

law into their own hands, and protect themselves. God forbid that it should come to this! but we cannot expect that men with warm blood in their veins, and arms in their hands, shall always stand by quietly whilst their houses are being burned, their places of worship wrecked; whilst their inoffensive comrades are shot down by their sides, and outrages innumerable, unmentionable, unendurable are daily offered to them by bodies of armed ruffians, returning perhaps from an official ovation at Government House; and sure, no matter what their crimes, of countenance and protection from an Orange Attorney-General.

This, we say, cannot last for ever. None but Catholics, and true Catholics, could have borne it so long, and so patiently as have the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada. Outrage for outrage, arson for arson, blood for blood, will, it is to be feared, be ere long the rule, if the present system of giving official encouragement to Orangism, and of entrusting the administration of the laws to sworn Orangemen, be iniquitously persisted in, in violation of British precedent, and the first principles of justice. Violence will be met with violence; Orange secret organisations will be opposed by "Ribbonism," the soil of this fair Canada, which but for the foul fiend of religious discord might be an asylum for all that are desolate and oppressed in other countries, will be stained with blood; and the Church will have to weep over the loss of her children, once faithful, but goaded to madness, and driven to crime by the long continued tyranny of Orangism, and despair of obtaining redress from the laws of the land, and the constituted authorities.

To prevent this fearful state of things then, we invoke the co-operation of every lover of peace, of every friend of order, and of really good principles. We ask them to join with us in denouncing all encouragement to, or official recognition of, Orangism by persons in authority—be they Governors, or Ministers, or members of Parliament. We demand that the same principles as are applied to all legal appointments in Ireland, be applied here; and that as in Ireland, so in Orangeism, no known member of any secret-political religious society, be here entrusted with any office connected with the administration of justice. It is indeed a disgrace to our Canadian civilization, and to the morality of our public men, that such demands should have to be made. In England no one would dream of making them; for in England no public man would be so vile as to give that encouragement to Orangism, that is given to it by Canadian politicians. Now all that we ask for Canada is this—That Orangism be treated here by the Government, in the same manner that it is treated in the British Isles. Will not the *Constitution* join us in this demand?

THE MORTARA CASE.—Though the leading features of this case must by this time be familiar to most of our readers, they will pardon us if, in order to reply to the strictures of the *Montreal Herald*, and other of our Canadian contemporaries, we recapitulate the facts of the case, as we find them stated in the European Press.

M. Mortara, a Jew resident in Rome, in violation of a municipal law which, in order to protect Jews from the indiscreet zeal of Christians, prohibits the former from hiring the latter as domestic servants, had a girl in his household who was a Christian. This girl, believing one of her master's children to be in *articulo mortis*, administered to it the Sacrament of Baptism, apparently without the consent of the father; but whose child was nevertheless thereby in the words of the Liturgy of the Protestant Church of England made—"regenerate, and grafted into the body of Christ's Church."—*Book of Common Prayer.*

The child having thus, and in consequence of its father's violation of a well-known law, been made a Christian, and having now attained the age of reason, the Roman tribunals have declared that its father has no right to compel it to renounce its faith; or to detach itself from that body into which, in the words of the Protestant Liturgy above cited, "it has been grafted" by baptism. The child has, therefore, been placed in a Christian educational institution to be brought up in the faith of its baptism; the Jewish parent meanwhile having, if not altogether unlimited, at least constant and easy access to his Christian child. These are the simple facts of the case.

In order however better to understand the value of the outcry that has been raised by the Protestant and Infidel Press of Europe and America, against the action of the Roman tribunals, one other circumstance is worthy of being noted.

The child itself, whose age is variously reported—sometimes it is put down at fourteen years of age, sometimes at eight—is at heart a Christian; and earnestly desires to be allowed to grow up in the service of its crucified Redeemer. Now in our British tribunals it has been ruled that in matters of religion, the wishes of a child whose guardianship is disputed, are—that the child be of the age of reason, or of an age when in the eye of the law it could be held morally responsible for its acts—entitled to serious consideration.

We may remark also as conclusive as to the animus which inspires our Protestant contemporaries,

that precisely the same rule as that which has governed the decision of the Roman Tribunals—viz, that a Non-Christian parent has no right to pervert his Christian child, and that the latter has a right to claim protection as against its Non-Christian parent—is acted upon in our British Courts of Law. In the case of the poet Shelley for instance, the Court ruled, if we are not mistaken, that because of his notorious and openly-avowed Anti-Christian prejudices, the guardianship of his own children should be withdrawn from him; this asserting and acting upon the very same principle as that which has been applied to the Christian child of the Non-Christian Mortara. It is hardly consistent, therefore, for British Protestants whose Courts are continually upon some flimsy pretext or another, tearing children from their Catholic mothers, and handing them over to Protestant guardians to be brought up in heresy and infidelity, to criticise the action of the Courts of Law of other countries.

These then are the leading features of the "Mortara Case," upon which our Catholic readers will form their own judgment. There are some facts of much importance, however, to its proper elucidation, with which we are still unacquainted. We do not yet know, for instance, how and under what circumstances the fact of the child Mortara's baptism came to the ears of the Roman tribunals; neither do we know how and under what form the case was brought before them, nor under what circumstances and by what process the child was transferred from the immediate guardianship of its parent, to a Christian institution. But from our knowledge of the equity and liberality of the aforesaid Courts, we feel confident that the more thoroughly the facts are sifted, and brought to the light of day, the more apparent will be the justice and wisdom of the decision against which fanatical Protestants, and fanatical Infidels, are now howling. This confidence is founded we say, upon the wise and liberal precautions taken by the Roman authorities to prevent any undue interference between Non-Christian parents and their children. Except in *articulo mortis*, and in the case of children abandoned, left orphans, or whose relatives are unknown, Catholics are strictly forbidden to baptize the children of Jews, Protestants, or Infidels, without the consent of the parents. This prohibition, together with the law above mentioned forbidding the engagement of Christian servants in Jewish households, is sufficient to exonerate the Papal Government from the charges and the calumnies urged against it by the combined forces of Protestantism and Infidelity. At the same time, that Government is, as it should be remembered, essentially a Christian Government. It cannot then remain passive, or indifferent to an attempt to coerce one of its Christian subjects to renounce his connection with that "body of Christ" into which, according to the Protestant Liturgy, it has by baptism "been grafted."

A GOOD BEGINNING.—We learn by a private letter from a correspondent, that the brave Catholics of Alexandria have initiated an agitation for a reform of the School Laws; that a preliminary meeting has been held, a committee formed, and a plan of operations adopted for bringing the movement to a prosperous issue.

All honor to the Catholics of Alexandria, whose example will, we trust, be promptly and vigorously followed by their co-religionists throughout the Upper Province. To them, as we said last week, it belongs to take the initiative in this great business; they are the parties the more immediately interested; and if they are really desirous to extricate themselves from the slough of State-Schoolism, they must themselves set their shoulders to the wheel. It is no use to stand idle, and call upon God for help. He helps indeed, and that most effectually, for without Him we can do nothing; but He will help those only who are ready to co-operate with Him, and to help themselves.

In our next we hope to be able to lay before our readers some details respecting this good movement, now so happily commenced. In the mean time we would still urge upon our friends the importance of being up and doing. Betwixt this and the meeting of Parliament there can be no great time for work. What has to be done in the way of meeting, and petitioning must be done within a few weeks; and it therefore behooves our friends, if they would redeem themselves from the reproach of apathy which has been so often and generally heaped upon them, to lose no time, not a day, not an hour, in proving to the world, and above all to those false friends in Parliament who have so often betrayed us, that we will no longer be trifled with; that we know our rights as freemen, and our duties as Catholic parents; that we are determined to have the one, and to perform the other, at all hazards; that we have drawn the sword, and will not sheathe it again, until we shall have thereby won for ourselves and our children full and permanent "Freedom of Education."

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—Rumours, somewhat of the vaguest, have long been rife of approaching changes in the composition of the Cabinet; and have at last, in the columns of the *Transcript* of the 16th inst., assumed a definite form.

According to our contemporary, Messrs. Macdonald, Cartier, Allyn, and S. Smith are about to retire from the Ministry; and their places are to be filled up by Messrs. Dorion and Holton for Lower Canada, and by Messrs. Mowatt and Foley for the Upper Section of the Province—Mr. Scott becoming Premier under this new arrangement, which is to be followed by a dissolution of Parliament. Thus speaks the *Transcript*, with what of authority we know not; but the general impression seems to be that a modification of the Cabinet is inevitable, and that an attempt will be made to patch up, an alliance betwixt the actual "Ins" and the more moderate of the "Outs."

ORANGE OATHS.—In answer to a statement lately made at an Orange "turn out" by a fellow of the name of Ogle Gowan, to the effect that Orangism was not a Secret Society, the *Canadian Freeman* publishes "the concluding terms of an Orangeman's oath," which run as follows:—

"And I solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will conceal and never will reveal either a part or parts, of what is to be now privately revealed and communicated to me, unless to a brother Orangeman; I first knowing him to be such, after strict trial, and by certain words and indications, which Orangemen pass between each other; that I will neither write, nor cause to be written, such matters, lest they should become liable to be made known to those from whom they should be concealed."

Our Toronto contemporary also enumerates, in a correspondence under the signature *Justice*, the causes of complaint which the Catholics of Upper Canada have against the present Ministry:—

"First.—They have broken every pledge they made us.

Secondly.—They declare that they are resolved to perpetuate every unjust clause in the present school law.

Thirdly.—They have repeatedly given their official sanction to an organized band of ruffians, sworn enemies to one-half of Canada.

Fourthly.—The patronage has been bestowed upon the same band of ruffians to such an extent as to excite the greatest alarm amongst us, inasmuch as, in consequence of so partial a distribution the ends of justice have been frequently frustrated; an evil which is more alarming, as it is a growing one, and as the aforesaid ruffians are growing bolder, on account of their impunity, and are repeating in our midst, almost every day, scenes sufficiently barbarous to cast in the shade any of those horrid tales of Sepoyism, which shock our ears, even when they occur as far away as the remotest parts of India.

Fifthly.—They are ruining the country by their extravagance and reckless dissipation.

Sixthly.—Their course is identified with that of Sir E. Head, of 12th of July, and "inferior race" celebrity."

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—The *Argus* of Monday in an article over the signature of its talented and spirited editor, Wm. Bristow, Esq., announces that, for various reasons, the most urgent of which is, it seems, the state of its finances, the proprietor and editor of the *Argus* has "determined to discontinue its publication." As a warm supporter of the "Liberal" party the loss of the *Argus* will be long felt, for it will not be easy to supply its place.

The *Colonist* of Toronto has now become the *Colonist and Atlas*, making its first appearance under its new name on Saturday last. It professes "Liberal" principles and a horror of the "Oats;" believing that the present Ministry is as good as any that is likely to succeed it.

SCOTCH MUSIC.—We would remind our readers of Mr. Roy Frazer's Concert at the Mechanics' Hall to-night. Mr. Frazer enjoys a high reputation as a vocalist, and the lovers of Scotch ballads may expect a treat. To-morrow night he will give a "Jacobite Entertainment;" with the stirring songs of those brave and loyal hearts, who, preferring the right to the might, shed their best blood for Scotland's King, and Scotland's independence, on the fatal field of Culloden.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, held in St. Patrick's Hall on last Sunday evening, the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers:—

Thos. D'Arcy M'Gee, Esq., M.P., President.
George B. Clerk, Esq., Vice-President.
James Donnelly, Corresponding Secretary.
John P. Kelly, Assistant Sec. Do.
A. Keegan, Recording Do.
Thomas J. Walsh, Assistant Rec. Do.
The Director, Rev. M. O'Brien, was requested to act as Treasurer.

The next meeting of the Association will be held on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock, in the new Hall of the Association, immediately over the St. Patrick's Hall, 87 McGill Street.

☞ The Quarterly Collection from the Irish Catholic Congregation of this City amounted on Sunday last to \$278.50. When we take into account the repeated calls made upon our friends, their liberality upon this occasion does honor to their hearts.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Anicet, P. Barrett, 5s; Norrickville, M. Kelly, 5s; Port Hope, Rev J. Madden, 10s; Grand River, T. Garberry, 12s 6d; Huntington, J. Fagan, 12s 6d; St. Andrews, N. B., D. B. McDonald, 6s 3; St. Raphaels A. McDonald, 10s; Very Rev J. McDonald 10; Richmond, C. E., J. Murphy, 10s; Douglastown, Rev. E. Ford, 12s 6d; Smiths Falls, J. Shanks, 21 15s; Salem U.S., T. Looney, 5s; Norton Creek, T. Gorman, 12 6d A. McCallum, 5s; New Glasgow, C. McKenna, 10s; Cornwall, D. McMillan, 10s; St. Andrews, O.L., T. Fitzgerald, 10s; Narrows, M. Mooney, 6s 3d; Toronto Rev E. O'Keefe, 10s; Sherrington, W. O'Meara, 5s; Morrisburgh, Rev J. R. Mend, 10s; St. Isidore, Rev Mr. Trudell, 12 17s 6d; Frost Village, T. Lawlor, 7s 6d; Norwood, M. Shea, 10s; L'Ange Guardian, Rev Mr. Le Blanc, 13s 6d; Ottawa City, J. O'Hanley, 11 5s; Williamstown, Rev Mr. McCarthy, 10s; Alexandria, A. Grant, 5s; St. Sylvester, J. R. O'Sheridan, 5s; St. Marthe, Rev Mr. Loranger, 15s 7d; L'Islet, Rev Mr. Delage, 12 5s 6d; St. Gregorie, G. A. Bourgeois, 21 5s.

Per Rev J. B. Froulx, Oshawa—P. Wall, 10s; Whitby, D. Maher, 21.

Per J. S. McDougall, Cornwall—Self, 15s; Mendola U. S., A. McDougall, 15s.

Per Mr. Hoophy, Kemptville—E. McCall, 5s.

Per Rev C. Ward, New Market—J. Nelson, 5s B. Lee, 5s.

Per J. A. Butterfield, Norwood—D. Murray, 5s.

Per J. Doyle, Aylmer—B. Daly, 21 5s.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—J. Lane, 21 2s 6d; J. M. Kenzie, 15s; Rev Mr. Colfer, 12 7s 6d; T. M'Elroy, 15s; J. Rockett, 15s; E. B. Lindsay, 21 5s; Rev Mr. Ladrerie, 21 5s; Rev M. Pouliot, 12s 6d.

Per R. T. Wilkinson, Cornwall—Est. of late Mrs Y. McDonald, 17s 6d.

Per P. Murphy, Burritts Rapids—J. Gorman, 10s; Per T. Griffiths, Sherbrooke—J. Doyle, 5s; P. Sheeran, 5s.

Per Rev Mr. Hinks—Rustico, N. S., Rt Rev D. B. McDonald, 21 2s 6d.

Per W. McManamy, Brantford—Self, 5s; L. Adams, 5s; T. Maginn, 5s.

Per J. Daley, South Gloucester—M. Farmer, 5s; J. Kenny, 5s.

Per J. Morrow, South Mountain—Self, 5s; M. Kelly, 5s.

Per J. McIVER, Dewittville—P. McArdle, 13s 9d; J. Finn, 12s 6d.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Alexandria, Nov. 15, 1858.

DEAR SIR—Things can now be understood. The evil with which the political atmosphere is fraught, is ominous, is pernicious, and may be fatal. For a number of years the tendency of political affairs in this country, has been downwards; carrying away honor, candor, and public honesty in its course, and leaving exposed, on the social plain, the corruption of employees, the ungenerous intrigue of ousting colleagues from office, and an unmanly shuffling to avoid standing the test of public opinion. And still worse than all this—the gloominess of secrecy is hanging over the public concerns. This is to be attributed to Orangism, whose baneful influence is affecting our body politic. But bad as the past has been, it was nothing if compared to the present state of things. There were no men who formerly set themselves forward as aspirants to office, who did not make known what they intended to do; but now a set of Manicheans presume to ask the support of this country to walk into office under the cloak of secrecy. When it comes to this, that the council chamber of a party is turned into a Freemasons' Lodge; that its occupants come out into the face of day to tell us that they will not make known their secrets—this is perjury; this is that spirit which held so fast to iniquity in former ages, and that required such exertions on the part of Catholic truth to resist it. *Jura, perjurum, secretum tradere noli*—may be the revived motto adfixed to the standard of the followers of Brown. It is the duty of Catholics to beware of this dangerous scheme; and I, for one, protest loudly, and at once, against it. It is an evil that has its root in human nature—in the depravity of the human heart. Like the true children of Adam, they hide their treachery in their bosoms. This being the case, what is now to be done? McDonald's Orange Government is not at all to be tolerated, and Brown's leadership is not to be relied upon. Are the Brownites to hide themselves in a Trojan horse, and to be dragged by the Catholics into the citadel of power? Far from it. Up, then, with a third party—the foes of Orangism, and the friends of "Freedom of Education"—a party composed of independent Catholics, and fair-minded, upright Protestants, united in one body, firm, compact, and free—ready to strike down the Orange administration; and having done so, then standing to demand common justice, with equal rights, and able to obtain them.—Would Dorion refuse, or would M'Gee refuse to stand by such a party? Would Foley, of Western Canada, who has so often made such liberal speeches, deny to Catholics, rights equal to those of Protestants? When George Brown himself cannot have his way, when he shall be reduced to his true value—the unscrupulous chief of a political sect—he will willingly, because necessarily, accede to the Catholics their due. This can only be obtained by the urgency of the Catholics of Western Canada, supported by the adherence of the Lower section of the Province. For this reason it is necessary for the Catholics of this section to be up and girded for a first battle, and if need be, to remain in readiness for further hostilities. Let no timid feeling arise in the minds of Catholics, on account of their enemies' numbers: for the division of parties will afford them the opportunity of deciding the victory in every doubtful contest; of giving it to the party they like best. In being therefore true to themselves, in commencing immediate action, in working out their cause with a determined, persevering resolution, they must ultimately obtain their ends. A general organization must be formed, spreading over all Western Canada; embracing every Catholic individual, combining every element of the political power of the Catholics, so intensely, that it shall be no longer possible for any party to deny them justice without being made to feel the pain they give. It is intolerable that a Protestant majority should indirectly oblige us Catholics to support common schools, by placing such obstacles in the way of the working of our Separate Schools, as to render them barren or inefficient. Why do Protestants do so? To retain the support of the Catholics for the education of their own Protestant children, by forcing the Catholics to uphold the Common Schools. True to the instincts of tyranny they inherited from their fathers, they seek to oblige the Catholics of this country to serve them in matters of education, as the Irish Catholics were forced to contribute to the support of a Protestant church which was wrongfully imposed upon them. The School Question, then, is no longer to be regarded as merely a question of right; it now resolves itself into a question of might. It is to be seen whether the mean, selfish despotism of the many shall be much longer able to restrain the freedom of the few. One thing is certain, that the many are so stupid, that no sense of equity, no love of true liberty, can influence them sufficiently to induce them to relinquish their hold; justice must be wrested from their grasp.

Let each politician who looks wistfully towards the summit of power, remember Brown's sudden downfall; and take heed not to earn the like for himself. We must now down with the Orange administration; and in the building up of a new Ministry, make the equality of Catholics the expressed condition—the *sine qua non*—of our adhesion.—Yours, &c. COMMISSIONER.

Swear, forswear, betray not the secret.

Adelard Boucher, Esq., of this city, has consented to become a candidate for the representation of the County of Maskinonge, in the moderate interest. Mr. Boucher is a grandson of Colonel F. Boucher of Maskinonge.—*Transcript.*

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.—The *Quebec Herald* has a good authority for stating that Messrs. Cartier and Galt have entirely failed in their mission to England.

The Canadian Ministers who have for some time been in England were to sail, on their return, last Saturday. Their arrival may therefore be expected in about a week. Messrs. Cartier and Morrison, and Blackwell, of the Grand Trunk Railway, arrived some days ago.—*Transcript.*

THE NEW COINS.—We are at length in a position to give some reliable information respecting the promised coins for Canada, so much talked about, but so long in coming. A small case, containing specimens, has been sent to the officials, with a view of which we have been favoured. They consist of twenty, ten, and five cent pieces in silver, and a one cent in bronze. The last mentioned is somewhat smaller than a British half-penny, and of a brighter colour, some white metal having been mixed with it in order to bring it up to the required value. On the one side is a beautifully-executed medallion of the Queen; an exact copy of that which appears upon the English shilling. Between two rows of beading, the words, "Victoria Dei Gratia Regina Canada," are placed round the circumference of the coin. The Obverse is ornamented with a wreath of maple leaves, and the words "One cent, 1858." The silver coins are alike in design. The twenty cent pieces is a little smaller than the English shilling, and the ten and five cent pieces the same size as the American coins of like value. The silver differs from the copper coin in design. The former has only one row of beading, and the maple leaves instead of running all round are arranged in the same way as the rose, shamrock and thistle upon British money, with a crown dividing the one branch from the other. The letter and figure used are plain, being proportioned to the size of the coin.—The edges are not milled. Some time ago, the initial letters of the words "Fides Defensor" (defender of the faith) were allowed to fall into disuse by the Home Authorities. It is always usual, however, to describe Her Majesty as "Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, by the Grace of God," but the inscription upon the new coins leaves us to guess that she is Queen of this colony; for the fact is not stated; the word "Canada" being placed in such a way that it

has no connection with those preceding it. In design and in execution the coins are unexceptionable, the minutest line being brought out with the greatest clearness and precision. The wreath of maple leaves is in exceedingly good taste, and we are glad to see that the portrait of Her Majesty is unencumbered with the crown and flagrant work which renders the florin objectionable. We learn, however, that the Government has not yet received advices of the shipment of any portion of the coin, though they expect to do so very shortly, as a heavy demand has been made on our treasury in payment of a first instalment.—*Globe.*

Birth.

In this city, on the 10th instant, Mrs. John Redmond, of a son.

Married.

In this city, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Connolly, Mr. J. J. Nicholson, to Miss Ellen Jones, all of this city.

Died.

At Rawdon, C.E., on the 11th instant, James Daly, aged 24 years, eldest son of Alex. Daly, Esq., Crown Lands Agent, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His remains were followed to the grave on Saturday, the 13th inst., by an unusually large number of the inhabitants of the Township and adjoining Parishes, all of whom deeply sympathized with his bereaved parents in their loss. May he rest in peace.

At Kemptville, C. W., on the 2nd instant, Mr. Daniel Deighan, aged 53 years, deeply regretted by a large number of friends and acquaintances. May his soul rest in peace.

In this city, on the 17th inst., Mr. Owen Foley, aged 49 years. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral this morning (Friday) 19th inst., from his late residence 301 Lagunahetere street, to the parish Church, and from thence to the place of interment Catholic Burying Ground.

To those requiring the very best and cheapest Ready-Made Clothing, we can confidently recommend M. L. D. Gareau's Provincial Clothing House, 271 Notre Dame Street, as the place where they are certain to be satisfied in every respect. The custom work of that establishment is also of the highest order of workmanship.—*Ed.*
Montreal, 17th Nov, 1858.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

November 16, 1858.

Flour, per quintal	\$2.75 to \$2.80
Outboard, per do.	2.50 .. 2.65
Wheat, per minute	30 .. 35
Oats, do.	40 .. 45
Barley, do.	35 .. 40
Peas, do.	50 .. 1.00
Beans, do.	1.00 .. 1.70
Broken corn, do.	70 .. 80
Onions, per quintal	70 .. 80
Potatoes, per bushel	70 .. 80
Beef, per cwt.	7 .. 15
Mutton, per cwt.	1.00 .. 1.15
Pork, per 100 lbs. (in the carcase)	3.50 .. 3.60
Butter, French, per lb.	25 .. 25
do. do. per lb.	15 .. 15
Eggs, per dozen	18 .. 18
Chickens, per lb.	10 .. 12
Turkeys, per cwt.	1.00 .. 1.50
Geese, do.	75 .. 80
Poultry, do.	50 .. 55
Hay, per 100 bales	6.50 .. 6.50
Straw, do.	5.00 .. 6.00
Ashe, per cwt.	5.75 .. 6.00
Perils, per do.	4.00 .. 6.50

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article, known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer complaints, and should be in every family.—C. Advocate.

We call attention to the great remedy of Perry Davis & Son called the Pain Killer. We believe that the public generally have great confidence in the efficacy of this medicine, as it is in this State very generally used.—Biblical Repository, (N. C.)

Messrs. P. DAVIS & SONS.—Gentlemen: We have to report an increasing demand for the Pain Killer. Inquiries for the article are frequent. We have taken the liberty of distributing a few bottles among our friends, who have suffered severely with the rheumatism, (which is very prevalent in this country) and in every instance it has given great satisfaction. Every box we sell makes an opening for a larger supply.

WILLS, HOLDEN & CO., Melbourne, Australia.
Lyons, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

271 NOTRE DAME STREET. 271

A GRAND DISPLAY!

THE COLD, COLD WINTER, IS COMING.

PREPARE TO MEET IT!

MONEY SAVED!

GOLD MINES ECLIPSED!

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS

SHOULD bear in mind that GAREAU'S Wholesale and Retail CLOTHING, of every size, is now generally acknowledged the CHEAPEST and MOST COMFORTABLE offered for Sale in Montreal.

GAREAU does not require the disgusting self-advertising contained in the long and trashy shop-advertisements, to persuade intending Buyers to visit the PROVINCIAL CLOTHING HOUSE; for hundreds of customers on every side bear witness that the great principle of that celebrated establishment is to afford the utmost satisfaction to all persons, without exception.

Now is the time to obtain the GREATEST BARGAINS ever known in Canada; and the immense Stock of CAEAP CLOTHING now on hand, from which purchasers can choose, exceeds in value the sum of

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Parties have the privilege of returning articles within twelve hours after Sale, if not suitable, at the

PROVINCIAL CLOTHING HOUSE.

Montreal, Nov. 18, 1858.

WHERE IS JOHN HALPEN?

INFORMATION WANTED of the above; a native of Askeaton, Co. Limerick, Ireland, who left Ireland about 14 years ago, and was said to be at Quebec about 1853. If living, he will hear of something to his advantage by communicating with this office. *Boston Pilot*, and other American journals, are respectfully requested to copy.

MR. VALLIERES DE ST. REAL,

ADVOCATE.

No. 59 Little St. James Street.