

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.—We believe that it is now pretty certain that the Reverend Mr. [Name] is to be Bishop of Kingston. We congratulate our brethren of that city upon this good news, and in having for their chief pastor one who has rendered such important services to religion.—The Rev. Mr. Horan is, we believe, of Irish descent, but is a native of Quebec, and for many years was a highly esteemed member of the Seminary of that City.

The following is a rejoinder from the Very Reverend M. Cazeau, of Quebec, to an insulting article in the *National*, falsely accusing the Quebec Clergy of having taken an improper part in the late election for that City:—

Messrs Editors,—In your first editorial article of the 12th inst., I find the two following paragraphs: "Is it not a notorious fact that here in Quebec, for instance, attempts were made to influence the citizens indirectly against the liberal candidates, by means of pastoral letters and other official documents?"

"Who is not aware that the Very Rev. Vicar-General Cazeau was at the bottom, one might say, of the whole affair, and that Mr. Alley's partisans have been known to boast that they went for their inspiration to the Archbishop's palace?"

The pastorals of our bishops are public documents, which every one has heard or read. Every one is, therefore, in a position to see that you calumniate your ecclesiastical superiors, by stating that they, in their pastorals, have tried, even indirectly, to prejudice the citizens against the candidates whom you support.

As far as I am concerned, those who know me will judge what importance they are to attach to your assertions regarding me; but as many of your readers do not know me, and may, therefore, consider that there is some truth in those assertions, I now call upon you to state one single step taken by me on behalf of the three ministerial candidates, or to name a single person who came to me for inspiration, in your sense of the word. What I say of myself, I say with the same confidence of the other clergymen belonging to the Archbishop's palace.

I flatter myself, gentlemen, that you will not refuse insertion to this denial, in your next issue.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your very obt. servant,
C. F. CAZEAU, pte.

Quebec, Jan. 14, 1857.

THE TORONTO "COLONIST" (MINISTERIALIST) ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.—"We must maintain the system as we have it now, compromise and all; or we must abrogate the principle of national education, and leave the voluntary efforts of the people to fill the vacuum thus created. Between these points there is no stable halting place."

This we may accept as the Ministerial ultimatum; no concession shall be made to our just demands for "Freedom of Education." We thank the *Colonist* for its plain speaking on behalf of its masters.

Since then we have no choice save betwixt the actual system, which annually consigns thousands of souls to hell, or the "Voluntary Principle" in education, we say unhesitatingly, give us the latter. If it is safe to leave the support of religion—which is of infinitely more importance to the well being of the community than secular education—to the voluntary efforts of the people—why may not the latter be entrusted to the workings of the same system? We defy the *Colonist*, we defy any one who defends Voluntaryism in religion, to give an answer to this question.

The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum acknowledges with thanks a donation of Twelve pounds five shillings from No. 1 Hose Company of this City, through their Treasurer, Mr. Nolan.

The members of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society are notified that the Annual Meeting of the Society will be held next Sunday in St. Patrick's House, immediately after Vespers. A full and punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

HENRY ROSE'S CALENDAR FOR 1858.—This is a very neatly executed Commercial Calendar, which we can honestly recommend to our business friends.

THE LATE RISING OF THE RIVER.—INUNDATIONS IN GRIFFINTOWN.—For the last three days of the past week the waters of the St. Lawrence opposite the city, rose to a height seldom approached in former years. The ice, in many instances, was projected beyond the footway leading along the wharf, and the river was almost on a level with the highway. On Sunday a great many houses in Griffintown were flooded, and the cellars of many of the dwellings in the vicinity of the river, and in McGill and Craig streets, were inundated. In McCord street, William street, Catherine, Colborne, Murray and Gabriel streets, Griffintown, the greater part of the residents were confined to their dwellings all day owing to the depth of the water before their doors; and many times during the day it was found necessary to employ canoes as means of communication, and ladders as means of ingress into the houses. The water in some cases burst open doors, and flooding kitchens and cellars, did considerable damage to the effects of the poor, many of whom, during Sunday, were reduced to great inconvenience and suffering on account of being unable to procure their daily necessities. The gas pipes in various parts of the city were choked up, and in one or two churches, during the evening, religious services were performed by candle-light.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE MAYORALTY.—We (*Herald*) are informed that a numerous and influential deputation waited on Alderman Masson, requesting him to allow his name to be put in nomination for the office of Mayor of our city, at the coming election, and that Mr. Masson has accepted the invitation.

INGRATITUDE.—On Saturday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, a beggar entered the chambers of the Hon. Judges of the Superior Court, New Court House, and requested Judge Mondelet to bestow charity. The Hon. Judge gave him some money, and, as a requital had his cloak (which was hanging in the ante-chamber) stolen by the subject of his charity.

We learn that four valuable coats were stolen from the Synagogue on Saturday.—*Pilot.*

We have much pleasure in transferring to our columns from the *Quebec Chronicle* the following very interesting report of the St. Patrick's Catholic Institute of Quebec. Long may the Society continue to flourish is the prayer of every true Catholic:—

SAINT PATRICK'S CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.
The Annual General meeting of the members was held at the Hall of the Institute, on Tuesday evening last, 12th inst.—
William Quinn, Esq., President, in the chair.
The minutes of the last general meeting having been read and confirmed, the President submitted the Annual Report of the Council, as follows:—

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SAINT PATRICK'S CATHOLIC INSTITUTE QUEBEC:

Their term of office being now brought to a close, the Council of the Saint Patrick's Catholic Institute beg to submit to the members

THE FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
for the year ending Friday, 12th Jan., 1858, and in doing so regret to be obliged to reiterate the complaint of their predecessors, as to the relatively small number of the supporters of the Institute in comparison with the congregation generally.

They refer to the accompanying statement from the Treasurer's books, for details respecting the finances.
Your Council have great pleasure in acknowledging the following donations, from:—G. H. Simard, Esquire, M. P. P., Index to Statutes of Canada; Thos. Devine, Esq., Map of Canada; Mr. Brousseau, 3 vols. London Tablet, 1849-50, neatly bound, and from Hon. Chas. Alley, M. P. P., Journals of the House of Assembly, as also several Parliamentary documents, Reports, &c.

The number of volumes circulated by the Librarian amounts to 1165, and your Council have been enabled to add to the Library, by purchase, 56 vols.

They also, happily, have had in their power to procure the various necessary repairs to the rooms, painting, &c.

The following newspapers and periodicals are regularly received and to be found on the table of the Reading Room, viz:—(European) Dublin Nation; Tablet; London Weekly Register; Illustrated News; Rambler. (American) N. Y. Tablet; Freeman's Journal; Boston Pilot; Ballou's Pictorial; Brownson's Review; Newburgh (N. Y.) Catholic Library Magazine; Metropolitan. (Canadian) Montreal True Witness; New Era; Toronto Mirror; Catholic Citizen; Quebec Chronicle; Gazette; Journal de Quebec, and the London Times has been ordered.

During the past year lectures were delivered, at the request of the Council, by the following gentlemen, the attendance at all being large and respectable:—Rev. J. P. Campbell, I.; Mr. T. D. McGee, M. P. P.; Mr. John O'Farrell, M. P. P. I.; Mr. John Fitzpatrick, Jun., I.

The annual celebration of St. Patrick's Day, was held last year at the Music Hall, experience having shown that the rooms of the Institute, although sufficient for ordinary occasions, were too limited to accommodate the vast assemblage of those desirous of celebrating in a pleasing and becoming manner, the anniversary of our glorious Apostle.

In conclusion, your Council would respectfully, yet firmly impress on their successors in office, as well as on every member of the Institute, the necessity that exists of adding strength to its numbers. This can only be done by each individual exerting himself, and the result will, collectively, be great.

The whole respectfully submitted,
(Signed on behalf of the Council.)

WILLIAM QUINN,
President.
Countersigned,
M. F. WALSH,
Recording Secretary,
St. Patrick's Catholic Institute,
Quebec, 12th January, 1858.

The accounts of the Treasurer, of which the following is an abstract, were also submitted by the President:—

Moved by Mr. J. C. Nolan, seconded by Mr. Daniel Carey, and Resolved,—That the Reports of the Council and Treasurer, just read, be received, adopted and published.

Messrs. Stafford and E. Canon having been appointed Scrutineers, the meeting proceeded to ballot for the Council for the ensuing year, when were elected:—

Messrs. John Lane, Chas. T. Colfer, Thos. I. Murphy, Thos. McGreevy, Wm. McKay, Maurice O'Leary, Jeremiah C. Nolan, Michael J. O'Doherty, John O'Leary, Matthew F. Walsh, Geo. W. Colfer, John Lilly, L. Stafford, M. Connolly, Owen McNally, Wm. Quinn, Jas. M. O'Leary, Daniel Carey, 18.

Mr. Quinn then left the chair, and Mr. Stafford being called thereto, it was moved by Mr. D. Carey, seconded by Mr. J. C. Nolan, and Resolved,—That the thanks of the members are due and hereby tendered to the retiring Council for their management of the affairs of the Institute during the past year.

A vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Mr. Quinn for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting adjourned.

M. F. WALSH,
Recording Secretary.
The Council will meet to elect officers on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 7 o'clock, P.M.

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

To balance from last year.....	\$ 57.82
"Subscriptions &c.....	517.50
"Proceeds of Lecture and Soiree.....	653.95
"Sale of Newspapers.....	9.63
"Fines.....	2.05
	\$1240.95

Gr. By Rent.....	\$ 200.00
"Fuel.....	34.80
"Guardians Salary.....	130.37
"Subscriptions to Newspapers.....	79.23
"Printing.....	68.20
"Postage.....	15.69
"Gas Company's Account.....	46.68
"Books Purchased.....	40.05
"Printing.....	50.00
"Lecturer.....	150.00
"Band at Lectures &c.....	97.23
"Music Hall, for Soiree.....	48.00
"Mr. Sabatier, Services at do.....	60.00
"Sundries.....	73.95
	\$1094.20
Balance	\$ 146.75

(Signed) JOHN LANE, JR.,
Treasurer.

Quebec, 12th Jan., 1858.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT QUESTION.—The *Galt Reformer* states that at a recent meeting held in New Aberdeen, Mr. Jacob Hespeler, an intimate acquaintance of Mr. J. A. Macdonald, stated publicly that the Premier had told him, Mr. Hespeler, "that the Seat of Government question will be referred back to Canada, the Imperial Parliament recommending the propriety of not deciding upon a permanent capital until there is a federal union of all the British North American Colonies."

We copy from the *London Times* the following thrilling account of the burning of the Transport Steamer *Sarah Sands* and the gallant conduct of her officers, crew, and passengers:—

The *Sarah Sands* was an iron ship of about 2,000 tons burden, which left Portsmouth for Calcutta in the middle of last August. She had on board a portion of the 54th Regiment, upwards of 300 rank and file, and her voyage appears to have been prosperous until she had reached a point about 400 miles from the Mauritius. At this point, on the 11th of November, about 3 o'clock p.m., it was discovered that the ship was on fire, or, more properly speaking, the cargo in the after hold, consisting mainly of Government stores. Bale after bale was hauled up, but in vain. Nothing but black smoke issued forth, all efforts to get at the seat of the fire were useless. All sail was taken in, and the ship was brought before the wind; lengths of hose were fitted on to the fire engine, and in fact, every precaution was taken which seemed likely to be productive of any effect. When the first apprehension arising from the fact of the conflagration had subsided another and still more pressing fear fell upon the minds of all. How about the ammunition,—how about the powder in the magazines! In a short while the soldiers, under Colonel Moffat's directions, succeeded in clearing out the starboard magazine. That store of powder, however, which lay in the port magazine could not, seemingly, be reached. The cry was for volunteers, and volunteers instantly came forward, who, despite of the smoke and the flames, succeeded in clearing out the contents of the magazine, save two barrels. There was no help for it, the brunt of the explosion was a thing to be sustained. Most of the men who had been let down were drawn up senseless, so clearly nothing more was to be done in that direction.

Now, there was a heavy gale blowing at the time, and the flames were playing about the deck. It became necessary to lower the boats, and, strange to say, for once in the case of a conflagration at sea the boats were lowered in safety. The women and children were securely stowed away, and then the boats were pulled beyond the reach of danger, to await the event. Besides this, rafts were made of spare spars; two were constructed and set afloat, which would have sufficed to save the best portion of the crew and passengers. A third was left across the deck, to be lowered at a moment's notice. It was remarked that "the boats were lowered without the least accident; the troops were mustered on deck; there was no rush to the boats, and the men obeyed the word of command with as much order as on parade." About 9 o'clock the flames burst through the upper deck and set fire to the mizen rigging; had the ship not been brought to the wind its instant destruction would have been inevitable. At this moment, when the attention of every one on board was directed to the ship's position, which was such, that had she parted off the fire must have instantly enveloped her, a fearful explosion was heard. This was, of course, due to the ignition of the one or two barrels of powder which had been left in the port magazine. The port quarter was blown out, and the ship was soon a mass of flames from the main rigging to the stern. The soldiers and crew were at this time collected on the forward part of the ship, and the one thing that saved them from destruction was that the after bulkhead withstood the action of the flames. All efforts were directed to keeping this cool, and to checking the action of the flames upon the rigging. The soldiers volunteered, party by party, for the work, and their efforts were attended with a certain success. Throughout the early night this state of things continued, and until 2 the next morning. At that time, when the fire had been raging for well-nigh 24 hours, it began to show the first symptoms of abatement. The flames were gradually mastered, and by daylight next morning the fire was extinguished, but what a wreck was there! So high had the flames mounted that some of the yards had been destroyed. The after-part of the ship was gutted and burned out—nothing but a shell remained.

The first point was to get the women and children in the boats on board again, and next the boats themselves. This could not then be done, although the danger of the fire was over. Another danger remained equally appalling, but upon which they had not counted while the flames were in progress. The gale still prevailed. The vessel was rolling and pitching, and shipping seas heavily at the place where the port quarter had been blown out. She had fifteen feet of water in the hold. The fear was lest the stern should fall out altogether, and so the ship founder. To prevent this catastrophe two hawsers were got in under the ship's bottom and made taut. Spare sails and blankets were got over the opening at the quarter, and the leak was partially stopped. We are now speaking of the period between 2 a.m. and 2 p.m. on the 12th of November last—that is to say, of the 12 hours' battle with water, as there had been a 12 hours' battle with fire for the 12 preceding hours. To add to the difficulties of their situation, the water-tanks in the hold had got loose, and as they were dashed about threatened fresh danger to the ship. About 2 in the afternoon of the 12th the boats, with the women, children, &c., were picked up. No casualty had happened. The gig only had been swamped, but all the hands were rescued. From 2 p.m. on the 12th of November until the evening of the 13th, although the sharpest stress of the night had subsided, the people on board the *Sarah Sands* were still struggling for life. Then it was for the first time that the fury of the waves somewhat abated; steering way was got upon the ship, and the stern was secured. Sail was set, and in eight days the *Sarah Sands* reached the Mauritius, without the loss of any one on board throughout all these trying circumstances. The salvation of the ship was undoubtedly due to the professional skill and capacity of the commander, Captain Castle, and his company, and then to the high discipline and courage of the troops on board. The story is a counterpart, although a far happier one, to that of the *Birkenhead*.

Business at Toronto seems to be in a very rotten condition, if there be any truth in the following paragraph from the *Globe*:—
"The Toronto Winter Assizes too abundantly confirm the evidences that daily present themselves of the distress prevailing just now among the commercial men of Upper Canada. The Assizes opened at noon on Thursday, the 14th inst., and up to the same hour on Saturday, the 16th, as many as 200 undefended actions brought upon promissory notes and bills of exchange had been disposed of. Mr. Justice Burns, before whom these issues had been tried, announced on Saturday that the total amount of the claims represented the startling sum of £50,000, but where the money was to come from his Lordship confessed that he was quite at a loss to conceive. Mr. Campbell, the Clerk of the Court, said he should have guessed the verdicts already given at not more than £10,000. He expressed a fear that not a tenth part of the money would be realized. The Sheriff, a pretty good authority in matters of this kind, said he should be very sorry to give ten shillings on the pound for all the verdicts recovered. We must expect to hear of more failures."

THE CANADIAN STEAMSHIP.—The *Quebec Gazette* of the 18th inst. says:—"We have been informed that the *Canadian* is lying in her original position in a state of the most perfect preservation; being completely surrounded by a barrier of ice, which, it is anticipated, will withstand all the violence of our wintry storms, and keep her from injury until the spring weather affords opportunities for floating her off."

The *Sherbrooke Gazette*, upon the authority of a correspondent, writing under the signature of B., charges the School Inspector of that locality, Mr. Childs, with having presented a Protestant pupil, of one of the schools, with a Roman Catholic book, entitled—"The Lives of the Early Martyrs," as a prize for efficiency in study, &c.; and having first berated the Inspector, the editor turns savagely upon the Chief Superintendent, Mr. Chauveau, and roundly charges him with a disposition to "spend the funds in promulgating Popish books, to convert Protestant children to Romanism." We are not in a position to say how far the attack on Mr. Childs is correct, but from what we know of the gentleman, who, by the way, is a Protestant himself, we have no doubt that he is prepared, fully, to vindicate his conduct. The charge against Mr. Chauveau we are competent to reply to promptly and effectually. "Circular, No. 25," issued from the Education Office in Montreal, and signed by Mr. Chauveau, distinctly points out the books to be given to "Protestants only," and to "Catholics only," and paragraph four of this circular says:—

"In the distribution of these books you will be particularly careful in ascertaining the religious denomination to which the pupils belong, so as not to give to them, other books than those especially intended for the scholars of that particular creed."

If the Editor of the *Sherbrooke Gazette* knew of the existence of these instructions, his attack on the Superintendent of Education for Canada East must be regarded as proceeding from malice aforethought. If he was not so informed, he was then too grossly ignorant of the true state of the case to attempt to write about it.—*Pilot.*

THE REASON WHY THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT IS POSTPONED.—The *Colonist*, in an article made conspicuous by doubly leaded type, informs the world that the reason for the postponement of the meeting of Parliament is the damage done to the Parliament buildings, about the first of last November, by a beautiful specimen of that conservative spirit, which animated the government. It will be remembered that the Board of Works managing the new roofing of the Parliament Houses in its usual style, the rain came through in torrents, and drowned alike the house and furniture. Why it has required so long to repair the damage we cannot tell. It shows what must have been the recklessness of the manner in which the public property was exposed when it could have been thus ruined by sheer carelessness.—*Montreal Herald.*

FIRE.—On Sunday evening the 10th inst. the Parish Church of St. Raymond was discovered to be on fire; and when the people entered the building it was found that the flames had made such progress that nothing could be saved excepting some articles of very trifling value. The Church and sacristy were completely destroyed. Insurance to the amount of £300 had been effected on the building. The fire originated in the roof, from stove pipes placed over the ceiling.

OMINOUS.—Not one of our Upper Canada daily exchanges, which we have yet seen, has called on the Government to set on foot a special inquiry into the case of William Miller, the murderer of John Farrell, at Alma.—*New Era.*

THE MINISTRY.—The *Hamilton Spectator* alleges that all the three beaten ministers will have to give up their places. Nevertheless, it says, that Mr. John A. McDonald will still rule as Premier of Canada. Some new combinations is thus foreshadowed; but the success of it, so far as Upper Canada is concerned is very problematic.

LINCOLN.—The election of Mr. Merritt is contested upon the ground of no qualification, Mr. Merritt being absent from the country, and not expecting the election, had not prepared the qualification required by law. The Sheriff made a special return of the fact.—Mr. Morse has the next greatest number of votes.

THE COUNTY OF DRUMMOND ELECTION.—We have received a copy of a Protest, served upon the Returning Officer for this County, against the return of Mr. Dunkin at the late election, signed by eleven of the Electors—the grounds of the protest being that, the majority of voters was only made to appear on the Poll Books, in favor of Mr. Dunkin, by illegal means, such as "bribery, corruption, fraud, intimidation, and violence."—*Montreal Herald.*

It is useless to deny that we and other friends of the Ministry are much disappointed at the result of the Upper Canada elections. While little reliance is to be placed on the loud boasting and vaporing declamation of such papers as the *Toronto Globe*, it is not the less true that the Government has come out of the contest in a far different plight from what they had anticipated when the campaign was opened.—*Montreal Pilot.*

GOOD EFFECT OF HARD TIMES.—The *Toronto Globe* states that in consequence of the hard times, the fines at the Police Court have wonderfully fallen off. Last week they were only \$52. People can't afford to get drunk. Why will they not refrain from principle as well as from poverty.

Died.
On the 10th inst., Emma Mary Hutchinson, aged 34 years and 7 months, the beloved and affectionate wife of D. Malone, Professor St. Anne's College, and daughter of the late Robert Hutchinson, Newport, Shropshire, England;—not only a devout convert to the Catholic Church, but a true ornament as a wife and mother. She left to mourn her irreparable loss an affectionate husband and young family.—*Requiescat in pace.*

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.			
		Jan. 13, 1858.	
		s. d.	s. d.
Flour	per quintal	13 4	@ 15 0
Oatmeal	per quintal	8 4	@ 10 0
Wheat	per minot	5 6	@ 6 0
Oats	per minot	1 10	@ 2 0
Barley	per minot	2 9	@ 3 0
Buckwheat	per minot	2 0	@ 2 3
Peas	per minot	3 6	@ 3 9
Beans	per minot	8 0	@ 10 0
Potatoes	per bag	3 6	@ 3 9
Mutton	per qr.	5 0	@ 7 6
Lamb	per qr.	2 6	@ 4 0
Veal	per qr.	5 0	@ 10 0
Beef	per lb.	0 4	@ 0 9
Lard	per lb.	0 9	@ 0 10
Pork	per lb.	0 6	@ 0 7
Butter, Fresh	per lb.	1 3	@ 1 6
Butter, Salt	per lb.	0 9	@ 1 0
Eggs	per dozen	0 10	@ 0 11
Fresh Pork	per 100 lbs.	30 0	@ 35 0
Ashe's—Pots	per 100	28 0	@ 30 0
Pearls	per 100	29 0	@ 29 0

HAMILTON.—The mortality of the City of Hamilton for the past year was 670, of which 334 were under ten years old, and only 86 exceeded fifty years: Rather a poor climate that.

Pain Killer.—"The Persian Balm" will soothe the pain from the severest burns and scalds, instantly.—There is probably no remedy more efficacious than this. Apply to the parts clear. As a Liniment for Sprains, Rheumatism, &c., it will be found of great value.

A Sure Cure for a Felon.—Hold the part affected in Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer for half an hour, and the pain and soreness will entirely be removed. But don't take our word for it, when 12¢ cts. will buy a bottle of it.

MILITARY BALL.

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

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

MUSIC and REFRESHMENTS have been carefully selected, and will be found to give entire satisfaction.

TICKETS of ADMISSION—Gentlemen's, 6s 3d; Ladies' 3s 9d.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.

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

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

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

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR BILLS AND TIME.

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

Yours, truly,
P. J. THRASHER.

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

INFLUENZA, AND COMMON COLD.

Like thieves in the silence of the night, have carried many to the silent grave. They are caused by a sudden check of perspiration, by which the stomach is rendered inactive, and the lungs become loaded with corrupted matter, which enters the blood, and disease is the result. For all colds, coughs, and chills, succeeded by heat, and for all fevers of every form, hoarseness and rawness of the throat, lungs and stomach, and for all weakness and sickness of every kind, from three to five of these pills on going to bed, for a few days, will be all that you require to restore you to perfect health. It has been admitted and claimed all over Europe, that there never "was a medicine that will extirpate all manner of disease from the system equal to Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills," that the more you take them the stronger you grow. They are founded upon the principle that the human body is subject to but one disease, namely; corrupt humors. These pills not only cleanse the bowels, but also allow the blood through every vein and artery, and so purify it from all morbid and corrupt humors that disease of every name is driven from the body.

GREAT FEMALE REMEDIES.
Females who value health should never be without these Pills. It has been admitted by a number of physicians, that females cannot too highly value them. They have given health and spirits to hundreds of females who without them would have been in their graves. They purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and interesting appearance. A box of these pills is a great medical companion at certain periods. From one to three should be taken every day until relief is obtained. A few doses occasionally, when well, will keep the system in a healthy condition.
Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

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

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

Try this great "Home Luxury."
S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors,
Ogdensburg, N. Y.
LAMPLACH & CAMPBELL,
(Wholesale Agents),
Montreal.