

A CAUTION TO PLACE-BEGGARS.—The *Toronto Colonist* of Saturday last has a very suggestive article on the subject of Ministerial patronage. "Wearied by the incessant clamors of the myriads of 'place-beggars,' ever prowling and howling around the Government offices—like a pack of half-starved curs about a butcher's stall, yelping for offal—the sore perplexed dispensers of official manna, almost wish that they were strip of their entire patronage; and that, in the words of the *Colonist*, Government 'were left to depend exclusively upon the merits of its policy for whatever support it receives.' Such is the opinion of a 'Government by Corruption' expressed by those who, from long practice, are most intimately acquainted with its workings.

What Great Britain was in the last century, under the Walpoles and Newcastles, that is Canada at the present day. The political world is divided into two great camps—that of the successful and that of the disappointed "place-hunters." The first comprises the friends of order, and of "bons principes;" the other, the "patriots"—of whom we think it was Walpole who remarked that he could make a hundred in a day, by the simple process of refusing them situations in the Custom House, or in the Excise Department. "Patriots," or as we call them in Canada, "Clear-Gruts," are still made by the same summary process; and as the *Colonist* clearly points out, that—"not more than one in a hundred get the appointments they ask for"—we have full assurance that the race of "patriots" runs no risk of becoming extinct in Canada.

This, the "moderates," the friends of order and of "bons principes," look upon as a great calamity; and the *Colonist* now doubts whether distribution of patronage be not a source of weakness to the Administration. "Formerly, before the last Representation Act," says our contemporary, "there was little difficulty in making the bestowal of patronage harmonize with party" (not public) "interests." Now however there are so many greedy claimants to satisfy—"sometimes two or more representatives claiming an equal share of consideration" in the bestowal of official garb, and both presenting to Government "their proper credentials of party fidelity"—that the Ministry knows not how to choose between them; and so, finding itself seriously embarrassed, it is almost ready to throw up its right of patronage in despair, and to rely for support solely "on the merits of its policy." Think of this all ye greedy "place-beggars!" By your importunities you have almost driven the Ministry to rely upon the "merits of its policy" for support; and if obliged to rely for support upon such a rotten basis, think what would become of our glorious Orange administration! Be wise therefore in time, and be less importunate in your demands for "paw," lest you cut off the source from whence it proceeds, and you be yourselves compelled to fall back upon honest industry for your daily bread!

We have hitherto purposely abstained from noticing the Rev. M. Chiniq's pretended submission, and reconciliation with the Catholic Church; because the letter published over his name contained no sufficient acknowledgment of his guilt, and because we thence concluded that the story of his reconciliation with the Church was nothing but a hoax. Such turns out to be the case; and two Pastors—one from His Grace the Archbishop of St. Louis, dated the 2nd inst., the other from His Lordship the Bishop of Dubuque and Administrator of the Diocese of Chicago, over date 1st inst.—set the question as to M. Chiniq's submission completely at rest.

The Bishop of Dubuque says that efforts have been made to deceive him, and to convince him that M. Chiniq was an ill-used man, and had never been suspended by his Bishop; but that the falsehood of these representations are now manifest to him—that he has not restored M. Chiniq to the exercise of the holy ministry—and that he never will restore him without an unqualified submission on M. Chiniq's part to ecclesiastical authority.

The Pastoral letter of the Archbishop of St. Louis is very similar in substance. It gives a formal contradiction to M. Chiniq's statement, that he had a letter of approbation from His Grace; and whilst proclaiming the writer's grief at the scandals caused by the contumacious Priest, it assures the Catholics of the Diocese—that the Archbishop has never written a single word either to M. Chiniq, or to any one else, favourable to that person's cause—that the suspension of M. Chiniq was legal—and that the faithful should carefully abstain from communicating with the said suspended priest in holy things, lest they should thereby expose themselves to the heaviest censures of the Church.

It is with pain that we find ourselves compelled to allude to the unhappy man who has given such deep scandal to religion: but the many falsehoods which have been circulated with respect to this sad business, and the comments thereupon, of the Protestant press, compel us to warn our readers that the story about M. Chiniq's submission, and restoration, is a hoax.

Elie Nopper, one of the Crown witnesses in the Corrigan case, died a few days ago, as the *Quebec Chronicle* insinuates, in consequence of injuries received in a row on the 10th of Jan. last, from the hands of those against whom he had borne testimony. This however is denied; and it is asserted that the deceased was at work in perfect health but a few weeks ago, when he was attacked with a violent pleurisy which carried him off. The business should be inquired into; and if so, we believe it will turn out that Nopper's death was the result of purely natural causes.

PRAYING A POOR GIRL INTO FITS.—We find in our exchanges the following anecdote:—attributed to the Rev. Mr. Bonar—given in illustration of the moral and intellectual effects of the "Revival!" epidemic now raging:—

"Rev. Mr. Bonar then said he would relate an anecdote. The Rev. Mr. Burpee, he said, who was doubtless known to all present, having ministered in Montreal for some time, but who is now settled in Canada West, had in his congregation a young lady of more than ordinary intelligence and refinement—but she was unconverted! He thought he would make a special effort for her salvation, and for that purpose called on her, and conversed with her solemnly. She said she was no sinner, for she obeyed the moral law. He then left her, and not long after she was taken sick. After awakening from a long sleep, she cried out 'don't push me into hell!' Mr. Burpee was sent for, and when he reached her home she was a maniac, and in this state she died."

For the credit of Christianity itself, we hope that the above story is but a "Protestant Lie"—or at all events highly seasoned, to suit the vitiated palates of the frequenters of a "Revival" meeting. For the sake of our common humanity we do hope that the great majority of intelligent Protestants will repudiate with disgust the blasphemous drivellings of such a miserable, heartless wretch as this Rev. Mr. Burpee—by his own showing and by that of his worthy friend the Rev. Mr. Bonar—appears to be. Here we have an intelligent, refined and virtuous young lady, who, because she was not hypocrite enough, or fool enough, to boast of her spiritual privileges, and to lay bare the most sacred recesses of her heart before the prurient gaze of a pack of coarse-minded, illiterate "Maw-worms," is pounced upon by a vulgar fellow calling himself a minister of the Gospel of Peace; and by him morally tortured until her fine intellect gives way, and she herself, driven to insanity, dies a raving maniac! If these be the fruits of "Revivals"—and we have the assurance of the prime agents in these disgusting outbreaks of cant to the fact that they are so—their diabolical origin cannot be doubtful.

COLLAPSE OF THE "REVIVAL."—The first steamboats of the season, heralding the opening of the Spring trade, arrived at our wharves last week. We may notice as a singular coincidence, and as a remarkable confirmation of our anticipations, that the *Montreal Witness* of Wednesday last announces that—"in Montreal, the Union Prayer Meeting, under the management of the Ministerial Association, was given up on Saturday." The novelty of the thing had ceased to attract, and "towards the close it"—the Prayer Meeting—"was not quite so well attended as on previous weeks." It is a consolation however to learn from the columns of our evangelical cotemporary that, if spiritual religion is dull, Pork is lively, and in better request, and that "Ashes continue in good demand." Our Business Men will no doubt comfort one another with these words.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—The *Toronto Colonist* in its issue of the 8th inst. avows its conviction that "the public schools of the city, are no doubt what we showed them to be—a serious burden on the tax-paying community, yielding no advantages at all commensurate with the expenses they involve." Our Protestant contemporary adds:—

"The experience of fourteen years shows, that in point of usefulness they have been gradually degenerating, while within that period their cost has been less gradually increasing, until from one thousand, it has risen to nearly seven thousand pounds annually. Here is a plain practical evil—perhaps illustrating, to a certain extent, the errors of the whole system."

THE BUNYAN TABLEAU.—Of this exhibition we can speak in the highest terms as a work of art, and as such we do most heartily recommend it to our readers. The "Dream" which the old Puritan dreamed, is made to pass in vivid colors before our eyes. We see Christian passing through the "Valley of Humiliation," witness his fierce conflict with the fiend Apollyon, rejoice with him in his victory, and weep with "Mercy" fainting at the "Wicket Gate." The different scenes are from the hands of the first masters in the United States, and for beauty of execution have scarce, we think, been equalled, certainly not surpassed, by any exhibition in Montreal. At the same time we may add, that, with much good taste, and without at all marring the beauties of the allegory, the artists have omitted these scenes which might give offence to Christians, not holding on all points the peculiar theological and ecclesiastical opinions of the old Cromwellian soldier.

Our Griffintown readers will be glad to learn that the actions arising out of the inundation, in January, 1857, will be argued on their merits in the Superior Court, on Saturday next.

ORANGE INCORPORATION BILL.—The Orangemen of Durham County have commenced an agitation against Benjamin's bill. They declared by resolution, at Port Hope, that, the measure is "inexpedient" and not "advisable."

ANTI-ORANGE PETITION.—Yesterday a Petition was being circulated through town for signature—the prayer of which is, that the Legislature will be pleased not to grant the Bill of Incorporation to the Orangemen. Upwards of 400 names are now on the Petition. It will be immediately forwarded to Wm. Notman, Esq., M.P.P. for North Westworth, for presentation.—*Dundas Warrier.*

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Cornwall, April 15th, 1858.

"Dear Sir—Have you seen last week's issue of the *Freelander* published here? If so, you have had an opportunity of personally judging of the merits of an editorial article under the caption of—'The Religious Revival.' If you have not seen that precious production of some scattered brain, I must crave a small corner in your paper for the purpose of giving you, and those of your readers who may not have access to that learned foot, some idea thereof, as it is really too good to be lost. In the article alluded to, the editor (or some one of his collaborators) institutes a comparison between the *True Witness* and the other *Montreal Witness*. In substance, he states that you are both equally unworthy of belief; and, by way of propping up one falsehood by the assertion of another, adds that you are *alike* condemned by your respective co-religionists for your 'extravagant and uncharitable spirit.'"

Now, Sir, I do not pretend to know, nor do I care, with what particular gusto the ratings of the other *Witness* of Montreal are swallowed by his confederates of the conventicle in this place. But this I do know, and I have the best possible means of knowing, that in no other part of Upper Canada is the *True Witness* more highly prized, or its noble advocacy of the cause of Catholicity more heartily endorsed and applauded, than in Cornwall and its vicinity; and thence my reason for wishing to remove, if need be, from the minds of persons at a distance the impression which the article above noticed would be likely to make—namely, that we are all in this locality a set of *liberal Catholics*, or, in other words, *down-right Infidels*.

It is, alas! too true that here, as elsewhere, there are a few Catholics of the Lorange-Carter stamp, who continually make a boast of their independence of the Clergy, and their utter disregard for the censures of the Church to which they still profess to belong; who can eat meat every day on which a dog will eat it; and who, for the sake of the good things or esteem of the world, would any moment willingly make a fair division of their souls between God and the Devil. But, thank God! they are very few indeed, and wholly unworthy of notice, except when they take upon themselves, or allow others for them to do so, the liberty of speaking in the name of the many good practical Catholics of this town and neighborhood.

You will see, dear Sir, the reason why I, as a Cornwall Catholic, take so much notice of this "extravagance" of the *Freelander*, when you learn the fact, that its main support is from the Catholics of this town and the surrounding country. The proverb—"No sutor ultra crepidam"—admirably applies to the *Freelander* in this particular instance. It is to be hoped that its patrons will be guided by this charitable hint for the future; and if they are so, they shall hear no more on this subject from their very sincere admirer,

STORMONT.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Vankleek Hill, D. Flood, 10s; Delta, M. Kelley, 6s 3d; Toronto, Crown Lands Dept., 18s 9d; Richmond, R. Hawley, £1 5s; Ottawa City, A. Duff, 6s 3d; Belle Dunes, N. B., M. Killory, £1 5s; Sherbrooke, E. Conroy, 5s; St. Theresa, J. Loneragan, 12s 6d; Erinville, Rev. B. J. Higgins, 2s 6d; Terrebonne, P. N. Fautoux, £1 5s; Carleton, N. B., Rev. E. J. Dunphy, 10s; Caladonia Springs, J. Butler, £1 5s; Coteau Landing, J. Birmingham, 5s; St. Bridget, D. McBride, 6s 3d; New Glasgow, B. Goodman, 5s; Somerset, F. N. Law, 12s 6d; St. Mary's, T. D. Time, £1 5s; Howick, J. Gery, 10s; Vankleek Hill, J. A. McDonald, 10s; Leeds, M. Fahey, £1 5s; Hogansburgh, U. S., Rev. Mr. Sheehan, 11s 3d; Cobourg, Mechanic's Institute, 10s.
Per Rev. J. McNulty, Toronto—C. Doherty 10s; Lemonville, R. McQuillan, 5s.
Per M. Kelly, Merrickville—Self, 10s; W. Fortune, 10s; J. O'Neill, 10s; J. Roche, 5s.
Per W. Rowan, Point Claire, J. Monahan, 12s 6d.
Per Rev. Mr. Lalor, Picton—J. McCallough, £1 5s; Miss J. McMahon, 10s.
Per J. Donnelly, Richmond—Self, 10s; P. Rielly, 10s.
Per J. Hagan, Gattineau Point—Self, 2s 6d; M. Foley, 12s 6d.
Per Rev. J. J. Chisholm, Alexandria—T. Chisholm, 10s; Capt. J. Kennedy, 12s 6d; Kenyon, P. Murphy, 10s.
Per Rev. L. Bourret, St. Anne de la Pocatiere—College, 12s 6d; St. Roch des Aulnais, A. Dionne, 12s 6d.
Per A. McCaulay, Trenton—J. Forrest, £1 5s.
Per Rev. R. Bayard, London—P. McLaughlin, £1.
Per Messrs Sadlier & Co., Montreal—Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, £1 5s.
Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—Rev. Mr. Plante, 15s; W. Kirwin, 15s; F. Gallagher, 7s 6d; J. Lynch, 7s 6d; M. O'Brien, 15s; St. Sylvester, Mr. Logan, 10s.
Per P. Furlong, Brockville, C. McHenry, 12s 6d; J. McHugh, 5s; J. Fennel, 5s.

A FEDERAL UNION.—We append the resolutions which Mr. Galt will move in the Legislative Assembly in regard to a Federal Union of the Provinces:—

1. That in view of the rapid development of the population and resources of Western Canada, irreconcilable difficulties present themselves to the maintenance of that equality which formed the basis of the Union of Upper with Lower Canada—and require this House to consider the means whereby the progress which has so happily characterized these Provinces may not be arrested through the occurrence of sectional jealousies and dissensions. It is therefore, the opinion of this House that the Union of Upper and Lower Canada, should be changed from a Legislative to a Federal Union by the subdivision of the Province into two or more divisions, each governing itself in local and sectional matters, with a general Legislature and Government for subjects of national and common interests; and that a Committee be now named to report on the best means and mode of effecting such constitutional changes.

2. That considering the claims possessed by this Province on the North Western and Hudson's Bay territories, and the necessity of making provision for the government of the said districts, it is the opinion of this House, that in the adoption of a Federal Constitution for Canada, means should be provided for their local government, until population and settlement may from time to time entitle them to be admitted into the Canadian confederation.

3. That a general confederation of the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island with Canada and the Western Territories, is most desirable, and calculated to promote their several and united interests, by preserving to each Province the uncontrolled management of its peculiar institutions and of those internal affairs, respecting which difference of opinion might arise with other members of the confederation, while it will increase that identity of feeling which pervades the possessions of the British Crown in North America; and by the adoption of an uniform policy for the development of the vast and varied resources of these immense territories, will greatly add to their national power and consideration;—and that a committee be appointed to a report on the steps to be taken for ascertaining, without delay, the sentiments of the inhabitants of the Lower Provinces, and of the Imperial Government, on this most important subject.

The Inhabitants of Russell are already preparing for a new election. A new candidate is in the field in the person of Dr. R. Hunter, formerly of New York.—*Montreal Gazette.*

MURDER AT ST. JEROME.—On the night of the 25th ultimo, the house of a man named Jean Bte. Dandurant, in the parish of St. Jerome, was destroyed by fire and two of its inmates, his wife and his mother-in-law, very seriously injured by the fire. The former is still dangerously ill, but the latter, Mrs. Marie Rousseau—a woman of 99 years of age—only survived her injuries nine days. There being very suspicious circumstances connected with the origin of the fire, Mr. Jones, the District Coroner, left town on Monday last for St. Jerome, to hold an inquest on the body of the deceased. The result, we learn, was the return of a verdict by the Coroner's Jury, on Saturday morning, of wilful murder, against a man, named Joseph Gussion, a neighbour of Dandurant's. The jury consisted of 14 of the most intelligent and respectable inhabitants of the parish, and their verdict was only given after a long investigation into the circumstances attending the fire and the examination of a crowd of witnesses. Gussion was, on the rendition of the verdict arrested upon the Coroner's warrant and is now in jail.

T. D'ARCY M'GEE'S LECTURE AT HAMILTON.—The Mechanics' Hall of Hamilton was crowded to excess on Saturday night, on the occasion of the lecture delivered by T. D'Arcy M'Gee, Esq., M.P.P., on the subject of the historical connexion between Scotland and Ireland. Mr. M'Gee delivered an admirable address which was greatly applauded throughout its delivery, and concluded by saying that "while the mist gathered upon Loch Awe, while the heath bloomed upon Bredalbane, while the tides thundered through the pillared aisles of Staffa, while the spray of the North Sea dashed on the Giant's Causeway, while the fire burned on the heartstones of Ulster, while the music of Carolan found a harp to echo it; while the songs of Burns, while the melodies of Moore are cherished in the homes of the Scottish or the Irish race, so long would future generations look back with pleasure and with pride to the bright and heroic examples presented to them by the fathers and founders of both kingdoms."—*Toronto Colonist.*

EXPLOSION.—THREE PERSONS INJURED.—This morning, about seven o'clock, the residents in the neighborhood of St. Constant Street were considerably alarmed by the sound of an explosion, which was found to proceed from the residence of Mr. C. F. A. Margraf, a Professor in McGill College, who resides at No. 73 St. Constant Street. The particulars are briefly these:—Yesterday afternoon a cooking stove was put up in the kitchen, and this morning the servant girl, named Ellen Ryan, rose as usual, and made a fire in it. She proceeded to prepare the breakfast, when the explosion occurred, shattering the stove into innumerable pieces; breaking all the windows and doors, knocking down partitions, and destroying almost every article of furniture in the house. The girl was knocked down, and is severely injured. She was taken to the General Hospital, where it was ascertained that her lower jaw was broken, several of her teeth knocked out, and the rest loosened. Besides this she is severely burnt on both arms and other parts of the body. No fatal results are likely, however, to follow. Mrs. Margraf and child, who were standing near the stove at the time, are also slightly injured. To give an idea of the force of the explosion, we may state that a large piece of the stove was carried through the partition, and buried itself into the brick wall at least a foot deep. The explosion is believed to have resulted from a charge of powder being in the wood which was put into the stove; of this, however, nothing is positively known. The house is the property of Alterman Homier, and the damage to the furniture and building is estimated at \$280.—*Pilot of Tuesday.*

THE TOWNSEND CASE.—A CROWN WITNESS NEARLY BRUTAL TO DEATH.—We understand that Mr. Sylvester Doane, a highly respectable farmer living in the vicinity of Merrickville, and witness on behalf of the Crown in the recent trial of Townsend alias McHenry, was attacked by some dastardly cowards while on his way homeward on the evening of the 5th instant, in passing through a wood, and after pulling him off his horse and beating him most unmercifully, left him in a dying condition. He had been threatened before giving his testimony, but disregarding all consequences, he repeated what he had formerly stated at Cleveland, affirming that the prisoner was the veritable Townsend, which notwithstanding the views of the sympathisers, he became a martyr to his own truthfulness.—*St. Catharines Constitution.*

CHILBLAINS.—This painful affection may be easily cured by a few applications of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It is equally effectual in curing scalds, burns, &c. No family should be without it.

All should know that, in addition to its splendid toilette qualities, the Persian Balm is unrivalled as a Pain Killer. Try it.

Died.

At St. John's, C. E., on the 6th instant, Bridget Cullen, relict of the late Thomas Caldwell, aged 65 years, much regretted by a large circle of friends.

In Montreal, on the 12th inst., Mr. Thomas Saunders, butcher, aged 37 years.

In this city, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, Catherine Smith, wife of Mr. Terence Moore, aged 39 years; a native of the County Cavan, Ireland.

In New York, on the 13th instant, of consumption, L. F. Glackmeyer, aged 43 years, eldest son of Mr. Frederick Glackmeyer, of this city.

In this city, on the morning of the 13th instant, Mr. Alexander Ogilvie, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, aged 81 years, and for the last fifty-eight years a resident of Montreal and its vicinity.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

		April 14, 1858.	s.	d.	
Flour,	per quintal	12	0	@	12 6
Oatmeal,	per quintal	10	0	@	10 6
Wheat,	per minot	5	0	@	5 6
Oats,		2	0	@	2 1
Barley,		2	6	@	2 9
Pears,		4	0	@	4 3
Beans,		8	0	@	8 6
Buckwheat,		2	3	@	2 6
Potatoes,	per bag	4	0	@	4 6
Mutton,	per qr.	5	0	@	7 6
Lamb,		3	9	@	5 0
Veal,		5	0	@	12 6
Beef,	per lb.	0	4	@	0 9
Lard,		0	6	@	0 7
Pork,		0	5	@	0 6
Butter, Fresh		1	0	@	1 3
Butter, Salt		0	7	@	0 81
Eggs,	per dozen	0	9	@	0 10
Fresh Pork,	per 100 lbs.	27	6	@	32 6
Ashes—Pots,		37	6	@	38 0
Pearls,		37	3	@	28 3

WANTED,

WANTED, for a Catholic School in PICTON, C.W. a TEACHER—holding at the least a Second Class Certificate. Salary, £60 per Annum.

Address to
THOMAS M'FADDEN, Trustees
PATRICK KEARNEY,
Picton, March 29, 1858.

A SITUATION as TEACHER of a R. C. Separate School, by a person of long experience, who holds a "First Class Certificate." A letter, addressed to this office—Post-paid—shall meet with due attention.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY!



MESSRS. SEMMONS & CO.,
THE Celebrated English OPTICIANS and Manufacturers of the improved

Braslian Pebble Pantoscopic Spectacles,
Respectfully announce their arrival in this City, with a splendid assortment of their newly-invented and improved SPECTACLES, and may be consulted at their Office,

No. 210, Notre Dame Street,
Next Door to Mr. W. A. Townsend's Jewelry Establishment.

These lenses are constructed upon strictly philosophical principles, and, from several considerations, are not equalled by any ever brought under public notice.

The homogeneous structure of the material, and the consequent uniformity of the refracting power prevents the reflection of the rays of light, and furnishes therefore a clear and truthful image of the object.

The concave-convex form of the lens, resembling the anterior lenticular arrangement of the human eye, collects a larger number of rays than could be conveyed upon the retina from ordinary glasses of the same focal power, and thus increases the distinctness of the vision, when their elementary constitution and great hardness secures at once a greater freedom from chemical changes, as well as from mechanical injuries. In short, the whole arrangement is calculated to promote ease and comfort of vision.

Their superiority is fully demonstrated by the most celebrated Physicians and Oculists of Europe and America.

Office hours from 9 A.M., till 5 P.M.

MESSRS. S. & CO.

Take pleasure in laying before the public the following letters in favour of their celebrated Glasses:—
Toronto, C.W. Feb. 21, 1858.

I have both examined and used the glasses of Messrs. Semmons & Co., of Victoria Works, Cornwall, and I am satisfied that they are admirably constructed, and well calculated to accomplish all that the makers promise for them.

JAMES BOVELL,

Prof. Trin. Coll. Toronto.

I have not only carefully examined, but actually used the Braslian Pebble Spectacles manufactured by Messrs. Semmons & Co., of Cornwall, England, and I have no hesitation in stating that in my opinion they are in every way far superior to the glasses in common use. The lenses themselves are formed on more scientific principles than those ordinarily met with, and the frame is so contrived that the plane of the glasses and the plane of the eye are as nearly parallel as possible.

EDWARD M. HODDER, M.D.,

Fellow of Royal Coll. of Surgeons, England.
Toronto, C.W., Feb. 24, 1858.

Toronto, Feb. 27, 1858.

Suffering from defective vision, I have been induced to try various forms of glasses to afford me relief. The concave-convex glasses of Messrs. Semmons & Co., of England, have proved more satisfactory than any other that I have met with.

C. WIDMER, M.D.,

Fellow of Royal Coll. of Surgeons, England.

FROM HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.

I fully concur in the opinion expressed by Dr. Widmer; I, myself, have been for years troubled with failing vision, and never found any Glasses that afforded me so much ease and comfort as those I obtained from Messrs. Semmons & Co.
(Signed,) JOHN TORONTO.
April 10, 1858.

HOOGLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Will cure Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, &c., &c.

READ WHAT IS SAID OF THEM.

G. W. BOWEN says:

ANDERSON, IND., Jan. 16, 1857.

"Your Bitters give general satisfaction. I know their virtues, and have the first case yet to hear of where they do not give entire satisfaction. I could get you numerous certificates were it necessary, but in this community their virtues are fully established. I am positive I sell more of them than is sold of any three Patent Medicines in this county. In my own case I have received more benefit from them in six months than I have received from the regular Physicians in five years. I can therefore conscientiously recommend them, and do say, I would not be without them in my family for any amount."

For sale at the Principal Office, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. and sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canada, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale by all Druggists in Montreal.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

MESSRS. PENNY DAVIS & SONS—Gentles.—I am at a loss to express with words the satisfaction it gives me to inform you of the benefit I have received from the use of your Pain Killer. About one year since, I was attacked with the inflammatory rheumatism, being unable to walk for eight weeks; besides the confinement to the house, the pain I experienced no tongue can describe. But to return to the object of this letter. On the 27th of December last I had a more severe attack than before, I immediately commenced using the Pain Killer made by you, which to my surprise, immediately relieved me of pain, and saved me the necessity of being confined to my bed for one day. It is now eleven days since the attack, and the inflammation has entirely subsided. My limbs, which were tremendously swollen, have assumed their natural shape. In short I am entirely well; and feel bound, by the common sympathies of my nature for those who may be thus afflicted, to make the above statement, that all may resort to the Pain Killer, that time, expense, and a world of suffering may be prevented.

HENRY WEED, Clerk at

117 Concession Street, Utica.

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

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

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, Champaning, 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,

Orleansburg, N. Y.

LAMPLAGE & CAMPBELL,

(Wholesale Agents), Montreal.