would hold guilty of mortal sin, and punish with to the Sabbath, because its observance is of the sudden death himowholiamused himself fishing for an hour or two on a Sunday afternoon the Railway Times replies in the following sindigmant paragraph; wherein it is hard to say which is the most conspicuous—the writers knowledge and application of Biblical facts—the peculiar grammatical construction in which he indulgesor his liberality and regard for religious freedomitted and the week had not to a new set

God was six days in creating the Heavens and the Earth &c., and rested on the seventh day which be hallowed and sanctified unto himself, forbidding any manner of work whatever, (whether for amusement or otherwise,) punishing any violation of that command with death; so Christ when he had completed man's redemption from the curse of a broken law, by rising victorious from the grave and his asension into Heaven on the first day of the week. which day was ever afterwards strictly observed by the Apostles as an Holy Day, changing the Jewish Sabbath for it. As Protestants, and as professing Christians, we therefore maintain it sinful to indulge in fishing, fowling, or in any other sport on this day, and all found indulging in them, should be punished to the utmost rigour of the law, the opinion of the True Wilness to the contrary notwithstanding.

We have no desire to enter into a controversy with our contemporary, as it would be impossible for us to follow him through all the slush and back lanes of billingsgate, to which he is so much accustomed to wade through. He can call us a "fool' and a "canting Puritan" to his heart's content, if it pleases him, —indeed we rather take it as a compliment to be thus spoken of by him, - but we trust we shall ever be found upholding the sacredness of the Lord's Day, regardless of the sneers of such a reprobate as the Editor of the True Witness.

In one thing only does the editor of the Railway Times show his good sense; and that is in having "no desire to enter into a controversy" with the TRUE WITNESS upon the origin and extent of the obligation for Christians to keep Sunday, or the first day of the week, as a Jewish Sabbath; for it is evident from the above specimen can only provoke a smile from any one familiar Festival.

To assertion we oppose assertion. We deny, and defy our opponent to prove that, even on the Jewish Sabbath, "amusements" were entirely forbidden; and if they were, we deny and on our side, not Catholic writers only, but the assuredly no evangelical Protestant will object: and we will therefore content ourselves with re-Times to "Neander's History of the Planting;" where the question-"Did the early Christians believe themselves obliged to observe ferred from the seventh to the first day of the the vast majority of the learned Protestant preach the same doctrine in the XIX? world coincide—that:-

"According to the doctrine of the Apostle Paul, the Mosaic law in its whole extent had lost its value as such to Christians; nothing could be a rule binding on Christians on account of its being contained in rity from another quarter. Hence a transference of the Old Testament command of the sanctity of the Sabbath to the New Testament standing point was not admissible. . . Thus all the days of the Christian life must be equally hely to the Lord."— History of the Planting and Training-lib, III., c. 5.

And again he assigns the following purely ecclesiastical origin for the religious observance of Sunday;-

"We must deduce the origin of the religious observance of Sunday, not from the Jewish-Christian churches; but from the peculiar circumstances of the Gentile-Ohristians, and may account for the practice in the following manner. Where the cirnumstances of the churches did not allow of daily meetings for devotion and agapæ-although in the nature of Ohristianity no necessity could exist for such a distinction-although on the Christian standing point all days were to be considered as equally holy, in an equal manner devoted to the Lord-yet on account of peculiar outward relations, such a distinction of a particular day was adopted for religious communion."—Ib.

We do not cite Neander as of authority to the Catholic; but as in a peculiar manner the champion of Continental evangelical Protestantism, Protestants cannot well refuse to listen to him with respect. Perhaps however the editor of the Railway Times will place Neander on his list of "scurrilous blasphemous reprobates" for thus emphatically denying the perpetual divine obligation of observing Sunday as the Jews did their Sabbath.

And granting that the Sunday, or first day of the week, was, ever after the Ascension of Our Holy Day," it has yet to be shown that Christions in the XIX century are bound to follow in this respect the practice and example of the Apostles in the 1st. In the XV chapter of Acts, for example, we read the express command bound to "keep the law of Moses" v. 5 .- and Sabbath observances. The converts were enjoined to abstain-(we quote the English version)-" from pollution of idols-from fornication—and from things strangled and from blood." How came it then, would we ask our opponent, that upon such an important occasion as that which elicited the above letter, the Apostles made no allusion to the obligation of observing the Lord's Day? How came it, if even the insertion. practice of the Apostles is to be followed by Christians throughout all generations, that the

natural, law, and therefore always and universally obligatory: This reply will not do, because they were particular to enjoin upon their Gentile converts the obligation of abstaining from idolatry and fornication, both of which are also forbidden by the same natural law.

The entire argument from Scripture in favor of Protestant Sabbatical observances on the Lord's Day, or first day of the week may be summed up thus :--

1. Scattered through the writings of the New Testament some two or three vague hints are to be found that, by the Apostles, the first day of the week was in some manner distinguished from the other six days, by their meeting for prayer, and the offering of the Eucharistic sacrifice; argal, the Apostles transferred the observance of the Jewish Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week."

This is a pretty broad conclusion to be drawn from so slender a premise; but the next is still more so:-

"2. Whilst the positive precept of the Apostles to their Gentile converts 'to abstain from things strangled, and from blood,' is, though unrepealed in the Bible, not binding upon the Christians at the present day—yet it is binding upon the latter to imitate the (supposed) example of the Apostles with regard to Sunday observances; and this, although throughout their writings, we discover numerous passages, wherein the Judaizing tendencies of the early converts are strongly denounced, as repugnant to the spirit of Christianity."

The liberality of the editor of the Railway Times is as remarkable as his logic. Because he believes it to be sinful to indulge in certain innocent sports on Sunday—argal—he would prevent every body else from indulging in them; and not content with being at liberty to keep his Sunday as he pleases without let or hindrance from his neighbors, he is wretched unless he can compel the latter to submit to the yoke which he has imposed upon himself. This may be Protestant liberality, but in plain English it is spiritual despotism of the worst kind.

Amongst Papists, in Lower Canada, we manage bath; for it is evident from the above specimen of his reasoning powers, that he is by no means to keep our Sundays and other Holy Days as qualified for such an undertaking. Such logic the Church enjoins, but we seek not to enforce as his may do for children, and the old women those observances on our Protestant fellow-citiwho make melody through their noses within the zens; and though as Catholics we believe that unsavory courts of the "Little Bethel;" but servile work, whether on Christmas Day or any other Holy Day, is, except in cases of immediate with the History of the Church, and the true urgency, a mortal sin, we ask not of the Legislagrounds for observing the Christian hebdomadal ture to inflict any penalty upon the offenders. whose punishment we leave to God.

> In conclusion we would propound to our cotemporary the following questions:-

If the True Witness merit to be spoken of in such harsh terms—if he be a "scurrilous defy our opponent to prove, that in this respect, blasphemous reprobate" for asserting the sinlessthe old Jewish or Mosaic law is binding upon ness of innocent amusements on the Sunday, Christians. In this we are not singular; having what then shall we say of a "Most High and Mighty Prince"-to whom the Anglican Bible most distinguished Protestant theologians of the is dedicated—and of the "Blessed Martyr" present day. To the authority of Neander who, holding the same opinions on the lawfulness of Sunday amusements as does the TRUE WIT-NESS, and as " Supreme Heads" of the Church ferring the editor of the Ottawa Railway of England, enjoined their Bishops and clergy to teach the lawfulness and to exhort their hearers to the practice of Sunday sports? This was the doctrine of the Protestant Church of England the Jewish Sabbath? or did they deem that its in the XVII century as laid down by its "Suobligation had been in whole, or in part, trans- preme Head," accepted by its Bishops, and preached by its clergy from the pulpit. How week?—is discussed at length, and answered in then, as a Protestant, can the editor of the the negative. Neander says-and in his opinion Railway Times condemn those who hold and

To Our Subscribers .- With this number we bring to a close the Seventh Volume of the poleon towards religion, and expresses his dis-TRUE WITNESS; and would improve the occa- gust at the impertinent interference of the secuthe Mosaic law; but whatever was binding as a law sion by endeavoring earnestly to impress upon lar tribunals with the purely spiritual action of in the New Era of Saturday last, the the minds of those of our friends who are still the Church, will be read with interest by many; arrears, the duty of remitting the amount by and we especially commend it to the notice of them due to this office without delay.

> FATAL AFFRAY .- A man named Archibald M'Dougall came to an untimely end on Saturday and Criticisms close the number of this most last near St. Joseph street, under the following valuable periodical. circumstances:-The deceased, who is in the service of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. was returning from his work, it is said, slightly in liquor. A lot of little children were amusing themselves at his expense, when in a moment of irritation he threw an axe he had with him at them. Seeing this, a man named Jovanetti standing itself, would we seize the opportunity of recomby, struck the deceased a blow on the head with mending this Review to the Catholic reading the axe, fracturing the skull. The wounded man was some hours afterwards removed to the General Hospital, where he expired during the | tholic periodical published in North America; course of the night. An inquest is being held and one therefore which well deserves the hearty upon his body, but a verdict had not been given, support of every Catholic. up to the time of going to press. Of Jovanetti himself we have heard the highest character given: and it seems clear that his sole object in Irish American newspaper of which we have reinterfering with the deceased was to protect the children from the fury of an intoxicated man.

STEAM BOAT COLLISION.—The Steamer Montmorenci with 1500 barrels of flour on board, run into the steamer Quebec on the night of the 4th inst., and sank almost immediately. Fortunately no lives were lost; and but trifling damage inflicted on the Quebec, which continued Lord, "strictly observed by the Apostles as a Hor trip without delay. It would seem as if a Holy Day," it has yet to be shown that Chrismost lubberly look out had been kept on board in a long article in the last number of Block. the Montmorenci.

During the past week, Mr. Coursol has been conducting an investigation into the origin of the of the Apostles, writing to their Gentile converts fire at Douglas' Saw Mills on the night of the respecting the extent to which the latter were 13th ult. The result has not yet transpired; but we hope that the investigation will be a in this letter we find no allusion whatsoever to searching one, and that, if it should appear that the fire was the work of an incendiary, the utmost vigilance may be employed by the authorities to detect and bring to punishment the guilty parties. As yet, however, nothing has been published to confirm the suspicion, or to warrant the reports, of incendiarism on the occasion alluded to.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- X. Too late for

THE HARVEST .- We hear many complaints positive Apostolic precepts to "abstain from from Upper Canada of the injury done to the things strangled, and from blood," are almost hay, and standing crops, by the late heavy rains. universally violated by Christians? It will not In some parts of the Upper Province the farmers do to tell us that the Apostles made no allusion had commenced to cut their wheat.

I. B. H. Derby to his Son.
II. Christianity and the Church Identical. III. Present Catholic Dangers. 199 Daniel Toy-

V. Religious Liberty in France. VI. Literary Notices and Criticisms. Whether Mr. Derby be worthy of the notice with which the learned Reviewer honors him, may to some appear doubtful; but all will admit

the masterly manner in which Dr. Brownson meets and overthrows, one by one, the popular arguments against Popery. In replying then to Mr. Derby, he is virtually replying to the whole

host of Protesting objectors.

In the present number, the Reviewer takes up the question of the Invocation of Saints, and the respect which the Church pays to their names, relics and images. He then answers the objections urged against the celibacy of the clergy-showing that the Church, though enjoining celibacy on her ministers, and recommending it as a state preferable to the married state, has always loudly proclaimed, and stoutly maintained, the holiness of that union which she counts amongst her Sacraments. The following passage will furnish abundance of matter for serious reflection to those who would desire to duly appreciate the conduct of the Catholic Church in this matter:

"Whoever will consult the records of our criminal courts, will find that, in proportion to their numbers, the Protestant clergy furnish more instances of conjugal infidelity than any other class of society. Almost all the instances that come to light in which Protestant ministers have fallen, the minister has been a married man, with an interesting wife and children."-p. 300.

The arguments against the Catholicity of the Church, from the existence of heresy-i.e., some kind of Protestantism-in all ages; against the Supremacy of the Holy See, auricular confession, and other Catholic doctrines are successively disposed of; as is also the absurd Anglican theory of national churches—as if God had appointed one means of salvation for Celts, another for Saxons; or as if Christ had established national churches, instead of one Catholic Church, and had of the Treasury, or Chancellors of the Exchequer. Upon the whole, we should think that poor Mr. Derby must feel that he has been, what his countrymen would style, " most catawampously chaved up" by the Reviewer, whom he has rashly provoked to the combat.

In his second article, the Reviewer deals with an opponent of a different stamp, and of a far higher order of intellect. The organ of the Universalist church in the United States, now appears in the lists to break a lance with the Catholic champion. The question at issue is the one question at issue betwixt the Church, and all forms of Protestantism-that question being: "Is Christianity an organism ?-Did Christ Himself organise a society for the propagation and maintenance of His religion throughout all nations and all generations?" If there be such an organisation, if Christ did organise a society, called "a Church," the Universalist would admit the Catholic Church to be that society so organized.

The third article is devoted to a notice of the controversy now pending betwixt the Rambler and the Dublin Review; which is followed by a few considerations on the Catholic educational institutions in the United States. The fair and masterly analysis of the French Imperial regime, in which the Reviewer frankly acknowledges his | tion. suspicions of the good intentions of Louis Nathose who think that Dr. Brownson is a defender of absolutism, or an indifferent friend to civil and religious liberty. The usual Literary Notices

We have so often expressed our opinion of Brownson's Review, and avowed our admiration for the editor's talent, and boldness in defending the cause of our holy religion, that it is unnecessary for us again to dwell upon these topics .-Only now, and always when the occasion presents public of Canada, as, without a rival, the best. the most ably conducted, and most valuable Ca-

The Irish Vindicator is the name of a new ceived the fourth number, published at New York on the 1st inst., and which appears weekly, on Saturdays. This paper is handsomely got up, and its editorials display a great amount of talent. We hail therefore the appearance of our new contemporary, and heartily wish him a long life and a prosperous one.

An unmistakeable proof of the interest which the people of Great Britain take in the Colonies in a long article in the last number of Blackwood; in which the writer advocates the union or confederation of all the Provinces of British North America, and the giving to the Colonies the right of sending representatives to the Imperial Parliament. Of these two schemes, the first has been often mooted, and is likely to find favor in the eyes of the people at home, as a means of postponing, if not entirely preventing, the annexation of Canada and the other Provinces of British North America, to the United States. The advantages to be derived by the Colonies from the privilege of sending representatives to the Imperial Parliament, would seem to be more questionable; as entailing upon them the burden of contributing to the Imperial revenues. If "Taxation without Representation" be tyranny,

absurdity.

Would our lady friends avoid the tan, the freckles

and sunburn of our spring and summer? Use the "Persian Balm" at your toilette—it renders the skin

soft, smooth and healthy. Try it.

To the Editor of the True Withess.

DEAR SIR—You have doubtless been present at the beautiful and interesting ceremony which took place in the Congregation Convent in your favored city, on Monday the 3rd instant; when seven young adding the congregation of the congregation of the city. Cornwall, August 5th, 1857 ladies were received as Novices; and two made their solemn profession, and enrolled themselves among the devoted daughters of Marguirite Bourgeoys!—

I, too, had the pleasure of witnessing this soul-inspiring sight; and never shall I forget the impression made on my mind, when I beheld tender virgins de-clare solemnly before the Altar of God, and in presence of the entire assembly, that they freely and gladly gave up the world with its false joys; and that henceforth they took God alone to be "the portion of their inheritance for ever." Amongst this happy choir of virgins, Lower Canada had, of course, the larger number of representatives; but I noticed, with real satisfaction, that Upper Canada was not forgotten. She also made her offering on the occasion, in the person of Miss Catherine Erly-a young lady from Kingston, whom the world will hereafter know only as Sister St. Clara.

We may imagine indeed, but cannot express, what must have been the feelings of her worthy mother, whom I saw present, shedding copious tears, not the tears of grief, but those of the purest affection. No doubt but from her inmost soul she gratefully blessed the Author of our being, for His having endowed her child with such qualities, as rendered her worthy of consecrating herself wholly, and for ever, to His divine service in that holy asylum of innocence and peace. Thisyoung religious is the sixth subject whom the Congregational Nuns have received from Kingston since their establishment there in the month of September, 1841, besides those they have given to other religious communities. They have had, it is true, their hours of adversity there, as elsewhere; but with all this they have been, and are daily being, amply rewarded by the brilliant success with which it has pleased God to crown their efforts in the sacred cause of the education of youth. I can, from personal knowledge, bear willing testimony to the immense amount of good they have done in the city of Kingston, the majority of whose inhabitants do not profess the Catholic religion; but, on the contrary, are, many of them, bitterly opposed to it. Still they cannot fail seeing, as many of them now do see and acknowledge, the merits of those Sisters of the Con-gregation of our Blessed Lady; and they give proofs thereof, by now sending their daughters to them to be educated. Knowing, therefore, that they are likely to do in future, as they have already done in the past, so much for the sacred cause of religion, you will, Mr. Editor, readily understand the joyful confided the administration thereof to First Lords sentiments with which I heard, on good authority, of the immediate foundation of another school of the Congregation Nuns, in the flourishing town of Belleville, C.W., besides the increase in numbers (which was really necessary) of the Nuns at Kingston.

That these Nunnery schools of the Congregation of Notre Dame may increase and multiply in Upper Canada, and particularly in the Diocese of Kingston, even to a hundred fold, is the ardent prayer of your very humble servant,

THE "Superior Race."-The Toronto Times, (Protestant) of the 28th ult., states that " last year we had only about one-eighth of our population incarcerated for various crimes .--Next, we shall have about half, according to present appearances." Who then can doubt of the efficacy of the "common schools" of Upper Canada to repress crime?

The Globe again writes:

"Any one who pays the slightest attention to the moral statistics of Canada West, must be aware that there is a large section of the community owning no stated adherence to any religious denomination, and that this section is continually on the increase."

The Upper Province is not singular in this respect: the same complaint might be made with equal truth of every Non-Catholic community in existence; a large section of which must always be included under the head of "Protestants Unattached" to any particular denomina-

ORANGE FIRE COMPANIES .- According to the report of the Leader which we find quoted Engineer at Toronto openly declared that:-" All might depend on the efforts of the Firemen to second the Orangemen when it might be needed. Three fourths of that body belonged to the Orange

What do the Directors of the Insurance Companies who have taken risks in Toronto, say to

THE LATEST PROTESTANT MIRACLE .-A correspondent of the Christian Reflector gives the following details of a miraculous cure. Had a Catholic priest been the narrator, what an outery would there not have been about Popish imposture, and Popish credulity!

The writer says :-"A man by the name of Charles R. Parsons was baptized by me in May last, who had an impediment in his speech from the time of his earliest recollection. At the time of his conversion, his tongue was loosened, and since that time he speaks easily and plainly. Before his conversion he stammered painfully, and could hardly make a verbal announcement of a simple errand : now he speaks fluently, both at home, at meeting, in prayer, and exhortation."

PROTESTANT CRUSADE .- The first detachment of the American expedition against the Mormons is now on its way across the plains; its force consisting of about 1,400 men. The Mormons can muster, it is said, nearly 10,000 fighting men, and, if attacked, will most likely be able to hold their own against their assailants.

nection with the murdered Dr. Burdell has already obtained for her such unenviable notoriety, has been again arrested on a charge of felony. We find the following particulars given by the New York press:-

"It appears that at the trial before the Surrogate, Mrs. C.'s Counsel hinted that she was enceinte by Dr. Burdell. Suspicions were aroused, and a plan formed to entrap her through her own physician, Dr. Ure.—A marked child was borrowed from Bellevue Hospital, and last night Mrs. C. was pretended to be delivered of it. Her arrest is at the instance of District Attorney Hall,"

THE ELECTION FOR PONTIAC .- There is a fair prospect of a hard contest in the county of Pontiac,—no less than seven candidates being in the field, namely Mr. Frank Powell, brother of the member for Carleton; Mr. Burke, editor of the Ottawa Cilizen; Mr. "Taxation without Representation" be tyranny, Bryson; Mr. Young, of Aylmer; Mr. Paupare, of Representation without Taxation" would be an Chichester; Mr. W. Laurence Gray; and Mr. Mac-

Quebec Gazette, 31st ult.

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DESERTION FROM THE GARRISON.—We are sorry to learn that latterly this crime has become rather frequent poorry, that men who have in the hour of danger and trial so nobly defended and upheld the honor of their colors and their country, should so far forget themselves as by an act of infatuation, often without one tangible reason, to trample their well carned honors in the dust; to render themselves perjured and dishonoured men, to leave a life of comparative comfort for one of hardship, obloguy, and scorn—for we can assure them that even in the United States deserters are treated with every mark of hatred and contempt.-Quebec Gazette:

The St. Andrew's Society of Quebec has appropriated the sum of £25 for the purchase of a piece of plate, to be presented to Captain Blannerhassett of the ship James M'Kenzie, for his kindness to his unfortunate passengers before and after the burning of the steamer Montreal.

François Denis, one of the crew of the ateamer Aliunce is at present charged, before the Inspector of Police, with having taken a silver watch from the body of a woman brought down the fourth trip made to the wreck after the disaster. There were then 17 bodies on board and the cook of the steamer, a negress, swears that she saw the prisoner drag the watch from off a dead woman's neck. She subsequently quarrelled with the sailor, and hence the disclosures of his guilt, which she made to the mate of the vessel. who instantly ordered Denis ashore, and is now prosecuting this callous delinquent .- Quebec Chronicle.

The Niagara Mail states that early on the morning of the 28th instant, a fishing boat containing three men, upset in a squall out in the lake about two miles from Fort Mississauguo. The accident was fortunately seen by the sentry who gave the alarm, and a boat, was directly manned by Corporal Boyd, and Private Ears and Cavendish, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, who by dint of severe pulling got up in time to save the poor fishermen, who was just exhausted and who otherwise would soon have all met with a watery grave. Great credit is due to the gallant soldiers for their activity displayed in saving the lives of these three men. ALLEGED POISONING CASE.-Madame Sophie Ber-

thelette Chaureth, widow of Jean Baptiste Chaureth, late of this city, has petitioned the Government at great length setting forth, among a number of other things, that she has reason to believe that her husband who died in Temperance street, in this city, on the 15th of July, was poisoned. She alleges that while she went for the Coroner, her house was broken into and the body of her husband carried off to be buried against her consent, in order to prevent a post mortem examination and inquest into the cause of death. She is a woman of 58 years of age, with every appearance of being respectable and trustworthy. She has evidently been burthened with a heavy load of cares for years, and seems to have become somewhat suspicious—but she declares that she entertains no suspicion which has not a reasonable foundation to rest upon. We listened to her story and questioned her closely for several hours, and are satisfied that she is of sound mind. What she desires is that the body of her husband should be exhumed, for the purpose of discovering whether her suspicions as to his having been poisoned be correct. And we must say that, under the circumstances, it would only be fair that her request be complied with for it would be better that ten unnecessary exhumations should take place than that one murder should go undetected for want of the necessary investigations being instituted. Mdmc. Chaureth may be under a delusion in regard to the supposed poisoning of her husband; but her conviction that she is right, is strong, and we do not see how her request that a post mortem examination should yet take place can be refused. Were she to make the necessary affidavit before a Coroner, her request would doubtless be complied with. What makes against her supicions in the matter, is the difficulty of understanding what adequate motive any one could have had to poison her husband, who had been reduced to poverty.—Toronto Leader.

HANEMANN RECONVERTED TO COMMON SENSE. - At a meeting of "spiritualists," an invalid was brought forward dreadfully afflicted with ulcerous scrofula that all the doctors had failed to cure. It was proposed to appeal to the spirit land for advice, and a Homeopathic physician present interrogated the departed spirit of Hanemann as to what remedy should be taken. Loud and distinct raps, audible to the whole audience, told off A-y-c-r- C-a-t-h-a-r-t-i-c P-i-l-l-s .- Homer [N. Y.] Whig.

## MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. August 4, 1857.

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## 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, Champooing, Rathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freekles, 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 per-Mrs. Cunningham, of New York, whose con- son 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., Proprietor,

Ogdensburg, N. Y. LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL, (Wholesale Agents), Montreal



THE CHARITABLE RELIEF COMMITTEE of the EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN TOWN.—We learn from Le Sr. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will meet every THURS-Journal of yesterday that £256, in silver and notes, DAY from 7 to 9 o'clock in the Sr. PATRICK'S was stolen that morning from a bureau drawer of the HALL, Place D'Armes, for the purpose of affording Revd. Peres Oblat at St. Sauvenr, Beisseauville .- | relief to all worthy applicants for the same. August 6.