

the natural as well as the supernatural order. It is perfectly true that Protestantism has no "Saints' days," no "holidays," no "sombre services," no "ritual observances," no "hazards," and all that it demands is strict observance of the Sabbath. Protestantism, of course, has none of these; cold and lifeless in its services, it cannot speak to us of better things to come; and unable to appeal to the "finer feelings" of our nature with which it has naught in sympathy, it cannot be supposed capable either of stirring our fears, or of exciting our hopes. It is also true that "it attaches no peculiar sanctity to poverty, and believes it always to be a misfortune, and sometimes a crime,"—forgetting, of course, the words of him who said, "Blessed are the poor," and taught that it was a hard thing for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. It is true that Protestantism is of the earth, earthy,—that "it considers the wanderer a vagrant, and pauperism a social curse, and that in its desire for the welfare of society, it forgets the individual," and is therefore eminently hostile to civil liberty. All these things are true; but we see not why Protestantism should boast of them—for they prove conclusively that Protestantism is not Christianity, but merely modern heathenism—seeking always those things after which the heathen sought, and which our Lord taught His Disciples to despise. "Seek first the Kingdom of God and His justice" says the word of God. Nay! says Protestantism, seek first the things of this world and its pleasures; and having provided abundantly for the body, then will it be time to seek after the affairs of the soul. It begins by making provision for time, not for eternity. "It builds," says Mr. Giles truly, "the school before the college, the college before the temple;" and to comfort its votaries, bids them as did good Dame Quickly when ministering to poor Jack upon his death-bed—"not to think of God, as there is no need for them to trouble themselves with such thoughts." It has been supposed by many students of Shakespeare that he was himself a Catholic; but there can be no doubt about the sound Protestant principles of "mine hostess Quickly."

But where in the name of all that is wonderful did Mr. Giles learn that Protestantism "without revenues, the aid of armies, or the assistance of kings, but with toils self imposed had created a system of amelioration which might well give the world a glad surprise in its wonder?" "Without revenues" indeed! when from its origin Protestantism has been supported by the revenues which it stole from the Catholic Church. "Without the aid of armies!" when if Protestant history lies not, it was by the aid of foreign mercenaries that Protestantism was established in England. "Without the assistance of kings!"—when Protestantism owes its origin in every country in Europe to the sword of the civil magistrate—when profligate kings have been its fathers, and the lewd mistresses of crowned tyrants its nursing mothers. And as in England so in America. Imported together with its sanguinary penal laws, it flourished for a season without a rival; but those penal laws having been repealed, Protestantism in America is but the synonym of infidelity. Turn to the records whereon are traced the history of the moral and religious progress of the United States, wherein according to Mr. Giles "Protestantism has shown most of its genius"—and what find we therein? Like the book that was spread before the eyes of the seer by the river Chebar, these are written within and without "and therein is lamentations and mourning and woe." Because of its iniquities the whole land is desolate.

But Mr. Giles is himself the witness as to the amount of "amelioration" for which we are indebted to Protestantism. "It," he says, "forgets the individual," in its "desire for the welfare of society." But society as distinguished from the individuals of which it is composed, is but an abstraction; and therefore in sacrificing the welfare of the individual to that of an abstraction, Protestantism has, even in this world, sacrificed the substance for the shadow; and has proved itself opposed to the fundamental principles of Christianity, which always deals with individuals who have souls to be saved, and seeks the welfare of society indeed—but that only by promoting the welfare of each individual of whom society is composed.

We hope Mr. Giles will not be offended at the freedom of our remarks. As a lecturer on the characters of Shakespeare we esteem him highly, and can listen to him with pleasure and with profit; but his Sabbath lectures are, it must be confessed, abominable twaddle, and his theology and philosophy are naught.

LICENSE TO COMMIT ADULTERY.—The *Official Gazette* of the 23rd inst., contains a notice from a Mr. Donald Ross, of Beaverton, that he intends to apply to the Legislative Council, during the next Session of Parliament, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife. We are anxious to see how our Catholic members, "*les gens de bons principes*" will entertain this application for a legal sanction for the violation of God's laws.

GRAND MILITARY SOIREE.—We would remind our readers of the Soiree to be given on Monday evening next at the City Concert Hall, by Major Devlin's Company, No. 4, Montreal Rifles. No pains have been spared to promote the success of this Soiree; and we trust that the attendance will be such as to convince the public of the high opinion which the Irish of Montreal entertain of Major Devlin's abilities as a professional man—and of his many excellent qualities as a citizen.

At the Annual Meeting of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, held in St. Patrick's House 24th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Office-Bearers for the ensuing year:—

President—Rev. P. Dowd.
1st Vice President—Christopher M. Cormick.
2nd Vice President—Edward Skiddy.
Treasurer—P. J. Durack.
Secretary—Edward Murphy.
Executive Committee—Dennis Downey, Michael Morley, William Kiernan, Martin Price, Michael Burke, Charles Moffatt, John Kelly, Daniel Lyons, Thomas Brennan, Daniel Martin, Patrick Lynch, Patrick Delany.
Vigilance Committee—Dennis Barron, for the Centre Ward; Michael Bergin, West Ward; Richard O'Hara, East Ward; Timothy O'Connor, St. Ann's Ward; Daniel Davis, St. Antoine Ward; James Neary, St. Lawrence Ward; Daniel McManomy, St. Louis Ward; Michael Harrison, St. James Ward; Andrew Clarkin, St. Mary's Ward.
Grand Marshal—Michael Bergin.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—It is now officially announced that the City of Ottawa is the spot selected for the future political capital of Canada. This announcement has provoked the angry comments of several of our city cotemporaries; and the *Herald* is of opinion that the Provincial Legislature may even yet refuse to be bound by the decision of the authorities at home. There is little doubt but that Quebec, Montreal, and Kingston have been cleverly "lumbugged."

We have received the first number of the *Western Star*, a new Catholic paper published at Dubuque, Iowa, U.S., and heartily wish our cotemporary a long and successful career. The *Western Star* "will be Catholic in the strictest dogmatic meaning of the term, and in its broadest range of unlimited universality."

J. C. Becket's Calendar for 1858, is a very handsome specimen of the typographic art, and will be found a useful companion in the store and Counting-room.

We have received from the Chief of Police the annual reports of the Statistics of crime in Montreal during the past year; from which it appears that the total number of arrests for all causes was 4,394. Of these offenders, a considerable number seem to have been guilty of nothing more heinous than poverty and destitution—offences upon which Protestantism is apt to look with a severe eye. The total number of persons arrested as homeless vagrants, and for protection, is put down at 1,839, of whom about one half were females.

Of the remainder, it does not appear that many were arrested on very serious charges. There have been 1,842 arrests for temperance, but under this head there are but 356 females. The total number of discharged is put down at 2,852: of those committed for trial at 91; and of those summarily dealt with by short sentences of imprisonment, varying from fifteen days to two months, at 1,461. The national origins of the persons arrested are given as follows:—Irish, 2,401; British, 956; French Canadian, 898; United States, 63; other countries, 76.

Upon the whole we have good cause to congratulate ourselves upon the rarity of serious crime in our midst. We have had, in spite of the excitement of a general election, fewer cases of drunkenness than we had during the previous year: and though the number of arrests has increased by 259, this must be attributed to the effects of the commercial crisis upon the poorer members of society. Thus we find that the persons arrested for the crime of poverty were last year 456 in excess of 1856, whilst under almost every other head we find a considerable decrease in the number of arrests made by the Police. This is highly gratifying, and shows that for orderly conduct the citizens of Montreal may compare favorably with those of any city on this Continent; and that even the severely contested electoral contest which has just concluded was not attended with any amount of drunkenness, or characterized by any acts of violence. This fact, we say, connected with the election is amply proved by the statistics before us, and is one of which the citizens of Montreal may well feel proud.

SWADDLING ON A LARGE SCALE.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* mentions that, in order to encourage apostacies from the Catholic Church, it has been determined to erect "houses of refuge" for the special accommodation of all apostates who are too lazy to maintain themselves. The sum of £500 for these Swaddling establishments has already been subscribed, chiefly through Sir Culling Eardley, a notorious "Souper;" and "considerable activity is being developed to obtain further subscriptions." The scheme is an ingenious one no doubt; but as it has been already tried, and been attended by signal failure, even during the famine years in Catholic Ireland, it is to be expected that so also on the Continent of Europe, it will prove more expensive than honorable to its promoters. "Houses of refuge," rent free and the inmates found in tea and sugar, may do very well for this world; but where shall the miserable hireling apostate, who has sold his soul for a mess of pottage, flee for refuge from the wrath to come?

To the Editor of the True Witness.
Cobourg, C.W., Jan. 15, 1858.

DEAR SIR—The sectarian storm having somewhat subsided for the time being in this country, occasioned by the election of a member to serve in the ensuing Parliament, I beg to claim a small space in your valuable journal to make a few remarks in reference thereto. In the first place, I have to state that it would be worse than useless to pretend to ignore the steady growth and increasing strength of Orangism in Upper Canada, and the baneful influence it already exercises, in conjunction with Puritanism, over those who offer themselves, in the time of election, to represent the people in Parliament. Under the combined and blasting influences of Orangism, and "Praise-God-Barebonism," sound principles and far-sighted policy fall to the ground, and everything that is noble in humanity seems to wither.

This pernicious combination was brought to bear upon the voters and candidates at the late election here; and miserable *dictu* men, became perfectly frantic for the moment, and lost, as it were, the affairs of this world entirely; whilst all their intellectual powers, physical energies, and mutual resources were concentrated, and exerted to the utmost, in the hope of crushing for ever and annihilating every trait of Catholicity within their reach. The rowdies of the conventicle led the candidates by the nose, and compelled them to declare that not another iota of justice should be granted to Catholics on the subject of Separate Schools; whilst Orangism extorted from them, explicit promises to use all their influence in Parliament to procure the passing of a Bill, giving its votaries a legal existence. It was a humiliating sight to behold a politician degraded to the ignominious position of occupying the "tub," and reduced to snivel about, what is called in the Puritan camp, the "Sabbath," and turn up the whites of his eyes towards the stars as a pious manifestation of his profound horror for tobacco, coffee, &c.; and then wind up his antics by attempting the loathsome, but hopeless task of whitewashing the blood-stained banner of Orangism. However, it would be a great pity to pass over in silence a dogmatical decision pronounced by the honorable member for West Northumberland relating to Orangism. In the course of his address delivered on the 12th ult., he undertook to define that the Orange combination was a religious society, a benevolent institution. Ah! what a bitter irony and cruel insult it was to humanity, to dignify that abominable scum of ruthless fanaticism, that vile instrument of tyranny, oppression, violence, and foment of rebellions—a system restrained by no laws, human or divine—as a benevolent society. Instead of this barefaced attempt to cloak Orangism with the garb of religion or charity, it would be more manly on the part of the Orange representatives to declare that their fixed determination is, that their Protestant victories shall be celebrated in bitter tears by the faithful and loyal Catholics, subjects of Queen Victoria in this Province; that there shall be a recommencement of those foul murders, unrelenting persecutions, destructions of property, and all the horrors which have ever been the inseparable attendants of Orangism since Satan in person first planted it on the Irish soil, to the present time; that the properties, liberties, and lives of Catholics shall be placed at the disposal of that murderous gang, whose sanguinary proceedings compelled, not many months since, the Lord Lieutenant and Chancellor of Ireland to have recourse to extraordinary measures, in order to protect the property and lives of inoffensive people in Belfast. Yes, Sir, many of our representatives instead of doing their part in maintaining civil and religious liberty, and in promoting the happiness of the Canadian people, are preparing horrible machinations against our social existence, and for their own moral ruin. They may be as virulent, they may laugh and sneer as they please; the unalterable decrees of justice will not acquit them of the awful guilt of compassing the death of innocent men, women and children, which must follow the incorporation of Orangism. Are we to suppose that they are ignorant of the state of society, when and where Orangism predominates? What are those social blessings which they are so anxious to draw down upon the people of this Province, and more particularly upon Catholics? Let the following extracts show the ferocious nature of Orangism, and the ordinary works of tender mercy as understood and practised by Mr. Sidney Smith's charitable confraternity.—See "*Repeal of the Union—O'Connell Reply to Earl St. Albans*."

"CONSERVANCY, Dec. 30, 1841.—About nine o'clock, on the night of Monday last, a number of Orangemen were observed walking along the road leading from Lurgan to Bletney, with guns in their hands, singing Orange songs. When they arrived at the residence of a man named Owen McInerney, they fired three shots at his house, and struck the door violently with the butts of their guns, shouting ferociously, 'To hell with the Pope!' After they had wreaked their wrath sufficiently upon this family, they withdrew, cheering in a most frightful manner."

"KILLYMAN.—On Christmas evening, a number of Orangemen committed a most savage outrage in that locality. As two men, named Kennedy, were returning home, after accompanying the Catholic clergyman to his own house—the Reverend gentleman having had a sick-call from their sister-in-law—they were attacked at a place called Longhey's Corner, by a party of vagabonds, who commenced shooting, 'To hell with the Pope!' and throwing stones at them in such a violent manner, that the poor men were compelled to fly for refuge to the house of a Protestant named Fulton. Here the Kennedys did not remain long, on account of the riotous conduct of their opponents, who swore that if Fulton did not turn them out, they would pull his house about his ears. Fulton not being able to protect them, the persecuted men took flight for the house of their brother, when they were again hotly pursued. They reached the place in safety; but the ruffians coming up immediately, commenced yelling hideously, throwing volleys of stones through the windows and against the door, until the latter was forced open. They then rushed in, and tore down the shelves and every other moveable article they could lay their hands upon; never ceasing until they left the place an entire wreck. In the room lay the dying woman, mother of seven children, who were all with their parent at the time. Hearing the noise, the little creatures hid themselves under the bedding, thinking that thus they would be safer; but one of the ruffians, hearing their cries, went up to the spot, and thrust a bayonet into the coverlet, plunging it into the head of a boy nine years of age."

About the same time, another gang of Orangemen celebrated the Christmas Festival as follows:—"A more cold-blooded or atrocious murder than that of McArdle, was never perpetrated. Recollect, there was no riot, no drunken broil, no provocation whatsoever. The facts are these:—The Orangemen of Shanagham, &c. and others from the townlands of Moneysland, Crosskill, Drunadonall, and the neighboring haunts, retired after the shooting match to a public-house on the road leading to Ratesbridge. Four Catholic boys, some of them sons of most respectable farmers in the neighborhood, passed by where the Orangemen had assembled; and after passing quietly and peaceably down the road, went into another public-house kept also by a Protestant. They had scarcely entered, when word was brought to the landlord of the house, that the Orangemen were coming to murder them, and that their vengeance was particularly directed against one of the McArdles, son of Brian McArdle—a youth about nineteen years old, of most gigantic strength. It is said that he never was heard of as being engaged in a quarrel. The landlord humanely warned him against his danger, and sent him through a back window. He ran to the house of a Catholic, named Murphy. The Orangemen, when they did not find him, assaulted those in the house, and afterwards pursued him in force into the house where he took refuge. After rendering him nearly senseless, they dragged him outside the doors of the house. Two

of the heartless murderers held him, whilst a third, placing the muzzle of a musket loaded with ball close to his heart, literally split his heart in two!! Three more came up, and stabbed and mangled the corpse with gr. spears!"

Such are the fruits of that benevolent society which is to be legalized in the next session of the Canadian Parliament—when Canada is to be given over to a malevolent faction, which, like a raging lion, goeth about seeking whom it may devour; which not only preys, but gorges on its victims;—a faction against which innocence is no protection, and the laws of the land but a feeble shield.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

X.

At a meeting of the Council of St. Patrick's Catholic Institute, Quebec, held 20th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

John O'Leary, President.
John Lilly, 1st Vice President.
Thos. McGreevey, 2nd Vice President.
John Lane, Junr., Treasurer.
G. W. Colfer, Recording Secretary.
Jas. O'Leary, Assistant do.
M. F. Walsh, Corresponding do.
M. J. O'Docherty, Assistant do.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.—We have received a note from the Rector of the High School in consequence of a paragraph that appeared in our last, from which we take the liberty of making the following extract:—

"We do all in our power to make our boys conduct themselves properly at all times, especially in the streets, and I think with some success. It was not last week, but some weeks since that I had occasion to punish the nine boys for snowballing near our own doors. This seems to have been attended with good effect, for I am able to state, with certainty that the snowballing on the occasion complained of by the *Minerve* was not the act of any pupil of the High School."

Dr. Dawson adds:—"That the only persons connected with the institution likely to have given cause for the complaint, are some of the young men attending the lectures in the Faculty of Arts, who have been cautioned against giving any reason for such charges in future."—*Montreal Witness*.

Married.

At Rawdon, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Quinn, Mr. Thomas Keough, to Miss Isabella Daly, daughter of Alexander Daly, Esq., Crown Land Agent.

A Great Medicine.—No medicine ever offered to the public has met with such universal and signal success as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It is a sure cure for all kinds of pain. Try it and thank us for the suggestion.

The Hair.—The "*Persian Balm*" is a most valuable addition to the toilet, as a Hair Tonic. It nourishes and invigorates the hair, and imparts to it a beautiful gloss: effectually removes all dandruff and diseases from the scalp, and as a Shampoo, is positively unequalled. Apply to the head clear, rub thoroughly, and add a little soft water. Persons dressing the hair with the *Persian Balm*, will require no oils or pomades.

A WOMAN FROZEN TO DEATH.—A woman named Margaret Sharp was found at the point of death from cold, on the field of St. Eustache street, early yesterday morning. She had partaken too freely of intoxicating liquors, and died soon after being taken to the jail. Verdict, death from exposure.—*Quebec Mercury*, 20th inst.

OUTCRY FOR PAP.—The *Colonist* which was bought over, at the sacrifice of its late editor Mr. Hogan, to serve the ministry during the election, is beginning to cry out for spoils. Spoils and the necessity of paying the *Colonist* out of the public purse, was the only subject its editors could find to write about on Monday last. Accordingly we have the best part of a column devoted to that highly interesting public matter. At the head of the article we find the following paragraph.

"The advertisement of the Post Office Department, for proposals for carrying the mails in fourteen States and Two Territories, occupies one hundred and twenty-seven columns of the Washington *Union*. Think of that, my masters—one hundred and twenty-seven columns of advertisements paid for out of the Treasury without any grumbling, as one meets with ordinarily when he presents his little bill, but instead of that more politeness on the part of him who pays than of him who takes. How the *Colonist* in its capacity of organist must have gloated over this conception of whole miles of corruption. With what unison does he pen the next paragraph.

And this, be it remembered, is but one of a series of good things extended by the United States Government to the recognised exponent of its policy. The Senate printing, a magnificent souvenir, falls to the lot of the same lucky journal.

We are afraid that the term *souvenir* is here rather misapplied, unless the writer in the *Colonist* means to say that he remembers he did not get the prize when he wrote for it at Washington, in consequence of the same little mishap of being in a minority, which has just befell him in Upper Canada. However, he goes on to show the perfect propriety of these handsome arrangements—how there is in them nothing derogatory to any one concerned, and how hard it is for faithful partisan prints like the *Colonist*, to feed upon hope, because the public won't contribute anything more solid. In the concluding paragraph the editor distinctly calls for more paper. Here is his ultimatum.

The time has come, however, when this question of costly party journalism should be understood on all sides. It must be held to imply reciprocal obligations, or none at all. There must be an acknowledgement of indebtedness, or the indebtedness must cease. And the near approach of a parliamentary session affords the best opportunity for bringing the matter to an issue. Let newspaper people for once feel their feet upon solid ground. The owe something to themselves, as well as to their respective parties; and all things considered, this is a very suitable time for a settlement.

This is the conscientious gentleman, whom our neighbor of the *Gazette* recently supposed to have taken Mr. Hogan's place only to propagate his own long and dearly-cherished notions of public truth.—*Montreal Herald*.

MORE VERDICTS AGAINST THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY FOR THE DEGRADING BRIDGE ACCIDENT.—The *Toronto* papers of Saturday, bring us accounts of two trials which have just taken place in that city, of suits brought by sufferers by the Degradings Canal accident. The first case tried was an action brought by the representatives of the late Mr. Thomas Benson, of Port Hope, who lost his life on that fatal occasion. It was proved that the deceased was an able, energetic business man, in the receipt of £400 per annum from the Port Hope Railway, and capable of adding to this income by independent exertions in other directions. Moreover, that he possessed property, the value of which depended greatly on his management; that his widow was fifty years of age, but strong and likely to live long; and that he had several children, varying in age from twenty-seven to ten years. The family claimed £10,000 as compensation. The jury gave £2000. In the other case, the plaintiff, Mr. Clare, had been in the cars at the time of the accident, and sustained severe and permanent personal injury, besides losing his daughter, a little girl who was killed. The damages awarded him were £150.—*Montreal Herald*.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

		Jan. 26, 1858.			
Flour,	per quintal	16 3 @ 17 6			
Oatmeal,	per minot	5 6 @ 6 0			
Wheat,	per minot	1 10 @ 2 0			
Oats,	per bag	2 9 @ 3 0			
Barley,	per bag	2 0 @ 2 3			
Buckwheat,	per bag	3 6 @ 3 9			
Potatoes,	per qr.	5 0 @ 7 6			
Mutton,	per lb.	2 6 @ 4 0			
Lamb,	per lb.	5 0 @ 10 0			
Beef,	per lb.	0 4 @ 0 9			
Lard,	per lb.	0 9 @ 0 10			
Pork,	per lb.	0 6 @ 0 7			
Butter, Fresh,	per lb.	1 3 @ 1 6			
Butter, Salt,	per lb.	0 9 @ 0 10			
Eggs,	per dozen	10 0 @ 11 0			
Fresh Pork,	per 100 lbs.	30 0 @ 35 0			
Ashes—Pots,		29 0 @ 30 0			
Pearls,		28 0 @ 29 0			

MILITARY BALL.

No. 4 (MAJOR DEVLIN'S COMPANY),
WILL GIVE THEIR
SECOND ANNUAL BALL,
ON
Monday Evening, the 1st of February Next,
AT THE
CITY CONCERT HALL;

FOR which occasion the Company beg to say that they have made every arrangement necessary for the comfort and pleasure of the friends who will honor them by their presence.

Refreshments of the choicest description will be supplied by ALEXANDER.

The Splendid Brass Band of the Volunteer Rifles will be in attendance. Also, MAFERE'S Quadrille Band has been engaged for the occasion.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.—Gentlemen's, 6s 3d; Ladies, 3s 9d—including refreshments; can be obtained at Messrs. Sadlier & Co.'s; C. Alexander's; C. W. Sharpley's; H. Prince's, and J. W. Herbert's Music Store, Notre Dame Street; Plantagenet Water Depot, Place d'Armes; J. Phelan's, Dalhousie Square; Patton & Bros., Donnelly & Co.'s, Mullins & Healy's, McGill Street; T. McCready's, M. Dowling's, Mountain Street; T. Hanley's, Common Street; T. D. Quinn's, Chabouille Square; and at the door on the evening of the Ball.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the St. Patrick's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 1st prox., at SEVEN o'clock precisely.

A full and punctual attendance is requested.

By Order, WM. WALLACE O'BRIEN, Rec. Sec.

Jan. 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, Champroing, 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,
Ordsburg, N. Y.
LANPLUGH & CAMPBELL,
(Wholesale Agents), Montreal.

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR BILLS AND TIME.

MR. SAYAGE, MD., July 7, 1856.
DEAR SIR:—In consequence of taking cold after a bad attack of the measles, some eleven years since, I have from that time suffered greatly with a disordered liver and stomach. I have been at times so bad that my life was despaired of. I was induced some time ago, through the persuasion of a friend, Mr. Henry Sbafor, to try a bottle of Hoffman's German Bitters, thinking if it did no good it could do me no harm, and knowing Mr. Sbafor to be a gentleman who would not recommend anything to me, that he did not have confidence in. Before I had taken one-third of the bottle, my bowels became regular and I had a fine appetite. When I had used two-thirds of it I considered my health as good as ever it was, and could eat anything, without its disagreeing with me in the least. I now keep a bottle of the Bitters in the house continually, and in case I take cold, or I feel unwell, I take one or two doses, and it makes a change in my bowels which is all I need, wherefore, for the past eleven years, my doctor bill has been from \$10 to \$20 per year, besides loss time and severe illness.

Yours, truly,
P. J. THRASHER.

To Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ask for Hoffman's German Bitters. Take nothing else, and see that the signature of C. M. Jackson, is on the wrapper of each bottle. They can be had of druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canada, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. Principal Office, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
For Sale by all the Druggists in Montreal.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.

THE PAIN KILLER.—Rev. T. Allen, writing from Tavoy, Burmah, Jan. 5th, 1857, says: "Within the past four years I have used and disposed of above five hundred bottles, but am now out. Please send me a fresh supply (through the Mission Rooms) as soon as you can, say two hundred bottles. I dare not be without it myself, and there are endless calls for it, both by Burmans and Karens. I always take it with me into the jungles, and have frequent occasions to use it, both on myself and others. One night, while sleeping in an open Zayat, I was awoken by a most excruciating pain in my foot. On my examination, I found I had been bitten by a Centipede. I immediately applied the Pain Killer, and found instant relief. In less than one hour I was again asleep."

Rev. Mr. Hibbard, writing from Burmah to his father, says: "I have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer for coughs, colds, summer complaints, burns, and for the sting of scorpions, with uniform success. We always keep it where we can put our hand on it in the dark, if need be."

For sale by all the druggists in Montreal.
Lyman, Savage & Co., and Carter, Kerry & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.