

sexes "contained nothing offensive to public decency." This should be a warning to the *Mirror*, and to all editors, never again to listen to any of those dirty Yankee quacks who, as lecturers, sometimes on Phrenology, sometimes on "Physiology" and "Marriage," infest our cities, and gather a rich harvest out of the pockets of the gulls, who are foolish enough to go and listen to them. As medical men these fellows are beneath contempt—lower even than the Jack-Puddings and quacksalvers of a bygone age; and it is just because they cannot make an honest livelihood by the practise of their profession, that they lend themselves to the circulation of obscene books. These are got up as medical treatises; addressed however, not to the members of the profession, but to the young of both sexes, whom they profess to enlighten upon numerous subjects, with which doctors indeed must concern themselves—but with which *non-professionals* have nothing to do. It is a pity that these scoundrels can rarely be reached by the strong arm of the law; but we see with pleasure that Lord Campbell has introduced a Bill against Obscene Books and Pictures, which it is to be hoped will have some effect in abating the nuisance at home. We hope too that a similar Bill may shortly be adopted in Canada, and that its provisions may be made applicable to the advertisers, as well as to the vendors of immoral books. The *Scottish Guardian* very properly recommends the revival of the old penalty of "flogging at the cart's tail" for such beastly offenders, and we most heartily coincide with him. This at least we can say with a clear conscience, that the editor of the *Hamilton Banner*, and other obscene blackguards like him, richly merit, and would be much benefited by, a good flogging with the "cat-o-nine-tails" on the bare back; and that we should have much pleasure in superintending the operation, and in seeing the lash well applied to the dirty scoundrels' shoulders; a few examples of this kind would quickly put a stop to the sale and advertising of obscene books. We copy a few lines upon this subject from the *Scottish Guardian*:

"Every parent, most especially—will thank Lord Campbell for the wisdom and firmness he has exhibited in pressing his bill in face of objections and obstructions which might well have been spared in the House of Lords. The offence in question is the very gravest that a man can commit against the purity and peace of society, and ought to be visited with condign punishment. The man who should poison the wells of a city would be guilty of a wickedness incomparably less diabolical than the fiend in human shape who poisons the fountains of public virtue by vile books and pictures. The punishment even under Lord Campbell's bill is far too mild to act as a terror to miscreants, who can afford to lie in gaol while their families carry on a nefarious trade, yielding profits amply sufficient to cover the largest fines. 'Why should not the sellers of these publications be imprisoned and flogged?' asked Lord Wensleydale. Public flogging would be a most appropriate addition to the existing penalties, and probably would operate more effectually than either fine or imprisonment. We only wish that instead of committing such scoundrels to the common hangman at the cart's tail, it were in the power of our law-givers to 'Put in every honest hand a whip To lash the rascals naked through the world.'"

The result of the investigation into the fire at Douglas' Saw Mills, on the night of the 13th ult., has not been published. But what seems most probable is—1st. That there are no grounds for suspecting ever, that the fire was the work of an incendiary. 2nd. That there are strong reasons for suspecting that it originated through the culpable negligence and drunkenness of some of the men attached to the premises, who, it is said, were Orangemen, and had been celebrating their orgies in the customary manner. The Protestant press, now that they find there is not the slightest basis for their calumnies against the Irish Catholics of Grifftown, preserve a most discreet silence upon the result of M. Coursol's enquiry. We trust however that it may yet be made public.

THE TORONTO BANK ROBBERY.—On Thursday the 30th ult., the premises occupied by the Bank of Upper Canada, in a wing of the Parliament buildings, were robbed of a sum in Upper Canada bills amounting to about £4,000. It was at first supposed that the robbery had been effected from without; but upon a closer examination it turned out that the perpetrator must have removed the pane of glass from within, in order to divert suspicion from the real criminal. An enquiry having been instituted, circumstances have led to the arrest of the Cashier of the Bank, Mr. Cumming, who has been in the habit of loaning the funds of the Bank to a lawyer of the name of Kerby, and to a railroad contractor without taking security.

ANOTHER "NO-POPERY" LECTURER.—The Buffalo papers announce the appearance of a rather formidable opponent to Popery in the person of the notorious Lola Montez. We congratulate Protestants upon their new champion, as one well worthy of them and their cause. We may however be permitted to express our opinion that the ramparts of the Catholic Church, which have successfully resisted for nigh two thousand years the assaults of heathens and heretics, and braved the fury of emperors and of mobs, will still survive the light artillery of a ballet dancer.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisements in another column of Messrs. Anderson's and Doran's excellent schools—the one situated in Cote, the other in St. Charles Borromeo Street. Both these schools have been long and favorably known to the public; and parents desirous of securing for their children the benefits of a sound education have thanks to these excellent institutions, to the great abilities, and the high moral characters of their respective Principals—the assurance that their fond hopes will not be disappointed.

Acknowledgments in our next.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—We would avail ourselves of the occasion of presenting our readers with the first number of the eighth volume of the *True Witness*, to return our thanks to our many kind friends throughout the Province, who have exerted themselves to furnish our list with fresh names, and to collect outstanding accounts. We would also beg of any of our subscribers, whose papers are delayed, or whose remittances are not punctually acknowledged, to write at once to this office, where their complaints shall be immediately attended to.

Mr. Monagan, our collector is about to visit our city friends, and we hope that he may be favorably received. He is authorised to receive, and to give receipts for, all sums due to this office.

Anonymous communications can never be attended to, no matter what their subject. The writer must in all cases, forward his name as a pledge of his good faith, and the accuracy of his information.

On Sunday last, we had the very great pleasure of witnessing the distribution of prizes for Catechism in St. Patrick's church. A very large number of children were in attendance—the girls, we noticed, being much more numerous than the boys. Prizes were first given for the Catechism of Perseverance—the Catechism used for the higher classes who have already made their first Communion, and received Confirmation;—then for the long and short Catechisms respectively; and so on down to the Prayer classes—both male and female. The latter consisted of, we may say, infant children, who can but just master the first prayers, these even being quite sufficient burthen for their memory. These classes we considered the most interesting of all. It was highly satisfactory to the mind to see whole classes of children, some of them very young, receiving prizes for "not missing a single word," as their excellent Pastor said with very justifiable pride; but it was really a touching and beautiful sight to see these little creatures making their way up the steps to receive their prizes—the infantile eagerness with which they took them—and the innocent wonder and delight with which they regarded those first rewards of merit. At the conclusion, the Rev. Mr. Dowd ascended the pulpit, and made some remarks appropriate to the occasion; not the least interesting portion of which was the evidently well-merited compliment which he paid to the children, both male and female, on the progress they had made during the year.

We have much pleasure in inserting the annexed communication, as a well merited tribute to the St. Patrick's Society for its steady and successful exertions in the cause of religion and charity:—

Seminary, August 3, 1857.
DEAR MR. PRESIDENT.—The return of the annual Pic-Nic affords me once more the pleasing opportunity of thinking, in the most cordial manner, the St. Patrick's Society for their charitable care of our poor orphans; and, at the same time, of renewing the expression of my admiration of the excellent spirit that continues to animate the Society, and which is the principle of its success—so remarkable on this, as on every other occasion of its coming before the public.

The St. Patrick's is a truly National Society; exercising the influence, and doing the work of a National Society. It is the centre round which our whole people are happily united: when it moves, all move with it. You could have attained to this proud position only by fostering a spirit of cordial union within your own body. Were the Society a divided body, whose members did not act together in perfect harmony, it could not engage the sympathy, nor command the co-operation of all, as it does at present. It is true, the honorable place now occupied by the St. Patrick's Society has not been gained without much persevering labor and self-sacrifice on the part of those who have had hitherto the management of its affairs; but their reward is now before their eyes in the complete success that crowns their efforts. And their example, followed up in the same spirit of patriotism by their successors, cannot fail to advance our Society to a position which shall make it a model National Society for the entire Province.

The close connection I have had with the birth, and the younger days of your Society, and the many substantial claims it has established on my gratitude since its more mature years, will, I trust, explain, satisfactorily, the liberty I take in offering these remarks on this occasion.

Dear Mr. President, thank your excellent Committee individually, and the members of the Society collectively, and that in the warmest manner, for their liberal donation to our dear children; and assure them that the orphans are taught to ask daily their Heavenly Father to send His richest blessings on their benefactors; amongst whom they count the St. Patrick's Society the first. I need not say, that the poor Director of the orphans does not, and shall not, forget you all.

I remain, dear Mr. President,
Your devoted servant,
P. Down, Priest.
Dr. Howard, President of the
St. Patrick's Society.

We would remind our friends that the Pic-Nic of Captains Devlin and Bartley's Volunteer Rifle Companies—No. 4 & 5—takes place on Monday next at Guilbault's Gardens. There will be music, and dancing, and all kinds of innocent amusements.

ORANGISM IN IRELAND.—We would recommend to the notice of those who contend for the propriety of Orange processions in Canada, the following extract from the address of Mr. Justice Jackson to the Grand Jury, wherein he alludes to the late deplorable Orange outrages in the North of Ireland on the 12 of July last:—

"There are no fewer than 40 serious cases on this book now before me, and among these are several party processions. Notwithstanding the number of prosecutions that have hitherto taken place under the Act prohibiting these processions, they are persevered in, and always lead to grievous results in various ways. An Act was passed in the 13th year of the present

Queen's reign, reciting most truly that the practice of having processions of this description through the country was calculated to disturb the public peace and to produce animosity among the people, and might—indeed, often did—lead to the sacrifice of human life. Now, it is a grievous thing that, after all these prosecutions have taken place, and after all exertions have been tried to induce the people to give up their processions, all these things have been abetted, and they still persevere. I regret to hear that recently, on the anniversary of the 12th of July, there have been these processions in many parts of the country, and that in some instances they have been followed by loss of life. Now, in the present instances, these party processions are on the part of persons calling themselves Protestants, and who are proud to be so considered. I hope that being a Protestant means being a Christian man; and unquestionably, it is one of the first duties of a Christian man to obey the law of the land. It might have been right, perhaps, at least innocent, in former times to have had these processions if they were not attended by breaches of the peace, and if they were not attended by the consequences that have latterly occurred; but once the Legislature has pronounced that they ought to be discontinued, it would be the duty of every man calling himself a Protestant and a Christian man to obey the law of the land, and to abstain from these processions which have such consequences."

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir—You are of course aware that the symptoms of those dreadful and malignant distempers of which the canine race and Orangemen are periodically the unhappy victims, have already shown themselves this year in several localities, accompanied by more or less violent—convulsions. Though Orangemen, from the time of its introduction in a visible shape by infernal emissaries with the aim of extending the Kingdom of Satan in the midst of its avowed victims, has copiously drunk the blood of its avowed victims, it must appear to all reflecting and impartial observers that the monster has by no means exhausted its malice, and that so far from being satiated, the beast pants for a favorable opportunity in order to quench its thirst with human blood, to renew its former atrocities, and excite and keep up social discord, and bitter religious animosities among those who have the misfortune to be afflicted with the curse of its presence.

It is all very fine to talk of the respectability and wealth of some of its friends, in order to conceal the hideous deformity of the monster; but he must be wilfully blind who pretends not to see that no amount of respectability, i.e., money, can render perjury less criminal and less fatal to the best interests of man, both temporal and spiritual: now if the decisions of the Church are correct, and we conscientiously believe they are, every sworn Orangeman must stand guilty of the crime of perjury in the face of heaven. Its respectable and wealthy members prove the goodness of the system indeed! Dives was a rich man, yet when he died he opened his eyes in hell.

Let its partisans say what they please, I think all friends of peace and order, and upholders of the laws of the Country are pretty well convinced that Orangism is a mischievous system, bad in itself always and everywhere, insolently provocative and foremost in disloyalty. We know what its extravagant professions to loyalty amount to—and no one need be deceived by these ostentatious and hypocritical displays; for history shows that its unfortunate dupes, are ever ready to renounce their allegiance on every slight political emergency, either through morbid peevishness, wounded vanity, or an inordinate desire for gain. Certainly, they are mighty valiant when overheated with adulterated gin, and when the ghosts of departed rebels disturb their imagination; they are ready to rush out and slay defenceless men, women and children, at their own doors, in order to save the British Constitution, and the British Lion from danger! yet, they are the most contemptible cowardly bounds, so far as foreign and distant affairs are concerned. There is not a single historical record, that Orangemen ever faced a foreign foe; and when they do succeed in fomenting a rebellion, they leave it to the regular troops, with the help of all good loyal men, to put it down. If Orangemen are so anxious to strike down the enemies of the British Constitution, let them go to India: the British Lion is now struggling there, and if the intelligence may be relied upon, he is in a most dangerous position. Here is now a splendid opportunity for Orangemen to go and fight the enemies of the Queen. But did they offer their services when the British Government was obliged to smuggle recruits from the United States during the Russian war? And where were they when the British flag was grossly insulted, and the British Consul's residence burnt to ashes in Greytown a few years ago by Yankee seamen? Will the potvaliant and blustering bullies go and suppress the rebellion now raging in India? We shall see. As regards the past, we search in vain to find that anything has ever been accomplished by Orangemen, either for the advantage of the State, or for the benefit of mankind.

It behoves all well disposed and patriotic men to discountenance Orangism. And it is to be regretted that some individuals, who call themselves gentlemen, and others who style themselves Christian ministers, should allow themselves to be inoculated with this moral infection and fatal disease. I admit that there is no great wonder that the profane ranting and everlastingly lying Puritan should throw open his pandemonium, and surfeit therein his younger brothers, the favorites and the flower of the flock of their common ancestor, singing—"He was a jolly good fellow" but that self-styled reverend gentlemen, especially of the Anglican sect, should so far forget their position and self-respect, as to associate with rabid fanatics and fellows of the Dinwoodie stamp, is not easy to understand. That they should degrade the noble and sublime religion of the Gospel, by encouraging a slavish, soul-destroying, and brutal superstition, appears to be altogether at variance with their duties as ministers of peace and good will to all men, and as teachers of morality.

A word for Catholics. We are not likely to gain much, or excite respect and compassion in our opponents, by disgraceful and humiliating compromises, by a cringing and chicken-hearted policy; half principles should not be resorted to, unless in cases of absolute necessity. If we show a disposition to sell our principles for a few shillings, our opponents have a perfect right to exult and sneer at us, and point at us with the finger of scorn as a set of mercenary poltroons.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

X.

THE RICHMOND CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNED DOWN.—We regret to have to announce another of those shameful acts of incendiarism which have disgraced this section of Canada, this being the third Catholic Church destroyed by incendiaries within the last two years. The evidence elicited at an investigation, goes to show it was clearly a wilful act of destruction. It appears a moving bee took place on Friday last at the house of a person in Richmond at which liquor was freely given. Some time towards morning a man whose name we forget, residing about one hundred and fifty yards from the Church, was disturbed by parties throwing stones at his windows; he got up and saw two men retreating whom he recognized;—they went around the square, to the immediate vicinity of the Catholic Church, where he lost sight of them. The man opened his window and leaned out smoking, when some time after he observed one of the men running down the street from the Church in the direction of his house; about twenty yards from the house the person evidently observing the window open, and that he was watched turned off and retreated up a creek which led off in another direction. The fire broke out soon afterward, and amongst those arriving first were the men McGuire and Keays, their clothes splashed with mud. We understand they

could give no account of where they were during the interval between their being observed first and the breaking out of the fire. One of the men is known to have said, immediately after the fire, that he would not leave one of them, meaning, Catholic Churches, in the country. No carpenter was employed about the church, a gratuitous fabrication of the *Railway Times* to the contrary no fire was burning in the vicinity, the nearest house was the Episcopal Church, at least seventy yards off. The church stands about twenty yards from the road. The Rev. Mr. O'Connell said Mass at eight o'clock the morning before, and put the candles away carefully in a large box, which also contained the matches; this box was thrown out of the church after the fire was discovered, which was built upon the altar. These are the facts. Warrants were issued for McGuire and Keays; the former cleared, but is now pursued by constables. The magistrates dealt with this case in a different spirit from that which they dealt with the murderers of Tierney. Keays is now in jail committed to await his trial for the offence. One thing we have before advised as a cure for church burning, is to insure them. It is a simple, safe, grand, and the only effectual one, because when the amusement of such scoundrels is not at the direct expense of the "Papists," it will not be indulged in.—*Ottawa Tribune, 8th inst.*

ATLANTIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—"All the details"—says the *Times* of the 26th ult.—"connected with the manufacture and stowage of the cable are now completed," and the Agamemnon was to leave Greenwhich on the same day on her way to Queenstown, where she will be joined by the other vessels composing the squadron. The *Times* gives the following details:—

"During the trip from Sheerness to Queenstown experiments will be made by laying down about 20 miles of cable, in order to ascertain that everything is in good working condition. By this means the stiffness of the paying out gear, of which considerable distrust is entertained, will be accurately tested, and the amount of risk known which the scheme will have to encounter in mid-ocean. These trials, however, are to be strictly private, and none but those actually connected with the operations about to be undertaken will be allowed on board. After taking in coals at Queenstown the four vessels will start together for Valentia Bay. It has been thought advisable to alter the arrangement by which the cable was to have been joined in mid-sea, and the Agamemnon and Niagara then make the best of their way to shore—the former to America and the latter to Ireland. Now the plan is, to submerge the whole cable in a continuous line from Valentia Bay to Newfoundland. The Niagara will lay the first half from Ireland to the middle of the Atlantic; the end will then be joined to the other half on board the Agamemnon, which takes it on to the coast of Newfoundland. During the whole process the four vessels will remain together and give whatever assistance is required. While it is being laid down messages will be sent back to the coast of Ireland reporting each day's progress, and, if necessary, of course, each hour. Scientific men look forward to the result of the undertaking with the deepest interest, as some wonderful electrical phenomena are certain to be observed during the process of submerging. Those most nearly interested in the plan are sanguine as to all being successfully completed within a month, and the state of the markets at New York known every morning throughout England. Most earnestly do we hope that their fullest expectations may be realised, though it is useless attempting to conceal that the risks of failure to the present plan are many and most serious."

The following dangers to which the cable is exposed are pointed out by the *Times*:—

While looking at the ponderous mass on board the Agamemnon, one cannot fail to be struck by the heat of the place in which it is stowed away, a heat which might excite well founded fears as to its influence on the gutta serena. If we are not misinformed, the heat of the sun destroyed many miles of the wire by melting out the gutta serena while the cable was lying in Glasco and Elliot's yard. Proper precautions should be taken to avert risk from this point. We have already explained to our readers how the cable is coated with closely woven spiral wires, to prevent damage to the core in paying out; but in consequence of the two halves having been made at different places—one at Birkenhead, by Messrs. Newall, and the other at Greenwich, by Glasco and Elliot, a most egregious blunder has been committed. It will scarcely be credited, but it is nevertheless true, that the twist of the spiral wires of the Birkenhead half is in exactly the opposite direction to the twist of the wires in the half made at Greenwich. Thus, when joined in the centre of the Atlantic they will form a right hand and a left hand screw, and the tendency of each will be to assist the other to untwist, and expose the core. By attaching a solid weight to the centre joining it is hoped this difficulty and danger may be overcome, but none attempt to conceal that the mistake is much to be regretted. We are informed that Messrs. Glasco and Elliot had nearly 100 miles of their portion of the cable completed before Messrs. Newall commenced theirs, and that therefore the fault rests with the firm which began last.

The apparatus to be used in paying out the cable is also looked upon by engineers as very ill adapted to its purpose. With a cable of such extreme lightness and no great strength, and attached to a vessel like the Agamemnon, the slightest possible check or hitch occurring would part it like a thread. The friction drums should therefore have been of the slightest kind consistent with preventing a "rush," and in fact only sufficient to ease it over gently. Yet it is no exaggeration to say that the machinery to be used is the very reverse of all this, and its massive aspect strikes dismay into every well-wisher to the scheme. Some of the first engineers of the day consider it too heavy, and have expressed most unfavourable opinions concerning it and its probable effects upon the cable; and even those intimately connected with the plan and its details do not disguise their regret that such a machinery should be resorted to. Of the auxiliary engine for hauling in we need say nothing except that we sincerely hope its services may never be required. After passing off the wheels the cable runs in a protected groove along the quarterdeck over a large wheel at the stern of the vessel. This wheel has a very deep trumpet-shaped groove, and all around it is carefully finished off, and woodwork placed so that not an angle is in the way. The screw of the Agamemnon is also cased in to prevent any chance of the wire fouling it. In case of a strong stern wind before which the vessel would pitch too heavily, or a gale blowing, a simple but very ingenious apparatus is provided to suspend the process of submerging till more favourable opportunities occur. Two wheels, similar to that at the stern, are fixed one on each side of the bows of the vessel. In case of a strong wind only a powerful wire rope of great length, and capable of bearing a strain of 10 tons, will be fastened to the coil, which can be severed and allowed to sink as near the bottom of the ocean as the length of the wire mooring-rope will permit. The Agamemnon will then turn head to wind, and, steaming against it, take off any undue strain upon the electric cable itself, and so remain until moderate weather allows the operation to be continued. The wire rope, with the cable attached, can then be hauled in, the cable carefully rejoined, and the submerging gone on with as before. Should the squadron meet with very severe weather, and it not be considered prudent to retain the cable end on board at all, the wire rope will be attached as before, and the end of that secured again to an immense buoy. The whole can then be let drift, to bob about as the winds and waves may choose, the vessels remaining as near to the buoy as possible.

With many thanks we acknowledge the receipt of a remittance of £21 18s 6d from Mr. Doyle, our Aylmer agent. M. J. Bonfield will also please to accept our best thanks for his kind services in our behalf.

Have you chapped hands or face, freckles, eruptions or pimples? Purchase a bottle of Blodgett's "Persian Balm." It is a luxury.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

August 11, 1857.

		s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour,	per quintal	20	0	21	0
Oatmeal,		19	0	20	0
Wheat,	per minot	8	0	8	6
Oats,		3	0	3	4
Barley,		5	0	5	3
Buckwheat,		4	6	5	0
Peas,		6	6	7	0
Beans,		8	0	10	0
Potatoes,	per bag	5	0	5	6
Lamb,	per qr.	5	0	8	0
Veal,		5	0	12	0
Beef,	per lb	0	4	0	9
Lard,		0	9	0	10
Cheese,		0	6	0	8
Pork,		0	7	0	8
Butter, Fresh		1	2	1	3
Butter, Salt		0	11	1	0
Honey,		0	14	0	8 1/2
Eggs,	per dozen	0	5	0	9
Fresh Pork,	per 100 lbs.	50	0	65	0
Asbes—Pots,		44	6	45	0
Pearls,		43	0	43	6

Births.

In this city, on Sunday morning, the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. Bernard Maguire, of a daughter.
In this city, on the 11th instant, the wife of Mr. John Patton, clothier, M'Gill Street, of a daughter.
In this city, on the 7th instant, Mrs. Jacques Lemoine DeMartigny, daughter of Charles S. Rodier, Esq., Advocate, of a son.
At Brooklyn, New York, on the 6th instant, the wife of Thos. D'Arcy McGee, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the New Era, Montreal, of a daughter.
In Toronto on Wednesday, the 5th instant, the wife of Geo. Futvoye, Esq., of a son.

Died.

In Quebec, on the 5th instant, Jane Mc'Donald, aged 34 years, wife of Mr. A. A. McGillis, and eldest daughter of the late Donald J. Mc'Donald, formerly Merchant of St. Andrews, C. W. Her remains were taken to St. Andrews, C. W., for interment.
At Quebec on Saturday, the 8th inst., John Eugene, youngest son of Mr. Thomas Murphy, Culler.

On the 17th ult., at Cacouna, William Downes, Esq., High Constable for the District of Quebec, after a protracted illness.—*Requiescat in pace.*

GRAND MILITARY PIC-NIC.

CAPTAINS DEVLIN AND BARTLEY'S
VOLUNTEER M. RIFLE COMPANIES,
Nos. 4 and 5,

WILL HAVE A PIC-NIC AT
GUILBAULT'S GARDEN,
ON

MONDAY NEXT, THE 17th INSTANT,

UPON which occasion the MEMBERS will be happy

to meet all their friends.

TENTS will be erected, and every arrangement

made that can contribute to the pleasure and amusement of visitors.

REFRESHMENTS of the best description will be

furnished at very moderate prices.

The SANSFIELD BAND and QUADRILLE

BANDS will be in attendance.

The two Companies will march from the Champ-

de-Mars at TEN o'clock A. M.

TICKETS:—Gentlemen's 1s 3d; Ladies' and Children's, 7d. Can be had at Sadler's Book Store, and at the Gate of the Gardens on the day of the Picnic.

EDUCATION.

MR. ANDERSON begs to inform the citizens of Montreal, that his AFTERNOON CLASSES are now open for the reception of Medical, Law, and Commercial Students. A special hour is set apart for the instruction of young gentlemen desirous of entering the Army.

In testimony of his zeal and abilities as a Classical, Commercial, and Mathematical Teacher, Mr. A. is permitted to refer to Rev. Canon Leach, McGill College; Rev. Mr. Rogers, Chaplain to the Forces; Col. Pritchard; Captain Galloway; the Rev. the Clergy, St. Patrick's Church; the Hon. John Molson; Dr. Hingston, and Rector Howe, High School.

Hours of attendance, &c., made known at the

Class room, No. 50, St. Charles Borromeo Street.

N. B.—Mr. A.'s NIGHT SCHOOL will be re-opened First Week in September next.

August 13.

MONTREAL CATHOLIC MODEL SCHOOL,

19 and 21 Cote Street.

THE DUTIES of the above establishment will be RESUMED on THURSDAY, 13th instant, at nine o'clock, a.m.

A thorough course of instruction is imparted in this institution in English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education, on very Moderate Terms.

Persons wishing to see the Principal are requested to call between 4 and 5 o'clock, p.m.

August 13.

TO TEACHERS.

WANTED—By the Catholic School Trustees of the Town of Perth—a FEMALE TEACHER, well qualified to give instruction in English and Arithmetic. She will also be required to give instruction on, and play the Organ. Salary £50 per annum.

Apply to

JAMES STANLEY,

Perth, C. W., 6th August, 1857.

A LUXURY FOR "HOME."

IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the "Persian Balm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champoning, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is unequalled.

No Traveller should be without this beautiful preparation; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet.

Try this great "Home Luxury."

S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors,

Ogdensburg, N.

LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL,

(Wholesale Agents), Montre