States over the "*benighted critters*" of the Old World, are an arrogant and utterly groundless assumption; seeing that any educational advantages which the former may possess, are merely the results of their physical advantages; and that the conclusions which from the same premises—*viz.*, the intellectual superiority of the United States—the advocates of "State-Schoolism" pretend to draw, are, to say the least, premature.

The "School Question," as we view it, is in short, rather a social than a political question;—that is to say, a question whose solution must be determined rather by the social condition of the people, than by legislative enactments. Ignorance, we contend, is an evil proceeding from the former, and is therefore irremediable by the latter; for we hold that the application of an Act of Parliament to a social grievance is about as useless as it would be for the homœopathic physician to treat a compound fracture of the leg with high attenuations of sulphur; or for a grocer to attempt to weigh the merits of Tennyson's poetry in a pair of his own scales.

THE CONFESSIONAL.—No Catholic should be indifferent to the movement now taking place in the Anglican Church with reference to Confession and Absolution. It is felt by Protestants to be the most important and dangerous controversy that has as yet arisen in the Establishment since the day of Laud; and it is looked upon by others as a sign of the workings of God's Holy spirit for the conversion of our separated brethren.

For this reason we are inclined to attach considerable importance to a great Anti-Popery in general, but Anti-Confessional in particular, meeting lately held in London; and composed of the members of the Metropolitan Vestries, summoned to do battle for the Holy Protestant Faith as settled by Act of Parliament, by a Mr. Charles Westerton; who, as the *Times* informs us, is a "well-known bookseller of Cambridge."

The meeting was most respectable, and the sentiments therein expressed most unexceptionably Protestant. The speakers were all most respectable, that is to say wealthy men; substantial citizens, in the dry-goods and hardware line; eminent grocers, illustrious tallow-chandlers, and brokers of unimpeachable piety. A live Alderman, plethoric with turtle soup, and very red in the face with ultra-Protestant zeal, was in the chair; a real Colonel—which his name it is Vereker—let off the opening speech; whilst an innumerable host of minor celebrities, made up of churchwardens and representatives of "middle-class beadledom," made the welkin ring with their loud and indignant protests against the Romish tendencies of a section of the Anglican clergy, and of the British aristocracy. It was indeed a most respectable meeting.

It may be objected that, however respectable, such an assemblage was hardly fitted to settle a theological dispute, or to frame a code of ecclesiastical discipline. Perhaps so; but nevertheless its members were most unexceptionable representatives and exponents of British Protestantism. Of their sincerity there can be no *doubt*. To them the Confessional, as threatening their business, must have appeared in the most odious light. The bill-shaver, the evangelical grocer given to mixing chicory with his coffee, and to adulterations generally, indeed the whole respectability of the Protestant world, feel that if the system of Confession were once introduced, their occupation would be gone, and their profits at an end. It is therefore precisely from amongst the respectable, well to do Metropolitan tradesmen that the warmest opposition to the Confessional proceeds; and of such classes was the great London meeting entirely composed.

Their language was in perfect harmony with their theological attainments and their honesty; and so thoroughly Protestant was its tone that even the *Times* hints its doubts as to the expediency of such an exhibition as that with which the Metropolitan Protestant Vestrymen have lately favored us. It is not wise, thinks the former, to let the world see what an ugly despotic monster Protestantism is; and what a tyrant it would really prove, if unfortunately it could have its own way. Even the *Times* is liberal enough to admit that, if a man is willing to confess his sins to a priest, he should not be interfered with by Act of Parliament, or punished for so doing. Hence it questions the prudence of petitioning the Queen to adopt towards the High Churchmen of the Establishment "a course similar to that pursued under somewhat parallel circumstances by Queen Elizabeth, and by one Oliver of Huntingdon, the uncrowned Puritan King of England." From this it seems that if Exeter Hall Protestantism could have its own way, the "*rack*" and the old "*penal laws*" would once again become permanent British Institutions.

In the meantime, and whilst awaiting the return of those halycon days when, as in the days of the murderer of Mary Queen of Scots, and of the murderer of Mary's grandson, it shall again be lawful to hunt down, shoot, capture, and put on the rack all persons suspected of "*Papistry*," the respectable vestrymen in conclave assembled contented themselves with adopting a new confession of Protestant Faith, or "*Non-Credo*;" and drawing up certain Resolutions to be laid before Parliament at its next meeting. The new Protestant "Creed," or rather "Non-Creed" which was drawn up by a Mr. Beal, of St. Barnabas, contains the following articles. (We copy from the report in the *Times*):—

1. Disbelief in the practice of Auricular Confession.
2. Disbelief in Baptismal Regeneration.
3. Disbelief in the Real Presence in the Eucharist.

These three articles of "Disbelief" or Protestant Faith, were to be embodied in an Act of Parliament, and to be imposed by law upon "all members of the Church of England;" who were to be required to sign a declaration declaratory of their adhesion to the above given articles of the Holy Protestant or denying Faith, of which the essence is "*Non-Credo*"—I do not believe. Could there be any more convincing proof than that given above that, in its last analysis, Protestantism is a bare negation, and, therefore, of the essence of all falsehoods?

The "Resolutions" brought forward and seconded were as thoroughly Protestant as the "Confession of Faith," or rather profession of "Disbelief." The substance of them was contained in the concluding paragraph of the first *Resolution, wherein it was resolved* that the Church of England must "adapt her institutions to the growing wants of the people." This too is perfectly in accordance with the Protestant Faith. The Catholic Church, as established by Christ Himself, required, and still requires of all men, Jew and Greek, circumcised and uncircumcised, bond and free, to adapt their wants, their desires to her precepts; the Protestant Church on the contrary, must adapt itself to the wants of the people. This is in short the whole difference betwixt a Church that is of God, and a conventicle that is of the devil.

It would seem too that as the strength of British Protestantism lies in the commercial money-making middle classes, so the fortress of Puseyism is garrisoned by the educated and aristocratic classes of society; whilst the fact that the Liturgy of the Church of England is altogether in favor of the latter, was admitted by the opening speaker, who gave it as his opinion that "the *only way* in which" the practice of Confession could be done away with was "by reforming the Prayer Book." This admission is most important; for as the great body of the sincerely Christian-minded Anglicans are warmly attached to their Prayer Book, any attempt to reform or mutilate it by Act of Parliament, will be at once followed by large secessions to Rome. It is for this reason, and in this expectation, that we attach such high importance to the "Confessional" controversy in the Church of England.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON BIBLE READING.—However they may denounce the restrictions occasionally placed by the Catholic Church upon the indiscriminate reading of the Sacred Scriptures, our Protestant friends do occasionally testify to the wisdom of the course pursued, by the Church towards the ignorant and uneducated portion of her spiritual children, and by every prudent parent, Protestant as well as Catholic, towards the members of his own family. Thus we find, in a late number of the London *Times*, in a leading article upon furnishing intellectual provender for the working classes of society, the following very important admission, with reference to Bible reading; and the schemes of those silly, though perhaps well meaning persons who thrust the Bible into the fist of every hard headed operative whom they fall in with:—

"If a working man," hereupon says the *Times*—"took to reading the Bible in all his idle hours, he would probably soon become a heretic or an infidel, in which case we should wish he had read anything else, even the rubbish which Lord Brougham says used to be the staple of our popular literature before he and his friends took it in hand."

This indiscriminate and constant Bible reading, whose evil effects upon the faith of the people of England the *Times* so clearly sees, and against which he so forcibly warns the "poor man's friends," is to be a luxury reserved exclusively for the benefit of Papists. True; it makes men 'heretics or infidels;" and is, therefore, more dangerous even, than the immoral obscene literature from which a few years ago the laboring Great Briton derived both instruction and amusement; but for this very reason it is of all processes, the speediest and the most certain for making Protestants out of Papists. Why then should the Catholic Clergy be blamed for cautioning their people against a practise against whose deleterions tendencies even the *Times* cries out; and which it denounces as more dangerous to faith and morals than the reading of those nasty publications in which immorality and infidelity are expressly taught?

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.—At a late public dinner the Earl of Hardwich improved the occasion by contrasting the condition of the British navy during the late war, with that of the same force during the American Revolutionary war, and the wars growing out of the French Revolution. His Lordship stated that, whilst in 1782, 1802, and 1815, respectively, Great Britain had afloat in commission a force of 126, 120, and 113 sail of the line, manned by 105, 433—120,400—140,387, seamen and marines—in 1856, in spite of her vastly augmented resources, and increased population, she could only muster 33 line of battle ships, and 67,729 seamen and marines.

The falling off in the number of ships can of course be accounted for; seeing that in effective force the 33 line of battle ships are in all probability more than a match for the 126 two and three deckers of the XVIII century. But what has become of the men? and how is it that the country which half a century ago could raise a force of 140,387 seamen and marines, can to-day with difficulty procure half that number to man her ships in the hour of her utmost need? It is evident that, in case of a maritime war, the great difficulty with which Great Britain would have to contend would be the scarcity of sailors; and with a scarcity of sailors, her maritime supremacy would ultimately be wrested from her by her many formidable rivals.

We read in the *British Tribune*—one of our Upper Canadian exchanges—that at a late meeting of the "Teachers' Association" of the County York, the question of the propriety of allowing the promiscuous herding together of boys and girls in one school room came up for discussion. One would think that amongst men in whose bosoms there lingered a spark of modesty, there would be but one opinion on such a question;—and that all would have agreed that, however harmless the admixture of the sexes in schools where the pupils are of very tender years might be, yet it would be highly dangerous, indeed certainly destructive of maiden purity, if tolerated in schools attended by pupils of the age of puberty. To our—we do not say surprise, for we know how very low a standard of morals is set up by the Upper Canadian school system—but to our regret, we find that the synod of common school teachers, after due deliberation, Resolved that;—

"This Association is of opinion that pupils, irrespective of sex, studying the same branches, should be taught in the same room, by the same teacher."—*British Tribune, 5th inst.*

As a set off to this, the parents of Upper Canada, such of them at least as do not desire to see their sons grow up profligates, and their daughters prostitutes, should Resolve, for their parts, not to allow their children to attend schools wherein pupils of both sexes of the age of puberty mingle promiscuously together under the control of one teacher.

As we have expressed our opinion of Mr. Brown pretty freely, we think it but fair to let our readers see what the ultra-Protestant press says of the man. The following is from the British *Standard*:—

We would not be at all surprised if the "Brown Dorion Administration" would agree to all the demands of the *True Witness*. Let us look for a moment at its composition, as far as relates to their views on the school question. The first man we are to look to in trying to find out the principles of the Brown-Dorions, is assuredly D'Arcy M'Gee, who is the godfather of the affair, and the ablest man on that side. *He*, we all know, has always been in favor of Separate Schools—not Separate schools as we have them now—for it must be remembered that it is not for this that the *True Witness* contends; but for something far more, far greater; which would in fact break up our Common School system altogether. *This*, M'Gee has always contended for. Then Dorion, *he*, too, always voted for all the concessions wanted relative to Separate Schools, &c. The same with Drummond—the same with Lemieux—the same with Thibeaudeau—so with Holton—so with Laberge—so with J. S. Macdonald, and so with Foley. Here we have eight of the twelve who formed Mr. Brown's Administration, who were always in favor of granting the extension of Separate Schools. There were four—Messrs. Brown, Morris, Mowat, and Connor—who, it was supposed, were opposed to Separate Schools. As far as Morris is concerned, he would go pretty much as his colleagues would go. That is the character the *Globe* gave of him in old times. Connor does not care much whether Separate Schools are granted or not. Brown has declared in the House that he was not opposed to Separate Schools—that they did no harm, &c. Would it be anything wonderful if a Government composed of such material would accede to the demands of the *True Witness?* But what would their supporters in Upper Canada say? Comparatively nothing! Late occurrences have made this quite plain. At the last general election there were parties who with the most Pecksniffian hypocrisy, avowed themselves entirely opposed to granting Separate Schools, even in their comparatively harmless present character, and who vociferously declaimed against the Ministry, and the Ministerial candidates on that ground, but who can now stand by with the greatest composure, and see George Brown make arrangements to introduce into Canada something like the Irish system, where Separate Schools are the rule and Common Schools the exception.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORY FOR 1859-60.—We have received the Prospectus of this very valuable work, which is well entitled to the liberal patronage of the Canadian public. The new Directory will consist of about 1,400 pages containing the amplest statistics of all the chief Cities of the Province, and a large amount of most useful miscellaneous matter.

We are informed that the Annual Soiree of the St. Patrick's Society will take place in the the early part of next January.

We (*Transcript*) call the attention of the Corporation to the bad state of Wellington street and the road leading to the Grand Trunk Depot. Last spring this road was almost impassable, and although some repairs were made upon it, it is rapidly getting into the same condition. The amount of traffic from the city to the railway terminus is very large, and the badness of the road over which it passes is a heavy tax on trade, and increasing the cost of transport. If a heavy coating of metal is not applied at once, the road will be cut to pieces, and in the Spring it will be a perfect bog, swallowing up the stones put on it, as it has done before. When the City Council entertains a proposition to spend £40,000 to make a 6 x 9 Park of the Place d'Armes, by extending it to the Post Office, it ought to be able to show that works of absolute necessity are not neglected.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Huntington, Oct. 24th, 1858.

MR. EDITOR—As I promised in my last to make the state of education in this part of the Diocess of Montreal the subject of another letter, I beg to-day to fulfill my word. Two years ago we had but one Catholic school for a population of 428 families, disseminated over a tract of land of 192 miles in extent; whilst there were about twenty-five Protestant schools operating in the same circuit. The consequence was that our children were condemned either to grow up in ignorance, or to frequent schools where their faith was continually exposed to the influence of Protestantism. The fact is, that the most part of them have grown up completely ignorant of, or lukewarm and almost indifferent as to, their religious duties, for want of a better education. I need not insist on the evil arising for our children from their attendance on mixed schools. It is a fact well known to every body that such schools are not fit for Catholic children. They have but little advantage to derive from the examples they there receive, and where they hear of their religion only when scoffed and mocked at. Their good natural dispositions are generally destroyed by the influence of Protestant principles; whilst their bad ones grow daily stronger by the continual excitation and vexation at seeing themselves despised on account of their religion by their fellow-students of another creed, (if creed they have) who generally take advantage of their greater numbers to torment them. I do not mean to say that our children have been greatly molested; I merely speak in a general manner of mixed schools as being far below our wants; and those who would like to read for themselves, I would refer to the interesting work, "The Blakes and Flanagans," by one of the ablest female writers of the day, Mrs. Sadlier. It is a true picture of our situation here.

We are striving to take advantage of the law to establish Separate Schools; but that advantage is so small that I fear it will be long before we can succeed. Besides, there are some amongst us who understand so little the duty that falls upon them with regard to their children's education, that, provided they can read and write, it is no more their affair if they learn or not their duties as Christians and as Catholics. More than that, there are some blind enough (their number is small, thanks be to God), who for fear of passing for intolerant, as they say, and making themselves enemies, disgrace themselves, and become the footstool of their enemies for the destruction of their children; as if they could not perceive that by so doing, far from commanding the respect and friendship of their separated brethren, they but incur their scorn, and become in their hands but the vile instruments for the execution of their unholy plan. Why, is it a disgrace to assert our rights as Catholics, and to take advantage of the law? When do we see Protestants give up their rights in favor of Catholics? Is it in the Upper Province?—Is it in the Lower Province? When in a minority in any school district, do we not hear them ask for their rights?—do we not see them establish schools for themselves? Why then should not Catholics do the same? Why is a man to be blamed, because he respects himself and his conscience? No, no; and Protestants themselves, when possessed of common sense, cannot but respect Catholics when they see that they act conscientiously, and according to their principles. I am far from disrespecting Protestants; I am the first in loving them; I give them their rights on all occasions; but never will give up mine to them at the cost of my religion and conscience. But this is not the question in view. My object was to give you, Mr. Editor, a slight idea of the unhappy condition in which we stand. Though there are some ever ready, and who go hand in hand with Protestants, still this does not make much difference, for their number is very small; and suppose we were all perfectly united, still I do not know how we could manage, considering the great poverty of the people and their being so much scattered, to establish schools.

Now, before concluding, permit me to draw your and your readers' attention to the efforts made in the large village of Huntingdon to establish a school, where Catholic children may have as good a chance to receive proper education, as their fellow-Protestants have in their common schools and Academy, where the higher branches are said to be taught. It is only two years ago this fall that the Parish Priest, seeing the great want of a school, and knowing that it was far beyond the means of the people to build a house and to contribute to the support of a teacher, built one, and hired the teacher at his own cost. But the house is already too small: and only one school for both boys and girls is not sufficient for the local wants. Two separate schools are required; and their want is the more urgent, as there are many Canadians who come from other places to learn the English language in the Protestant Academy. And every one must know what is to be expected from children who have no more a parent's eye to watch over them, when they attend schools where children of every age and sex are blended together, under the tuition of a man. To say the least, their good morals are greatly injured, and their faith severely shaken. Such particulars may seem of little moment to those of your readers who have always enjoyed the blessing of a good Catholic school; but they are of the highest importance to us who have so long groaned, and are still groaning in some respects, under the trying necessity of seeing our children deprived of an education for want of good schools—And we trust that our more fortunate friends will sympathise with us and all others who are placed in the same unfortunate circumstances.

With consideration, I remain, Mr. Editor, your and your readers' humble servant,

A TRUE CATHOLIC.

At the Conference held in Montreal on Friday morning four resolutions were unanimously passed condemning the Administration; and a Petition to the Queen, praying the recall of His Excellency the Governor General was adopted. Subsequently two other resolutions, moved by Mr. M'Gee M.P.P., and seconded by Mr. Plamondon, of Quebec, recommending a general organization of the Reform Party through the country, were adopted.

THE NEW COIN.—We have received information, says the *Toronto Globe* of Saturday, that an instalment ($400,000) of the moneys stamped in England, for Canada, arrived out by the *Indian*, and will be put in circulation immediately. They consist of ten and twenty cent pieces in silver, and of one cent pieces in bronze, very beautifully executed.

QUEBEC, NOVEMBER 8.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this a m., a fire broke out in the buildings extending from St. Peter to Notre Dame Square, occupied by McCarron and Daly, Ship Chandlers, U. S. Hardy, Stationer, and Vital Tetu, Furrier. The upper floors being occupied as dwellings. A child of Mr. M'Carron, between three and four years of age, perished in the flames. Origin of fire unknown.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last two little girls, between 4 and 5 years of age, the daughters of Mr. Alex. Somerville, of Hinchinbrooke, C.E., were drowned in the Chateauguay River. The mother is dead, and the children were left much alone in a house near the river, which they sometimes crossed in low water by wading. On the day in question, they were alone and hungry, and tried to cross the river to a neighbour's who used to bake for them: the water was high and the current swept them away. They were found the same night by the neighbours who were searching for them locked in one another's arms.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A rather extraordinary case turned up in London C. W., on Thursday last. Some years ago a respectable widow woman, with a daughter sixteen years of age, emigrated from England to Australia. At Melbourne the mother was "wooed" and won by a man who bore a good character in the community; but not long after their marriage, the wife found out that she was wedded to a convict who had obtained a ticket of leave. Time rolled on however, she of course concealing her husband's disgrace, fortune favoured them, and desiring to return to England, they sold their property, realizing about £40,000. They returned to the old country, but the husband conceiving a passion for another woman, induced her to accompany him to London, C. W., and left his wife almost destitute. He purchased one of the best farms in the county of Middlesex, and appears to have made up his mind to spend the rest of his days as easily as possible. Unfortunately for him however, his wife ascertaining his whereabouts, crossed the Atlantic, and having applied to the authorities, officer Vanvalkenberb is now seeking the delinquent. No names are given by the *Prototype* which is responsible for the story.

At the Ottawa Assizes no less than fifty-six suits have been entered against different parties for alleged frauds, perjury, &c., at the election held last winter.

CAUTION TO OFFICE-SEEKERS.—Perhaps the instability of all our social institutions, the constant changes in every one's fortunes, the uncertainty that the rich and prosperous man of to-day will be rich and prosperous to-morrow, is the cause that there are many more office-seekers here than there ought to be. Just as British 3 per cent. consols are worth more in the market, because safer and surer than American 6 per cent, bonds and debentures, so a Government situation of a hundred a year is deemed better, because more permanent, than an income of two or three hundred the result of trade or speculation. It is to be lamented, of course, that an unsuccessful merchant should rather become an applicant for Government employment than strive to add to the wealth of the community by productive labor in some other department of enterprise. And a word in time may, perhaps, be of use to those who are irresolute as to their future course. "We would say to these, whatever happens, avoid seeking" a livelihood in a Government office. In the first place you are not likely to obtain it. Ten thousand direct applications, of the same nature as yours, are made every year for only a hundred places.—*Judge then how small your chance is!* In the next place consider how small are the emoluments you can expect, and with how little exertion you can readily secure a larger income elsewhere than in the custom house or the Crown Lands department.—Rather a thousand times follow the plough, hew for yourself a home in the forests of the back townships, or engage in the various manufactures for which scope is now being everywhere afforded. Then will you feel an independence of spirit which as a Government clerk you can never attain, and probably rise to an independence in pecuniary circumstances which you would otherwise fail to secure."

A QUESTION WHICH DEMANDS AN ANSWER.—There appeared, says the *Quebec Mercury*, a short time ago a communication in the Quebec *Gazette*, under the signature of "Colonist," which calls in question the legal existence of the Court of Queen's Bench, the highest civil and criminal tribunal in Lower Canada. The writer, who is obviously a member of the legal profession, does not pronounce decisively on the question; but, in so far as his opinion can be gathered from the tone of the article, and the premises upon which his comments are based, he unmistakeably inclines to the conclusion that the court has not been legally constituted, and is therefore powerless. From a cursory reading of the article in question, and considering the improbability of such a judicial "dead lock," we did not direct our attention very closely to the point; but upon a more careful perusal, of the citations from the Statute creating this court, we are disposed to consider the question raised a very grave one, and to admit that we have some doubts as to whether there lawfully exists a Court of Queen's Bench. Can it be possible that a government composed entirely of lawyers should have committed such a serious blunder, or that the Honorable Judges who compose the Court could have overlooked it? We have not yet seen that the matter has been taken up either by the Government or the Judges, or by any one in their behalf. This silence is somewhat ominous. One of two things: either the damaging effects of such an opinion, even if erroneous, should be counteracted by a thorough refutation of it, or an immediate stop should be put to the exercise of jurisdiction by an incompetent tribunal. The question might perhaps be tried upon Habeas Corpus. Should this judicial flaw really exist, we must hold the Attorney-General for Lower Canada and his Cabinet answerable for the consequences, which are really fearful to contemplate.

A sure Cure for a Felon.—Hold the part affected in Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer for half an hour, and the pain and soreness will entirely be removed. But don't take our word for it, when 12½ cts. will buy a bottle of it.

Births,

At Hawkesbury Mills, C. W., on the 7th inst., Mrs. William Lawlor of a daughter.

At Rosemount, on the 8th instant, the wife of the Hon. John Young, of a son.

In this city, at 22 Dorchester Street, on the 9th instant, Mrs. W. G. Shack, of a son.

Married.

At L'Assumption, C. E., on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Dorval, Mr. J. H. Kennedy, of Montreal, to Miss Helen, daughter of Hector M'Mullin, Esq., of L'Assumption.

Died.

On the 8th instant, William Edward, infant son of William Wallace O'Brien, aged three months.

At Houston, Texas, on the 23rd October last, of yellow fever, William M. Thompson, formerly of Montreal, and son of William Thompson, Hatter and Furrier, of this city, aged 32 years.

No. 4 RIFLE COMPANY.

THE Members of No. 4 Vol. M. Rifle Company, are requested to be present at drill, on Monday evening next, at 8 p.m., as business of importance will be brought before them.

By order,

J. GILLIES, Secy.

TESTIMONIALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

A pleasing travelling companion, and one that no person should be without is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sudden attack of diarrhea, dysentery, or cholera morbus can be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it, it is equally effectual in curing scalds, burns, &c.

Thomas S. Ranney, writing from Rangoon, Burmah December 19, 1856, says;—"It is becoming more popular, and in several instances I am assured that the cholera has been arrested and life preserved by its use. The late prevalence of cholera here has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had, and purchasers looking to me for a supply will be disappointed in my ability to supply them. Please send me an invoice of $150 worth by the first opportunity."

CAPE TOWN, Africa, Jan. 28, 1856.

Messrs. P. Davis & Son—Dear Sirs:

The Pain Killer, we are happy to say, is getting in good repute, here, and its good qualities are being appreciated. Lately, we have a great demand for the article, and confidently anticipate a large trade in the Pain Killer.

BORRODAILE, THOMPSON, HALL & CO.

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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, 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

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