

ed; for it so happens that on the very 12th. of July in question, a "Romish priest" who was earnestly exerting himself to preserve the peace, was set upon, and cruelly beaten by a gang of Orange ruffians in Notre Dame Street; and it was this cowardly outrage upon an ecclesiastic, that provoked the subsequent riots, in the course of which a trifling damage was inflicted upon the grog-shop from whence it was believed that the ruffianly assailants of the reverend gentleman in question had sallied forth.

In one remark only of our cotemporary do we fully concur—and that is to this effect:—

"The religion of Christ is profaned by supposing that street-rowdies, rioters and murderers are its adherents."

Most true! and assuredly if there be a set of men to whom the above epithets apply—nay, for whom they are too good—it is the Orangemen of Ireland and Canada. A filthier set of blackguards, and "rioters," or a more dastardly crew of "murderers" and assassins never existed—as witness Dolly's Brae, and many a spot still red with the blood of Irish Catholics. Yes! "the religion of Christ is profaned by supposing that such, street-rowdies, rioters, and murderers"—as Orangemen have always shown themselves to be—are its adherents."

STEVENSON vs. WILSON.—This was an action originating out of the affair of the 9th of June, 1853, brought against C. Wilson, Esq., formerly Mayor of this city, for having inflicted a serious injury upon the plaintiff, by giving orders to the troops drawn out for the preservation of the peace, to fire on a number of citizens.—The case was argued before Messrs. Day, Smith, and Mondelet, who all agreed in dismissing the action, though for different reasons.

Judge Day was of opinion that defendant did order the troops to fire; that, upon that order the troops fired; but that the circumstances justified that order, there being at the time it was given, a serious disturbance, threatening the peace of the city.

Judge Smith opined that there was no proof that defendant had acted with malicious intent, though he also took it for granted that the firing of the troops was the result of orders given to them by the said defendant.

Judge Mondelet, on the contrary, did not believe that it had been proved that the defendant gave orders to fire; but expressed a very harsh opinion of the "men from Griffintown who attacked Zion Church" on the occasion of the Gavazzi lecture; to whose riotous conduct, he attributed the firing of the troops and the consequent loss of life. "It nevertheless appeared," he said, "that a large body of men from Griffintown were in the act of coming up by the American Church at the time that fatal volley was fired by which the plaintiff was injured." Under these circumstances he coincided with his colleagues in dismissing the action.

Approving heartily of the decision of the Bench, as the only one which honest men under the circumstances could arrive at, we may yet be permitted to criticise the reasons which the learned gentlemen severally assigned for dismissing the case. Of contraries both cannot be true; and the judges having assigned contrary grounds for their respective decisions, it is certain that of those grounds some must be false.

Messrs. Day, and Smith, took it for granted—1. that the Mayor gave the orders to the troops to fire; 2. that the troops fired upon those orders. Now for these assumptions there was not in the evidence before them the slightest authority; for in the first place no witness deposed that Mr. Wilson gave orders to fire; and in the second, all the soldiers present and who were examined during the investigations that ensued, positively asserted that they did not fire because of any orders given by the defendant. Granting that Mr. Wilson did, as some witnesses contend, cry out "fire fire," the word "fire" is not the order to troops to fire; it is not a military word of command at all, and would therefore have no more effect upon such machines as disciplined soldiers are, than the words "water, water." Besides no one who knows anything of military discipline could possibly conceive that under any imaginable circumstances, soldiers would take orders from a civilian, or pay the slightest attention to anything he said. It is therefore certain that the fire of the troops was not the consequence of any orders given to them by Mr. Wilson; for in the first place, it is not even pretended that he gave the military order; and in the second place, if he had, the troops would have paid no attention to it whatsoever, as men in Her Majesty's service are not in the habit of taking orders from civilians.

We must also take the liberty of disputing the facts laid down by Judge Mondelet, and of contesting his assertion "that a large body of men from Griffintown were in the act of coming up by the American Church at the time the fatal volley was fired," with the design of attacking the Zion Church; and that it was their riotous conduct which caused the subsequent catastrophe. We do so for the following reasons:—

1. A body of men coming "from Griffintown" to Zion Church would not pass "by the American Church" in Great St. James Street, which

is altogether out of the direct line they would have had to follow; just as a person coming from Quebec to Montreal would not pass up by Lake Superior.

2. "The large body of men" alluded to by Judge Mondelet, was composed, not of "Irish Romanists" but of Protestants; as is evident from this simple fact, that the volley fired into it by the troops killed and wounded, not the former, but the latter. Now leaden bullets are no respecters of persons, and have as little regard for Papists as for Protestants. If therefore the "large body of men" into which the troops fired had been chiefly composed of Irish Papists "from Griffintown," it is, to say the least, highly improbable that the majority of the victims of that volley would have been Scotch and English Protestants from another quarter of the city. This is a proposition which a very moderate acquaintance with the "Theory of Projectiles" will enable any one to demonstrate, and we respectfully commend it to the attention of His Honor Judge Mondelet.

The fact is, that there was "a large body of men coming up by the American church at the time the fatal volley was fired;" but this "body" was not coming from Griffintown—for in that it would not have been where it was; neither was it composed of Irish Papists—for in that case Irish Papists, and not Scotch and English Protestants, would have been injured by the discharge—but of a body of the friends of Gavazzi who had been stationed as a guard with instructions, in case Zion Church should be attacked during the lecture, to rush out and take the assailants in rear. The services of this body not having been called into requisition during the lecture, it remained at its post until the congregation was coming out of the said church; when, elated at the successful termination of the proceedings, it came rushing towards the troops from the direction of the American church, in a tumultuous manner, its members shouting, and some of them discharging their pistols under the influence of liquor, and in the excitement of the moment. It was fired into by the troops under a false impression, and the consequence was, that the discharge took effect upon Protestants instead of "Irish Romanists." By the same process of reasoning can be solved a difficulty which we have often heard propounded with regard to the fatal result of the Gavazzi lecture—"How," it is asked, "are we to account for the great disproportion between the numbers of Protestants and Catholics, killed or wounded by the fire of the troops?" The explanation is simply this—So great and successful had been the preparations taken to keep Catholics away from the scene of anticipated disturbances, that there were hardly any Catholics on the ground when the troops fired. Had they been there, they would no doubt have shared the fate of their Protestant fellow-citizens; unless we adopt the extreme hypothesis, that musket balls deviate from the line of fire in favor of Papists, and take effect only on the bodies of Protestants—an hypothesis for which, we must add, there is no authority in any treatise upon the "Theory of Projectiles," that it has been our good fortune to study.

The *Toronto Colonist*, till lately an independent journal, has been bought up by the Ministry, and has now subsided into a quiet, well conducted "government hack." Its late editor has, we are told, resigned his post, being too high spirited to do the dirty work required of him.—Our cotemporary begins his new career by an attempt—a very lame one—to exonerate the public men of Canada from the suspicion under which they very generally labor, of being given to pecuniary corruption, and of being troubled with somewhat "itching palms;" and he asks—"who were the first to indoctrinate the public mind with the belief that successful corruption was the order of the day?" was it not the anti-Ministerial press? No. The public men of Canada have themselves alone to blame for the mean opinion that is generally held of their honesty. The people are not fools; and they know that no man can possibly make a fortune so rapidly, and so mysteriously, as do our Canadian officials, unless he is a knave. A fellow who perhaps has not wherewith to pay his washerwoman's bills, by means of a little blarney, manages to get returned to Parliament; by making himself useful there, he contrives to work himself into favor with the powers that be, and so gets himself into some snug office; and lo! in a few months the needy beggar is transformed into the princely millionaire, with shares in every Railroad, and unlimited credit at the Bank. Now, we know that all this wealth, or semblance of wealth, is not acquired honestly; we know that in England no honest man ever improved his fortune by engaging in public business; and that, on the contrary, he is invariably, in a pecuniary point of view, a loser by accepting a seat in Parliament, or in the Ministry; we therefore naturally suspect, when we see the public men of Canada becoming suddenly rich the moment they get into Parliament, or acquire office, that they have resource to means which the statesmen of England—of all parties—would reject with scorn; and that they—not to put too fine a point on it—dip their fingers deeply into the public purse. As the *Colonist* truly observes, the "standard of public or private morality in Canada is not so high as it is desirable it should be," and we have certainly no reason for believing, that the office holders in Canada, who have been the most remarkable for their rapid acquisition of wealth, are a whit better than their neighbors.

PRESENTATION TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NEW ERA," BY ITS MONTREAL SUBSCRIBERS.—The *New Era*, in a late issue announces the receipt, by its Editor, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Esq., of a testimonial of the confidence and regard of the friends, at whose invitation he was induced to make this city his home, and Canada the sphere of his labors as a journalist. The testimonial consisted of a beautiful black Morocco Writing Desk, containing, with the munificent gift of \$2,000, an Address to Mr. McGee, from the subscribers. The presentation took place on Thursday evening last week at the Franklin House, where a sumptuous supper had been provided for the subscribers to the Testimonial and their honored guest, by the worthy host, and Chairman of the Committee, Mr. M. P. Ryan.

The *Montreal Witness* complains that we have slandered his old friends, the managers and directors of the late Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank. If our cotemporary will point out a single statement made by the *TRUE WITNESS* which is not fully borne out by the "Official Report" on the affairs of that Institution, published "By Order of the Legislative Assembly"—we will at once retract it. When the Legislature shall in like manner have published its "Report" of the circumstances connected with the failure of the St. Roch's Bank, we will in like manner freely express our opinions of the managers and directors of that Institution; but whatever may be our suspicions, we have not, at present, any right to say a single word calculated to prejudice their cause. The Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank had a full and impartial trial; we trust that the same may yet be accorded to the St. Roch's Bank, and that at the next meeting of Parliament steps may be taken to bring its affairs under the notice of the Legislature. Until this be done, whatever may be our suspicions, we are bound to keep them to ourselves.

Noticing the last proclamation by the Governor General of India to the civil authorities, insisting upon the employment of a wise and merciful discrimination in the infliction of punishment, the *Tablet* strongly confirms the statement made some few weeks ago by the *TRUE WITNESS*, to the effect, that the cruelties perpetrated upon the peasantry of Ireland '98, were the work, not of British officers, but of Irish Orangemen; and that the British authorities protested loudly, but in vain, against the brutality of the Irish Protestant yeomanry. Here are the words of the *Tablet*:—

"In publishing his humane, but most wise and resolute instructions for the treatment of mutineers, Lord Canning has followed the example of Lord Cornwallis in this country during the rebellion of 1798; when he attempted to stay the murderous hands of a bloodthirsty Orange yeomanry, as cruel as cowardly, and to mitigate the ferocity of an army which the highest military authority of the day declared to be 'formidable to every one except the enemy.'"

The facts alluded to by the *Tablet* are well known to every one familiar with Irish history; and though the British Government of '98 is justly deserving of censure for employing such vile ruffians as the Irish Orangemen have always approved themselves, it cannot be denied that the worst atrocities of that disastrous epoch were the work of Irish Protestants, and not of the British.

ST. CATHERINES DE FOSSAMBAULT.—Mr. Caughlin's paper has been regularly sent to the Montreal office, and its non-receipt must have occurred from some mismanagement or wilful neglect on the part of some one of the intermediate post offices—an occurrence which, it is to be expected, after this notice, may not be again a cause of complaint.

VANKLEER HILL.—Mr. McD's remittance was acknowledged on the 18th September.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Buckingham, P. Cosgrove, £1 5s; Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S., Mrs. C. Murphy, £1 17s 6d; Perth, Very Rev. J. H. McDonough, 12s 6d; St. Andrews, N.B., D. B. McDonald, 5s; Westport, P. Donnelly, 15s; Frampton, T. Fitzgerald, 15s; Niagara, P. Clarke, 12s 6d; St. Andrews, A. R. McMullen, 12s 6d; St. Placide, Rev. Mr. Toupin, 10s; St. Regis, Rev. Mr. Marcoux, 12s 6d; Urichville, Ohio, U.S., J. Horegan, 3s 3d; St. Denis, Rev. Mr. Demers, 10s; South Mountain, J. Morrow, 5s; St. Andrews, Ottawa, Rev. Mr. Thibault, £1 5s; Huntingdon, Mrs. J. Tully, £2; Deschambault, 2s 6d; Bouville, 6s 3d; Pike River, Rev. J. Leclair, 12s 6d; Elora, J. Higgins, 6s 3d; Augunacloy, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, Rev. C. O'Brien, 12s 6d; Chatham, D. McDonald, £1; Broughton, J. E. Quinn, 5s; Norwood, W. McCarthy, £1; Thamesville, M. Cook, £2 10s.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—J. Delaney, 7s 6d; J. O'Leary, £1 2s 6d; P. Wallace, £1 10s; T. Lane, £1 2s 6d; M. Donoghue, 8s 9d; M. McNamee, 15s; M. Fitzgerald, 7s 6d; R. G. Belieu, 15s; Rev. Mr. Daziel, £1 10s; J. Lee, 15s; G. Smith, 7s 6d; M. Power, 12s 6d; St. John Chrysostome, Rev. Mr. Beaumont, 12s 6d; Valcartier, J. Lannon, 6s 3d.

Per Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Farmers' Corners—J. A. McDonald, 15s.

Per Rev. J. F. Jamot, Barrie—Self, 15s; Rev. P. P. Lebandy, 10s.

Per Rev. F. McDonough, Williamstown—J. Hay, 12s 6d.

Per W. McFarlin, New Ireland—W. Neagles, 6s 3d; M. McCaffrey, 6s 3d.

Per W. McNamee, Brantford—R. McGregor, 15s.

Per J. Doran, Perth—T. Dolan, 12s 6d; M. Doyle, 6s 3d; Reading Room, 6s 3d.

Per W. Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills—D. McDougal, 6s 3d.

Per Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Cornwall—J. S. McDougall, 10s.

Per E. Dowlin, Carleton Place—Self, 12s 6d; Ramsay, M. Foley, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrew—J. McDonald, 12s; D. J. McDowell, 12s 6d; Roxborough, P. Lynch, 6s 3d.

Per M. Heaphy, Kemptville—H. Loughlin, 10s; B. McCahill, 5s.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that Messrs. Sadlier, & Co. are selling off their large stock of Catholic and Miscellaneous Books, at auction. Any of our readers, who wish to supply their libraries with useful books at moderate prices, would do well to attend.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Hibernicus* should address himself to the St. Patrick's Society, which, as the representative of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, is alone qualified to pronounce an opinion upon the delicate subject alluded to. We do not feel ourselves competent, and we are certainly not authorised to interfere in the matter which lies altogether beyond our province as a Catholic journalist, and upon which we have not the presumption to dictate to our Irish fellow-citizens. Only this would we observe; that in all things the true Catholic should consult first, the interests of the Church, and that his motto should ever be, "*Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam.*" By pursuing this line of policy, Catholics of all origins, will most surely promote their happiness both in this world, and in the next.

OUR CITY FATHERS.—Mr. M. P. Ryan City Councillor, has been sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five pounds, for punching Alderman Homier's head.

The gross frauds and cruelties practised upon Irish immigrants in the United States, are exciting much indignant comment in the Irish press. It is to be hoped for the sake of humanity that the effect of this discussion will be to put a stop to emigration from Ireland to the States.

We have received a copy of Mr. Cowell's currency table, with calculations from id. up to £1 currency, converted into dollars, cents, mills, &c.—the mills and parts thereof constitute the whole fraction, being a little more than the quarters and halves represented. It embraces, by the simple rule laid down, (to render computation easy) all that may be deemed necessary to facilitate mercantile business transactions that may exist between or amongst us and our neighbors. It is particularly well adapted as a ready reckoner, not only to the community, but to all inexperienced accountants, juveniles in office; in fact to every business person, from the counting-house down to the humblest trader, artist or mechanic—we would advise all those upon whom he shall call, to patronize the sale of his table—which may also be had at all the book stores, and "Mr. Pickups," St. Francois Xavier Street.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR—There is a trite saying that "this world is a tissue of absurdities and contradictions;" and certainly he who, possessing an average share of discernment, has watched the course of public events in "this Canada of ours," and noticed the conduct of our political Solons these few years past, does not need, in my mind, any further exemplification of its truth.

I am led to make these few remarks from the fact having come to my knowledge lately, that our Catholic clergymen in this locality, and I suppose throughout the Upper Province, have been notified by the Clerk of the Peace, as was his duty, that the *Registers, Forms, &c.*, printed in accordance with the requirements of the "Marriage Act" passed by our Provincial Legislature last June, had come to his Office, and were at their disposal. What unwarrantable assurance on the part of our Conservative (?) Government! Sir, it is fresh in my memory, and I am sure, in that of most of your readers, how indignantly your Catholic journal scouted the very idea of this Bill at the time of its passage, in so far as the Catholic clergy of Upper Canada were concerned, where alone it is intended to have the force of law; and imagining (groundlessly it now appears) that the gentleman who graces our Canadian Woolsack would take a hint therefrom, I never gave it a thought farther, until after learning the news I have given above.

The Prelates and Clergy of Upper Canada are, I am convinced, fully competent to mind their own affairs, and to protect the interests of the flocks over which the Vicar of Jesus Christ has commissioned them to preside. They already well know, without being told it, that they owe no allegiance, in spiritual matters, to the Canadian Government, nor indeed to any secular Government under the sun;—therefore, I, a humble Catholic, shall not presume to offer them any suggestion; but, unless I am sadly mistaken, they will trouble themselves precious little about this Bill, which is simply ridiculous in so far as they are concerned.

If it be desirable to remove all semblance of connexion between Church and State, (vide "Secularization Clergy Reserves Act," 1855,) why labor to perpetuate that connexion by legislating therefor?—or why, and by what authority, should it be sought to involve Catholics in the affair? Here, surely, is "an absurdity and a contradiction."

The only solution of the riddle I can conceive is this: that perhaps, after all, the Government did not intend this Bill to affect the Catholic Clergy of Upper Canada; and meant it to extend only to Non-Catholics! If this were their true meaning and intent, why had they not the honesty and independence so to express it, and thus remove all room for cavil? Echo answers—why?

With the fear of the approaching dissolution of Parliament before his eyes, and the consequent necessity of being more than usually accommodating, perhaps our Orange Attorney-General will condescend to expound the legal import of this odious Act to us Upper Canadian Catholics; and in particular to those in his own constituency of the city of Kingston, to whose votes he is mainly indebted for his last election!

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours respectfully,

Nov. 10, 1857. STROMONT.

BONY FOUND.—The body of John Reavy, a carter, who left his house on the 16th of October last, and supposed to have been drowned, was found in one of the basins at the flour sheds, opposite to the stores of Messrs. Jones, Black & Co., on Friday last.

We are confidently informed, by parties from Quebec, who have good means of knowing, that no contractor, clerk, or even workman, unless backed by an indorsement from an Orange Lodge, has any chance of obtaining employment on the continuation of the Grand Trunk Road from Point Levi to St. Thomas.—We give the report publicly, on what we consider sufficient authority, solely with a view to draw the attention of the Directors to the statement. If it should prove to be beyond denial, it will be high time to ask why the Provincial Treasury should be made to support a system of exclusive dealing in favor of Orangemen, through the medium of the Grand Trunk Company.—*New Era.*

It is not a humbug—but, use it as you will, Blodgett's "Persian Balm" proves itself the greatest luxury of life.

AN ILLUSTRATION.—A better illustration of the almost universal suspension of trade cannot be found than that supplied by the Great Western Railway returns. The travel for the week ending October 22d, last year, realised a sum of \$71,403, while for the corresponding week of the present year the returns were but \$47,723, a difference of nearly \$24,000!—*Montreal Herald.*

SAMUEL G. ROSS has been sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary, for robbing the mail; and Moses E. Cummings has been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for embezzlement.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—At the Wentworth Assizes, Mr. Justice Haggarty said that half a bushel of counterfeit Gold Dollars had been produced before him at Sandwich, and ordered to be destroyed. Vast numbers of these base coins are in circulation in Canada.

The *Niagara Mail* says that the shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt in Niagara and surrounding country at a quarter past 3 P. M., on Friday, the 23rd October. The jar was very perceptible everywhere, and a heavy rumbling in the earth, which seemed to come from the eastward. Earthquakes have been felt in many quarters of the globe during the past few months.

YANKEE-ISM IN CANADA.—For some time past—ever since the commencement of the commercial troubles which now bear heavily on us, and which had their rise in the spirit of speculation, introduced into Canada along with Californian gold and Railway enterprise—we have been startled every now and then with rumours of incendiarism in the country districts sometimes taking the form of a burnt barn or shanty, but more generally it was some country store, upon which there was more or less insurance in our city offices, that fell a sacrifice to the flames. Upon inquiry we learnt to our amazement, that so common had this sort of thing become, that the heaviest losses of the insurance offices were chiefly attributable to such causes; and by and by, most of the offices raised their premiums on country stores and taverns—refused to take any risk exceeding half the value of the property insured, and would gladly be quit of this part of their business altogether.—*Toronto Colonist.*

PASS IT ROUND.—Thirty-one Irishmen left Hartford one day last week, on their return to Ireland to live, thinking their chances better in the old country than the new. Thank God.

Died.

In Hamilton, on the 23rd ult., Bridget Quigley, wife of Mr. Michael Mahony, messenger of the British North American Bank, a native of Wexford, Ireland, aged 72 years.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

November 10, 1857.

		a.	d.	s.	d.
Flour,	per quintal	12	6	13	0
Oatmeal,	per quintal	12	6	13	0
Wheat,	per minot	5	0	5	6
Oats,	per bushel	1	8	1	10 1/2
Barley,	per bushel	3	4	3	6
Buckwheat,	per bushel	2	0	2	3
Pears,	per bushel	3	6	3	9
Beans,	per bushel	7	6	8	0
Potatoes,	per bag	3	6	4	0
Mutton,	per qr.	5	0	8	0
Lamb,	per qr.	5	0	7	0
Veal,	per qr.	5	0	12	0
Beef,	per lb.	0	4	0	9
Lard,	per lb.	0	10	0	11
Pork,	per lb.	0	6	0	7
Butter, Fresh	per lb.	1	2	1	3
Butter, Salt	per lb.	0	9	0	10
Eggs,	per dozen	0	9	0	9 1/2
Fresh Pork,	per 100 lbs.	45	0	50	0
Ashes—Pots,	per 100 lbs.	40	0	40	6
Pearls,	per 100 lbs.	37	6	37	9

GREAT SALE

OR
CATHOLIC AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
AT AUCTION.

MESSRS. SADLIER & CO.,
HAVING received a very large Stock of BOOKS, from the FALL TRADE SALES, and being desirous of reducing their STOCK, have instructed the Subscriber to SELL, by AUCTION, at their STORE, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets,
Commencing on Thursday Evening, November 12th, AND
DURING THE MONTH.

The Stock of BOOKS is the Largest and Best Assorted in the Province. Having been manufactured by themselves, or purchased at Trade Sales, it can be sold at unusually low prices.

BOOKS AT PRIVATE SALE during the DAY, at REDUCED PRICES, as long as the EVENING AUCTION SALES are continued.

JOHN CLARKE, Auctioneer.

Nov. 12, 1857.

M. MORLEY,

St. Mary Street, Quebec Suburbs,
(SIGN OF THE GOLDEN FLEECER).

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Public for the support which he has received for the last twenty-three years; and as he intends to RETIRE from business, he begs to inform them that he is SELLING OFF his large and well assorted STOCK OF DRY GOODS, without Reserve, at Cost price for CASH. Montreal, Nov. 5, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as

Commission Merchants and General Agents, under the name and firm of FOGARTY & RONAYNE, and will keep constantly on hand a General Assortment of

TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, which will be disposed of, to the Retail trade, on Liberal Terms.

P. J. FOGARTY.

M. RONAYNE.

Nos 28 St. Nicholas and 21 St. Sacrament Streets.

October 28.

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 great "Home Luxury."

S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors,

Ogdensburg, N. Y.

LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL,

(Wholesale Agents),

Montreal.