

from the members of the older and effete forms of heresy prevalent in the British Empire. With all its absurdities and monstrous pretensions, there is not in Mormonism anything more repugnant to Christianity, or more irreconcilable with the theory of the divine mission of Jesus, than there is in Anglicanism, or in any other Protestant sect. They all start from this one, common principle—that for many hundred years the mission of Christ had been made void; that—in the words of the Church of England—All Christendom had lapsed into gross idolatry; and that consequently a new revelation from God was necessary. Of this new revelation—of this revelation which indeed was indispensably necessary if the teachings of the Church of England, and of all other Protestant sects be true—the Mormons profess to be the recipients; and as no other Protestant sect sets up in its behalf, any such profession, as all have virtually admitted the necessity of a new revelation, and as all admit that God has given to man all that is necessary for his salvation—it is a logical deduction from Protestant premises, that the Mormons are in possession of that new and special revelation of which they boast themselves to be the recipients. For if they have not received any such revelation, and as no other Protestant sect so much as pretends to have received any, then of two things one—Either God has not given to man all that is necessary for salvation—or before the great apostasy of the XVI century the whole Christian world—“man, woman, and child”—had not—as the Church of England pretends—fallen into the most grievous idolatry.

The Non-Mormon Protestant cannot meet this argument of his Mormon brother, by asserting the sufficiency of the old revelation, given by Christ Himself, to recall the world from idolatry to truth. For, if that old revelation were not sufficient to prevent the world from relapsing into idolatry, still less can it be expected to suffice to restore an idolatrous world to the knowledge of the true God; in other words, that regimens, whose insufficiency to maintain health in a sound body, has been proved cannot be sufficient to restore health to a body which is radically sick, or to secure it against the dangers of a relapse. Now, the insufficiency of the old Christian revelation to maintain spiritual health is, and must be, admitted by all who assert that in the XVI century the Christian world had relapsed into idolatry, and that a “Reformation” was necessary.

The above considerations will likewise sufficiently account for the account for the fact, that Mormonism can make no progress amongst the Irish and other Catholic nations of Europe; but is restricted to those communities which, by their rejection of the old faith, have virtually admitted the failure of Christ's mission, and consequently the necessity for another divinely commissioned preacher of God's Word. The Catholic rejects the Mormon's premises; and is therefore callous to the logical deductions therefrom. The Anglicans, the Methodists, the Presbyterians, and all other Protestants, who, by asserting the necessity of the “Reformation” in the XVI century, assert the failure of the old revelation given to the Apostles, cannot, without palpable inconsistency pretend that a new revelation has not become necessary. This Joe Smith had the sense to perceive; and it is herein that, as a Reformer, he has shown his logical superiority over all his predecessors—Luther, Calvin, Zuinglius, and the other fathers of modern heresy.

THE CORRIGAN CASE.—In their anxiety to make out a case against the Jury before whom the prisoners accused of the murder of Corrigan were tried, our Protestant cotemporaries are not very scrupulous as to the means that they employ, or the evidence that they adduce. The “Report” indeed of the Commissioners of Inquiry—an abstract of which we have already laid before our readers—contains nothing to warrant the imputations of our cotemporaries; for, if that Report admits the “failure of justice,” it nowhere attributes it to the corruption of the Jury; but to “the view taken by them as to the identity of the accused attaching no weight to the dying declaration of Corrigan.” This may have been—though we do not say that it was—an error in judgment; but it is by no means sufficient to authorise the accusation of a combination amongst the Jurors to defeat the ends of justice, by acquitting the prisoners contrary to evidence.

The evidence upon which our cotemporaries chiefly rely, is that of William Gunn, of Quebec, Gaol Guard; and we quote it as a specimen of the stuff which the Commissioners allowed to be given before them, and in their names, to be published to the world. We may say that the object of this witness was to establish the improper composition of the Jury, and the existence of a plot to acquit the accused before the trial had commenced.

William Gunn, being sworn, deposed as follows:—

“It is part of my duty to attend the Criminal Court in charge of prisoners brought up for trial.—It came under my observation that a particular person, whom I knew by sight, served on Juries at four or five Courts within three years. I cannot say that

he served at Courts immediately succeeding each other. This man was pointed out to me among the Jury as being a Jurymen upon whom the prisoners could rely for a verdict of “not guilty,” and that he would hold out with obstinacy against the others. This Jurymen served upon trials of importance, and in which public feeling was excited. One case was the trial of three Canadians for the murder of Barber at Megantic election; another, of McHugh for the rescue of Mr. John Hearn, accused of the riots of Chalmers Church (Gavazzi); another was the trial of Burke for the murder of a sailor at the cove; and another the case of Hogan for an aggravated assault upon Brady. I am not positive as to the last two cases, but it is my strong impression that he served on these last two cases, and on several others; and in every case in which this person sat as a Jurymen the prisoners were either acquitted or there was no verdict for want of agreement. My impression at the time was that this man had personally somebody else.”—p. 4. The Italics are our own.

This is the evidence, what in the opinion of the Herald is “the most striking of all;” and which our cotemporary describes as speaking “plainly and directly to a case coming under his”—the deponent's—“own knowledge of a kind of personation to which other witnesses only allude.” Now, in what does this plain and direct speaking to a case coming under his own knowledge, consist? In the mere “impressions,” and the vague surmises of one who actually admits that he is “not positive” as to the truth of the most important points of his own testimony. He, the witness, has a “strong impression” that a jurymen who was pointed to him, as a person upon whom the prisoners could rely for a verdict of acquittal had previously “served upon trials of importance in which public feeling was excited;” and the accused were acquitted; and then, after running over a list of these trials, tells us that he is “not positive” as to the said jurymen having served upon them! And it is such miserable drivelling as this, that the Montreal Herald qualifies as deposing “plainly and directly to a case coming under his own knowledge!” whilst his—the deponent's—mere “impressions” are quoted as conclusive proof that a “kind of personation” had actually occurred, “as coming under his own knowledge!” In the Montreal Witness, we naturally look for, and are not surprised at finding, such strange perversion of truth; but from the Montreal Herald we expect better things, and a greater respect for honorable dealing.

Our readers know, however, what, in the opinion of the Protestant press, is the “most striking” piece of evidence against the honesty of the Jury on the Corrigan murder trial; and as it is always satisfactory to know the worst, our readers, and generally, all who are interested in the good administration of justice, will be glad to learn that in this case that “worst” consists in the surmises, the “strong,” but “not positive impressions” of William Gunn.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA, TARTARY, AND THIBET. By M. Le Abbe Huc, Apostolic Missionary in China. 2 vols. New York, Montreal, and Boston: D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

We have received from the publishers, the above admirable work, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the most valuable that has for years issued from the press. We have as yet barely had time to glance through the two very handsome volumes in which it appears before us; but from the high reputation of the Abbe Huc, as a writer, and his intimate acquaintance with the remote countries of which he treats, we are quite sure he has done ample justice to his subject—the rise and progress of the Christian religion in the Chinese Empire and other Asiatic regions.

PROTESTANT ADDRESS TO A PRIEST.—The Protestant inhabitants of Renfrew, as we learn from the Ottawa Citizen, lately presented the Rev. M. J. Byrne of that place, on his removal to St. Joseph's College, Ottawa City, with a most gratifying address. The Committee consisted of Messrs. George Ross, P.M., John Rankin, J.P., James Morris, Jr., Registrar, William Richard, Robert McNab, and John Smith. In their address they say:—

“In view of the different nationalities from which we have all sprung, and in consequence of the various religious and political animosities to which, in all new countries like ours, we are liable, you have endeavored to allay, to the extent of your ability, any hostile feelings that have hitherto existed, or may reasonably be supposed to exist, between the Church over which in this section of the Province you have hitherto been appointed, and the adherents of the various Protestant Churches to which we belong.”

The Rev. Mr. Byrne in reply, after cordially acknowledging the compliment paid him, among other remarks, said:—

“We have amongst us the materials with which to build up a great nation; we have the mildness and politeness of the French Canadian—we have the bravery and generosity of the Irish—we have the persevering industry and economy of the Scotch—let us only have the wisdom to cement these elements together, and we shall in a very few years have the happiness of seeing Canada one of the most flourishing and powerful nations on the face of the earth.”

May we not hope to see the day when the spirit exhibited in these documents will be as widespread as the population of the Province?

ST. MAURICE IRON WARE.—The attention of town and country dealers is directed to the advertisement of a public sale of St. Maurice Iron Ware, by Messrs. Benning & Barsalou, to take place on Thursday, the 10th September. The great superiority of the St. Maurice Wares is too long and well known to require further remarks. Samples may be seen, and information had, at Mr. Alexander Bryson's 275 St. Paul Street, the agent here.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday last, about noon, a man named Murt, feeling unwell, and while on his way home, fell dead in St. Paul street.

ACTIVE FORCE.—The Field Battery and Foot Company of Artillery, the Second Company of Cavalry, and the Companies of Rifles, under the command of Captains Devlin, Bartley, Belle, and Latour, left Montreal on Wednesday evening en route for Quebec on a pleasure trip; they were accompanied by two excellent bands. We have no doubt they will be well received.

PRIZE GAMES.—The annual games of strength and agility, under the auspices of the Caledonian Society, came off on Tuesday at Guibault's Garden, and were attended by an immense concourse. Quoits, throwing the hammer, tossing the caber, vaulting, racing, jumping, hopping, leaping, and we know not how many other manly exercises succeeded, and were admirably contested. For the exercises of strength the men from Glengary decidedly took the lead; but our own citizens were not competitors to be despised. The leaping was most excellent.

We copy from the Toronto Mirror the following:—

CHARGE AGAINST DR. RYERSON. To the Editor of the Mirror.

Sir,—I beg to correct the charge which you have made against Dr. Ryerson in your paper of the 14th instant.

The apportionment of the School Grant is made as follows:—

1st, To Municipalities; in which the whole population of the Province (supporters of separate schools and others) is included, and among which the whole grant is expended.

2nd, To Schools; in which Common and Separate Schools are included. This second apportionment is made to both schools on the one basis—average attendance, according to the express enactments of the legislature, and which you may here see side by side:—

COMMON SCHOOLS. SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The 31st Section of the School Act of 1850 requires each local Superintendent “To apportion the Grant among the several school sections entitled to receive it according to the rates of the average attendance of pupils attending each Common School, (the mean attendance of pupils for both summer and winter being taken,) as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the Common Schools of such Township.”

Every separate school established under this act shall be entitled to a share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature of this Province for the support of common schools, according to the average number of pupils attending such school during the twelve next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a new separate school, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending school in the same city, town, village or township.”

Were, however, the strict letter of the law carried out, as above required, the separate schools would receive less of the grant than they now do. But Dr. Ryerson, desirous of more than carrying out the sentiments of his circular of 1855 to “do all in his power to lessen the disadvantages of those who prefer separate schools, and secure to them every right and advantage which the separate school act confers,” has, since July, 1856, made an addition to the apportionment of those municipalities in which separate schools exist, (thus giving the separate schools a larger ratio per child,) instead of letting both common and separate schools subsist on the small pittance which they would otherwise receive from the original apportionment.

You may depend that neither in doing full financial justice to separate schools, nor in continuing to defend the right of individual choice and action of the Catholic laity in Upper Canada in school matters, will Dr. Ryerson permit himself to be forgetful, or to be led astray.

Your obedient servant, A SCHOOL OFFICER.

Toronto, 18 August, 1857.

We cannot enter into this subject at length this week; but we will endeavor to do justice to it in our next. It is high time that the mode in which the thousands of pounds entrusted to Dr. Ryerson are appropriated, should be fully and fairly explained to the public. En passant, however, the mode of apportionment mentioned in the first paragraph is manifestly unjust, as it gives the common schools the benefit of the Catholic population which rightfully belongs to the Separate Schools. While the one Separate School in a municipality receives only a sum ostensibly equal to (though really less than) the sum common school, that common school and its conferees receive the money grant drawn on the population basis of the Separate School supporters.

What right, for instance, have the Common Schools of Toronto to draw \$4,400 for a population of 42,000, when it is notorious that 13,000 of that number are supporters of Catholic Schools? So on in other municipalities. While the Catholic Schools receive a miserable average attendance pittance, the common school draws according to the statistics of a population, one third, and sometimes one half of whom are Catholics. Perhaps if the system of signing notices “on or before February of each year” were adopted, the supporters of common schools would be less. The second mode of apportionment places the separate school at the mercy of any Local Superintendent, who through ignorance, bigotry, or inadvertence, may give in an unreliable return. This duty of the local officer is one which ought to be performed by the Education Office. We cannot however enter farther into the matter this issue. We may however remark in conclusion, that we do not believe there exists in the world, a more scandalous mode of appropriating the government fund for educational purposes, than that which has been pursued by the Chief Superintendent for several years. It is really and truly throwing the hard-earned money of the public into the streets. While the gross amount, \$130,000, is a serious incubus upon the revenue, the apportionment to each school is too contemptible to become a means of encouraging education. More anon.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Dewittville, D. Martin, 12s 6d; Longueuil, Rev. Mr. Thibault, 12s 6d; Danville, J. McManus, 15s; Three Rivers, W. Lamb, 5s; Beauharnois, J. Quig, 11s 3d; L'Assomption, H. McMullin, 5s; Millerscreek, J. McConnell, 10s; do, J. Conway, £1; Sorel, J. Morgan, 12s 6d; St. Sylvester, J. Corr, 10s; Ottawa City, Hospital General, 12s 6d; Point Levi, T. Dunn, 15s. Per Mr. Black, Biddeford, U.S.—Rev. Mr. Bacon, 12s 6d. Per Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Montreal—Castlebellingham, Ireland, Rev. Mr. McCullagh, £1 7s 6d. Per Mr. W. Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills—A Bathurst, 6s 3d. Per Mr. D. Phelan, Cornwall—Self, 12s 6d; D. A. McDonell, 12s 6d. Per Mr. J. Farrell, Kingston—M. Doran, 18s 9d; M. Kearney, £1 18s 6d; B. Fitzpatrick, 10s; P. Meanley, 5s. Per J. Rossiter, St. Johns, C.E.—H. Monahan, £3 2s 6d.

ERATA.—In our acknowledgements, of the 21st ult., it should read—Alexandria, A. Williams, 12s 6d; Capt. A. E. Macdonell, 6s 3d.

RAISING TROOPS IN CANADA.—The following interesting conversation took place in the English House of Commons on the 11th inst. Lord Palmerston for the first time gave an explanation why the Canadian offer to raise battalions for Crimean service, was declined.—Sir De Laoy Evans, who elicited the explanations of the military arrangements of the Government, for coping with the Indian difficulty, suggested the establishment of coal depots on the route to the East, in order that steam-vessels might be made available for the conveyance of troops. The same gallant officer said he thought that at least three of the regiments stationed in British North America should be recalled for service in India. He would venture to renew on this occasion the entreaty he had conveyed the Government during the Crimean war—that we should take advantage of the spirit which the Canadians uniformly displayed and obtain the assistance of troops from that country. At that time the Canadians offered to raise two regiments to join our regular army. He was afraid there was some little jealousy at the House Guards which prevented that offer being accepted; but that as it might there could be no doubt that the addition of two such regiments would have been extremely desirable. At the present time, if the Canadian Government were informed that the troops there could be better occupied in India, he had no doubt but that they would heartily go into the arrangement, and our force in India would be materially strengthened. Lord Palmerston replied—My hon. and gallant friend has adverted to the proposal which was made during the late war with regard to raising battalions in the North American Provinces. Now such a proposal at the present time is one which would deserve to be well and carefully considered, and upon which I do not wish at present to express any opinion; but I may mention to the House one circumstance which mainly guided the government in their determination of not giving effect to those proposals during the war in the Crimea. We were at that time engaged in the discussion of questions of considerable difficulty and importance with the Government of the United States of America, and we did not think that it would be very desirable to withdraw at that time from Canada any large body of men, who might possibly, if the negotiations had taken an unfavourable turn, have been required for the defence of those Provinces themselves.

THE GALLANT 39TH.—We understand that this Regiment has received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Quebec, but it is not expected that transports can be obtained for its removal before Friday, or probably the commencement of next week. The 9th Regiment from Kingston will replace the 39th, in this city. As to the rumour of the 39th proceeding to India (although there is a high probability that such may be the case, yet) up to the present time no definite instructions on the subject have been received. Everything of course, depending on the progress of events in India.—Herald of yesterday.

THE CROPS.—We can state from personal inspection that the prospects of the crop throughout that part of the district of Montreal lying between this city and the heart of the county of Missisquoi promise to be exceedingly good. We regret, however, to say that the potatoes show great indications of being affected by the rot. From St. Johns along the whole road to Dunham Plains we saw very few fields which were not marked by the blackness which is the sign of the destroyer, and returning the same way long after sun-set we found the night air in passing the potato fields almost everywhere loaded with the small which accompanies the decomposition of the plant.—Herald.

We are sorry to learn that the potato rot is very prevalent throughout Canada, threatening a large diminution of the crop. Many farmers are digging and selling as fast as possible, the price on this account has fallen in Ottawa City to eleven pence per bushel; the price a few weeks ago at the same place was ten shillings.—Advertiser.

STANSTEAD, SUFFORD, AND CHAMBLEY R.R., UNDER CONTRACT.—The St. John's News understands that the branch line of this road from St. Johns to Farnham, is to be graded the coming fall, and the track to be laid down early next spring. The contractors are to receive £6,000 per mile, for which they are to place the road in complete running order, including Rolling Stock, Station Houses, and a Bridge over the Richelieu.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—We understand that a person of the name of Malone, a dealer in fruits, a passenger on board of the steamer Victoria, leaped overboard as the boat was coming through Lake St. Peter, on Tuesday night, and was drowned. The steamer was immediately stopped, and a boat lowered and sent in search of the man, but without avail, as he had sunk before assistance could reach him.—Quebec Gazette.

ACCIDENTS.—On Wednesday forenoon, a boy about 12 years of age met with a serious accident. The little fellow was employed to attend the caulkers working at a ship in Messrs. Baldwin & Dinning's yard, carrying articles, oil, &c., to them as they required those articles. It appears that as he was on his way with a can full of oil for the use of those men, and not paying attention to his footing at a part of the scaffolding where there was a large aperture, he fell through, head foremost, and on reaching the ground his head struck against an iron wedge, which inflicted a severe wound, and rendered him perfectly insensible. In this state the poor boy was carried home, and it was anticipated that his injuries would have a fatal termination. We are happy to state, however, that such is not the case; after a lapse of time he recovered consciousness, and is now out of danger, and in the way of recovery.—Ibid.

A gallery which runs along the second story of a house belonging to Mr. Laroche, in rear of the Methodist chapel, fell the same evening about 9 o'clock in consequence of the beams which supported it being very much damaged and two women, Mrs. Donohue, and Mrs. Gourlay, and a little boy, who were standing on it at the time, were thrown into the yard. The attendance of Dr. Marsden was immediately obtained, and strange to say it was that none of the parties were seriously injured.—Ibid.

We learn that during the heavy wind which arose about six o'clock on Friday evening, the Suspension Bridge at the Desjardins Canal, near Hamilton, was blown down. It is providential that no one was passing at the time, as hundreds of carriages are every hour crossing it. Otherwise we might have to record another sad disaster like that of the Montmorency Bridge at Quebec. Those who have seen it may remember the unsightly and unsafe appearance of this affair.—Toronto Colonist.

THE STORM ON AND AROUND THE BAY.—The chief violence of the storm on Friday afternoon seems to have been expended near the Bay. Great was the confusion among the yachts at anchor near the railway wharf. One of them was driven from her moorings, and was only recovered after sustaining some damage to her spars. A boat near Burlington Beach was capsized, drowning a son of Mr. Snooks. A store house belonging to Holcomb & Henderston had its roof blown away, and at the Beach, horses were in several cases not admitted to shelter in the barns, lest the wind, entering through the open door should blow the roof off.—Hamilton Spectator.

FLOOD AT WESTON.—On Thursday night, 27th ult. the flats in the neighborhood of Weston were flooded and large quantities of fencing and farming produce carried off. We have heard of no damage having been done to houses or barns.—Toronto Colonist.

Mr. Duncan McLaren, of the township of Kincardine, was killed a few days ago, by a beam of a new house which he was raising falling upon him and breaking his skull.—Toronto Colonist.

BOGUS WATCHES.—Farmers and others are warned against buying watches, and we may add, any kind of jewellery from strangers. We (Montreal Witness) cut the following from the Toronto Globe:—“A person in the garb of an emigrant comes up to a farmer with a few crocodile tears in his eyes, (got up for the occasion.) “Oh, sir, do you know where I can find a pawn office—I have a wife and family on the wharf, and we cannot get up to my brother in Wisconsin unless I pawn or sell my Father's Watch, which cost £9 in Glasgow, and now I would be glad to get the half of that.” \$10 or \$15 is offered and generally received—in tears. The £9 watch turns out to be a German Silver or Gilt Cased Watch, worth 15s—or \$15 a box of six. We understand that a keg or barrel of Gold and Silver Watches, direct from New York and intended for the Country Trade, has been received at our Custom House a few days ago, so that our farmers may look out for bargains.” We are sorry to find that dealers in sham watches are playing their trade among the simple ones in this Province.

A grocer in Hamilton advertises that in consequence of Government having put the right man in the right place by the appointment of Sir Colin Campbell to the Indian command—he the said grocer will hereafter, sell sugar at 7½ per pound.

All should know that, in addition to its splendid toilette qualities, the Persian Balm is unrivalled as a Pain Killer. Try it.

LATE DISCOVERIES IN PATHOLOGY show that very many of the diseases which afflict mankind arise from impurity of the blood. This has long been suspected but is only lately known. In consumption, tubercles are found to be a sedimentary deposit from the blood. Dropsy, Gout, Cancer, Ulcers, and Eruptions, all arise in disordered deposits from the blood. Bilious diseases and fevers are caused solely by its deranged unhealthy state, and even the decline of life follows a want of vitality in the blood. In view of these facts Dr. Ayer designed his Cathartic Pill especially to purify and invigorate the blood, and hence we believe to arise its unparalleled success in controlling and curing disease.—Medical Journal.

Birth. In this city, on the 22nd inst., Mrs. A. Cameron of a son. In Montreal, at Dalhousie Square, on the 31st ult., the wife of Colonel W. Munro, C.B., commanding the 39th Regiment, of a son.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. September 1, 1857. Table with columns for item, unit, and price in s, d, c.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the St. Patrick's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 7th inst., at EIGHT o'clock precisely. As business of the greatest importance relating to the Constitution of the Society will be submitted, a full and punctual attendance is requested. By Order, WM. WALLACE O'BRIEN, Rec. Sec.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL. THE CLASSES of the JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL and MODEL SCHOOLS will be RE-OPENED on the 15th of SEPTEMBER next. Candidates for admission into the Normal School are notified, that only seven purses now remain unawarded, with the exception of two, which will be retained for competition; the former will be granted according to the order of application. No applications will be received after the first of October next. The Rev. Mr. Principal Veneau will attend at his office in the Jacques Cartier Normal School buildings every day, after the first of September, next, from ten A.M. to 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving applications, and for the examination of Candidates. Aug. 27.

SAINT MAURICE IRON WARES. WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON THE WHARF, ALONGSIDE SCHOONER, ON ACCOUNT OF J. W. LEAYCRAFT, ESQ., On THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th. An extensive and complete assortment of the VERY SUPERIOR CHARCOAL-MADE IRON WARES, MANUFACTURED AT THE SAINT MAURICE FORGES, From the Celebrated St. Maurice Ore, CONSISTING OF Double, Single and Fancy Stoves, Grates, Pot Ash Kettles, Flat-Bottom and other Coolers, Sugar Kettles, Bakepans without feet, Tea Kettles, Stove Stands, Ash Pans, Iron Bedsteads, Plough Castings, Pipe Rings, Horseshoes and other Iron, Castings, Plough Points, &c. &c. Full particulars and terms, which will be liberal, will be given in a future advertisement. Sale at ONE o'clock. BENNING & BARSALOU. Aug. 27.

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, Chamooing, 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. B. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietor, Ogdensburg, N. Y. LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL, (Wholesale Agents), Montreal.