

pool, of all our legal political privileges as citizens of a country enjoying a representative form of Government, to correct those abuses in the State organisation of which we complain, and upon which some base their arguments in favor of an immediate appeal to "armed organisations." If we cannot answer both these questions in the affirmative, that appeal is, to say the least, premature. Now, we assert that certainly the second of these questions cannot be answered in the affirmative.

And it is because we have not employed all the strictly legal and constitutional means at our disposal to resist the aggressions of Orangeism—because, in truth, we have not as yet so much as given those means a trial—that we disapprove of the "armed organisation" policy of our Toronto cotemporaries. Let us, at all events, try first what can be done by legal means; let us see what will be the effect of our petitions, and our remonstrances to the Legislature; let us bring our influence as citizens to bear upon the Government, by our united, vigorous, and unrelenting opposition to every candidate for a seat in Parliament, who will not publicly pledge himself to discountenance all secret politico-religious societies, and to vote against every Ministry that directly or indirectly sanctions any such pernicious associations. These things let us do; and if all these fail, then perhaps, certainly not before, will it be time enough to condemn the State organisation as incompetent to protect us, and to make our appeal to "armed organisations." But so long as we continue to give our support to a Ministry composed in whole or in part of avowed Orangemen—so long as at the hustings we vote for members of secret politico-religious societies, whose antecedents assure us that they will, in Parliament and in office, as Attorney Generals, &c. &c., do their best to screen their guilty brother Orangemen from the punishment due to their crimes—so long as we continue to fawn upon the band upraised to strike, and, for the sake of Ministerial patronage, aid by our suffrages to keep in power the sworn enemies of our religion—so long, we may be assured, we shall but expose ourselves to the contempt of all honest and intelligent men, by our blustering appeals to arms, and by our empty threats which it is very well known, will never be carried into execution.

In fact we believe, that all these appeals to force, all these blustering recommendations of "armed organisations" are—to use a vulgar expression—but a dodge to defeat the efforts of those Catholics who, confident in the goodness of their cause, would fain force upon the attention of our Legislature, the menacing attitude of Orangeism, its rapid growth, and progress; and thereby elicit a sentence of condemnation from the highest tribunal in the State, of Orangeism, and of all secret politico-religious organisations. Such a policy is of course very distasteful to our Orange Attorney-General, and his Orange colleagues; for in case of a debate on the subject of such organisations in Parliament, he and they would be compelled to declare themselves in such a manner as—either to bring about a rupture with their Orange supporters—or as to compel their most docile "Katholic hacks" to turn restive. Now the most obvious means that present themselves to the Ministry for evading so very unpleasant a dilemma, are—to provoke the Catholics of the Province to assume an illegal attitude—and in their petitions to employ such insolent language as shall authorise the House to reject such documents altogether, and to treat the petitioners as unworthy of being heard. The Ministry have no doubt given the "cue" to their "hacks," and the first fruits of their Machiavelian policy were apparent in the treatment accorded to a petition from certain citizens of Toronto, to which we alluded last week.

It is in fact the policy of the Ministry, of the Orangemen, of all our enemies, to provoke us to the perpetration of some illegal act, or at least some act of doubtful legality; for an Orange Attorney-General would find it much easier to deal with, and quietly dispose of the opposition of, an "armed" anti-Orange organisation, than to encounter the constitutional opposition with which we propose to meet him in the halls of the Legislature. To secure himself against the latter, he naturally invokes the former; and we more than suspect that it is to the inspirations of "Jack-in-Office," that we must attribute the "blood and thunder" policy of our Toronto cotemporaries.

For these reasons therefore we oppose that policy; though we would still respectfully urge upon the Catholics of Canada, that of united, but strictly legal and constitutional opposition to Orangeism, and all secret politico-religious societies. That policy we have every reason to believe will be found successful, if consistently persevered in; it is a policy which the Catholic, without running any risk of violating the precepts of his religion, may honestly embrace; and though of course, we speak not with authority, but as a simple layman, it is we believe the line of policy of which the Church herself approves, as that which it is alone lawful for her children to adopt.

Yet we remember that we are not infallible, and may therefore be in grievous error. Here then is what we propose to our cotemporaries.

If the Church deems that the occasion for

"armed organisations" has arrived, and that merely constitutional action as against Orangeism is "a sham"—and if speaking by the mouth of her recognised authorities she will but make this her judgment public—we will retract every word that we have said against the *Mirror*, the *Citizen*, "gun clubs," "Franchise Clubs," and "armed organisations" generally; we will denounce petitions couched in quiet language as "shams," we will roar out for "armed" resistance with the noisiest; and, as soon as the state of our finances will permit it, we will invest capital in the purchase of a musket, and a sufficiency of ball cartridge. *En attendant* however, our Toronto cotemporaries must excuse us if we still adhere to the old policy of independent constitutional opposition.

Let us not be understood as questioning the right of Catholics at all times to protect themselves by arms, if attacked in their persons, in their houses, or in their churches. If this is all that our Toronto cotemporaries mean, we are with them heart and soul. To repel force by force is a legal right—one though, for the exercise of which, we trust there may be no occasion. What we deprecate is "armed organisation," which implies far more than mere armed self protection. It means—if it means anything—the formation of societies analogous to the Belfast "gun-clubs," associations if we remember rightly, declared illegal by very high authority; and herein is the secret of our opposition to "armed organisation." Why should we descend from our vantage ground of unquestioned, of unquestionable, legality, to meet our enemies on a field of their own choosing? Why should we put it in the power of our adversaries to turn against us the artillery of the law which now menaces, and which if properly directed will yet carry havoc into their ranks? If attacked, Catholics must, and with arms in their hands will, defend themselves, their homes, their religious, and their places of worship. This right of self defence no sane person will ever question; but the Catholic will still shrink from "armed organisations," knowing from the history of the past, to what such societies must inevitably lead.

PATRICK SANSFIELD—HIS CAREER AND CHARACTER.

(From the *New Era*.)

On Tuesday evening, in the City Concert Hall, Thomas Darcy McGee, Esq., M.P.P., delivered a lecture on this subject.

The Hall was thronged by a most numerous and respectable audience, amounting between 2 to 3,000 persons. On the platform were his Worship the Mayor, G. E. Clerk, Esq., Editor "True Witness," and C. W. Sharpley, Esq., V. P. St. Patrick's Society. We are indebted to the kindness of the "Herald" for the following synopsis, in which we have made a few verbal alterations.

Mr. McGee, on presenting himself, was received with loud applause. He said—Irish nationality, at the present day, has devoted itself to the sacred duty of raising monuments to the memory of the most illustrious characters in Irish history. (Applause.) The city of Limerick, the scene of Gen. Sansfield's greatest military achievements on native soil, has led the way in erecting a monument to her gallant defender. In recent works of fiction, as well as in historical works, in the Memoirs of Berwick in the "Boys of Water," of John Banim, in the poetry of Young Ireland, and in the history of England, by Macaulay, literary justice, at least, has been rendered to the memory of Patrick Sansfield; when such tributes have been paid to his memory—when the services and virtues of the soldier and chief have been so lovingly remembered, nearly two centuries after his death, they must be conspicuous and worthy enough to occupy the attention of the audience this evening. (Applause.) In the wars of William and James, the English and Irish nations played opposite parts, and Patrick Sansfield was one of the most prominent Irish characters in the scene. The English nation had perfectly good reason for their enmity to James the Second; for in England he had repeatedly violated the national constitution, by imprisoning the Bishops; by the exercise of the dispensing power, and by maintaining an army contrary to the wishes of his parliament, which he dissolved after a session of only eleven days. But at this period the government of Ireland was separate and distinct from that of England—though James the second in England was an innovator, in Ireland, by the necessity of his policy, he was to the majority of the people the restorer of their liberty and their rights; it is, therefore, perfectly comprehensible that the Irish nation should regard James in a different point of view from the English nation; their support of James may therefore be easily accounted for. As soon as James ascended the throne, in 1685, he issued commissions in the army to several Irish Catholics. He created Richard Talbot, afterwards Earl and Duke of Tyrconnel, Lieutenant General and Commander of the forces in Ireland; and in the following year he made him Lord Deputy, so that, for the first time, since the Reformation, both the civil and military power were placed in the hands of an Irish Roman Catholic. With the nature of the quarrel between James and the English nation the people of Ireland, at this time, were very little acquainted—they took no heed of its particulars—all they knew was that his enemies were their also, and that the chief charge against him in England was, that he held the same religion with themselves. The Irish nation, by principle and for their own interests, were therefore disposed to side with King James, in the civil war that ensued. It will be well that we should not trace an outline of the struggles between William and James, so that the part which Sansfield played in it may be clearly defined.

When, in December, 1688, William landed in England, James fled to France. In March, 1689, James came from France, landed in Ireland, and soon after convoked a Parliament in Dublin. The military operations of this year were confined to two or three skirmishes, and the memorable siege and stout defence of Derry. During this time William remained in England, consolidating his new-found political power, but in the month of November in this year, he caused Derry to be relieved from sea, and in the spring of 1690, he prepared to take command in person of the forces which had preceded him in Ireland. In this year, on the 12th of July, or on the 1st of July, old style—the battle of the Boyne was fought. But is it not strange that we find this victory still celebrated in Ireland, and celebrated with hostile feeling even upon another soil? Why is this battle perpetuated when it only resulted in its disturbing and anti-social effects? (Applause.) All the motives of the parties interested in this battle were foreign to Ireland. James wished to regain possession of the throne of his ancestors—William to retain the leadership of the European coalition. The parties on one side were Irish and French—on the other side were English, Anglo-Dutch, Huguenots, and German auxiliaries. It will be seen, therefore, that the ancestors of those who now glory in this victory, took a very insignificant part in the conflict. The presence on this field of the ancestors of the celebrants of the Battle of the Boyne, would be almost indistinguishable to the eye, were it not directed to the scene of conflict by the death of the gallant Walker, the brave defender of Derry. Yet after all it was hardly a place for a new

made Bishop (laughter); and William's exclamation when he heard of his death was very natural under the circumstances—"What was he doing there?" After the Battle of the Boyne the war was transferred to the Southern Counties. The first siege of Limerick—that city with which Sansfield's fame and achievements are so mixed up—was undertaken the same summer the battle of the Boyne was fought. It was when proceeding to this city that the siege train of William was surprised by a masterly movement, planned and executed by Sansfield (applause); and it was before this city, on the 30th August—the day of the final attack—that William, after leaving 2,000 men dead in the trenches, abandoned the attempt (Loud applause.) The campaign of 1691 is memorable for the successful siege of Athlone and for the memorable battle of Aughrim, in the neighboring county of Galway. At this battle Sansfield was second in command, but through the jealousy of his superior, St. Ruth, he was kept in ignorance of the plan of his engagement; so that when St. Ruth fell, in the moment of imminent victory, Sansfield, entirely uninformed as to his arrangements, was unable to follow up the advantage, and what was so near being a glorious triumph was converted into a disastrous defeat. To Limerick now, as to a city of refuge, the broken remains of the Jacobite army fled; and this, its second siege, was the closing of the war. It was closely invested during the month of September, and was defended by Sansfield—since the death of St. Ruth, and since the flight of King James to France, after the battle of the Boyne, he was the soldier of all others in whom his brethren in arms reposed confidence. Limerick, at its second siege, possessed neither magazine nor commissariat, and no works of defence but an old honey-combed wall, erected by the Normans four centuries previously. Nevertheless the defence was gallantly sustained during the month of September; but at the beginning of October, Sansfield, despairing of receiving succor from France, and finding not only the horses of the cavalry but the citizens and soldiers, perishing around him from famine, resolved to capitulate while he had yet forces enough to extort the most favorable terms. Accordingly the treaty of Limerick was signed on the 3rd of October, it is as important a document in the history of Ireland as the Edict of Nantes in that of France. (Applause.) It was a most solemn compact; for Marshal de Ginklé, on behalf of William—covenanting, that freedom of worship should be extended to all the Roman Catholic Irish who should passively submit to his master, King William; the right of retaining their property, and to bear arms, was also guaranteed;—in short, the terms were as favorable as the most humane conqueror ever extended to a gallant enemy, and they were demanded and granted before the city was surrendered. (Applause.) It was not till late in December that the treaty was ratified by William—that Sansfield surrendered the remaining defences, and with 5,000 of his companions in arms, took shipping and passed over into France. His career, in the service of King Louis, was brief. Distinguished in the campaign of 1692, and created a Marshal of France at Sienkirke, his career commenced under the most favorable auspices. But, in the following July, in the memorable battle of Landen, leading a French division in the rear of William's flying forces, he received a ball, and fell, in the arms of victory. As he was dying, he held his hand in the fashion of a cup to his wound, and, gazing wistfully on his heart's blood as it oozed from its fountain, exclaimed, in the sadness of that hour of agony, "Oh, that that were but for Ireland." (Loud and prolonged applause.) From this rapid recital of events, any one may easily infer the claims of this illustrious soldier to the people's admiration, and why that admiration has been so long continued. The city he defended, the treaty he extorted, the death he died, are guarantees of his immortality. (Applause.) Besides, his historical position has this peculiarity, that he is the last great native soldier of Ireland who won his best laurels on her own soil. Like Dundee and Montrose, in the history of Scotland, he closed up the long file of illustrious military leaders, by a life of devotion and by dying the death of a hero. After Sansfield, a new generation of leaders arose in Ireland—men of the pen, and the forum, and the Parliament. Of the former, Jonathan Swift stands *facile princeps*. After him, Ireland received, in bright procession, Malone, Flood, Grattan, Emmett and O'Connell. Irish nationality, wounded and tottering from loss of blood, and deprived of the leadership of a Sansfield, fled from the field of the Boyne, and from the fallen walls of Limerick, to find sanctuary and succor in the cloisters of St. Patrick, and in the civic courage of Jonathan Swift. (Applause.) At length a champion of liberty, civil and religious, came forward, in the person of Henry Grattan, one of Ireland's Protestant patriots, who restored the unity of the contest, and made another effort for Irish nationality, by adding a demand for religious equality to the claim for civil freedom. (Loud applause.) We honor the men of the 18th century—men of our own age, whose benefactions are immediate, and whose memories are fresh; but still we do not forget, we cannot forget, the brave defender of Limerick, the author of the noble though violated treaty which, had it been observed, would have saved Ireland a century and a half of civil and social calamity. Limerick will soon do him justice—his august effigy shall rise in the midst of the city he defended—his arms shall be extended over her like that of a tutelary genius—his visible presence shall cast a halo on the Royal Shannon as it flows past her walls, and his name inspire new generations to contend as stoutly for the sacred principles which in negotiation, and in the field, he always held paramount to every personal advantage, and to all the promptings of selfish ambition. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Companies, 4 and 5, volunteer militia, under command of Captain Mullins, and Captain Kavanagh, and accompanied by Prince's splendid band, were present, and added much to the effect and enjoyment of the audience.

After a few words from His Worship the Mayor, the immense throng slowly filed out of the Hall, and returned to their homes.

INSTITUT CANADIEN.—We are happy to have it in our power to announce the fact, that a large number of our most respectable French Canadian fellow-citizens have withdrawn their names from the list of members of the above Society; assigning as their reason for so doing the failure of their efforts to purge the library of the *Institut Canadien* of the irreligious and immoral works which unfortunately are to be found upon its shelves. Under these circumstances, and not being desirous of contributing towards an association which they deem dangerous to the faith and morals of the rising generation, a large body of the most estimable members and office-bearers of the Institut, have retired from the Society.

We regret to learn that the publication of the *New Era* is about to be suspended, in consequence of Mr. McGee's unavoidable absence at Toronto during the session, and the difficulty of finding some one to occupy the editorial chair.—We hope that the suspension may be but temporary.

Subscribers changing their residence on the 1st of May, will be pleased to give notice to this Office.

✠ The Consecration of Mgr. Horan, as Bishop of Kingston, will take place at Quebec to-morrow; and we hope to be able to lay before our readers a full account of the imposing ceremonies in our next.

We have been requested to remind the members of the St. Patrick's Society that their meeting on Monday evening next will be held in their new Hall, corner of McGill and Recollet Streets, over the Store of Messrs. Donnelly & O'Brien.

We would direct attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Donnelly & O'Brien, 87 McGill Street, which will be found on our seventh page. Gentlemen in want of a good fit will find it to their advantage to pay the advertisers a visit.

The exhibition of the *Bunyan Tableau* is still open, and we advise our friends who have not yet paid it a visit, to avail themselves of the chance still open to them.

We have to acknowledge with thanks, the Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada. The document is interesting, and is most carefully arranged.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications unavoidably crowded out: but shall be attended to in our next.

THE PASTIME OF STUDENTS.—On Thursday last, at the police court, Mederie Lanctot and Pierre Droure, law students, and Ernest Roy, medical student, were brought before Mr. Coursol, charged with having, on the 9th instant, between the hours of three and four o'clock in the morning broken three windows of the Parochial Library, Little St. Joseph street.

Louis Latour, keeper of the Library, was examined. He said he was startled about three o'clock on the morning in question, by the crash of broken glass.—When he investigated the circumstance he found three bricks inside the house; and also discovered that six window sashes and eighteen panes of glass had been broken.

David Merill, a student in medicine, was examined. On the morning of the 9th instant, a little after three o'clock, the three defendants came to his boarding house. He went out with them, and one of the party informed him that they had broken the windows of the library but had taken means to avoid discovery. The Court took the case into consideration, and gave judgment on Saturday last.

Though the information alleged the damage to amount to £1 5s., the prosecution omitted to establish any damage at all; consequently the Court could give no compensation, and the case must be discharged.

The above is from the *Montreal Herald*; and we must confess that we were much struck with the absurdity of inflicting a trifling pecuniary fine upon offenders to whom the loss of a few dollars for their night's amusement, is a matter of no account. No; these young rowdies should not be fined, but whipped; and a round dozen a piece with the "cat" well applied, would have the effect, not only of putting a stop to those disgusting exhibitions of rowdiness, and youthful depravity which the daily papers have so often to record, but would be a real blessing to the young rascals themselves. The infliction of a good flogging might be the means of rescuing them from their present degrading and ruinous mode of life.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Varennes, Rev. M. Desautels, 12s 6d; Stanstead, Rev. J. J. O'Donnell, 15s; Erol, D. F. Hegarty, 10s; Norton Creek, A. McCullum, 5s; Coteau du Lac, J. Phelan, 5s; Ottawa City, B. Starrs, Sr., 11s 3d; Sandwich, C. Cole, 10s; Martinovon, D. McDonald, 12s 6d; Cobourg, P. Keon, 5s; Guelph, P. Spence, 6s 3d; Maidstone, M. Toomey, 18s 9d; Hungerford, P. Casey, 15s; Dundas, Rev. M. Bardeau, 12s 6d; Sherrington, J. McVey, 10s; Leeds, P. Judge, 6s 3d; New Glasgow, P. Shevlin, 10s; St. John's, C. K. P. McGinnis, 10s; Gloucester, A. Tremblay, £1; Alexandria, J. McPherson, 5s; Arthur, C. O'Callaghan, 10s; Richibucton, N. B. Rev. J. Pelletier, £1 5s.

Per W. McManamy, Brantford—Self, 12s 6d; L. Adams, 6s 3d; Rev. J. Ryan, 12s 6d; V. Durlinger, 12s 6d.

Per R. Crawford, Fort William—W. Jennings, 12s 6d.

Per M. Dowd, Isle aux Noix—Self, 12s 6d; Sergt. Phillips, 12s 6d.

Per P. Mangovan, Port Hope—St. Patrick's Association, 5s.

Per Rev. Mr. Gratton, Sherrington—W. O'Meara, 17s 6d; Hemmingford, J. Kennedy, £1 2s 6d.

Per J. Dwyer, Ottawa City—L. O'Connor, 10s.

Per Thomas Dunn, St. Athanas—Self, 11s 3d; Laendie, E. Dunn, 11s 3d; St. Bridget, O. Donnelly, 15s.

Per B. Flynn, St. Hyacinthe—M. Healy, 10s.

Per D. Rouk, Brinsford—P. McMullin, 12s 6d.

An Inquest was opened at 11 o'clock yesterday, in the Military Hospital, upon the body of William Lawton, a private in the 17th regiment, who died on Saturday last from the effects of a wound, which he had received the previous Tuesday about 4 o'clock, A.M., in Water Street. The deceased having been a person of very intemperate habits, the medical officer in attendance was under the impression that the delirium under which Lawton labored from Tuesday evening until the morning of his death was consequent on the immoderate use of spirituous liquors; and it was only after he had made the examination of the body, according to the rules of the service, that he discovered the deceased had died from a fracture and depression of the skull. Although the evidence was contradictory, no proof was elicited to charge any particular individual with the wounding. The verdict, which was rendered about 6 o'clock, was a finding of "murder against a person or persons unknown."—*Gazette of Tuesday*.

FIKE.—On Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire was discovered to have broken out in the premises 199 Notre Dame Street, owned by the Seminary, and occupied by Mr. Lamothe, bookseller and stationer. The fire brigade were soon on attendance, and owing to their exertions, as well as the copious supply of water obtained from the hydrants, the flames were ultimately subdued, but not till they had destroyed everything within the building. The loss, however, is stated to be covered by insurance. Before the fire was extinguished, the adjoining building, occupied by Mr. Macpherson, watch-maker, was considered to be in danger, and the stock was speedily removed, but not without suffering some damage; the flames, however, did not extend to the house, having been confined altogether to Mr. Lamothe's.

We understand that the injury sustained in the removal of Mr. Macpherson's property, consisting of jewelry, watches, &c., will be remedied by insurance.—*Montreal Herald*.

Do our ladies and gentlemen wish a real luxury for their toilette? If so, purchase a bottle of the "Persian Balm." It is the great luxury of life.

QUEBEC, APRIL 27.—Last night the City Hall was the scene of a disgraceful riot. The Council held a special meeting to consider a proposal to increase the taxes on immovable estate. The Acting Mayor had taken precautions to assemble a police force, and to require a picket of troops to be under arms. About dusk, a crowd of upwards of 500 men and boys collected about the City Hall, and soon began to be turbulent. So soon as the strangers' gallery was full, the police, who were drawn up across the entry, and had orders to admit no more of the crowd shut the front door upon them. They thus kept back the mob, who then smashed every pane of glass about the door, and pelted the police with stones, &c. The constables being unable to quell the disturbance, the military were called out. After some delay, a detachment of the 39th Regiment, which had been kept at a short distance from the Hall, came up. They halted in front of the building. The Magistrate proceeded to read the Riot Act, and the mob speedily dispersed. Several persons have been injured, and three of the policemen much cut about the head.

BELLS.—Notwithstanding the dullness which seems to prevail in business circles, especially among manufacturers, we are pleased to learn that the Messrs. Menely are daily in receipt of orders for their justly celebrated bells. The following we clip from the New Hampshire Statesman published at Concord:—

VILLAGE BELL.—The people of Grafton have just procured and suspended in the tower of the Congregational Church a bell weighing 865 pounds, from the celebrated foundry of the Menelys, West Troy, N. Y. It is the only church bell in the town, and although not of large weight can be heard a distance of six miles or more. It is of very musical as well as penetrating sound, and is regarded by the people as an acquisition with which they cannot henceforth dispense.

A pleasant travelling companion, and one that no traveller should be without is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sudden attack of diarrhoea, dysentery, or cholera morbus can be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it.

Birth.

In Montreal, on the 21st inst., the wife of S. B. Schmidt, Esq., M.D., of a son.

Married.

In this city, in the Church of Notre Dame, on the 23rd instant, by the Rev. Mr. Connolly, Pastor of St. Patrick's, J. R. Fleming, Esq., Advocate, to Kate, second daughter of James Hickey, Esq., of Brooklyn, New York.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

		April 27, 1858.		
Flour,	per quintal	12 0 @ 12 6		
Oatmeal,		10 0 @ 10 6		
Wheat,	per minot	6 0 @ 6 2		
Oats,		2 0 @ 2 1		
Barley,		2 0 @ 2 9		
Peas,		4 0 @ 4 3		
Beans,		4 0 @ 4 3		
Buckwheat,		2 3 @ 2 6		
Potatoes,	per bag	4 0 @ 4 6		
Mutton,	per qr.	5 0 @ 5 6		
Lamb,		3 9 @ 4 0		
Veal,		5 0 @ 5 12		
Beef,	per lb	0 6 @ 0 7		
Lard,		3 53 @ 0 6		
Butter, Fresh		1 0 @ 1 3		
Butter, Salt		0 73 @ 0 8		
Eggs,	per dozen	0 61 @ 0 7		
Fresh Pork,	per 100 lbs.	27 6 @ 28 0		
Asbes—Poz,		37 6 @ 38 6		
Pearls,		37 3 @ 28 3		

P. K.

We have but little confidence in the trumpet-tongued statements of the proprietors of advertised medicines generally, but we are forced to concur in the opinion, uniformly expressed by all who have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer, that it is a very valuable article, and one that it would be well for every household to have at hand, in case of bruises, scalds, burns, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, fever and ague, and the host of diseases, external and internal, which it is adapted to cure or alleviate. No article of medicine ever attained to such unbounded popularity and extensive diffusion. Invented only sixteen years since, its curative powers have been experienced by many, many thousands in every section of the United States and Canada. It has penetrated to every part, even the most remote of the known world, bearing with it its healing influence more potent than those of the spices of "Araby the blessed." We are informed by our principal druggists, that they sell more of this article for exportation than of any or all others, and that the demand is constantly increasing.—*Salem Observer*.

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

Sold by Druggists everywhere.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the St. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of McGill and RECOLLET STREETS, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 3rd of MAY, at EIGHT O'CLOCK precisely.

A full attendance is requested.

By Order, RICHARD M'SHANE, Recording Secretary.

REMOVAL.

JOHN PHELAN, GROCER, HAS REMOVED TO 43 NOTRE DAME STREET, the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and opposite to Dr. Picanl, where he will keep a Stock of the best Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all other articles [required] at the lowest prices. JOHN PHELAN.

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."

E. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors,

Ogdensburg, N. Y.

LAMPLASH & CAMPBELL,

(Wholesale Agents), Montreal.