converts packed up their traps for the new El Dorado, and exchanged the sweet songs of the Little Bethel, for the more exciting chaunt of:—

"Oh! I'm going to Fraser River with my wash-bowl on my knee."

It is very probable that neither religion nor morality will lose anything by this revolution in tastes. Our gold hunters may, perhaps, swear horribly at the "*diggins*;" but even their oaths and execrations can scarce be more blasphemous than the maudlin cant of a *Methodist "Revival."*

CATHOLIC PROGRESS.—We receive constantly the most encouraging proofs of the steady advance of the Catholic religion amongst our republican neighbors, who in their zeal and cheerful sacrifices, set us an example which it would be well for us to imitate. Thus from a friend we learn that in the Parish of Malone, Franklin Co., State of New York, the Catholics have lately purchased a handsome site for a new Church, to be built on Main Street, town of Malone; a work to which their Protestant fellow-citizens have shown themselves disposed to contribute liberally. At Clinton also, and at Chateauguay in the same parish, new Catholic Churches are in process of erection; and at Westfield, near the Lines, a splendid site for the same purpose has just been purchased by the Catholics of the neighborhood. We are happy to learn that Protestants and Catholics live on the best of terms; and that the Reverend A. Theves, the priest of the parish, is held in high esteem by men of all denominations.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—The *Minerve* of the 10th instant, alluding apparently to Mr. George Brown, accuses that gentleman of having abandoned his aunt—"*planter sa tante*"—upon the shores of Lake Ontario. This should be enquired into, and a search instituted for the bones, or other remains, of the venerable old lady.

M. Dorion arrived in town on Tuesday evening, and was enthusiastically received by his friends, with torch-light procession and fireworks. His re-election is considered certain.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Toronto, August 10, 1858.

DEAR SIR—Despairing of transmitting to future generations the fair dreams of his youthful days—i mean our beautiful "*common school*" system—the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's inventive genius hit, a short time ago, upon a plan which he trusted would render his name immortal in the annals of Canada, and hand down his features to the latest posterity.

The Reverend gentleman has a hack, or subordinate, in the Education Office, of the name of Thos. Hodgins, but commonly known as Ryerson's "*Man Friday.*" Him did the great Chief of the Department lately summon to his sublime presence; and with him did the Rev. Mr. Ryerson take sweet counsel on the feasibility of carrying into execution the vast idea with which his own gigantic intellect was engrossed. Hereupon a colloquy, of which the following may be taken as a tolerable specimen, ensued:—

The Chief—"Our great men in Canada are few and far between. Besides myself I know of few really great and eminent men in this country. To promote therefore a noble emulation amongst our Canadian youth, it seems to me expedient to commence a series of Busts, or graven images—notwithstanding that all such vanities are prohibited in Scripture—of those men most illustrious for talent and virtue who are now living in the Province.—What think you oh! Hodgins, of this mine idea?"

To whom thus Hodgins:—

"Most Illustrious *Chief!* great is thy wisdom, and much to be praised. It cannot be surpassed by that of mortal. Thy plan likes me well oh! my Master; nor could anything have been conceived better calculated to enkindle in the bosoms of our Canadian youth the sacred fire of a noble ambition."

The Chief—"Well hast thou spoken, oh! mine Hodgins; but herein do I perceive a difficulty in the execution of this our project. Who first of the Great Men of this land shall submit himself to the artist's hand? Whose Bust, or carved similitude, shall inaugurate the long series of Canadian worthies?—Speak oh! mine Hodgins, I adjure thee by thy salary, and all the jobs of the Educational Department!"

Then Hodgins, deeply meditating, and much revolving the matter in his mind, looked up at the Chief; over whose features the while, a rich roseate tint, such as is oft seen to linger about the noses of those who indulge in deep potations, was softly stealing. This perceiving, the faithful Hodgins thus made answer:—

"But for thy Modesty, Oh! Master—that modesty which is known and approved of all men, thou wouldst be at no loss for an answer to thy question. Yet I marvel not; for modesty is the characteristic of all great men; and as thou art great, so art thou modest. Yet as thou hast asked me the question, even at the risk of wounding that modesty, I will speak; and thus I reply:—

"From the shores of Ontario's Lake, to the weather beaten coasts of Labrador, one universal voice proclaims that Thou, even Thou, art the greatest man of the age; and that after thee, there is none other like unto thee. Who then fitter than the founder of our noble "*common schools*" to commence the series of Canada's Worthies?

But to make a long tale short, Dear Mr. Editor, and to bring my narrative to a conclusion, I must inform you that the result of this interesting colloquy was, that the best artist in Toronto was sought after, and immediately engaged. The Reverend Chief's proposal was well received by him; for who could refuse to patronise such a scheme. The series of Busts, once commenced, might be extended *ad infinitum;* and encouraged by the prospect of transmitting their features to posterity, great men, soon to become as plentiful in Canada as blackberries, would give the most liberal orders. Artists would be encouraged; the fame of the Province be extended to the uttermost parts of the earth; and a little money might be cleared by the transaction.

And so on the following day the Reverend Chief Superintendent of Education, clad in gala attire, and with features carefully disposed, might be seen wending his way to the artist's *studio.* Within that *studio,* you might have shortly seen the said reverend gentleman gracefully seated in the artist's chair, and striving his hardest to look graceful, and intellectual, and entirely sanctified. Never had his features beamed with such refulgence, and with such a holy light as they did then; never—not even when cruelly compelled to disgorge his plunder, by hard hearted Committee on Public Accounts—never did he look so completely the saint and martyr, as he did whilst sitting in that chair. On his countenance dignity and meekness, the wisdom of the serpent and the innocence of the dove, were happily and inseparably blended. The artist to whom he sat, felt himself a privileged man.

A second sitting followed; soon the work was complete, and a Bust of marvellous fidelity, and of great beauty was given to the world. Then arose the question—where shall this master piece be placed? Some said "*here,*" others "*there;*" and I blush as I record it—one profane person hinted at the propriety of sticking it in a niche over the entrance to the Penitentiary. Whilst the controversy was pending, the Bust was displayed from a window of a house in one of the most conspicuous parts of the City; but though crowds passed by, and gazed, no purchaser made his appearance. At this the heart of our artist was grieved, and the soul of the Reverend Mr. Ryerson was sore troubled. The speculation was—as the Vulgar call it—"*no go;*" and the luckless artist saw but little hopes of clearing his expences, or being remunerated for his trouble.

And so day by day the Bust remained exposed to public view, and the artist mourned over the insensibility of the people. One day a rap was heard at his outer door. Again clad in his choicest garments, a man entered his studio; but this time, not the *Chief,* but his *Man Friday.* The object of his visit, was to deliver a message from the Rev. Mr. Ryerson to the ill-starred artist, to the effect that, since no orders could be obtained, or sale for the Bust effected, it was to be sent up to the Education Office. This order was complied with; and if any of your readers chance to be passing the Normal School—there, if they will but step in, and in the large Hall of that establishment, may their eyes be gratified at all hours of the day, in the contemplation of the features of the Chief Superintendent of Education for Canada West.

In the mean time—so I am informed—the artist has not received the price of his labors, and the Bust of the Great Ryerson, remains still unpaid for. This dear Mr. Editor I tell you in strict confidence. Tell it not in Gath, *neque annuntietis in compitis Ascalonis.*—Yours truly, TORONTO.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Oshawa, C.W., July 21st, 1858.

DEAR SIR—There can be no denying the fact, that our Catholic children are placed in a most dangerous position, both in and out of school, particularly in rural districts, surrounded as they are by fanatics of every class. Not even the little Pic-nics that are got up, where children assemble for friendship and amusement, but advantage is taken of, by prowling wolves under the name of preachers, to insult Catholics and traduce their religion. This we have witnessed a few days ago at a Pic-Nic in this village, where a large number of respectable people of all classes were assembled, with children of every denomination. About the close of the business the meeting was addressed by some of the Rev. gentlemen who occupied the platform; among the rest, by Elder Heywood, a Baptist from the State of New York. In the course of his discourse he was interrupted by the Chairman for some extraneous views he had uttered; and for want of argument to maintain his point, and to escape from the dilemma, he turned on Popery, and the Catholic separate school he had passed on his way to the Pic-Nic. This soon allayed the strife, and our Yankee was allowed to proceed with his discourse, which he did with redoubled vigor; playing the most fantastic tricks, sometimes jumping nearly three feet high, with hands erect, and fingers quivering as if electrified, so that one would imagine he was going to invade the clouds, or scale the seven heavens of Mahomet at a bound. I should like to know if this be Elder Heywood, the Baptist, who deserted his consumptive wife, and made an appointment to elope with Sarah Blanchard, of Delhi, N. Y.; but who, the plot being discovered, was locked up, and he booted out of town, whilst the people afterwards hung and burned his effigy. If he be the Rev. gentleman of that name whom we had at the Pic-Nic, the people of Delhi would have complimented nature very much by burning the substance instead of the shadow; for if ugliness be a mortal sin, he has a bad chance of salvation. The next speaker was so hard on Catholics, that two of the most respectable men in the village, Englishmen of the Established Church, withdrew in disgust along with the writer. These are the parties that have charge of our Common Schools and public money;—these are the guides to whom the education of our Catholic children is confided; and can any doubt be entertained of their tender minds being contaminated where such influences prevail?

Nor is it a matter of surprise that so many obstacles are thrown in the way of separate schools; and that the honest minded Protestants of the English Church, as well as the Catholics, should be singled out as the objects of resentment for attempting to educate their own children according to their own wishes. Religion and parental respect, which every well disposed Protestant as well as Catholic must admit as necessary elements in the education of young children, have been banished from the Common Schools by those methodless Methodists, who are every day changing; but nothing can make them relax their grasp of the public money or public education. And in order to maintain their system of education inviolable, they will set forth the most barefaced lies in their newspapers to show that Catholics are opposed to separate schools. I shall just mention one fact in confirmation of what I have stated.

About the first of January last, the Catholics of this village attempted to open a separate school, but from causes which it is not necessary to state at present, they failed in the attempt; and what was the result? In a few days after, an article appeared in the Toronto *Globe,* in which it was impudently stated that the Catholics were altogether opposed to Separate schools; and that the Priests wanted the authority of the Legislature to compel Catholics to support these schools. The writer gave his authority in the following words of the Rev. Mr. Thornton of this Township:—

"*The Catholics of Oshawa (a numerous body) are quite opposed to separate schools; and some even speak unsparingly respecting the evil 'the powers that be' are causing by the position taken on this subject.*"

But the Catholics of Oshawa have now contradicted those false statements. They have established a separate school, and will support it; and they had a just right to separate schools, if the facts above stated never occurred. For about the first of April last, there was an assistant teacher required, in addition to the three anti-Catholic teachers already employed in the schools. The Catholics having a teacher of their own creed in attendance, and sending about seventy pupils to the school, wanted to have him employed; but no; it was a female that was wanted. There was one of the Trustees a Catholic, but he had no children to send to school; and so great was his confidence in the Common school system, that he was as much opposed to the appointment of a Catholic teacher as the rest of the Trustees. The Catholics, from this circumstance, were led at once to conclude that there was something doubtful lurking at the bottom of this so-called system of liberal education; and at once withdrew their children from the central school, and opened a separate school for themselves, at their own expense. A few, whose confidence could not be shaken, continued at the Common school—not that they ever spoke evil of the "powers that be," as the Rev. Mr. Thornton stated—till their confidence was abused, and then they left in disgust and sorrow, at the insults offered to their religion and country. And it is the same in all the schools that are under the control of such teachers and trustees; for if they do not give open insult, they will do worse in an indirect way: they will cajole the children into their views if possible, and destroy their religion under the guise of impartial education. Nor would their deceitful practices have been detected in Oshawa school, but for the courage of Miss Leonard, and the patriotism of Miss Mulcahy. But I have trespassed too long on your valuable space; and, with your permission, I shall, in my next letter, offer some further remarks on the working of the Common school system, both here and in Ireland, and give some facts more startling than anything stated at present.—Yours very respectfully, F. C.

At the Regular Monthly Meeting of the Cobourg St. Patrick's Society, held on Monday evening, August 2d, the Vice-President in the chair, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Society that the Roman Catholic Separate School Law, in its present imperfect shape, is no more than a slight instalment of what is due to the Catholics of this Province, to whom a just and equitable settlement of the question is of the most vital importance.

Resolved,—That we have implicit confidence in our national representative, Thomas D'Arcy, McGee, Esq., the Champion of our Civil and Religious liberties; who, of all the members in the House, is the only one who has dared to take up the "School Question" on its proper merits; who has, with such rare abilities and commanding eloquence, opposed the two monster evils of Canada, "Associated Bigotry," and "State Schoolism;" and who, by his powerful and convincing advocacy of "Freedom of Education," has won the respect of his opponents, and the admiration and confidence of his friends; and is, in our opinion, entitled to the lasting gratitude and moral support of the Catholics of both the Canadas.

Resolved,—That in connection with the foregoing Resolutions, the Montreal TRUE WITNESS naturally forces itself upon our consideration, the unpurchaseable usefulness of which we highly appreciate, and in whose talented editor we recognize the Lucas of Canada.

Resolved,—That those Resolutions be published in the Montreal TRUE WITNESS and Toronto *Canadian Freeman.*

THOMAS HEENAN, President,
MICHAEL CUNNITGHAM, Cor. Secretary.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Pike River, J. Healy, 15s; Pakenham, D. M'Grath, 10s; Stratford, Rev. P. F. Crimian, 10s; Brockville, P. Murray, £1 8s 9d; St. Andrews, A. B. McMillan, 10s; Trenton, Rev. H Brettargh, 10s; Kemptville, Rev. W. Harty, 10s; Wellington, J. Furlong, 10s; Finch, T. Kennedy, 12s 6d; Goderich, Rev. P. Schneider, 10s: Cohoes, N. Y., Rev. T. Keeveney, £1 15s; St. Andre Avelin, Rev. J. E. Ebrard, 10s; Varennes, D. M'Donald, 5s; Cobourg, R. T. Wilkenson, 13s 9d; Cote Neiges, J. Sexton, 7s 6d; Roxborough, W. Robertson, 10s; Elginburgh, A. Welstead, £1 7s 6d; Fort William, W. M'Sorley, 10s; P. E. Island, J. Kilbride, 12s 6d; Ristigouche, Rev. F. Dumontier, 15s; Three Rivers, P. Scannell, 10s; Toledo, Rev. M. Lynch, 15s; Quebec, M. A. Hearn, 12s 6d; D. Murray, £1; R. Finn, 10s; St. Rosalie, Rev. Mr. Desnoyers, 11s 3d; Leeds, J. Corbit, 12s 6d Pointe Claire, P. Kearney, 5s; Buffalo, U. S., M. Hill, 5s; Alexandria, R. M'Donald, 5s; St. John Chrysostome, V. Barbeau, 18s 9d; Peverley, F. A. M'Lachlan, 6s 3d; North Crosbey, P. Shevlan, 7s 6d; Prescott, M. Tracey, £1 5s; Nicolet, Rev. Mr. Lafleche, 10s; Worcester, U. S., F. Lawler, £1 5s; Ottawa City, B. Gilligan, 6s 3d; Carleton, A. B., Rev. E. Dunphy, 12s 6d.

Per J. Doyle, Aylmer—M. Cullen, 10s; M. Donohoe, 12s 6d; M. Gillineuve, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. E. Bayard, London—Self, 12s 6d; J. Wright, 13s 9d; P. O'Byrne, 18s 9d; Rev. Mr. Musart, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Frachon, 6s 3d; J. Kearns, 6s 3d.

Per O. Quigley, Lochiel—J. M'Millan, 10s; M. Morris £1 5s.

Per J. Doyle, Aylmer—B. Daly, £1 5s; J. Kenny, 10s.

Per J. M'Gerald, Dundas—M. O'Connor, 5s.

Per J. Doran, Perth—A. McLallan, 12s 6d.

Per J. Wade, Richmond—J. Dooley, £1 8s 9d.

Rer Rev. Dr. Cameron, Antigonish, N. S.,—J. Boyd, £3 15s.

Per W. F. Monagan, Toronto—M. Malone, 12s 6d; D. K. Feehan, 12s 6d; L. Devine, 12s 6d; J. M'Gee, 12s 6d; M. Higgins, 15s; Legislative Assembly, £3 1s 3d; J. Stock, 12 6d; P. Foy, 12s 6d; T. Connor, 12s 6d.

Per J. Heenan, Thorold—T. O'Brien, 10s; P. M'Keown, 10s; W. Cartmell, 10s.

Per Rev. C. Wardy, Aurora—J. Shawl, 6s 3d; Newmarket, A. Kenny, 6s 3d.

Per M. Teefy, Richmondhill—Self, 6s 3d; Thornhill, Rev. L. Griffith, 6s 3d.

Per Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrews—self, 12s 6d; D. M'Donell S. M., 18s 9d; A. H. M'Donald, 12s 6d; S. M'Intosh, 6s 3d.

Per Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Cornwall—Self, 10s; J. O'Brien, 10s; J. Dennany, Sen., 5s.

Per A. Brogan, Tannery West—J. M'Greevy, 10s.

Per. A. M'Donald, Morrisburgh—J. Flinn, 15s.

Per. J. Hackett, Chambly—C. Dumesnil, 10s.

Per J. Donnelly, St. Bridget—O'Donnelly, 10s.

Per M. O'Dempsey, Bellville—P. P. Lynch, 10s; P. O'Brien, 5s.

Per. M. Kelly, Merrickville—P. Kyle, 5s.

Per Rev. S. A. Bourret, St. Anne de la Pocatiere—Self, 12s 6d; College, 12s 6d; Very Rev. C. Gauvreau, 12s 6d; St. Roch des Aulnets, Rev. D. H. Tetu, 12s 6d.

Per T. Donegan, Tingwich—Self, 2s 6d: T. Kerr 2s 6d; P. Murphy 10s.

Births,

At Rawdon, on the 31st July, Mrs. R. E. Corcoran, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 11th instant, Mrs. William Wallace O'Brien, of a son.

Married.

On the 10th August, in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. B. McGauran, W. P. Bartley, Esq., of Montreal, to Miss Jane Harriet, eldest daughter of John O'Kane, Esq., Mount Pleasent, Quebec.

READ THIS!

SHELBYVILLE, (Tenn.,) Oct. 16, 1856.

Messrs. Perry Davis and Son:—Sirs—Gratitude to you, and duty to suffering humanity, require that I should make known the benefit I have derived from the use of your truly valuable Pain Killer; and if by seeing this, any sufferer will be induced, as I was, to give it a trial and be healed, I shall be compensated a thousand fold.

In June, 1855, after a protracted illness of several months, I was severely attacked with drowsiness, vertigo, dimness of sight, and loss of appetite, accompanied by fever, difficulty of breathing, etc. My physician pronounced my case pneumonia bordering on the first stage of consumption; and after exhausting his skill, declared positively that I had the consumption, that he could do nothing for me, and that I must die. However, he advised me to use * * * as the best thing I could do, which I did with no effect. I then made use of * * * * * * which proved inefficient.

By this time my symptoms were pain in the head, morning, evening, and during the night, darting pains through the chest, burning in the palms of the hands, quick pulse, night sweats, difficulty of breathing etc, when fortunately I got hold of the "People's Pamphlet," in which I saw the case of Messrs. Blinn, Cone, and others, which induced me to try Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. and strange as it may appear, I derived more benefit from the use of one twenty-five cent bottle than I had done from all other medicines. I have used four bottles of the Pain Killer, and am hearty and enjoy better health than I have heretofore done for a number of years,

GUSTAVUS A. CELOY.

Lyman, Savage, & Co.; and Carter, Kerry, & Co., Montreal; Wholesale Agents.

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL.

19 & 21 COTE STREET.

THE Duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on THURSDAY, 12th instant, at NINE o'clock, A.M.—Terms moderate.

For particulars, apply to the Principal.

August 10. W. DORAN, Principal.

TO THE
INDEPENDENT ELECTORS
OF THE
DIVISION OF ALMA.

GENTLEMEN—

AS you will soon be called upon to exercise the Elective Franchise, in selecting a person to represent you in the Legislative Council, and having been honored with the urgent solicitations of a very large and influential number of the Electors of this Division, requesting me that I would allow myself to be nominated as a Candidate—I have consented; and trusting to your intelligence and independence, now appear before you, formally soliciting your support.

Should I consult my own private interests alone, I should certainly decline accepting the candidature; but the reasons which have been urged, and the recognised necessity which exists for practical representatives of the commercial interests of the country, in our Legislative bodies, render it imperative upon me to lay aside all private considerations, and yield myself to the guidance of the dictates of my convictions of duty.

Born and educated amongst you, my sympathies, sentiments, associations, and interests, are identified with yours, and are a guarantee to a large extent, that your interests and opinions will be faithfully represented by me, should I be elected your Representative. But when a man comes before his fellow-citizens, or suffers himself to be brought forward by others, claiming their suffrages, it is justly expected that his principles and views should be made known as fully as possible, in order that the electors may be guided in their choice, by principles, and not personal considerations. Holding these views, and also in obedience to custom, I have now to lay before you my reasons for asking your suffrages, at the approaching election, to represent you in the Legislative Council.

My name has, for some months past, been before you as a probable Candidate, and there are very few amongst you who have not been cognisant of the fact. There has been ample opportunity therefore to make yourselves acquainted with my antecedents, character, &c., and thus prepare the way for action on your part, in reference to the more formal course now taken by me, either to pronounce in favor or against my pretensions. My reasons for appearing before you and asking your suffrages may be expressed by the comprehensive term "Commercial." Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce are inseparably connected in their bearing upon the material prosperity of the country; but the two first named occupy the most important position, inasmuch as without production no commerce would exist. It is believed, and I coincide with those who entertain that opinion, that there is a deficiency of practical representation of the above-named interests. We have had a large share of experimentalising legislation, (if I may so term it) bearing upon our sources of material prosperity; and it is much to be regretted that no definite policy has prevailed, as nothing so retards the placement of capital, so necessary to the erection of large manufactories, and the engagement in large commercial transactions, as uncertainty in regard to the fiscal policy of the country. If the subjects of "Free Trade" and "Protection" were to be fully discussed, not as abstract theories, but as applicable to the circumstances of the country and a definite policy decided upon, there is no doubt that much good would result. I do not hesitate to announce it as my settled conviction that "Free Trade," being the normal condition of Commerce, is better calculated to develope the resources of the various countries of the world, than the imposition of restrictions involved in a protective theory—provided such a policy were adopted throughout the world. But it is conceded by the advocates of both theories, that our position, in reference to revenue and other countries, is such as to render our adoption of the "Free Trade" policy in its integrity impossible; and a compromise between the two opposite theories, called "Incidental Protection," has hitherto received approval; but that policy is so uncertain in its duration, and variable in its details, that it has given rise to many evils which might, perhaps, have been avoided. My opinion is, that our position in reference to other countries, more particularly the neighboring Republic, eminently a commercial country, and with which the large majority of our commercial transactions are undoubtedly occurring, is such as to render it advisable to adopt a system of reciprocity of duties; or, in other words, assimilate our Customs Tariff to that of the United States, in so far as it affects such articles as are, or can be, advantageously produced in Canada: such reciprocity of duties, or assimilation of Tariff, to be the well understood fiscal policy of the country, extending even to perfect Free Trade, whenever the United States chooses to adopt such a policy. I do not stop here to enquire how far such a policy on our part would meet the approval of the Imperial Government, or how far our Constitution would allow us to proceed in such a direction; fully believing that any difficulties which may possibly exist, could be overcome. My political position is one strictly independent of either party of the parties known as Ministerialists and Oppositionists; and should I be elected, I shall occupy an independent position; prepared to do my duty to my constituents and the country, without reference to whatever party may occupy the Treasury benches, not lending my vote or influence to factious movements of any kind. There is one great question before the country, upon which it is incumbent on me to declare my views—viz., the question of "Representation based upon Population." On looking back from the Union of Upper and Lower Canada to the passage of the Act changing the Constitution of the Legislative Council in 1854, we find that the principle of Federalism, or perfect equality of the two Provinces, has been the basis of the Constitution and all political changes and arrangements which have been made; hence the question of Representation based upon Population, involves a total change of the Constitution; and however correct in the abstract that mode of Representation may be, it certainly is not applicable to our circumstances and political position.

I am in favor of the most perfect equality of rights, privileges, and immunities of all classes, in reference to Educational and Religious convictions; and pledge myself to use my influence and vote, if elected, in favor of any class who may be found not in the full enjoyment of such equality of rights. I am opposed to all Secret-Politico-Religious Societies. You are aware of the prominent part which I have taken in reference to the Extension of the Harbor in Montreal, and the erection of Docks by means of a Canal debouching at Hochelaga Bay; and in opposition to the plan locating such works at Pointe St. Charles. I shall continue my exertions to that end, and spare no pains to accomplish the object in view.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
ASHLEY HIBBARD.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the "*Persian Balm*" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champooing, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is unequalled.

No Traveller should be without this beautiful preparation; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet

Try this geat "Home Luxury."

S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors,
Ogdensburg, N. Y.
LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL
(Wholesale Agents),
Montreal.

TO THE
FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS
OF THE
ELECTORAL DIVISION OF ALMA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—

Having been requested by a great many of you to solicit the mandate of the Electors of the flourishing Electoral Division of Alma, I consider that to decline would be a lack of patriotism on my part, and that it is my duty to try and make myself useful to my countrymen; I therefore demand your suffrages with that confidence which arises from the intimate acquaintance I have of the patriotism which animates a great many among you—confidence which is enhanced by the circumstance that my interests are identical with yours; for besides being a proprietor in the country, I am possessed likewise of extensive property situate at the City in the Wards interested in the contest engaged.

I do not come forward as a *party man,* but as a man entirely independent. I am altogether free. I do not want to solicit any favor from Government, and have nothing to expect from any administration whatsoever.

I might abstain presently from expounding political principles, as they are known to the majority of you, nevertheless I feel bound to set forth my views on the most important measures.

Being a farmer myself, I shall do all in my power for the improvement and encouragement of agriculture which is the source of the prosperity of this country.

Trade is in a prosperous condition. Owing to the works executed in the Gulf and Lake St. Peter, and those projected at Hochelaga, it cannot fail to attract all the product of the West: such a great cause of prosperity will obtain my attention.

Need I tell you that our national industry will be the object of my assiduous care? I shall endeavour to favour our home manufactures and industrial enterprise: for no one derives more benefit therefrom than the farmer.

The colonisation of our secular forest, colonisation destined to stay the tide of emigration of our youth towards foreign countries, shall not be the least object of my Legislative duties.

To the cause of education I shall devote my constant solicitude. Useless to say that I am opposed and will ever be strongly opposed to the mixed school system.

I shall ever be an indefatigable adversary of Representation based on the respective Population of the two sections of this Province.

Such are, Fellow-Countrymen, my views on those important measures of public interest—questions of considerable moment on the solution of which greatly depends the prosperity of our common country.

I have the honor to be,

JOS. F. ARMAND.

Riviere des Prairies, July 26, 1858.

PROSPECTUS.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,
SAULT AU RECOLLET,
NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST.

THIS Institution embraces in its plan of education every means requisite for forming young persons to virtue and to the knowledge of those branches of science becoming their sex. The food is wholesome and abundant. Nothing is neglected that can contribute to the acquisition of habits of neatness, order, politeness, and propriety of deportment.

TERMS:

Board and tuition for the scholastic year	$100
Paper, pens, books, &c., &c	10
Music lessons and use of Piano	40
Drawing and Painting	24
Italian	24

(*All payable quarterly, in advance.*)

Each pupil will pay, on entrance, for use of desk and bed, $5, Should bedding, &c., be furnished by the Academy, the charge will then be $10 per annum.

Physicians' fees, postage, &c., are charged to the parents.

Should a pupil be withdrawn before the close of a quarter, unless for some very urgent reasons, no deduction, will be made.

Thursday is the only day upon which the pupils will be permitted to receive visits.

The annual vacation is of six weeks. There will be a charge of $15 for those pupils who remain at the Academy during that time.

Each pupil should be provided with one black and one white uniform dress; one white and one black plain bobbinet veil; six toilet and six table napkins; one straw bed, one hair mattress, one pillow, three pairs of sheets; knife and fork; a large and small spoon; a goblet; work-box; and dressing-box.

A NEW SCHOOL OPENED,
AT
109 *Wellington Street, Montreal.*

MISS M. LAWLER

WOULD respectfully announce to her friends and the public that she has just opened a School at the above place, and hopes from her experience and capacity to obtain a share of their patronage; assiduity will not be wanting on her part to insure the progress of her pupils. Her course comprises all the various elementary branches of an English education, with music. Terms moderate, and may be known personally at her School, during the hours of attendance.

GRAND
CHARITABLE PIC NIC,
OF THE
ST. PATRICK'S AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
LADIES OF ST. PATRICK'S CONGREGATION,
AT
GUILBAULT'S GARDENS,
On WEDNESDAY, 18th Inst.

PROCEEDS to be devoted to the ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THE COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT have made such arrangements as they flatter themselves will make the occasion one of real enjoyment to all who may attend.

The splendid BAND of the 17th REGIMENT will, by the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Cole, C.B., be present.

QUADRILLE BANDS, are also engaged for the occasion.

Several BALLOONS will be sent off during the day.

Also a splendid PANORAMA of the RUSSIAN WAR will be on exhibition.

REFRESHMENTS can be had in the Garden, which will be Open from 10 A.M., till 8 P.M.

TICKETS—Gentlemen's, 1s 10½d; Ladies' 1s 3d; Children's, 7½d. Can be had from Members of the Committee, and at the Garden on the day of the Pic-Nic.

THE undersigned, wishing to dispose of his Business, offers for Sale, his CIRCULATING LIBRARY, of over ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES, with his STOCK IN TRADE, and the Lease of the Eligible Stand he now occupies, on terms that would be very advantageous to an active young man desirous of embarking in the book and Stationary line.

For particulars apply to JAMES FLYNN,
163 McGill Street.