 87 McGill and No. 27 Reuellet Streets, MONTREAL. The undersigned, CLOTHIERS and OUTFITTERS, respectfully beg leave to inform the Public that they have now completed their Fall and Winter Importations, and are prepared to offer for Sale a very large and well assorted Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, OUTFITTING, &c. Also, English, French and German Cloths, Dressings, Cassimeres and Vestings, of every style and quality. They have also on hand a large assortment of Scotch Tweeds and Irish Freizes, very suitable for this season. DONNELLY & O'BRIEN. Nov. 17.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, & C., FOR SALE, At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS. SOUOHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. GONGOU. OOLONG. LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSGOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted. LAGUIARIE, do., do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES—Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY—Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel, in hds. and cases. PORTER—Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles. PICKLES, &c.—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints. STARCH—Glensfield, Rice and Sated, fair. BRUSHES—Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes. SPICES, &c.—Pigs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Indigo, Button Blue, Segro Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Course do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Baking Soda, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Powder; do., in Packages; Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c. The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices. J. PHELAN. March 3, 1859.

THOMAS M'KENNA, PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER, No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET, (Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets,) MONTREAL.

BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner. Jobbing Punctually attended to. September 15, 1859.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS JOHN M'CLOSKEY.

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, 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 12 years, and now solicits 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, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. 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, 1859.

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 Pimples. 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. DIRECTIONS 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; 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 Sores 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 scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales 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, Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum. ANOTHER. 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, O. W.