

veral points of the late Union, there never was any attraction from within; and the pressure from without, in the shape of danger of aggression upon the liberties of the nascent republic, having been dissipated, there remained no longer anything to resist the natural force of repulsion from asserting its long-delayed rights.

We do not deny that the slave question has had something to do in the matter; not however in causing the rupture, but in precipitating it, and giving to it some peculiar features. As in certain classes of eruptive fevers, such as small-pox and measles, the medical man exhibits a certain class of cicophoretic remedies with the view of hastening or bringing out the eruption, so the slave question has hastened the eruption in the United States; has brought it out, as it were, sooner than it would otherwise have appeared; but it would be as false to say that it has caused the war, as it would be to pretend that the medicines given in the ordinary cases of eruptive fever, were the exciting cause of the disease itself.

THE FIRST GROWL.—Patient and long suffering as are the people of the Northern States they can at last, it appears, be aroused to an expression of discontent with the scurvy treatment that they experience from the hands of the military satraps whom Lincoln the President has set over them. Of these petty tyrants, one who seems emulous of the infamy of Butler, and who obtained much notoriety from his defeat by the Confederates at Fredericksburgh, is known as General Banks. This worthy amuses himself, and finds occupation for his leisure hours by issuing General Orders for the District over which he has been placed; and he especially delights in suspending journals whose disloyal editors insinuate doubts of his fighting qualities, and his merits as a great captain. An Order lately issued by this illustrious hero, No. 84, prohibited the circulation of the N. Y. World and the Chicago Times, two papers which by the freedom of their criticisms upon the whipped hero of Fredericksburgh had made themselves especially obnoxious to our friend General Burnside. But the people had a word to say in the matter: they held meetings and protested; and finally the House of Representatives met and passed a series of Resolutions condemning as unconstitutional, as a high-handed violation of the rights of the State, and of the liberties of the American citizen the suppression, without form of trial, of the above mentioned journals.

The upshot of the matter was that the President had to give way to the storm which his pettifogging General had provoked, and has had to give instructions to the latter to revoke his obnoxious Order and to allow free circulation to the prohibited journals. This we trust will teach the people of the Northern States, and stimulate them to renewed exertions against the odious tyranny which threatens slowly but surely to eat out every vestige of liberty, political and personal, in the Northern States.

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION IN NEW YORK.—The Montreal Witness in a late issue had a short paragraph, which speaks most eloquently as to the religious condition of the Protestant population of the great City of New York. From our contemporary's report of progress, it appears that, below Houston Street, "fifty churches had already become extinct;" that "nine other church edifices had been converted to other purposes during the past two years;" that fifteen other church edifices were now "labelled for sale;" that below fourteenth street there was a population of half a million, with only "one hundred pastors," and "seventy thousand children" inaccessible to all Sunday school effects. Such being the actually heathen condition of the Protestant masses of New York, and the decay of all semblance of Christianity being so rapid and extensive as the Witness describes it to be, might not the zeal now going to waste in behalf of the Papists of Lower Canada, be profitably diverted towards the infidel masses of New York? Surely the spiritual condition of the former cannot be so bad as, by our contemporary's own shewing, is that of the latter.

In the same number of the Witness as that above cited, we also find some interesting details respecting the progress of Protestant Missions in the Sandwich Islands. One of the missionaries writes, in great glee, that "fifty-six persons were received to the different churches by profession. The whole number of members is not far from 2,000." But the joy which this success might create in the reader's breast is considerably damped by another communication from another missionary, who has the frankness, or impudence, to confess that "from one-third to one-half of the Church members had gone astray through strong drink, during the interval between his predecessor's death, and his arrival among them."

MONTRÉAL ELECTION.—The Polling commenced on Monday at nine A.M., and was carried on with spirit to five P.M. on Tuesday, when the following was announced as the result:— Eastern Division.....M. Cartier. Centre Division.....Mr. Rose. Western Division.....Mr. McGee.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF IRISH DISTRESS.—A large meeting of the citizens of Toronto, summoned by the Mayor of the City, in compliance with a numerously signed requisition, was held in the Music Hall, on Wednesday evening, 3rd instant, His Honor the Mayor in the Chair. The Catholic and the Anglican Bishops were both present, and men of all denominations and origins took part in the good work.

The first resolution, which was proposed by the Protestant Bishop, Dr. Strachan, and established the fact of severe and wide-spread distress in Ireland, was seconded by Dr. Lynch, the Catholic Bishop, and was carried by acclamation. Several other resolutions were proposed and agreed to; and as an appropriate finale, it was moved that a subscription be taken up on the spot. In accordance with this suggestion, lists were immediately opened, and the sum of £854 was at once collected—His Lordship Mgr. Lynch putting down his name for the sum of One hundred dollars. After a vote of thanks to the Mayor for his conduct in the Chair, the Meeting was closed with three hearty cheers for the Queen.

It is a curious fact with reference to Scotland, that in the rural districts vice is more rampant than in the cities, and that the rural populations are more impure than are the urban. This at first appears incredible, yet is it borne out by the Reports of the Registrar General, which show that in the rural districts upwards of 50 per cent of the births are illegitimate, and that marriage, or the permanent union of the sexes has fallen almost entirely into desuetude. This fact was strongly insisted upon a short time ago by the London Times in a passage which will bear repeating.

It is curious to notice the characteristic vein of Biblical reference in the reports of local registrars. The registrar of Bionic, lamenting naturally that there had not been a marriage in the parish for ten months, declares that the Bionians neither marry, nor are given in marriage. On the next page a registrar adding the antenuptial to the illegitimate births, laments that less than half the births in his district are, 'Scripturally speaking' legitimate, while on the following page a functionary exclaims—"The zeal of a Phineas would seem to be required to show the tide of illegitimacy, which for this quarter is 50 per cent of the births registered."

Why this connection betwixt Protestantism and immorality? for as the connection is constant, stand for it there must be. They evidently stand to one another in the order of cause and effect.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS.—We are indebted to the Toronto Christian Guardian for the subjoined paragraph:—

SPIRITUALISM OUTDONE.—The American Baptist press is discussing with much warmth the novel views of Mrs. Mason, the Baptist missionary in Burma, wife of Dr. Mason, the linguist and translator. This lady professes to have discovered what she calls a "God-language." This she discerns not only in works of nature but in works of man as well, such as carpets and figured cloths. Mrs. Mason thus recites her discovery:—Last September I was in Philadelphia, U. S. A. It was midnight and I sat alone in an upper chamber. Something seemed to speak; there was no voice, but it came like a flash: "Look down upon the floor." I looked, and there was the fourth chapter of Revelation as plain as light woven in the carpet at my feet. It was an English or Dutch ingrain carpet of a rich design, and that design and the colors all spoke out this chapter. I was so much overpowered by it I called up my son to see it and neither of us dared afterwards to step on the carpet. I began to look into the letters, studying the origin of forms. The result has been this: 1st, I am convinced that the alphabet was well known to Adam and Eve, and that the alphabet is stereotyped in the heavens, and from this all nations have learned to count and to reckon time. It proves, 2nd, that the solar system is our own bible, and represents God and the history of man's redemption. It proves that God took upon himself the form of a world, and covered it with sacred letters, making every rock, mountain, and river, and country, a word or chapter. Then the world was made of books, lighted up with trees, flowers, grass, birds, fishes, and animals, which were created expressly for letters to this world-bible. Consequently Adam gave names to all expressing or expressive of the word. Did you ever notice how like the first six verses of Genesis and the first six verses of John were? One telling us of the natural, the world, the other of the spiritual, the Word? World is certainly Word with a light on it. God has in infinite mercy given us the key to this great book, and to my inexpressible surprise and joy I read this same all over the Karen dresses. Their dresses of sacks are the true New Testament of our Bible. I have always told them that a deliverer would come, and they would yet have a Ganaan.

Our contemporary appropriately heads his paragraph "Spiritualism Outdone," but in the ravings of the Rev. Mrs. Mason we see nothing but a consistent development of the fundamental principle of Protestantism.

"LONDON QUARTERLY"—April. Messrs. Dawson & Son, Great St. James' Street, Montreal.

This old favorite of the public, contains a large quantity of valuable reading matter. Its articles for the current number are as follows:— 1. Industrial Resources of British India. 2. The American War. 3. History of Cyclopedias. 4. The Salmon Question. 5. Biblical Criticism by Colenso and Davidson. 6. Poland. 7. Sensation Novels. 8. Kinglake's Crimea.

The Reviewer in the fifth of the articles above enumerated, deals with the now well known controversy respecting the authorship of the Pentateuch, and shows that the partizans of the Elohist and Jehovistic theory, which assigns two if not three distinct authors, to the

Books commonly called "of Moses," have completely failed in distinguishing which portions of the work are to be credited to the imaginary Elohist, and which to the Jehovistic scribes. In writings, confessedly of one author, as in the Psalms for instance, we find the words Elohism and Jehovah—of which in the English translation one is rendered God and the other Lord—used almost indifferently, as if both were equally familiar to the writer, and to those whom he addressed. The rash and unscholarlike assumptions of the Anglican Bishop of Natal, of the Rev. Dr. Davidson, one of the luminaries of the Dissenting community, and of the Neological School generally, are ably exposed. The article on Poland merits a careful perusal, as an attempt to justify the Partition of that country in the eighteenth century. The Reviewer forms but an unfavorable estimate of Mr. Kinglake's History of the Crimean War, a work which the writer condemns strongly for its injustice towards our brave French allies and its strong party bias.

ADDRESSES

Spoken at the Coronation of the "May Queen," Maria Villa Convent, Montreal.

From the Summer Winds.

Envoy of Summer Winds am I, From South and West they came, Laden with gifts from distant lands, As offerings, in their name. Blossoms of fragrance sweet they fanned, Not a single shrub was missed; Their zephyrs played with the citron groves, And the myrtles bright they kissed.

They lifted the little humming bird, As its slender bill it dipped In the chalice vase of a bonied flower, And the perfumed nectar sipped. They passed through a glade of beauty rare, A rippling stream ran by, And the drooping Bamboos slender boughs, Met in graceful arcs on high.

They crept o'er tendrils of Parasites, And Butterfly plants they shook; Sported awhile with the trembling Bee, And one bright blossom took. Then hid they to woods, and played about A dark old forest tree; Vanilla flowers in plenty found, And brought their scent to thee.

Then fled they hither, to join with us, In homage to our Queen; To whisper of all the noble acts, The beautiful sights they've seen. They asked, when evening's soft shade fell, And stilled was every sound, That thou wouldst sometimes think of them, As perfumes waft around.

MARYE.

From the Mountain Streams.

Glad greetings to thee youthful Queen and friend, Ambassadors come I here, From the crystal courts of the mountain streams, From the prattling brooklets clear. The roseate hues of the rising sun, Scarce had tinged each field and flow'r, When we hastened to gather gems for thee, May dew-drops, of Magic power.

We found thee not, but in wandering far, Through woods to a tiny lake; The murmuring voice of a rivulet, Bade us a chaplet make. "Ye seek for May dew-drops, but in vain; Fairy spells, have all passed away; They come with the witching hour of night, And fly with the dawn's first ray."

"But weave for the 'May Queen' a diadem, Of Heart's ease and Rose-buds sweet; As a wish that her life be happy—bright, The emblems are pure and meet, And bear to her throne from each gushing rill, And miniature torrent arched, The homage that streamlets from cave and rock, Are paying with bubbling sound.

Then the voice was silent, we wrapped in moss, Each laughing bud and flower; As the Angelus pealed in well known tones, From the Convent bell tower. Swift hastened we hither, our gifts to bring, And our childish love to tell; While bouquets of Heart's ease we bear to thee. As a sweet and fond farewell!

MARYE.

Montreal, May 28th, 1863.

A WARNING.—We called attention, last week, to letters from persons, who some time since emigrated from this city to the United States in search of employment. These letters conveyed a warning to all others intending to emigrate to that country, against the intrigues set on foot to entrap them. This week we have received other letters to the same effect; and the statements of many of our exchanges give confirmation to the assertions made by these individuals. There can now be no doubt that the effort made to draw off from Canada the laboring population, is not with any view to giving such population permanent employment on the public works, for the prosecution of which they are ostensibly induced to emigrate. The object of the American agent is to get poor people across the line for the purpose of filling up the decimated ranks of the American soldiery. These agents, of course, do not hint this here; it would be impolitic as well as dangerous on their part to do so; for they know that the laboring people of Canada have to great desire to leave their homes for the mere purpose of becoming food for powder and ball; and consequently they hold out to them the more tempting but of constant employment on railroads and other public works.

The letters we have now received, expose the treachery of these agents; they reveal a degree of rascality which we could scarcely expect to find in the most degraded. After inducing these poor people by flattering promises to leave their homes, they hurry them forward, huddled away in ill-ventilated cars or steamboats, and treat them much like a lot of African slaves. One of these deluded persons, who was thus spirited away to Ohio, in a letter to a friend in this city, says of the trip: "The treatment of the African slaves was not much worse than we, Ottomans, received on our trip to Ohio. On Thursday we were landed in the Burg and lay on the wharf all night. In the evening a few loaves of hard bread were thrown to us, like as if we were so many dogs. The next morning, before starting, we got some more, this time cut up and covered with corrupted and stinking butter. At 2 o'clock, A.M., we again were off on our way to the promised 'fields of gold'; at night we got a biscuit a piece; and next morning at 10 o'clock, we got some bread and a small bit of rotten beef. In the evening we got the same." The writer then goes on to describe further the sufferings of himself and companions, and the shameful treatment they received throughout. He warns his Ottawa friends against the deception of

the American agents; and feels specially indignant against persons named McCloud, Quin, and Reilly, who, he says, have been the cause of deceiving them. He advised all his friends not to be duped by them. He will write again in a short time.

We think the remaining laboring people of Ottawa should learn from the experience of their friends, not to be led away by the flattering but false representations of these American agents. If they leave their homes here they are perfectly at the mercy of these paid minions; and may also have reason to regret that they did not heed remonstrance.

The times may indeed press somewhat hard on them here at present; but at least they are not at the mercy of slave masters, like the agents who endeavor to induce them away.—Ottawa Union.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

- M. Ministerial; O. Opposition; D. Doubtful. Cornwall—Hon J S Macdonald.....M. Glengarry—D A McDonald.....M. Argenteuil—J C Abbott.....M. Hastings (S)—Wallbridge.....M. Lambton—Alex Mackenzie.....M. Quebec East—P G Huot.....M. South Wellington—D Stinson.....M. Champlain—Dr Ross.....O. Sherbrooke—Mr Galt.....O. Hamilton—Mr Buchanan.....M. South Ontario—Mr Mowatt.....M. Lotbiniere—Mr Joly.....M. —Mr Rose.....O. —Mr Cartier.....O. —Mr McGee.....O. Montreal

A TRIP HUR.—Were Mr. Brown to exclaim, "Oh, that mine enemy would write a book," we question if the blackest record against him would not be found in his own journal. What he has written in the past will rise up in judgment against him, much as he may desire that it were sunk deep in the abyssal depths. We turn up the Globe of December 4, 1857, and there we find this extract, the capitals being taken from the original:—

Representation by Population—Justice to C. Canada. The electors should make it the foremost question. They should not merely have candidates committed to it as a principle—that pledge has been tried and found wanting. Every candidate for the votes of the people should be bound to make it the basis of his political fabric; to pledge himself that he shall urge it at every opportunity, and support no Ministry that will not grapple with it earnestly and immediately. In no other way can it be carried. If the question be office first, and just representation afterwards, it will never be carried: but let the cry be Representation by Population first, without regard to office, and victory will soon be reached.

Now Mr. Brown, look on that picture and on this. Then it was representation first and office next—it you could get it. Now it is the office first—and representation next—a complete reversal of position. Is it possible, we ask, that any man could eat up his previous declarations more effectually than the ex-member for South Oxford has on the question of Representative reform, within a few short days? What a change the glittering bait of Ministerial patronage has produced in him? There cannot be a shadow of doubt that the electors will note this fact, and repel with indignation the men whose practices are so widely different from their professions.—British Canadian.

The opponents of Mr. Scott have been active during the week, in endeavoring to get up opposition to him. We must say these men seem to have little consideration for the general welfare of the city; a petty spite, or some personal feeling seems rather to direct them, and they blindly run their course. They cannot deny that the Parliamentary career of Mr. Scott has been one of which any honorable man might feel justly satisfied. He went into the House at a time when questions of the utmost importance to us were being agitated and warmly discussed. How he acted in these critical junctures, is well known. In the moment of trial he was never found to falter for an instant in the course, he had marked out for himself in accordance with our best interests. His bitter opponents cannot accuse him in this respect; the evidence is too strong against them. It is well known that he vigilantly watched every stage of the seat of Government question, and on many occasions when danger threatened to sever the link that bound it to our interests, he, by his exertions and able advocacy, done much to ward off the blow. But it was not on this question alone of the Seat of Government that R. W. Scott has proved himself an honorable and trustworthy representative. Whenever any question affecting us came before the House, he was always as vigilant to guard our rights and stand sentinel over our interests. He has established a well founded claim to our confidence, and we have every hope the people generally will be just themselves and acknowledge it, despite the efforts of his opponents.—Ottawa Tribune.

ARREST OF A CHARGOR OF WIFE-MURDER.—A laborer named Martin McDonald, residing in the Parish of St. Joseph de Lewis, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with the murder of his wife, Honora Carroll, aged 45, who died on the previous evening. It appeared from the evidence adduced at the inquest on the body of the deceased, held yesterday by Coroner Panet, that McDonald returned to his residence from town on Monday, the 25th ultimo, considerably intoxicated; that a quarrel ensued between the deceased, who it appeared was in the habit of drinking, and himself; that the prisoner left the house and returned, after which he struck his daughter; that upon the deceased interfering in order to protect her child, he turned upon her and followed her out of the house, from which she fled for safety; and that, when next seen by her daughter, she was severely wounded on the forehead. She then fell sick, and lingered from the 25th ult. until Tuesday evening, when she died. Dr. G. Lamontagne, of Lewis, who was examined at the inquest, deposed that he had prescribed for the deceased, and that, when the prisoner asked him for medicine for his wife, he admitted that he had struck her with a stone of about two pounds weight, adding that it was a hard admission to make. Dr. L. and Dr. E. Goulet, also of Lewis, who performed the post-mortem examination, testified to the existence of a triangular fracture on the right side of the frontal bone, the skull being literally ground to pieces within the area covered by the fracture, and much depressed. This injury they both concurred in saying was the cause of death. Both medical gentlemen also deposed to the fact of having detected whiskey in the stomach of the deceased. Such was the evidence against the prisoner, from which it will be seen that the charge of having caused the death of his wife rests mainly upon his own admission to Dr. Lamontagne as to the weight of the stone with which he struck her. The jury returned a verdict of "Murder," and McDonald was brought to town by the Coroner, immediately after the inquest, and lodged in goal to await his trial.—Quebec Chronicle.

A BANK FAILURE.—The Bank of Brantford.—The Bank of Brantford has failed, and its cashier, Mr. S. P. Stokes, has left for the States. There is a report of some trouble arising from the abstraction of certain bonds, which is said to have hastened Mr. Stokes' departure; but what truth there may be in the rumor we cannot say. This Bank possessed the last of the charters so improperly granted by the Legislature to irresponsible parties. We trust that the Parliament will revoke the charter at its first session, and that we have heard the last of these "bogus" concerns. People had little confidence in the bank, and consequently very few of its bills were in circulation.—Globe.

A SOLDIER FOUND DEAD.—Yesterday forenoon, the body of a private of the 17th Regiment, named George Richardson, was found on one of the slopes leading from the Plains of Abraham towards the precipice, in rear of the race-course. Life was extinct, but it appeared to have been but a few hours since the vital spark had fled. It seems that the deceased who had been but a short time out of hospital, where he was confined in consequence of indisposition, had been missing from his barracks since Monday. It is probable that the unfortunate man was decoyed from his duty into some of the dens with which the vicinity abounds; and that afterwards, wandering about in a state of half-conscious stupor, he fell down and perished through suffocation. The locality in which he was found naturally gave rise to rumors of foul play having been used; but we believe there is as yet nothing to show any foundation for such statements. The inquest, however, which will be held by Coroner Panet to-morrow, will clear up the mystery connected with the affair, and establish the real cause of death and the attendant circumstances.—Quebec Chronicle.

Don't COUGH AND CRY SO CHILDREN.—Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers will relieve you in ten minutes after use, cure your sore throat and hoarseness, give tone and compass to your voice, and leave you in perfect singing order. Procure a box without delay put a handful in your pocket, and then bid farewell to coughs, colds, &c. 25 cents a box.

Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, O'Leary & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Birth,

On the 26th instant, at Guelph, the wife of Mr. Thomas A. Heffernan, of a son.

Died,

In this city, on the 9th inst., Mr. Matthew Walsh aged 71 years. At Cole's St. Antoine, near Montreal, on the 4th inst James Foley, the beloved son of Joseph Foley, aged 11 years and 5 months. Request in pace. In this city, on the 6th instant, of consumption, Isabella Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. Michael Moreau, aged 15 years and 6 months. On the 10th of May, at Monceau, County Kilkenny Ireland, in the 62nd year of his age, James Walsh, Esq., father of the Very Rev. J. Walsh, Vicar General of the Diocese of Toronto.—Request in Pace.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- Longueuil, Rev Mr Thibault, \$4,50; Berthier, J Morin, \$2; Stanstead, Rev Mr Limoges, \$2; Prescott, Peter Collins, \$1; Tremblanc, T Denay, \$2; Maryville, Joseph Magarino, \$2; Welland, D McKeenly, \$1; Aylmer, Dominick Fox, \$1; Alexandria, John McIntosh, \$2; River St Denis, Cape Breton, A Chisholm, \$7,50; Smith's Falls, M Wall, \$1; Streetsville, R Outhbert, \$3; Roxborough, C McCrae, \$2; South Duoro, Rev Mr Lynch, \$4; Selwyn, Jas W Fanning, \$2; Collfield, John O'Donovan, \$2. Per J Doran, Perth—Angus M'Donald, \$2; John Macdon, \$2; John Dowdall, \$2; J. F. O'Connell, \$2. Per Mr Sheridan, St. Johns, C. N.—Corcoran O'Hara, \$1. Per J J Murphy Ottawa C W—E J O'Neil, \$5; J Enright, \$3,50. Per P Purrell, Kingston—John Hawkins, \$2,50; John O'Brien, \$1; P O'Reilly, \$2,50; Martin James, \$1; John Burke, \$1; Thos McDermott, \$2; Westbrook, W McCormack, \$1. Per B Henry, London,—J Bain \$1. Per P F J Mullen, Toronto,—J Tyrrell, \$1. Per P Doyle Toronto,—Self, \$5; M Coyle, Maple, \$5. Per Michael McAulity, St Johns N B,—J Griffin, \$1. Per Jos. Camillon, Sillery, C B—P Malone, \$1.

MONTRÉAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, June 9, 1863. Flour—Pollards, \$2,30 to \$2,40; Middlings, \$2,70 to \$2,90; Fine, \$3,00 to \$3,25; Super, No. 2, \$3,75 to \$4,00; Extra, \$4,00 to \$4,15; Fancy \$4,25 to \$4,40; Extra, \$4,50 to \$5,00; Superior Extra, \$5,00 to \$5,15; Bag Flour, \$2,25 to \$2,40. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, L C, \$5,25. No J C. Wheat—U Canada Spring, 88c to 90c. Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$6,20 to \$6,25; Inferior Pots, at 5c to 10c more; Pearls, in demand, at \$9,45 to \$9,55. Butter—There is a good demand for New at 13c to 14c; Old is unsaleable, prices nominally 9c to 10. Eggs per doz, 8c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 7 1/2c to 8c. Tallow per lb, 7c to 8c. Out-Meats per lb, Smoked Hams, 6c to 8c; Bacon, 5c to 5c. Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$10,75 to \$11,25; Prime Mess, \$8,75 to \$9,75. Prime, \$8,75 to \$9,75.—Montreal Witness.

TORONTO MARKETS.

June 6. Prices somewhat unchanged. Wheat—Fall—moderate supply at 80c to 85c. Spring, firm, at 75c to 85c for moderate to good. Rye moderate at 50c to 60c. Barley very dull, selling at 50c to 60c. Oats in slight supply at 45c to 47c. Peas, 50c to 58c.—Toronto Globe.



A SPECIAL MEETING of the above Society will take place in the Society's New Hall, TOUPIN'S BUILDINGS, Place d'Armes, on FRIDAY EVENING, 12th instant. Members are particularly requested to attend this meeting, in order to sign the Constitution and take such other steps as may be deemed necessary to meet the Act of Incorporation under which the Society now exists. (By Order) P. O'MEARA, Recording-Secretary. Montreal, June 4, 1863.

WANTED FOR ST. COLUMBA ACADEMY.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER, duly certificated for High School or Academy. References as to moral character required. Applications (if by letter post-paid) to be addressed to the undersigned, until 15th July next. Engagements from 1st August next. JOS. GANTILLON, Sec.-Treasurer. St. Columba of Sillery, Quebec, } 30th May, 1863. }

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Book, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON'S News De pot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1863.