

cessive Ministry had been compelled to discountenance an organisation so fraught with peril to society, as is that of the Orangemen of Ireland. He quoted the speeches, and official letters, of members of different administrations, under William IV., and Queen Victoria, all breathing the same spirit, and expressing the same sentiments; he showed that since the days of Lord Morpeth, the fact of being connected with an Orange Lodge was looked upon as a disqualification for office; and that the Address of the House of Commons in 1835 to the late King—praying "His Majesty to take such measures as His Majesty might deem most advisable for the effectual discountenance of Orange Lodges, and generally of all political societies excluding persons of different religions, using secret signs and symbols, and acting by means of associated branches"—has been accepted as embodying the policy which it behoves all British statesmen throughout the Empire, to adopt towards Orangism, and towards all secret politico-religious societies without exception. He proved, from their own documents, and the archives of their own Lodges, that the Orangemen of to-day, as the Orangemen of fifty years ago, are united in a confederacy to reduce their Catholic fellow-citizens to a condition of social and political inferiority, and to screen their fellow-members from the punishments due to their crimes. He showed that Magistrates and others, entrusted with the administration of justice, were engaged in this foul conspiracy; that large sums of money are constantly contributed by the different Lodges to defend their "Dear Brothers" who have had the misfortune to get themselves into difficulty by burning a Roman Mass House, cutting a Papist's throat, or taking a flying shot at a Popish widow; he quoted Lord Caledon, and Lord Gosford, to the effect that the result of the Orange institution was that Orange Magistrates, and Orange jurymen violated their oaths, and prostituted their functions to the vilest of purposes; and that—in the words of Judge Fletcher—"the fountains of justice were polluted by it;" and finally he proved to the satisfaction of every impartial person that Orangism is now, as it ever has been, a curse to society, a disgrace to the land where it is allowed to exist, and the absolute and exacting master of every Government that tolerates or encourages it.

Some allusions also be made to Orangism in Canada; and to that notorious and disreputable supporter of our Orange administration, Mr. Ogle Gowan. Of this fellow, of infamous antecedents—and who, though he has been publicly branded as a "disreputable person" in the British House of Commons, is considered quite good enough for the Father of Canadian Orangism, and the representative of an Upper Canada constituency—Mr. Fitzgerald delivered himself as follows:—

"But the evil was not confined to England and Ireland. It was proved in 1836 that the Duke of Cumberland gave an itinerant warrant to a disreputable person named Ogle Gowan, who had been dismissed from a Lodge in Ireland for gross misconduct, to proceed to Canada to organise a society there; and from the Canadian papers of the present year it appeared that Gowan had managed to create in that colony the very discord which had produced such calamitous results in Ireland, had arrayed Protestant against Catholic, and Catholic against Protestant, and had instituted a society which had polluted the courts of justice and taken possession of the colonial Legislature. (Hear, hear.)—London Times.

Why do we mention these things? and what use is there in referring to these proceedings of the Imperial Parliament?—we may be asked.—We reply, that our object is to show that—in the stand that we have taken against Orangism—in our condemnation of the ungentlemanly and unstatesmanlike conduct of Sir Edmund Head in July 1856—in our opposition to an administration of which an active and notorious Orangeman is the head, which numbers other members of the same odious institution in its ranks, and amongst whose chief supporters figures that "disreputable person" whose "gross misconduct" has been denounced in the British Parliament—we have but followed the example set us by the best and wisest of all parties in the Old Country; and that we have on our side, at all events, all the leading statesmen of the British Empire for the last quarter of a century. If our *Katholik* representatives are the supporters of Orangism in Canada, it is at least a satisfaction, and we may add, a duty that we owe to ourselves, to show that the institution has been formally condemned in England, denounced by the Imperial Parliament, and actively discouraged by the highest authority in the State. The most rabid Orangeman in the British Isles at the present day, would not dare, would not have the impudence, to move in the House of Commons for leave to introduce a Bill for incorporating the obnoxious Society; and in that august assembly, we are sure that there is not one so vile, so utterly lost to every honorable and gentlemanly feeling, as to vote in favor of such a motion, even if there were to be found one impudent enough to bring it forward. It is only in a Canadian Parliament that we shall find Catholics supporting the avowed enemies of their race and faith.

They manage these things, however, better in the Old World than in the New; and the Society which is denounced, and actively discouraged in Great Britain and Ireland, is warmly patronised in Canada—a fact which is exciting much surprise and indignation on the other side of the Atlantic. "Why?" asks the *Dublin Nation*—"why in Canada, is Orangism powerful, and Ogle Gowan?"—(that "disreputable person")—"great? Because Sir Edmund Head, the Whig Governor of Canada, is the avowed patron of the Canadian Orangemen; and his Whig Masters at home have allowed him to insult the Colonists of French or Irish origin as an 'inferior race.'"

This is the truth no doubt, but not the whole truth. Sir Edmund Head is to blame, but not alone to blame, for the rapid and formidable growth of Orange influence in Canada. We— we blush as we write it—we, the Catholics of Canada, are in this matter as culpable, to say the least, as the Whig official who is the patron of

the Orangemen in this Province. It is to our own want of courage, energy, and independence—to our servility, venality, and intense "Snobbery," or vulgar "toadyism" of *Jack-in-Office*,—as much as to the patronage of Sir Edmund Head, that the evil complained of by the *Nation*, must be attributed. It is by Catholic votes, and a venal Catholic press, that the Ministry in great part composed of Orangemen, is sustained. It is by Catholic members of Parliament, that the demands of Orangism for a formal sanction from the Legislature are supported; and unfortunately, so little of public spirit is there left amongst us, and so rife is the spirit of "place-begging," that we fawn upon the hands that strike us, and meekly bow down to kiss the foot that spurns us. No!—we have no right to complain of the insolence and aggressive spirit of Orangism in Canada, so long as we continue to make ourselves vile by supporting a government of which an active Orangeman is the chief legal officer; and so long as we prefer our private and pecuniary interests, to our rights as freemen, and to the honor and interests of the Catholic Church of which we profess ourselves the children.

#### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The long and dreary Session is at last drawing to an end, and it is reported that on Wednesday next, honorable members will be dismissed to their respective homes. The chief event of the past week was the defeat of the Ministry by a majority of two, upon the question of imposing a duty upon Tonnage. This defeat, which is represented by the "Ins" and their friends, as a mere accident, caused by the absence of a large body of the "Ins" at a ball given by Lady Head—and by the "Outs" as tantamount to a vote of "want of confidence"—has not had any effect upon the Ministerialists, who will still continue to draw their quarterly salaries as heretofore.

We have much pleasure in making known to our readers that extensive preparations are being made for holding, about the middle of next month, a grand Pic-Nic for the benefit of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. It is to be under the patronage of the Ladies of Charity of the St. Patrick's congregation; and we trust that this entertainment, having for its object the relief of so worthy a charity, and under such patronage as that of the Ladies above referred to, may be attended with the success it deserves; and, judging from the large sum realized by the St. Patrick's Society at the late Pic-Nic, it is not too much to expect that our best wishes in that respect may be fully realized. We may also state that the Pic-Nic Committee, which is composed of Sub-Committees from the St. Patrick's Society and the Temperance Society, which have united with commendable zeal for the charitable object, are making every exertion to render this the Pic-Nic of the season; and to this end they have in contemplation a variety of amusements and novelties which will not fail to render it unusually attractive. As the arrangements are not quite completed, we are not at liberty to speak more fully of them now; but trust in our next to be able to give full particulars.

**SCHOOLS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.**—On Friday, the 23rd inst., the annual distribution of prizes for the English classes of these schools took place in St. Bridget's chapel, Quebec Suburbs, in presence of the Rev. Superior of the Seminary, and several other clergymen. His Worship the Mayor, the Hon. M. Chauveau, &c., were also present. The public examination was highly creditable, both to the teachers and their pupils. We noticed with pleasure a decided improvement in the course of studies marked out for the English classes, and the remarkable success which appears this year to have crowned the labors of the pious and devoted teachers. The following was the order observed in the examination, and the accompanying entertainment; it will give an idea of the number and variety of the branches taught in the Christian Brothers' Schools:—

1. "Vivat Pastor Bonus;" 2. The Opening Address; 3. Catechism; 4. Reading; 5. Parsing; 6. Grammar; 7. Song—"Du saint amour de la science;" 8. Geography; 9. Book-Keeping; 10. Geometry; 11. "March," executed by the pupils; 12. A dialogue—"The sincere Christian;" 13. Orthography and Writing; 14. Mental Arithmetic; 15. A piece about speaking the truth; 16. Hymn—"Lauda Sion;" 17. Arithmetic; 18. Algebra; 19. A dialogue—"Alexander and the Robber;" 20. Mensuration; 21. "Memorare;" 22. A dialogue—"The Founding of a new Colony;" 23. Philosophy and Astronomy; 24. A dialogue—"Willy and his Brother;" 25. "Grand March," executed by the pupils; 26. Distribution of Prizes.

At the conclusion, His Worship the Mayor addressed the assembly at some length, and gave some excellent advice to the pupils. The Hon. M. Chauveau also made a few remarks incidental to the occasion. He advised the parents to leave their children longer at the schools than they usually do, in justice to the Brothers as well as themselves; and also spoke of the utility and advantages of sending their boys to French schools.

**DEATH OF CHARLES DONLEVY, ESQ. PROPRIETOR OF THE "MIRROR."**—It is with sincere regret we learn, just as we go to press, the death of Charles Donlevy, Esq., the Proprietor of the *Toronto Mirror*, and for nearly a quarter of a century an industrious, respected, and widely known citizen of Toronto. The *Mirror* was originally established in 1837, and Mr. Donlevy was, from the start, one of its founders, and for a number of years past its sole proprietor. The name of Charles Donlevy is familiar to every Catholic in Canada. It has been identified with their cause, and that of Reform through a series of years, and many a heartfelt aspiration for his eternal repose will follow the announcement of his sudden demise. The above melancholy event took place at his residence, Richmond Street, on Thursday, 22nd inst., about noon, whilst conversing with his wife.

We learn that epilepsy—to which Mr. Donlevy has been subject for many years back, was the cause of his death. Deceased was in his 45th year.—*Canadian Freeman* 23rd inst.

Several communications crowded out, but shall appear in our next.

#### SHAME!—SCANDALOUS CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL—HIS RECALL FROM CANADA.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Toronto, July 26, 1858.

DEAR SIR—When Almighty God determines to punish the sins of a nation, He places over it perverse rulers. I fear those evil times, prognosticated by the unerring Spirit of God, have now come upon the people of Canada. I allude to the shameful and scandalous conduct of His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, towards Orangemen and Orange Associations. The press has doubtless by this time conveyed to you the announcement that the Representative of the British Empire in this country, while lately on his way to Goderich, tarried at Sarnia to receive Addresses from, and return suitable replies to, a secret sworn politico-religious Society—the inveterate enemy of all religions and civil liberty—the disturber of peace and harmony in this otherwise prosperous Province.

The conduct of Sir Edmund Head is unaccountable, and in direct contravention to all precedents both in the Old and New Worlds. Not long since, an Orange deputation, headed by the Earl of Emskiltlen, and other stars of the aristocratic party, attempted to obtrude an Address on the Earls of Clarendon and Carlisle. The impudence of the heroes of the Boyne met with a stern rebuff from the indignant Irish Viceroy. Not many years ago, one of our Governors in Canada, hearing that a gang of the sons of William III. were approaching his residence in order to present him with an Address, ordered the windows of the parlor to be closed up, lest his eyes and ears should be polluted by the hateful exhibition of the accursed fraternity. Self-respect, and due regard to their high station, compelled English Lords to treat with deserved contempt an illegal confederation which is a disgrace to the nineteenth century. Sir Edmund Head seems to be governed by different principles. An Association which is repudiated in the old country as illegal, and as entirely antagonistic to the fundamental principles of the Constitution—an organisation which was inaugurated, and is continued by one class of religionists, for the purpose of insulting another—enlists the sympathy, and wins the patronage of the Representative of Her Majesty in this Province. The Parliament of England, after strict inquiry into the constitution and practices of Orangism, declares it a mischievous confederation. Sir Edmund Head sneers at this act of the Imperial Government. The broken windows of our Cathedrals, the blood of Catholics poured out on Canadian soil, the insults daily offered by the "Brethren" to the Catholic Priesthood and every thing pertaining to the Church—these, and many other outrages proclaim the fiendish spirit which animates this anti-Christian and anti-social organisation. An impure brood of vile reptiles, which glories in the appellation of "The Lambton Lodge, No. 671," crouching at the feet of His Excellency when on his way to Goderich, presumes to invoke in the name of outraged liberty, the sacred motto of "Religious and Civil Freedom." Instead of flinging back into their faces the insulting Address, Sir Edmund Head bestows a gracious smile upon these enemies of religious and civil liberty; and behold! all is clean. In the eyes of His Excellency, the disturbers of the public peace, the sworn enemies of a million and a-half of human beings, become loyal subjects of Her Majesty. Bewildered by the fulsome incense of hypocritical and lying flatterers, the Representative of Queen Victoria in Canada passes a verdict of acquittal upon the bloody authors of nearly all the atrocities and enormities which have been perpetrated in this otherwise prosperous Province for the last ten years, and more.

Let me now ask of our indignant public—Does His Excellency imagine that we have forgotten the shameful blunder he committed in receiving the Orangemen on the 12th of July, 1856? Has he lost all recollection of the indignation expressed by fifteen hundred thousand of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Canada, at the insult offered to them on that memorable occasion, when he condescended to receive in his official capacity the sworn enemies of their religion? Can it be possible that he has already forgotten the useful and practical lesson given to him but a few weeks since by the Legislative Assembly of Canada—the Representative of the people—when the Orange Incorporation Bill was ignominiously flung out of the House by our indignant legislators?

In presence of the above facts, I do not hesitate to say that a remonstrance, expressive of the double grievance committed by our deluded Governor, ought, without loss of time, to be sent to the Home Government. A Representative of his Sovereign, who has thus, twice in succession, insulted fifteen hundred thousand of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, has forfeited the trust confided to him, and is unworthy of the confidence and respect of all parties. Feeble though my voice may be, I raise it with a feeling of unutterable indignation, to call upon the friends of religious and civil liberty, upon all citizens of whatever creed, shade or party—to petition Her Majesty's Government to recall Sir Edmund Head; and to send in his stead a Governor who will know how to respect the sacred rights of conscience, and put an end to religious dissensions by checking the audacity of the enemies of all laws—divine and human. I call upon you, noble defender of Catholicity in North America, to lend the aid of your powerful pen to vindicate our rights, trampled under foot by the champion of Orangism. The man who, despite of his high office and station, presumes to foster the elements of discord and dissension, is unworthy to preside over the destinies of this flourishing Province. He has acted the part of a partizan—he has called into his councils men who are themselves members of this illegal association, orbanded with secret signs—he has, as far as in his power lay, shown his undying love of Orangism, by an administration marked by exclusiveness and illiberality—he has violated the fundamental principles of the Constitution, which recognizes no exclusive privileges, and places every British subject on a footing of perfect equality—and he has insulted officially fifteen hundred thousand of Her Majesty's loyal subjects. In a word, Sir Edmund Head has forfeited the confidence of every liberal and enlightened citizen of this Province. Let the whole country, from the shores of Lake Superior, to the farthest eastern boundary, petition for the recall of the disgraced Governor. Let every man who has a heart to feel, raise his voice in behalf of justice and humanity. Such is the earnest hope of the indignant subscriber to this letter.

JUSTITIA.

We need scarcely tell our readers how warmly we sympathise with, how ardently we re-echo the sentiments of our respected correspondent; but the Catholics of Upper Canada must move first in this matter. In 1856, when Sir Edmund Head perpetrated his former outrage upon decency, we then called—but alas! called in vain—upon our co-religionists, to mark their sense of the insult offered to them, by petitioning the Imperial Government for the recall of a Governor who had shown himself so unworthy of his post. Herein Montreal indeed, but in Montreal only, that call was responded to, but throughout Upper Canada other counsels prevailed; and the Catholics of the Province tamely submitted to an insult and outrage, the grossest that was ever offered to freemen by an official, or submitted to by a Catholic community.

It cannot, therefore, be expected that we in the Lower Province shall again take the initiative in a matter which indeed concerns us all—whether of Upper or Lower Canada, whether of

French, Irish, or British extraction—but which in an especial manner concerns the Catholics of the Upper Province. That the Catholics of Lower Canada will heartily co-operate with their brethren of Canada West in any course of action which the latter may inaugurate, is our sincere wish; but we must candidly confess, that the manner in which they tamely submitted to the insult offered to them in 1856 by Sir Edmund Head, and their refusal to co-operate with us then, in laying our grievances before the Imperial Government, give us but little encouragement to take the initiative in a similar movement in 1858. We are now but reaping the fruits of our former venality, and servility to "Jack-in-Office."

For it must be remembered that however much the conduct of Sir Edmund Head, in giving an official sanction to Orangism, may be to blame, that of his responsible advisers is at least as worthy of censure; and that it is impossible to attack the acts of the Governor, without denouncing those of the Governor's Ministry, by whose advice, it is to be supposed, that he has acted. So long, then, as the "place-begging" fever, and the mania for fawning upon the dispensers of official good things, are rife amongst our Catholic population, it is worse than useless for us to attempt to resent the ill-treatment and insults to which we are daily subjected. "Dirty dogs," says the proverb, "must eat dirty puddings;" and so long as we continue to barter our support of an Orange Administration, for Ministerial patronage in the shape of Government appointments, and Government advertisements, we must make up our minds to "eat dirt." Had we shown ourselves true to ourselves in 1856—had the policy then insisted upon by the TRUE WITNESS, been carried out—we should not now have to record fresh insults from our Orange enemies.

#### EXAMINATION OF THE PERTH CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Perth, 27th July, 1858.

SIR—The examination of the female department of this School took place on Thursday the 22nd inst., in presence of a very large and respectable audience composed of the parents and friends of the children—the Very Rev. J. H. McDonagh presiding. The pupils acquitted themselves in a manner that was highly creditable both to themselves and their teacher—Miss Daly. The examination commenced at 1 o'clock P.M., and lasted till 5. The exercises opened with an address to their very Rev. Pastor, expressive of their gratitude for his kindness and interest during the year. A drama, entitled, "Examination Day at a Convent," was gone through, the performance of which elicited the greatest praise from all present; each of the pupils enacting her part admirably. This was written by Miss Daley; as was also a geographical voyage, or tour, through part of Canada and the Eastern States. The places through which "Les Voyageurs" passed were traced on the map, and very accurately described; but the most interesting of all was the thorough knowledge evinced by the pupils throughout the entire examination.

There was none of that backwardness or stammering so common at such places: each of the young ladies seemed to have full confidence in herself, and answered in a manner that was truly surprising. The whole concluded with another drama, entitled, "The Trials of an Orphan," which called forth rapturous applause.

There was a meeting of the supporters of the school in the afternoon, called by the Trustees, which was opened by a very eloquent speech from the Rev. Mr. O'Connell, of Richmond, complimenting to the teacher and pupils. The Rev. gentleman said that he had been at several examinations at Convents and other schools both in Lower and Upper Canada; but never had he witnessed such proficiency, taking into consideration the short period that the school had been in operation. Several other addresses were delivered indicative of their approval and regard for Miss Daley; and to show that their respect was substantial, they voted her an increase of \$50 to her present salary.

A Pic-Nic, composed of the children of the school, was held on the grounds of the Very Rev. J. H. McDonagh, at which he presided. A great course of the most respectable of our citizens was present.

The St. Patrick's Brass Band attended; and the highest praise is due to them for their exertions.—Several addresses were delivered, all tending to show the high respect in which our beloved Pastor is held. On the whole, it was gratifying to see what a little exertion can do; and this day gave evidence enough to prove that the Catholics of Perth are a progressive and a God-fearing people.

The children attending the Separate Schools in this city went through a very creditable examination before several of the Trustees during this week. The schools are all in a flourishing condition, and the proficiency of the scholars in the several branches of study reflects credit on the Teachers.—*Ottawa Tribune*.

We hear but one report from all who use Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and that is, that its wonderful power in relieving the most severe pain has never been equalled.

**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.

#### MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

	July 27, 1858.
Flour, per quintal.....	\$2.40 to \$2.60
Oatmeal, per do.....	2.30 .. 2.40
Wheat, per minot.....	90 .. 1.00
Oats, do.....	40 .. 45
Barley, do.....	60 .. 65
Peas, do.....	80 .. 85
Beans, do.....	1.60 .. 1.70
Buckwheat, do.....	50 .. 60
Indian Corn, do.....	80 .. 90
Flax Seed, do.....	1.40 .. 1.45
Onions, do.....	00 .. 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	39 .. 40
Pork per 100 lbs., (in the carcass).....	7.50 .. 8.00
Butter, Fresh, per lb.....	15 .. 16
" Salt, per lb.....	13 .. 14
Eggs, per doz.....	14 .. 15
Cheese, per lb.....	10 .. 13
Turkeys, per couple.....	1.40 .. 1.50
Geese, do.....	90 .. 1.00
Powls, do.....	50 .. 60
Hay, per 100 bbls.....	10.00 .. 12.50
Straw, do.....	6.00 .. 6.50
Ashes—Pots, per cwt.....	6.50 .. 0.00
" Pearls, per do.....	6.50 .. 0.00

**THE HEALTH COMMITTEE OF THE CORPORATION.**—At a meeting of this body held yesterday, they resolved personally to visit the different streets and wards of the city, and report upon the nuisances and obstructions to health they should discover. The duty is not a very agreeable one, but it has been forced upon them. Complaints are pouring in, fast and furious; and we fear the effects may be somewhat alarming. Though this is the most important committee of the Council, it has been looked upon generally as a merely nominal one, and though it has great and responsible duties to perform, it got an appropriation much less than was granted to the City Hall Committee. We understand an advertisement is to be published in the Corporation papers, asking those who have nuisances to complain of, to forward their complaints to the City Clerk. We trust this will not be lost sight of by those who have grievances to complain of, and desire to have them immediately redressed.—*Transcript Tuesday*.

P. K.

The call for Perry Davis' Pain Killer is increasing so very rapidly that I fear I shall soon be unable to keep pace with it. My object in writing now is to beg that an receipt of this you will kindly despatch another shipment, as ordered in my letter of June last.

J. L. CARRAV, Calcutta, E. I.

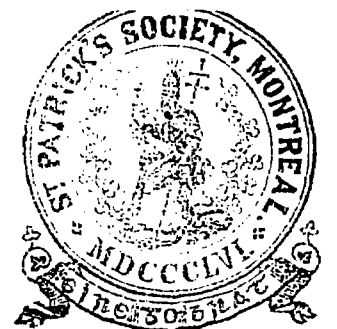
Mr. Perry Davis—Sir: I have used, in my family, your medicine called "Pain Killer," for many purposes, and have found it a very useful and valuable article. I therefore very cheerfully recommend it to the public regards.

Rev. HENRY CLARK,

Sometime in December last, my children were taken down with scarlet fever, or canker rash—my only medicine was Davis' Pain Killer and Castor Oil, the Pain Killer operating to a charm in cutting the canker, and throwing out the rash, so that in about five weeks my family were entirely recovered. CORNELIUS G. VANDENBURG, Saratoga Springs.

Having used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family during the winter past, I would urge its general use for the purposes for which the inventor has recommended it. I think it invaluable, and would not like to be deprived of its advantages. E. G. POMEROY, St. Louis.

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



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 2d August, at EIGHT o'clock.

By order, RICHARD M'SHANE, Sec.

July 29.

#### NOTICE.

AT the next MONTHLY MEETING of the SOCIETY the Names of all Members two years and over in arrears will be read, and at the following meeting will be ERASED from the list of Membership, if such arrears be not previously paid up.

By Order, R. M'SHANE, Rec. Secretary.

Montreal, July 16, 1858.

#### MONTREAL ACADEMY, BONAVENTURE BUILDING.

THIS Institution, the business of which will commence on MONDAY, 2nd August, will be conducted under the conjoint management of Mr. MICHAEL CHARLES HEALY, (late Head-Master of Aylmer Academy,) and Mr. PIERCE FITZGERALD, (Fellow Graduate of the Meath Diocesan Seminary for the Royal College, Maynooth.)

The Course of Instruction embraces:—English in all its departments; the Greek and Latin Classics; the French Language; Ancient and Modern History; Arithmetic, (Theoretical and Mental); Book-keeping; Mathematics, (Pure and Mixed); the Use of the Globes, and the Natural Sciences.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.—From 9 o'clock till 12, A.M., and from 12 till 4, P.M. Terms made known on application at the School Rooms.

#### COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be open to the Pupils.

#### TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1858.

#### WANTED.

A TEACHER who has had four years' experience under the Board of Education, in Ireland, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above capacity. Address "G," TRUE WITNESS.

#### 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, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL, (Wholesale Agents), Montreal.