ANOTHER LETTER FROM DR. RYERSON.

(To the Editor of the British Whig.)

SIR,—

To Mr. Recorder O'Reilly's letter of three columns in the British Whig of the 14th instant, I desire to make a reply of three paragraphs.

1. Mr. O'Reilly made a speech at Kingston to prove that the Separate School Act of 1863 is less liberal than the Act which it repealed, (namely, the Separate School Act of 1855), and was, therefore, "a sham and a fraud." I showed that his every statement was untrue, absolutely and relatively. In justification of his statements, he now says, to the length of nearly two columns, that the Separate School Act of 1863 is not as liberal as the Separate School Law before 1855, now keeping out of sight altogether the Separate School Act of 1855, which was in operation until the passing of Mr. Scott's Bill of 1863, prepared, not by me, but by the Roman Catholic Attorney General, Drummond, of Lower Canada, by direction of the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church, and which repealed the Separate School provisions of the law that I had prepared in 1850 and 1853, and which Mr. O'Reilly says were so liberal! It is only by thus perverting and misrepresenting the whole question, that Mr. O'Reilly gets even a pretext on which to justify misrepresentations of the law unworthy of his profession. The very object of the Separate School Act of 1863 was to restore to the supporters of Separate Schools the rights they enjoyed under the Separate School provisions of the law before 1855, against which a causeless but violent agitation was got up by Bishop de Charbonnel and others, that resulted in passing their own Act of 1855.

2. Mr. O'Reilly says—"At present Roman Catholics have no right to make applications to Municipal Councils to define their School limits; and Municipal Councils have been deprived of the power to allow them to unite as formerly." The possession of that very power by the Municipal Councils was a subject of loud agitation against the law as it existed before 1855, and the repeal of which was demanded by the Separate School agitators of that time. It was repealed, and now Mr. O'Reilly makes that repeal a grievance! But he does more. His statement conveys the impression that there is no power now to unite Separate School Sections, because Municipal Councils cannot do it, whereas the present Separate School Act invests that power (as I showed in my pamphlet) in the Separate School supporters themselves, without applying to any Municipal Council at all!

3. Finally, Mr. O'Reilly represents the as denying to Protestants individual rights which I advocate in regard to Roman Catholics. When Protestants complain of me on this ground it will be time enough for me to answer. But Mr. O'Reilly ought to know that the law makes provision for Protestant Separate Schools also, and that Roman Catholics can no more be recognized as supporters of Protestant Separate Schools than can Protestants be recognized as supporters of Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

In conclusion, I may remark, that no one can reasonably blame Roman Catholics in Upper Canada for desiring any privileges granted to Protestants in Lower Canada, other things being equal; but that is a very different thing from a crusade against the Separate School Act of 1863, and the denunciation of it as "a sham and a fraud."

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. RYERSON.

Toronto, March 18th, 1865.

*** The Reverend Superintendent is mistaken as to what Mr. O'Reilly did say in his speech. The words Mr. O'Reilly used are these—"The last of these Separate School Bills became law in 1863. The title to the Act, considering the advantages supposed to be secured to Roman Catholics by it, is an anomaly. It is entitled "An Act to restore to Roman Catholics in Upper Canada certain rights in respect to Separate Schools." He had carefully perused the Act, but failed to discover in it the rights alleged to be restored to Roman Catholics. On the contrary, he found that this much vaunted School Act curtailed privileges heretofore enjoyed by Roman Catholics, and that the title was a sham and a delusion." He did not state that the Act of 1863 is less liberal than the Act which it repealed. Mr. O'Reilly pointed to the School Acts previous to 1855, and that the Act of 1863 did not restore privileges heretofore enjoyed by Roman Catholics under these Acts. Fair play is a Jewel.

FRONTENAC LOAN AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

The following report of the Society was presented at the annual meeting of the shareholders:—

The Directors of the Frontenac Loan and Investment Society beg to present the first report of their proceedings during the past year up to 31st December, 1864.

During the year 951 shares of stock have been taken by investors, on which has been paid $35,826.

The year's advances to borrowers upon Freehold property, granted on 1027 shares, according to the Society's Loan Table, amount to $31,350, and on Purchased Mortgages $1,874, amounting in all to $53,224, secured by property valued at more than double the amount.

The Deposits during the year in the Saving's Bank Department have been $22,334 and the amounts repaid with interest have amounted to $8,091 79, all of which is shewn in the accounts now submitted and duly audited.

The applications for loans are numerous and no doubt the demand for money will continue; it cannot be otherwise in a growing and rapidly improving country like Canada, always offering an outlet for profitable investments of the funds of the Society, which may be advantageously extended by a larger amount of Stock being taken.

It will be remembered that the Society is permanent and every investing share will amount to $50, together with the accumulated profits thereon in two years from the date of its commencement, the profits may then be drawn out and the Stock remain invested the same as Bank Stock, on which dividends will be declared annually or semi-annually as the Directors may deem advisable.

Stock can be taken at any time by persons wishing to invest their capital so as to secure a safe and remunerating return without any risk or trouble to themselves.

The Directors congratulate the members on the satisfactory state of the Society, and have every reason to be pleased with the large amount of business done during the first year of its formation.

Dr. Horatio Yates, W. G. Hinds, Esq., and John Creighton, Esq., retire from the Board of Directors according to Rule 30, and Dr. Horatio Yates offers himself for re-election, the other two gentlemen do not, their time being otherwise fully occupied.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK,
President.

Kingston, March 15, 1865.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY AT TORONTO.

Although the anniversary of Ireland's patron Saint was not celebrated yesterday by any public demonstration, the time honored event was not allowed to pass entirely unobserved by the Irishmen of this city, whose love for their native land remains as warm as when they last saw from the emigrant ship its shores fading away in the breakers as they spent their fury against its iron-bound coast. The laudable desire on the part of the Hibernian Society of Toronto to avoid giving offence by waiving their rights to parade the streets it is hoped will have the effect of creating a good feeling amongst all classes of Irishmen in Toronto, who have been kept apart for too long a time by religious bickerings and political associations, which are not conducive to good citizenship.

At ten o'clock in the forenoon, religious services were commenced in St. Michael's Cathedral. The new bell which is to be placed in the tower was formally rung for the first time to call the people together. His Lordship, Bishop Lynch, was present, and officiated, assisted by the very Revs. Walsh and Soulerin. The very Rev. Vicar General Gordon of Hamilton, celebrated High Mass, Assisted by Very Revs. P. Rey and S Walsh, Rev. Mr. White was conductor of ceremonies.

The pupils attending St. Basil's College were in front of the Sanctuary. The choir under the direction of Rev. F. Laurent, assisted by the band of the 19th regiment, performed Hayden's third march and selections from Mozart in their usual admirable manner.—Leader.

The Proceedings at the Music Hall, where the Toronto Hibernian Society met, were of quite a different character. The President, Mr. Michael Murphy, made a violent Fenian Speech, spoke of new lodges, and introduced a Delegate from the United States.—Hear him:

Mr. Michael Murphy, president of the society, occupied the chair, and introduced the lecturer a little after eight o'clock. Mr. Murphy explained that at the desire of his Lordship, Bishop Lynch, the Hibernian society had refrained from having the usual demonstration. He further remarked that the Hibernians had been blamed for having created a stir in the city and country within the past few months. He did not think that they had done anything to give offence, and if certain parties had been scared it was not the fault of the Hibernians. They were determined, however, to act in an independent, straightforward, and fearless manner. (Cheers) The organization had greatly increased during the past year. (Hear, hear.) Many new lodges have been organized and a large number of others were about to be formed. As union was strength, a United Brotherhood would be the means of giving assistance to the people of Ireland. (Applause) And when their friends in the old land should see that they were to be aided by their kinsmen in America, they would take courage. There could be no organization for the benefit of Ireland, unless one that should be formed for Achieving the liberty of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) On a former occasion he had been foolish enough to state that he believed Canada could furnish a quota of 20,000 men to assist in regaining the liberty of Ireland. (cries of "a hundred thousand"); and he now said that Canada could raise at least 30,000 or 40,000 men for that purpose. (Loud cheers) It was true this was not so large a number as Mr. Ogle R. Gowan had boasted of having at his command, as he said he had 200,000 men at his; but the Hibernians with a few flags had terribly frightened them. (Cheers and laughter.) It was the duty of all good Irishmen to organize, and not only to organize, but to send money to carry out the object in view; and those who could, spare a portion of that article knew where to send it. (Laughter.) He took great pleasure in introducing the lecturer of the evening.

Mr. James McDermot, the Delegate alluded to, made a speech that never should have been spoken or listened to in a British Colony.—What he said we do not feel inclined to repeat, but our readers can judge of its character, from the observations of the Leader, which reports the speech:—

"The lecture from the beginning to the end was unquestionably the most treasonable and bombastic production ever listened to in this loyal city of Toronto. It is possible, however that the empire may be able to survive, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the youthful American lecturer to terrify it. At the close, after speaking over two hours and a half, a vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer."

THE MEMBER FOR FRONTENAC.—Wm. Ferguson, Esq., returned from Quebec late on Saturday night.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, March 14.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton (Inkerman), the returns made to the address on the subject of the management of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, were referred to a special committee, composed of Sir N. F. Belleau, Messrs. Bosse, Christie, Vidal and the mover.

Mr. Moore moved that an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House all correspondence between Her Majesty's government of Great Britain and the government of Canada, on the subject of erecting fortifications for defences in this province.

The debate on this subject was proceeding when our report left.

Quebec, March 15.

The amendments made by the Assembly in the Bills relating to the Quebec Street Railway Company, and the Niagara District Bank, were concurred in.

The Contingent Committee reported, recommending, among other matters, that the petition of the Law Clerk for an increase of salary should not be entertained, and that no action be taken until next session on the petition of the officers and servants of the House in regard to the refunding of the moneys received from them in the repayment of the loan granted to them in 1858.

Mr. Ross subsequently moved that the moneys be refunded them in case that neither the officers of the House of Assembly nor those of the Executive have been called upon to refund before the end of the present session.

A long discussion took place on the motion, which resulted in its being carried on a division of 29 to 25.

Quebec, March 16.

In the Council Mr. Sanborn presented a petition against confederation.

The following bills, were read a third time:—

Bill respecting the Canadian Engine and Machine Company.

Bill to amend the St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company's act.

The acts of L'Union St. Joseph of Montreal and acts of the Unions St. Jaques and St. Pierre of Montreal.

Mr. Flint introduced a bill to consolidate the debt of the town of Peterboro and other purposes.

A large number of bills were brought up from the Assembly and read a first time. The rules were suspended and they were read a second time, and referred to the private bills committee.

Mr. Ryan moved for and obtained an address for a return of all leases granted by the Crown Lands Department for fishing purposes, with the duties and conditions of such leases and names of lessees, stating those who have fulfilled the conditions of their leases and of those in default, and also a return of the number of stake and brush nets and other fixed machinery for the catching of fish, existing within the province, licensed by the Crown Lands department.

The House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Quebec, 17th March.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

A large number of bills were put through their different stages and passed. Among others the bill for the punishment of conspiracy, the bill respecting the ocean mail service and the bill for the relief of the Ottawa and Prescott railway.

The Speaker announced the prorogation for to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

The House adjourned at 9 p.m.

Quebec, March 18.

At 3 o'clock His Excellency came down in State and after sanctioning the Bills passed during the session, closed the session with the following speech:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—

In releasing you for the present from further attendance in Parliament, I rejoice that I am able to congratulate you upon having laid the foundation of a more intimate union of Her Majesty's possessions in British North America. I am also happy to think that the course which you have adopted has been calculated to prove the sincerity and earnestness with which you adhere to the policy of Her Majesty in relation to foreign countries, and your readiness to pass measures which may be found necessary for the enforcement of that policy within the Province.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,—

I thank you for the provision you have made for carrying on the public service of the Province. The sum which has been entrusted to the Government by your vote, for the permanent defence of the Province, cannot fail to be regarded by our fellow-subjects in England as an earnest that Canadians are ready to accept the responsibility whilst they claim the advantages of British connection.

Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen,—

It has been considered advisable that a deputation from the Government of Canada should proceed to London to confer with Her Majesty's Ministers on questions of great importance to the colony. When these gentlemen shall have returned I shall lose no time in again availing myself of your counsels and laying before you the result of their mission.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 14.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Bell—To incorporate the Temiscamurly railway.

Mr. John A. Macdonald—To amend the law respecting property and trust in Upper Canada.

The members of the House then proceeded to the Executive Council Chamber in a body and presented the address on confederation. His Excellency replied as follows:—

'I have learned, with great satisfaction, that you have adopted an address to Her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to cause a measure for the confederation of the British North American provinces to be laid before the Imperial government, and I shall have much pleasure in transmitting the same to the Hon. Secretary of State, in order that it may be submitted to Her Majesty.'

The following bills were read a third time:—

To amend the act to incorporate La Societe de L'Union St. Pierre de Montreal.

To amend the act to incorporate La Societe de L'Union St. Jacques de Montreal.

To incorporate L'Union St. Rech de Montreal.

To incorporate the Societe de L'Union St. Joseph de Montreal.

To amend the 27th Vic., cap. 20, respecting the appointment of magistrates in remote parts of the province.

Mr. Galt brought down a message from his Excellency submitting the following estimate of expenses required for the current year, and for the first quarter of the financial year 1866—first for the several expenses of the government not otherwise provided for—for the remainder of the financial year ending 30th June 1865, and for the first quarter of the year ending 30th June, 1866, two millions of dollars. Second for the permanent defences of the country, one million of dollars.

The House then went into committee of supply.

A number of bills were then advanced a stage.

On motion of M. Cartier, the Montreal corporation amendment bill was read a second time and referred to the private bills committee, and petitions of Mr. Justice Drummond and others with it.

On motion of Mr. Rose, for the House to go into committee of the whole on the Ottawa and Prescott railway bill, a discussion arose which was adjourned till to-morrow, to allow the promoters to consider an amendment to sell the road to the highest bidder.

In committee on the Montreal warehousing company, Mr. Holton called attention to an objectionable feature which he hoped the Attorney General would look into before the third reading to morrow.

The House adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

Quebec, March 15.

The following Bills were introduced and read a first time:—

By Mr. Cockburn—To confirm and continue certain Acts therein mentioned.

By Mr. Cartier—To abolish the punishment of death in certain cases.

On motion of Mr. J. A. Macdonald a series of resolutions was adopted to the effect that all unfinished business of the present session shall be taken up next session at the stage at which it was left at the close of this session.—Carried.

Mr. Galt moved concurrence in the report of the Committee on Supply.

[Upon which ensued a tremendous debate lasting until half-past three in the morning, and resulting in the passage in the House of the two resolutions that had been carried in Committee of the Whole. The Opposition showed their teeth, but could not bite, altho' nearly every one of them made long speeches and spoke against time.]

Quebec, March 16.

The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Cockburn—To authorize the construction of a tramway between the Marmora Iron Works and the river Trent.

Mr. Powell—To admit William Lynn Smart as a barrister in Upper Canada.

M. Cartier—Bill respecting the inspection of pot and pearl ashes.

Mr. Bell presented the report of the committee on the Canadian gold fields.

Mr. John A. Macdonald announced that it was the intention of the government, if the business permitted it, to prorogue the House to-morrow.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—

To prevent the spread of Canada thistles in Upper Canada; to improve the proceedings in prohibition and mandamus in Upper Canada, to the more effectual securing of the liberty of the subject; a bill respecting weighing and measuring of certain articles of general consumption; to regulate the business of stevedores and miners in Montreal; to establish the validity of acts performed in Canada by certain clergymen ordained in foreign parts; to define right of propety in bees and to exempt from seizure in certain cases; respecting Canadian Land and Emigration Company; to incorporate the Montreal Investment Company; to incorporate the Montreal Warehouse Company; to legalize certain by laws of the counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington; to incorporate the St. Thomas Cemetery Company; to amend the act respecting the Toronto and Georgian Bay Canal Company; a bill relative to the Toronto Esplanade; a bill relative to the Doon and Galt Railway; to amend chapter 11, Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada; to amend chapter 68 Consolidated Statutes respecting Montreal insurance companies.

After the recess, on motion of Mr. Galt, the House went into committee of ways and means.

[The House entered then into another long debate on the Three Millions' Supply, in which Messrs. Dorion and Holton distinguished themselves as usual, and in which Messrs. Galt and Brown went into long explanations and defended the Government. The Resolutions were then carried.]

Mr. Galt then introduced the supply bill granting the $3,380,000, being the three millions voted for yesterday and the $330,000 for frontier protection, and $50,000 the St. Alban's money vote of some time ago.

The bill was then passed through all its stages and sent to the Upper House.

A bill in the hands of the Solicitor General was introduced by Mr. Ferguson, of Simcoe, to authorize the conviction of persons for selling liquor without license, was passed through committee of the whole, and ordered for the third reading to-morrow.—Mr. Wallbridge and Mr. Holton opposing it, in order that the bill of the former session on the same subject might be enacted in its stead.

Mr. Wallbridge's bill coming up for the third reading, some objection was taken, but it was eventually read a third time and passed without a division—Mr Morrison, Mr. M. C. Cameron and others supporting it.

The Ottawa and Prescott bill again coming up, Mr. Rose urged the third reading. The standing orders of the committee had reported new provisions within the scope of the petition.

Messrs. Holton and Sinclair objected to this sudden change of the whole scope and object of the bill in forty-eight hours. They raised the point of order that the bill was not properly passed through committee. The objection was overruled. They then moved an amendment on the same ground, which, on a division, was lost—only 11 voting for it.

Mr. Holton then moved that it be referred back to the committee with an amendment to prevent the Grand Trunk railway company from becoming the purchaser.

The amendment was lost—only 10 voting for it—and the third reading was carried.

The House adjourned at midnight.

The House will probably not be prorogued till Saturday.

Friday, March 17.

Mr. Brown moved that the house meet to-morrow at noon.

Mr. Holton desired briefly to sum up the reasons and conditions under which the government had brought this session to so early a termination. The reason assigned was the necessity which exists for sending a delegation of members at once to England to confer with the Imperial government on firstly confederation, secondly defence and the apportionment of the burdens of that defence between the Imperial and colonial governments, and thirdly with reference to the reciprocity treaty. He understood also the government were pledged to meet parliament early in the summer, and that if they did not succeed in securing the passage by the Imperial parliament this session of a measure for the confederation of all the provinces, they proposed to introduce at the intended summer session a measure respecting the federation of the two Canadas. He understood also they were pledged to introduce at the summer session a measure providing for the constitution of the two Canadas, whether the lower or the smaller scheme was carried out. He understood also they would submit then a statement of their financial policy, north-west policy, &c. As to the composition of the proposed mission to England, rumor had it that the President of the Council was not to be one of the party, but was to send in his stead the Provincial Secretary. He [Mr. Holton] had great respect for the abilities and character of that gentleman, but he maintained that with respect to those questions which had recently been engaging the attention of the House, the Provincial Secretary was not in the position to be subjected to the same degree of responsibility at the President of the Council. If he [the President of the Council] did not go, he believed it would be inferred that he anticipated a miserable failure of the motion. [Cries of "oh! oh!" and opposition cheers.]

Mr. Cartier said he was surprized at the proceeding of the member for Chateauguay. The gentleman's remarks had no bearing on the motion before the chair. He had expressed a great desire to know whether he correctly understood the policy of the government. Well, he (M. Cartier) would not disturb him in his understanding. (Hear, hear and laughter) Whether he understood correctly or incorrectly was his own affair. The line of policy distinctly announced the other day by the Attorney General West would be carried out. Then, he expressed great anxiety to know who were going to England. He had referred to rumors, but this was not a government of rumors, but this was a government of rumors. He might state, however, that there was, as yet no decision as to who should go to England.

Col. Haultain thought the presence of the President of the Council in England at this juncture was very important. He begged to express his strong conviction that if at all possible that gentleman should proceed thither. He was sure that would be the voice of Upper Canada. The gentleman had recently passed some time in England; and having been in communication with the Imperial government understood their feelings. He hoped the Attorney General East would also present himself in England.

Mr. Cockburn said his friend from Peterboro had given advice about a matter for which the government themselves were exclusively responsible. If the course taken by the member for Peterboro were followed, one member after another might rise and express his desire that one member or another of the cabinet should proceed to England. Such a course was entirely at variance with our constitution, one grand feature of which was the oneness and singleness of the responsibility of the cabinet to the House. Gentlemen who supported the government supported it as a whole, and not merely particular members of it.

Mr. T. R. Ferguson had no doubt a election would be made which would carry with it to England the whole power of the government. He believed the mission of members of the government would have beneficial results, and the responsibility should be thrown on the shoulders of the government of selecting the members who should go.

Mr. Brown.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Powell expressed sentiments to the same effect as Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Huntington thought Mr. Holton should not have been rebuked by the Attorney General East for merely stating what was his interpretation of the announcements made with regard to the policy of the government in this mission to England, to ascertain whether it was correct. He considered it was a matter to be regretted that the Attorney-General had not thought fit to say, "Yes, your interpretation is correct." He believed the member of Chateauguay had merely repeated what was stated by the President of the Council the other evening, that the objects of the mission were—first, the regulation of confederation; secondly, to agree on a basis of defence, and thirdly to settle the question of reciprocity.

Mr. Carling was sure the government fully understood the views of the people of this country on these questions, and thought it most important that the members of it should go home to come to a distinct understanding with the Imperial government with reference to them.

Mr. Hillyard Cameron said the government in answer to a series of questions repeated day after day, had several times stated distinctly the objects of their mission, and he did not think they should be again called on to repeat them to-day.

After remarks by Messrs. Joly, Scoble, Cartwright and Evanturel, the motion was carried.

The House sat p o'clock this evening for a short time, but receiving no report from the Council, adjourned at half-past ten o'clock.

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Pittsburgh, Feb. 8th, 1865. w328f

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16 Boylston St.

BY THE SAME, IN 1864.

I have analyzed "L. LYONS' PURE CATAWBA BRANDY," with reference to its composition and character, being the same as that produced in past years. A sample taken from ten casks afforded the same results with regard to purity; a slightly increased amount of the principle on which its flavor depends was determined by comparison with former samples.

The indications of analysis show that this Brandy is produced by the same process as most of the imported Brandy.

Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer,
Boston, July 25, 1864. 16 Boylston St.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY H. H. JACOB & Co.,
(To whom all Orders should be addressed)
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REALJAPANBLACKING
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For affording Nourishment and Durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled.

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN THE PROVINCE.

In Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against Spurious Imitations of their Manufacture and Labels.

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Oct. 17th, 1864. w1y2

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

PROCLAMATION!

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BOTH MARRIED AND SINGLE

The Oldest Regulator for Females.

There is but one GENUINE AND SURE CURE for GIRLS OR WOMEN who suffer from Irregularities or Obstructions, whatever may be the cause of those obstructions.

This Cure has been recognized for many years, THE ONLY SAFE RELIANCE is in DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS, that Ladies have for relief from the suppression of those periods which it kept up according to the calls of Nature, WITHOUT GUARANTEE TO DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS have never failed, and thousands of certificates to this effect can be found in all parts of the country. The proprietors of Dr. Cheeseman's long-tried recipe guarantee that

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DON'T BE DECEIVED!

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1yd&w114

GROVESTEEN & Co.,
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499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE attention of the Public and the trade is invited to our New Scale 7 Octave Rosewood Piano Fortes, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Iron Frame Over-String Bass, &c., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has had a practical experience of over 30 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the highest award of merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude competition.

PRICES—No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $275.

No 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $300.

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PENS TO SUIT THE HAND AND PRICES TO SUIT THE POCKET

The Best Gold Pens in the World.

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For $1 No. 2 pen; for $1 25, No. 3 pen; for 1 50 No. 4 pen; for $2 No. 5 pen; for $2 25 No. 6 pen.

These pens are stamped The Imperial Pen, and are well finished and fine writing Gold Pens, with good iridum points, although they are warranted not and cannot be exchanged UNMANUFACTURED GOLD PENS.

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For $3 50 a No. 4 pen 1st quality, or a No. 5 pen 2d quality.
For $4 50 a No. 5 pen 1st quality, or a No. 6 pen 2d quality.
For $5 50 a No. 6 pen 1st quality.

The same Gold Pens, in Solid Silver or Gold-Plated Ebony Desk Holders and Morocco Cases.

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Our pens rank throughout the country as equal if not superior to any gold pens manufactured. Not only for their writing qualities but durability and elegant finish. The greatest care is used in their manufacture, and none are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill can detect.

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An Ornamental Botanical Preparation, for improving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin. This royally-patronized and Ladies-esteemed Specific renders a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations and other Cutaneous Visitations.

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