

Lower of French Canada, being two distinct countries ethnologically as distinct from one another as Russia is from Portugal—whose respective citizens have as little in common as Mahometans have with Christians, or the vine dressers of the Garonne, with the cotton spinners of Paisley—any Legislative Union betwixt them, which ignoring these great facts, should put it in the power of the one to trample upon the distinctive nationality of the other, would be unjust. This was felt, and strongly urged by Anglo-Saxons themselves, when the Catholic Franco-Canadian population was the more numerous; and therefore the Act of Union betwixt the Two Provinces gave to the latter only the same number of Representatives that it secured to the other, and upon the very reasons which we now urge—viz., that it would be unjust towards the Anglo-Saxons of Upper Canada, to subject them, because in a minority, to the dominion of an entirely distinct, though not necessarily hostile, race. This argument, if good for anything when the Union was made, is good now, and will remain so until the end of time; and if its application, now that the relative numbers of the population in Upper and Lower Canada respectively, is reversed, be distasteful to our separated brethren of the "West," there is but one course of policy open to them, which as honest men they can pursue; and that is, to demand the Repeal of the Legislative Union betwixt the Two Provinces; and that each be placed in the same position that it was before that unnatural alliance was contracted.

The Montreal Herald anticipates that when matters come to the last extremity, "concession" of the point in dispute "will be made by Lower Canada." This we can hardly bring ourselves to believe is possible. Better, infinitely better, that the French Canadians should by brute force be swept from off the face of the Continent, than that tamely they should themselves become accessory to their own degradation and national extinction, by yielding one jot to the insolent demands of their Anglo-Saxon neighbors; better to perish at once, and with honor, than to linger out a few years of a miserable and contemptible existence. No, never, if there be one spark of manhood in the French Canadian, or if he be fit for anything but a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, for those who arrogantly and falsely style themselves the "superior race"—will he consent to descend to the inferior position in which the advocates of "Representation by Population" seek to place him.

The only danger that seriously menaces our French Canadian nationality is the spread of Liberal or democratic principles amongst the French Canadians themselves. The tendency of democracy is towards centralisation; it abhors all local, or self-government; and ever—as during the first French Revolution—seeks to abolish provincial distinctions, and to obliterate all national peculiarities. It is dissatisfied with the world and with man as God has made it and him; it would fain rectify the blunders of Divine Providence; and shocked at the varieties of race and condition which obtain under the present order of things, its professed object is to build up the temple of "Universal Brotherhood" and "Universal Equality," upon the site, and with the ruins, of the Catholic Church, which—as the great obstacle to its designs, it of course first proposes to overthrow. This democratic spirit, of which the presence may we fear be detected in the "Yankee" proclivities of some of our French Canadian contemporaries, is the only danger which seriously menaces the laws, the language, the religion, and that which constitutes the distinctive nationality of Lower Canada. From the extension of the monarchical or aristocratic element in our constitution we have nothing to fear; but it behoves us, as we value our liberties, love our country, and respect our religion, to be on our guard against the further development of the already too potent democratic element; and thus to oppose at every stage, every attempt of our enemies to impose upon us "Representation by Population."

The Quebec Vindicator takes exception apparently, to our remarks of the 11th ult., upon M. Dorion, to the effect that his honesty had "been forced even from his political opponents a tribute of respect;" but he will, we think, hardly call in question the truth of our assertion, seeing that, if rumor lies not, a seat in the present Cabinet was offered to him by the very Ministry whom he—the Vindicator—supports. Now, of two things one. Either the present Ministry do admit that M. Dorion is an honest man, and by offering to him a port-folio have given to him the tribute of their respect; or they do not believe him to be an honest man, and have therefore shown themselves to be knaves, by offering for political motives, to ally themselves with one whom they looked upon as no better than a rogue. The Vindicator may take which horn of the dilemma he pleases; but if he denies that the overtures made to M. Dorion by the present Ministry were "a tribute of respect" to that gentleman's honesty, he will put his patrons in a very ludicrous, not to say disgraceful position.

As to any approbation which the Irish Catho-

lics of Montreal in general, or the True Witness in particular, may have manifested of M. Dorion's pretensions to represent the City of Montreal, it will suffice to remark, that, whilst a few months ago, the conduct of M. Cartier, M. Dorion's opponent, was such as to elicit from the Bishop of Toronto the severest ecclesiastical censures, that of M. Dorion upon Mr. Felton's motion, procured for him a public letter of thanks from the same distinguished Prelate. Now, it seems to us that the true Catholic can have but little difficulty in deciding as to the respective merits of two candidates, of whom one has been publicly denounced, and the other publicly thanked, by the Pastors of the Church.

After all, the only point upon which it would seem that there is any great or irreconcilable difference of opinion betwixt us and the Vindicator is this—whether is an open enemy, or a treacherous friend, the more dangerous?—From whom have the interests of the Church most to fear? from those who are called Rouges and Clear Grits? or from those who, whilst calling themselves Catholics, and professing attachment to the Church, are notoriously in alliance with the Orangemen of Upper Canada, and who upon many an occasion have shown that they are ready at a moment's notice to sacrifice their principles, in order to save their places and quarterly salaries? We confess that, for our part, whilst we look upon both with aversion, we have far more dread of a treacherous or lukewarm friend, than of an open enemy. From the latter, no matter how strong, we can always defend ourselves; but God alone can defend us from such friends as Cartier, Cauchon, Drummond, and the rest of the mercenary tribe who voted against Mr. Felton's amendments, and in favor of Mr. Drummond's infamous Corporations' Bill. This, and not any the slightest sympathy with Rouges, or Liberal principles, is the cause of our opposition to the Ministerial candidates. Of the professors of the former we know the worst; but who can tell what depths of baseness, unfathomable by mortal plummet, lurk treacherously beneath the smooth and smiling features of the "Ministerial hack?"

CITY ELECTION.—The result was announced by the Sheriff on Monday last—Dorion, Rose, and McGee. The last named gentleman spoke as follows:—

Mr. Sheriff.—In acknowledging the very high honor which you have just announced, I have a few preliminary words to say on the conduct of the contest through which we have passed. And first, Sir, I appeal to you thus publicly—because I desire the fact to be publicly recorded—if you ever remember a contested election—a contest so close, so exciting, and so important—throughout which better order was preserved by the great masses of the population?

Sheriff Boston—I never did. [Cheers.] I further appeal to you, Sir, if your own office was not respected throughout in every part of the city? [Assent from the Sheriff, and cheers.] Gentlemen, this election has been not only a triumph for my honorable friend Mr. Dorion, and myself, and for the friends of Mr. Rose, but it has been a triumph for the character of the city of Montreal. We had none of the drunkenness, none of the riot, none of the effigy-burning which the journals have reported from other and smaller cities. [Cheers.] And if we had not, who may you thank for it? I do not underrate our very efficient police; I do not undervalue the activity of Mr. Inspector Oursol, of Captain Hayes, or of the Sheriff, but I do assert that the great preservers of the peace on this critical occasion were the temperance, the self-respect, and the respect for the rights of others, which inspired the liberal majority, and was sedulously cultivated and encouraged from first to last by the liberal candidates. [Cheers.] At all our meetings, public and private, in all our conversations, through all our organs, it was inculcated, that the character of the city must be preserved from every taint of lawlessness. These exhortations may have been unnecessary—though former experience would seem to prove they were not—but they were given and they were obeyed. [Cheers.] I desire to have it made matter of record, that the first election since the franchise has been so much enlarged as to double the constituency, was the most orderly election ever held in Montreal. That fact cannot be denied. It is most honorable to the humbler classes of the citizens, and it ought to be a source of gratification to the highest as well as the humblest. The very closeness of the total figures shows that the friends of both parties exercised their electoral rights without menace and without interruption. And I have only to add the hearty expression of my hope, that the example set on the 21st and 22nd of December, 1857, may in all future times, be closely copied. [Loud and continued cheering.] And, gentlemen, that it may be so—that no members of unquenched strife may be left smouldering—I would here most respectfully suggest to men of influence, and to employers, to those whose favorite candidates were defeated, to exercise the same consideration for their workmen after the contest that they did for them and their candidates when it was at its highest. [Hear, hear.] Let no man be displaced, persecuted or oppressed for the part he may have taken on either side. Let no poor man feel that his employer's face is averted from him because of his exercise of the sacred right of political private judgment. [Cheers.] If the contrary course is taken by any or many men of capital, employers of hands amongst us, the memory of every wrong they inflict will be carefully treasured up; and the happy harmony—the cheering absence of all violence which characterized this election—will become impossible another time. Some one has said to me through the press—"Let bygones be bygones." For my part, I am perfectly willing that they should be on our side, provided that they are equally suffered to slumber on the side of the Ministry and their friends. If you really desire peace, gentlemen, preserve the peace which you already possess; if you want war—though I shrink from all social strife as a terrible calamity—I cannot, I will not desert the cause of the humblest man who, in the exercise of his unquestionable right, recorded his vote for my associates and myself. [Cheers.] And, gentlemen, I will intimate to those who may be tempted to take the opposite course, that however high their place or great their wealth, there is one weapon that still can reach them—the fearless use of public opinion directed and discharged through the machinery of the public press. [Renewed cheers.] My own satisfaction at the result of this contest—I confess it, gentlemen—is much diminished by the absence from our triumph of the third candidate on our ticket. [Hear, hear.] For Mr. Holton personally, my short but

eventful relations with him inspired me with a very sincere respect. I believe him to be personally well worthy of the suffrages of his fellow-citizens; but it is as a politician that Montreal will miss him most. As a merchant, his knowledge of commercial affairs would be most valuable in the House; as a Montreal merchant, it would be particularly valuable to Montreal. That practical political economy which is not learned from printed books, but from capacious ledgers, is a contribution essential to the right information of Parliament; and high as may be the just expectations of the friends of the gentleman substituted with us, by special favor of the mercantile class, for Mr. Holton, I must still believe that his loss will be felt [though I trust not long felt] by the new Parliament, and by the country at large [cheers for Holton].

As it is, the representation of the city is partially divided. My friend Mr. Dorion, and I, take one side of the House; Mr. Rose takes the other. Mr. Dorion has been tried before, and the public sense of his merits is attested by his place on the poll. Mr. Rose's career, like my own, dates from this election. I have not the presumption to compare myself with a gentleman who has been found worthy of occupying the rank of Solicitor-General, but, if he will permit me, I will here make Mr. Rose, in presence of my fellow-citizens, a straightforward proposition. He is learned in the law—which I am not. He is in office—which I am not. But I now propose to Mr. Rose, when we return to the city at the close of the session, that I will present myself with him, or after him, before a mixed audience of its merchants, its mechanics, and its professional men—that I will then be prepared to show from the journals of Parliament that I have given as many days work to the city, that I have been as watchful of her interests, and as anxious for their increase, as the Solicitor-General himself [Cheers.] I propose to him the rivalry of doing good; of serving Montreal and the country, irrespective of sect or party, by dint of industrious application to the business of Parliament. [Cheers.]

What I said in the beginning I here repeat, that if I am spared life and health, I have no doubt—for a man ought to know something of himself—that the choice you, my friends, made in my person, will yet be approved by the great majority of your fellow-citizens, and that before the new Parliament is ended they will confess that you have given the city, if not a brilliant, at least a useful representative. [Loud cheers.]

Gentlemen, I return you my most sincere thanks—thanks which words are too feeble to express—for the highly honorable position in which you have placed me, and in which I will try my utmost to requite your generous and unprecedented confidence.—[Renewed cheers.]

After three cheers for the Queen, called for by the Sheriff, had been cordially given, and three cheers more for the Sheriff, the immense audience quietly dispersed.

QUEBEC ELECTION.—As was anticipated this has resulted in the return of the Ministerial candidates by large majorities. On the first day of polling, there were some serious riots, in the course of which two men were killed, and others wounded. As usual in such cases, each party lays the blame upon its opponents.

The most striking fact brought to light by this election is the vast superiority in point of numbers of the population of Quebec over that of Montreal. Here, with a population of upwards of 75,000, and where from the warm interest taken in the election, it is certain that almost every legal vote was registered, there were less than 9,000 votes polled. At Quebec according to the returns before us—and one poll book from St. Roch's is missing—above 14,000 votes have been registered; thus showing that, unless there has been an extraordinary amount of foul play somewhere, the population of Quebec is at least 50 per cent larger than that of Montreal, or in other words about 116,000. This is a great increase within a few months; for until lately it was not supposed that the population of Quebec exceeded 60,000.

To our Glangarry correspondent, we would reply that we heartily agree with him in the opinion—that, after his ungentlemanly conduct towards the Catholic clergyman of his parish, no honest Catholic should cast his vote for Mr. Macdonald. Of the other candidate, Mr. A. Fraser, we know nothing personally; but believing also that it is better to be represented by an honest Protestant, than by a time-serving liberal "Kawtholic," we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that the interests of the Catholics of Glangarry will be safer in the hands of Mr. Fraser than in those of his opponent, Mr. Macdonald. On the School question, we have heard it stated that Mr. Fraser is disposed to do justice to his Catholic fellow-countrymen; who, judging of the future from the past, have nothing to expect from Mr. Macdonald, whose hostility to "Freedom of Education" is well known.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Norton Creek, J. McGill, £1 5s; do., P. Sullivan, 5s; do. A. McCallum, 6s 3d; St. Matthias, C. Dumessnil, 2s 6d; Sherrington, J. Hughes, 12s 6d; Pakenham, D. McGrath, 10s; Jervis, P. McCleive, £1; Warwick, G. McGaughan, 10s; Watertown, U. S., G. W. Sain, 5s; Longburo, L. O'Reilly, 10s; Smiths Falls, T. Smith, £1 5s; Saccarrappa, Me., U.S., J. Hay, 5s; Normandy, H. A. McMahon, £1 5s; Sherbrooke, Rev. A. E. Dufresne, 15s; Isle Perault, Rev. Mr. Aubry, 12s 6d; Napanee, R. Rennie, 10s; Vankleek Hill, D. Hurley, 10s. Per T. Griffith, Sherbrooke—W. Reid, 6s 3d; T. Mullins, 6s 3d; L. Connel, 6s 3d; D. M. Dillon, 6s 3d. Per Messrs. Sadlier & Co.,—Pakenham, D. McGrath, 10s. Per D. Doyle, Toronto—Self £1; E. Headen, 12s 6s; G. A. Muir, 12s 6d; Springfield, M. Murphy, 5s. Per J. Mickle, Burrits Rapids—J. Gorman, 10s. Per J. Farrell, Kingston—Rev. E. Wyman, 12s 6d; P. Daley, 12s 6d; C. Graham, 6s 3d. Per W. McFarlin, New Ireland—J. Byrns, 6s 3d. Per Rev. J. Rossiter, U. B. Mills—J. Fitzgerald, 10s; Ganaoquo, P. O'Brien, 10s; do., T. Thompson, 10s. Per T. Donegan, Tingwick—J. R. Murphy, 12s 6d; E. Powers, 12s 6d; J. Touhey, 12s 6d; Shipton, D. Mallony, 12s 6d. Per Rev. Mr. Hay, St. Andrews—A. McDonald, 12s 6d; E. Forrestell, 6s 3d; A. R. McGillis, 6s 3d. Per Rev. J. Quinn, Rawdon—W. Whitaker, 10s. Per J. Ford, Prescott—F. Ford, 11s 3d; J. Savage, 12s 6d; J. Hurley, 12s 6d; J. McCarthy, 5s. Per Mr. Ferguson—Vankleek Hill, D. Hurley, 12s 6d. Per F. S. Bourgeault, St. Anicet—J. Finn, 5s.

"ORANGEMEN" AS SEEN FROM A PROTESTANT PLATFORM.—The Perth Courier a Protestant paper, giving a description of election proceedings in his district upon the day of nomination, has the following remarks upon the Orange Brethren, who claim the Hon. Attorney General, Canada West, as "one of themselves."

"They"—the Orangemen—says our contemporary—"appeared to fear neither God, Man, nor Devil, and were the most savage, barbarous looking set of uncivilized ruffians we have ever set our eyes on. They call themselves Orangemen, we understand, and defenders of Protestantism. From such defenders of Protestantism 'Good Lord deliver us,' must be the prayer of every man who witnessed their ruffianly conduct. Conspicuous among them was McGill Chambers, and a red-whiskered loafer named Dawson, with others whose names we have forgotten.—Such conduct is disgraceful to civilization. A few missionary preachers should be sent to Montague without delay, to try and convert those barbarians to Christianity. The Roman Catholics conducted themselves like gentlemen and Christians, and wished to give every man a hearing, be his views and opinions what they might.—Perth Courier.

A respected correspondent writes to us from Normanby, under date of the 15th ult. We make a few extracts, as illustrative of the beauties of Orangeism, and of the blessings of that system which the present Ministry have done more to spread, and strengthen than any other men in Canada:—

"I see that you in Montreal have taken a strong stand against Orangeism, and did you but know the way in which Orangemen up here conduct themselves, you would feel no surprise at the interest which we take in your proceedings. Take the following, for instance, as a specimen of the treatment which we meet with here from the Orange ruffians with whom this part of the country is infested; and who, confident of being supported in their atrocities by their Brethren, the Attorney-General, and the Law Officers of the Crown, care not to what acts of violence they proceed against us poor Papists.

"When we first came into this Township, the first thing that met our eyes were insults to our religion, and menaces against ourselves. On the trees we saw notices in this style:—

"TO HELL WITH THE POPE AND POPERY—NO PAPIST, POPE, OR DEVIL, ALLOWED TO SETTLE HERE."

"There are however about one hundred Catholic families at present in the township; all the rest of the inhabitants are Orange, Dutch, and Scotch. At municipal elections these all combine to keep the Catholics out of power. Last summer the sedentary Militia were organised in this county. The seventh battalion composes the Township of Normanby, and Egremont. A man named Hamilton was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and he appointed as Captains five Orangemen, and two Dutchmen, and Lieutenants in about the same proportion. Catholics were passed over of course. One Catholic gentleman indeed was sent for; but when he found that it was intended to appoint him merely a Lieutenant, and that no other Catholic was to be appointed at all, he declined the proffered honor. This, evidently intentional insult, we naturally look upon as a grievance; but there is of course no help for it—for it is in vain for Catholics to expect fair play or equal justice, from a Government, of which the Leader is himself an Orangeman, and whose other members are pledged to support the unholy Brotherhood.

"We have here three candidates in the field for this county. Two are well known Orangemen: the other is a son of the Rev. Palmer, a Protestant minister at Guelph. To us it is a matter of perfect indifference how the election goes, for all three are alike our enemies.

"Yours sincerely, "M. A. H."

We learn from our English fyles that the present Governor of Nova Scotia, Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, is about to be replaced by Lord Mulgrave, and will proceed to Malta to relieve the present Governor of that important stronghold, Sir W. R. Reid.

The Hamilton Banner—an Orange organ, and therefore, we suppose, a good authority upon the politics of the "Brethren"—assures us "that Mr. Geo. Allan, Grand Master of the Orange party, exerted himself strongly in favor of Mr. Spence, and did his best to influence the Orange vote in that gentleman's favor, and against his successful opponent, Mr. Notman."

"Do you want a handsome pack of visiting cards for the New Year?" Then call on M. De Montigny & Co., 18 and 20, Rue St. Gabriel, Montreal.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC is now ready for delivery at all the drug stores in this city, who is supplied with it by the publisher for distribution gratis to all who call for it. It contains about the richest collection of anecdotes we know of—a calendar accurately calculated for this meridian and found reliable, besides an amount of valuable medical information which should be in the possession of every family. This little annual has become a welcome visitor to the friends of the American people,—and not to them alone, for its numbers are freely circulated in almost every civilized country under the sun. It is published in the English, French, Spanish and German languages, with calendars adapted to every meridian of the Northern Hemisphere. Over twenty-seven hundred thousand copies were issued last year. Our readers are respectfully invited to call and get a copy, and when got, keep it.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Table with columns for Dec. 29, 1857, and prices for various commodities like Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Beef, Pork, Butter, Fresh, Butter, Salt, Eggs, Fresh Pork, Ashes—Pots, Pearls.

OFFENSIVE BREATH.—There is no malady more disgusting than an offensive breath. Many persons are not aware that their breath is bad, and it is a delicate subject to mention. All may be positively free from this offensive malady by using the "Persian Balm" as a dentifrice. One or two drops upon the brush, night and morning, will insure a sweet breath, healthy mouth, white teeth, and prevent calling for the services of the dentist.

Birth.

At No. 6 St. Antoine Street, on Christmas Day, the wife of J. L. Leprohon, M.D., of a daughter.

Died.

In this city, on Sunday morning, 27th ult., Margaret Colleton, relict of the late Mr. John Redmond, a native of the County Wexford, Ireland. In this city, on the 26th ult., Mr. Patrick O'Reilly, a native of the County Caran, Ireland, aged 44 years. In this city, on the 29th instant, Mr. Patrick Parkin, a native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland, aged 57 years.

NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

MADISON, C.H., Va., Oct. 21, 1856.

Dr. C. M. Jackson. Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in adding one certificate to your list, and recommending Hoodland's German Bitters to all who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia or Piles. I had been afflicted some four or five months with Dyspepsia, when I commenced taking the Bitters, and they effected a perfect cure. I had also severe pain in my stomach, attended with Piles. I have never had an attack of the same nature since I was cured by the Bitters, and I very cheerfully recommend them to all who may be similarly afflicted.

H. CARVER, late P. M.

Witness—Jas. M. Floyd. Ask for Hoodland's German Bitters. It is sold by druggists and store-keepers in every town and village in the United States, West Indies and South America, at 75 c. per bottle. For sale by all the druggists in Montreal.

P. K.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1857.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son.—Gents.—For more than a year I was afflicted with a troublesome cough, attended with a yellowish frothy expectoration, and great emaciation followed. Whether it was a liver or lung cough I knew not, but there was an incessant tickling sensation in my chest. Calling one day at the office of the United States Journal, of this city, one of the proprietors strongly recommended me to try your Pain Killer. I sent and got the article, and was helped immediately, and am now well. This was last March. I withhold my address as my family and myself are averse to notoriety. That what I have written is solemn truth, is well known to the proprietors of the Journal. I write under the influence of grateful feeling. Yours truly, AMIGUS.

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

GRAND SOIREE!



THE GRAND ANNUAL SOIREE OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE CITY CONCERT HALL, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13th JAN. NEXT.

REFRESHMENTS, of the choicest description, will be furnished by Mochoux.

The splendid BRASS BAND of the MONTREAL VOLUNTEER RIFLES, and PRINCE'S GRAND ORCHESTRE, have been engaged for the occasion.

The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock.

TICKETS of ADMISSION—Gentlemen's, 6s 3d; Ladies' 4s 9d—including Refreshments. Can be obtained at Messrs. Sadlier & Co.'s, 11, Prince's Music Store, G. Mochrie's, E. Gorman & Co.'s, and C. W. Sharpley's, Notre Dame Street; J. Phelan, Dalhousie Square; Patton & Brothers, Mullen & Healy's, and Donnelly & Co.'s, McGill Street; N. Shannon's, and W. Butler's, opposite St. Anne's Market; P. Molan's, Foundling Street; R. M. Shane's & C. Pegnam's, Wellington Street; T. M'Creedy's, Mountain Street; T. Moore's, Bonaventure Street; J. M'Creedy's, St. Antoine Street; A. Shannon's, Hermine Street; W. P. M'Guire, Bleary Street; P. Fogarty's, and J. Maher's, Sanguinet Street; P. Wood's, corner of German and LaGauchetiere Streets; of the Members of the Committee, and at the Door on the Evening of the Soiree.

N.B.—Proceeds to be devoted to charitable purposes.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the St. Patrick's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 4th instant, at EIGHT O'CLOCK precisely.

A full and punctual attendance is requested. By Order, WM. WALLACE O'BRIEN, Rec. Sec.

Jan. 1.

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, Champoning, 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 great "Home Luxury."

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

IF MR. THOMAS DUGGAN, of Mapleton, near St. Thomas, in the London district, Canada West, will put himself in communication with this office, he will hear of something to his advantage. Upper Canada papers are respectfully requested to copy. Montreal, Dec. 10, 1857.