

practical shape, went only towards a redistribution, and equalisation of the enormous revenues of the Establishment. Others more radical, or "thorough" in their proposed reforms advocate the secularisation of these revenues and their appropriation to educational purposes; but the only equitable and rational mode of dealing with them is one which no one would venture to propose in the House of Commons, and one to which no British Legislature would ever lend its ear. We mean of course the restoration of the ecclesiastical property of Ireland to its legitimate owner—i.e., the Catholic Church.

Mr. Osborne's plan, if realised, would not touch the evil which he denounced. The iniquity of the Protestant Establishment of Ireland consists not in its manner of being, but in its very being. The radical plan, or that which proposes the secularisation of the revenues of the Establishment, and their appropriation to Education, would be injurious rather than beneficial to Catholic interests. Since the apostasy of the XVI century, the Establishment, though an insult, and a material injury to the Irish, has certainly not been the means of making converts to Protestantism. On the contrary, it has repelled rather than attracted; and it has served to keep alive amongst the people a more profound horror of heresy, and a deeper attachment to the Catholic Church for which they have suffered so many persecutions. The Godless School, and the Godless College, however, alimented by the secularised revenues of the loathed Establishment, and rearing their heads in every district of the island, would prove far more formidable enemies to the faith, than the half ruined and wholly despised Protestant churches have ever been, or ever will be. There is in short no fear of any general defection from Catholicity amongst the Irish people so long as the Established Church stands; but we confess that we should not be without anxiety for the faith and morals of the rising generation, were a more widely extended national or anti-Catholic system of Education to be erected upon its ruins.

The Catholic Church in Ireland is the sole rightful owner of the ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland. That right she cannot assert, she has no hopes at present even of asserting; and perhaps it is better for her, and for the spiritual interests of her children, that those revenues should be applied in such a manner as to strengthen the Catholics of Ireland in their hostility to the Protestant Reformation, and in their attachment to the Old Church, than that they should be applied to purposes of Godless Education, than which the devil himself never invented a more deadly weapon against the Catholic Faith.

These considerations, though they may lessen the disappointment of Catholics at the ill-success of all efforts hitherto made to redress a monster grievance, through the instrumentality of the British Legislature, cannot justify the latter in perpetuating that which no intelligent Protestant can deny to be a wrong; and cannot mitigate the harsh judgment which foreigners pronounce against British institutions. The Irish Establishment is the hole in the Great Britain's coat, with which he is taunted whenever he imprudently ventures upon a criticism of the political habiliments of his neighbors. As the *Times* admits, when editorially criticising the debate which Mr. Osborne's speech inaugurated—"Whenever England allows herself to be interested in some great foreign quarrel, in the wrongs of a race, the cry of a people, or the sufferings of a creed, a coward conscience always bids her look at home. In the endless list of public wrongs there is none that surpasses the Irish Church Establishment." And again in another article on the same subject, the great organ of British Protestantism has the candor to confess the painful position in which the scandal of such an Establishment places the British Empire:—

There is nothing about which we Englishmen know so little as Ireland. We are often told this, no doubt very justly. The English don't travel very much in Ireland. If they do venture across, it is for lakes and mountains, for salmon fishing, for sketches by pencil and pen, and for bits of Irish humor. But if there is one thing more than another in Ireland which we don't ask about, and don't care about, it is the Established Church. A score of churches, if so many, are all that English tourists are ever likely to enter. The rest are as unknown as if they were never opened, and have gone to ruin, as if they were used for the rites of some stupid and baneful superstition. Then, if we don't go to them, they do not come to us in the way of report. The Protestants have nothing to say about their churches till they are hard questioned, and the Roman Catholics appear to be very well satisfied with the existing state of things. Under that existing state of things the Protestant clergy figure as the drones, and the Catholics as the working bees. The Established Church is the hireling who sucks all he can get, and does for it as little as possible; the Catholic is the friend and brother whose work is a labor of love. Protestantism throughout the greater part of Ireland decreases year by year; Catholicism is ever parading, with no stint of self-esteem, her unappreciated sacrifices and unrequited toils. So, the Catholics have no wish to see any considerable alteration, unless it be one to put them in the place of their rivals; and, at all events, they have nothing to say to a reform which shall merely make heresy more plausible and efficient. Hence it is that we neither see nor hear anything about the Irish Establishment. It has the good fortune to be done in a corner, for Ireland is a corner. We are prepared for a few inequalities, for there is nothing an Englishman loves so much as a good practical paradox that staggers the reason and defies the conscience. We can bear a few stories of the Irish Establishment without being much moved. But when Mr. Bernal Osborne gets up and tells us all about the Irish Establishment, it breaks

upon us with the force of a startling discovery. He lifts up the curtain, and shows us on that notorious stage such a scene of plunder, abuse, and waste as exists nowhere else in the world, and could exist nowhere except under the protection of England. The whole is as new to England as one of those hideous revelations sometimes made by an enterprising philanthropist who penetrates into the realms of darkness and crime in this metropolis, and then tells us what he has seen. We might have guessed something of it; we might even have heard of it all before; but the story is ever new.

Just now there is nothing to be done but to publish the amazing details. This is the last day of June, and a Select Committee would only meet to part. The "Session" has long ago merged in the "season" and no amount of injustice, no prospect of improvement, would induce Parliament to undertake any serious work. Even beyond the present hour it is not so easy to see what is to be done, and Mr. Osborne himself leaves that question for others to answer. But there is a time for learning and a time for acting; there is a time for collecting facts, and a time for forming theories and ascertaining principles. This is an age of collection. We are founding museums every day. The antiquaries give us a new museum every year in glass, or metal, or wood, or embroidery, or ivory, and the dilettanti who have squatted at Brompton have a city of curiosities. Not the least singular among these is the Irish collection, not of bog oak, but of Church scandals as heavy and as old. Let us fill our shelves. Mr. Osborne himself, they say, could send many more contributions. So far from exhausting his budget, he left his best stories at the bottom. He was oppressed by the thought that his hearers want to be off to the Guards' Ball, and he scrupled to take advantage of their patience. He could have told of a church re-opened after the lapse of many years for a newly-found congregation, not created by the great missionary movement, but consisting of the single policeman sent to the station, who happened to be a Protestant. He could have told of a church that had to be broken open for a revival of the service. We have no doubt he could have told of congregations that, with ever such careful fostering, have dwindled till the survivors are ashamed to meet one another, and as they scatter themselves in the deserted pews, feel themselves the ghosts of the departed congregation. Mr. Dawson, who argues that the depopulation of the Protestants, though great, has not proceeded *pari passu* with that of the Catholics, omits to explain that, even if his statement be true of all Ireland, it is the very opposite of the truth as applying to the depopulated districts. There the small farmers who were Protestants have been the first to emigrate. In many such districts, where there used to be a fair Protestant congregation, nothing now remains but a fabric kept up by the Commissioners, and an incumbent who will continue to draw his rent-charge as long as Ireland still exists, and public opinion still tolerates what it tolerates nowhere else in the world except in England and Ireland, the spectacle of men drawing a large revenue out of the profits of others' labours and doing nothing for it themselves.—*Times*.

Surely one would say, every Englishman, jealous of the honor of his native land must desire to see this scandal, this reproach removed. With what face can the Great Britain tax Russia with injustice towards the Poles, when he himself is a party to an injustice towards Catholic Ireland, which even the Protestant *Times* admits to be without a parallel in the civilised world.

Mr. Osborne's motion has of course been disposed of for this Session; but the question "What shall be done with the Protestant Church of Ireland?" will inevitably come up again, and must sooner or later be dealt with.

Looking over our exchanges we meet constantly with significant, even if short, paragraphs, indicative of the little respect for personal liberty that now obtains amongst our neighbors on the other sides of the Lines, and of the manner in which the Yankees carry on the war against the South.

Of the respect for personal liberty that now exists in the Northern States, our readers may form some notion from the subdued complaint of a Philadelphia paper; which, speaking of the number of arrests made in that city during the course of the past year, observes, that out of 16,587 persons committed to prison, 14,842 were ultimately discharged without trial—the authorities thus admitting that, in the case of the prisoners so discharged, no valid cause of arrest or detention existed. Indeed not even in Poland is personal liberty more thoroughly set at naught by the licentious Cossacks, than it is at the present moment by the ignoble despots who bear rule over the Northern States.

Of the high sense of honor which obtains amongst the "officers" of the Northern army, and of the manner in which the Yankees carry on the war against the South, a very good idea may be formed from the following paragraph which we clip from the New Orleans Correspondence of the New York *World*—a Northern paper—and therefore one not likely to exaggerate the misdeeds, the pilferings and felonies, of its fellow-citizens—or to set down aught against them in malice:—

"It is fairly sickening to recapitulate the outrages committed here by men who were sent to restore the state, and who acted upon the theory that 'restoration' meant robbery, that patriotism was plunder, every conceivable abuse that could be heaped upon the people was 'conciliation,' and the entire object of the war was the enrichment of individuals, so-called 'officers,' their brothers, uncles, sisters, mistresses, dependents and followers. To the shoddy-mad patriots of the North this wholesale plunder of the South seems perfectly right. To Butler & Company it was more—it was immensely profitable. There are towns in New England that are fairly filled with 'trophies' from this department: blood-horses, fine furniture, pictures, plate, jewelry, money, everything the restorers could lay their hands upon. Men who came here as poor as Lazarus went away as rich as Dives. A barracade, fire, total inundation of the whole delta of the Mississippi could hardly have swept the Department so thoroughly, as it was 'cleared up' by these men. There was, here and there, 'in spots,' a bit of Union sentiment, a lingering love for the 'old stars and stripes,' but in the general sweep every particle of loyalty in this locality was swept away, and the most violent secessionists here to-day are men who were almost ruined for their Union sentiments when the State was in the hands of the Confederates, and who were completely beggared by their 'friends' from the North."

We have been honored with a request to insert the following letter, addressed by a Catholic in the United States to His Lordship of Toronto, upon the neglected condition of the Canadian Catholics who are employed upon the canals in the U. States. We trust that the words of exhortation may reach the ears of the parents to whom they are addressed, and that the latter may thence learn the duty which they owe to their children. It is indeed a sad thing to reflect that through the negligence or cupidity of parents, themselves professing the Catholic faith, the little ones of the flock should be thus allowed to stray away, to the certain ruin of both souls and bodies. Yes! we agree with the writer, that the Catholic parent who really loved his son would sooner follow him to the grave than permit him to set foot in that sink of iniquity which the amiable and zealous writer so graphically describes in the following words:—

Rochester, U.S., July 14th, 1863.
My Lord—I beg to call your attention, and through your Lordship the attention of parents, to a very melancholy sight which perfectly harrows the feelings of every person of sense who has any intercourse on the Erie Canal.

There are a number of young boys from the ages of twelve to sixteen years, from various cities and towns of Canada—viz., Montreal, Brockville, Belleville, Toronto, &c., and neighboring counties, who are employed in driving the canal horses. These poor children are half naked, poorly fed, and have no fixed place to lodge. They sleep in barns and hay lofts, in bands, and are initiated into every vice and profanity, and, moreover, are frequently robbed; or they squander foolishly their little wages, which are paid in the depreciated currency of this country. I am sorry to find that the most of these Canadian boys are Catholics; and they suffer all kinds of abuse and ill-treatment. It had been better for their parents that they had the melancholy consolation of following their corpse to a cemetery than to lose them here, dead to all morality and decency.

I beg of your Lordship to publish this letter, or to take some means of giving notice to parents of the sad fate of their children, that it may be a warning to others.

I am your Lordship's obedient servant,
His Lordship Right Rev. Dr. Lynch,
Bishop of Toronto.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION OF LOWER CANADA FOR 1862.—A copy of this document is before us, and it contains abundant and gratifying proof the progress of education in this quarter. The number of schools had increased betwixt the years 1853 and 1862, from 2,352 to 3,501; and the number of pupils from 108,284 at the former epoch, to 188,635 in the latter. The contributions have increased in the same ratio. Our school system may not yet be perfect, but it is progressing rapidly, and the people seem inclined to avail themselves of its advantages.

MACKAY'S MONTREAL DIRECTORY—1863.—We have received from the press of Mr. Lovell a copy of this very useful and carefully compiled work, which will be found of great value to all persons living in or visiting the City.—It contains ample and accurate information adapted to the wants of the tourist, the merchant, and the mechanic, and will no doubt be properly appreciated by all classes of our citizens.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AT CONTRECOEUR.—This handsome church was, we regret to say, totally destroyed by fire on Monday, the 20th instant, together with everything belonging to it. The loss, which is estimated at some fourteen thousand dollars, is, we believe, for the most part covered by the insurance.

At a preliminary meeting, held in this city on the 12th instant, of gentlemen desirous of forming a Society which should comprise those Catholics who are now unrepresented by the different Associations of this city—D. S. Ramsay, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. Henry R. Gray requested to act as Secretary—when it was unanimously

Resolved—"That there being at the present time a number of Catholic residents of Montreal, who from circumstances of no invalidity, &c., are unable to become active members of any of the existing National and Religious Societies; and in consideration of the benefits which would accrue, both morally and socially, from their mutual intercourse and friendly co-operation—it is thought advisable to organize a Society of British Canadian Catholics; the said Society to be called the 'British Canadian Catholic Society.'"

British Catholics wishing to join, or take an interest in the formation of a Society as above, will please send in their names to the Secretary, or to Dr. A. McDonnell, St. Joseph Street, so that a meeting may be called to frame a Constitution, &c.

MISSIONS OF ARTHUR AND PEEL.

Arthur Village, July 10, 1863.
His Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Farrell, Bishop of Hamilton, made his visitation of the above missions on the 7th, 8th and 9th of the present month. His Lordship was escorted from Fergus by the Rev. M. M. O'Shea, Pastor of the Missions, accompanied by Messrs. C. O'Callaghan, J. P. O'Reilly, Fitzgerald, &c., &c. The churches of Arthur, Kenilworth, and Peel were crowded to excess, and the people evinced the liveliest interest in the visit of the Bishop, and gave strong and marked evidence of religious growth; numbers approached Holy Communion, and 183 received the Sacrament of Confirmation. This number, though small, is owing to the inefficiency of the Common Schools; and the Pastor has remarked that in one district of his mission, where a Separate School exists, he had double the number well prepared for Confirmation in proportion to the other districts; whereas with Common Schools he could scarcely select half the number with barely enough of religious knowledge to admit them to the Sacrament. Those missions embrace a distance of forty miles from end to end; and to save the rising generation, not only to religion but to society, well conducted Separate Schools are essential to help the over-worked Pastor. Measures have, therefore, been taken, with the concurrence of the Bishop, to establish three more Separate Schools: one at Arthur Village, one at Minto, and the other at the 12th Concession of Peel. The Address which accompanies

this report was presented at Arthur in behalf of all the missions to His Lordship the Bishop. His Lordship replied at length, in the spirit of the Address, remarking the stability of the Church, and the solidity of the Faith, which radiated from Rome as from a centre, enlightening the nations and diffusing civilisation all over the world. Considering the circumstances of time and place the repairs of the churches, comprising neatness with convenience, does much credit to the people as it proves their growing affection of that decorum, order and beauty which pertains to the House of God.

Arthur, County of Wellington,
10th July, 1863.

The Right Rev. Dr. Farrell, Bishop of Hamilton:

My Lord Bishop.—We, the undersigned, on behalf of the people of these missions, on the occasion of your Lordship's visitation, take leave to offer our affectionate respects and Christian obedience. At all times to a Catholic people it is a time of grace and a source of joy to be visited by their Bishop; but the circumstance of your Lordship's late return from Rome and the rich gift of the Holy Father's blessing which you bring unto us makes your Lordship's present visit one of special happiness. Permit us, my Lord, to express how proud we feel that our sentiments and Catholic instincts—the offspring of living faith—have been so duly sustained by your Lordship's presence at Rome, when the triumphs of the Holy See were echoed by the universal voice of the Bishops of the Church speaking the fidelity of the Catholic world; for whatever our defects or whatever our disadvantages time and circumstances place us under, there is one principle which has never been diminished, love and attachment to the successor of St. Peter, and due and respectful obedience to the authority of the Church. Once more, my Lord, we hail your presence amongst us, and open our hearts to receive the blessing of which you are the bearer from the centre of unity.

Signed on behalf of the Missions,
Cornelius O'Callaghan, J. P., Patrick O'Reilly,
Maurence Fitzgerald, Michael Dunne,
James Smith, Garret Cavanagh,
Cornelius O'Callaghan, jr., John Cogrove,
William Smith, M. Brown,
Bryan O'Donnell, J. Donovan,
Edmund J. O'Callaghan, P. Doyle.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT TO TORONTO.—At a meeting of the Toronto City Council on Thursday night, Councillor Boxill, in reply to a question, said that he could state officially to the Council that a member of the Government had stated to him that if it could be shown that sufficient buildings could be got for the departmental offices, the Government would be brought back, for he thought it would be cheaper in the end to bring the Government back again to this city in consequence of the high rents paid in Quebec for buildings, &c.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

JULY FROST.—We learn that a blighting frost occurred in Saruk, C.W., a short time since, cutting off beets and other vegetables at a great rate. In London also there were evidences of a visit having been paid the crops by the ruthless nipper—though in consequence of the progress which plants generally had made, very little damage was done.—*Id.*

BANISHED TO CANADA.—On Thursday, says the *Lockport Union*, three men named Thomas Kippits, Hudson Gentry, and Jesse B. Barry, residents of the State of Missouri, arrived at Niagara Falls in charge of Lieut. George A. Bennett, of St. Louis, and were immediately conveyed across the river to Canada and there left, without friends or money, pursuant to an order of Gen. Schofield of St. Louis, banishing them during the war. The journal further states:—"The men seemed to be farmers and said they were ignorant of the charges against them, having had no trial; and being refused a copy of the charges against them, or of the order banishing them. Two of them left families at home. They were not allowed to converse with any one on the journey or make known their condition, and the Lieutenant threatened to arrest a resident at the Bridge for conversing with them."—*Montreal Herald*.

NEWSPAPER DEATH.—The London, Canada West, *News*, a daily journal published in the interest of the present Ministry, has been compelled to suspend its publication for want of support. It was the property of a wealthy minister of the Primitive Methodist Church.

GOLD IN CANADA.—The Quebec *Chronicle* of Thursday morning says:—"We were yesterday shown some specimens from the gold regions of the Chaudiere, of a most respectable nugget character, one piece weighing four ounces and a half, and another about three and a half. Doctor Reed, in whose possession the specimens of the precious metal were, informs us that over ten thousand dollars worth of gold has been taken during the present year from the property of George Debarats, Esq., alone. We hear also that much larger nuggets than those we saw have been found. One of these valuable lumps, weighing some ounces over a pound, is said to be in the possession of an individual who, doubting his own right of possession, the gold having been found on private property, does not choose to acknowledge the fact. This region is likely to become celebrated as a gold field."

We would be sorry to see the Union of Upper and Lower Canada dissolved. It would injure Upper Canada in her commerce, and to some extent close against us the St. Lawrence, our outlet to the sea. It would probably eventuate in the annexation of Upper Canada to the United States. It would cut off much of the communication between Canada East and West. The *Globe* says truly, in its issue of the 6th instant, "it would be a retrograde measure." It is so, why should Upper Canada drive the Lower Canadian to demand it? Why threaten Lower Canada with a seignior of Upper Canadian domination in the shape of Representation by Population? There is an enormous evil which needs such a remedy. The *Globe* pretends now that it is not asked for the purpose of overriding either French or Irish Catholics; but these liberal professions are easily seen to be flimsy. The demand for Representation by Population originated in the No-Popery cry, and if granted would, or at least might, result in the domination of an intolerant party. We hope Lower Canada will as persistently as hitherto resist the demand. Much though we would regret dissolution of the Union, we would rather see that 'retrograde measure' take place, than see Lower Canada prostrate at the feet of the party who gained Upper Canada at the last election by ill-concealed appeals to the anti-Catholic sentiments of the constituencies. The Separate School Law was gained by the firmness of Catholics and liberality of many Protestants. We will be equally firm in standing by our brethren of Lower Canada, and will aid them to the utmost to resist the aggressions with which they are threatened.—*Toronto Freeman*.

A BOB ON THE MOYR.—On Saturday forenoon the strong wind which was blowing from the east caused a patch of rush-bed to drift into the bay from the marsh, in the neighborhood of the Don. It was about half an acre in extent, and moved rapidly westward up the bay, creating no little surprise on the part of those who beheld it. About four o'clock in the afternoon the floating island became wedged in between the esplanade and Wyatt's wharf, a little west of Jacques & Hay's factory, where it is likely to remain, if not hauled away.—*Hamilton Evening Times*.

COPPER AT BROOKSMAN.—We are glad to learn that three distinct and apparently very valuable deposits have been discovered on this fine estate—the property of Chas. Jones, Esq.; and we sincerely trust that the business habits of its proprietor, backed by the persevering energy of his son, will very soon realize to the utmost this new feature in the mineral wealth of that immediate neighborhood.—*Mercury*

Lower Canadians, of all parties and of all origins, have made up their minds that it is absolutely necessary to throw aside their petty differences for the time being, and unite upon some leader who will preserve them against Upper Canadian aggression. We will not take the word for the deed; we will trust nothing to Clear Grit promises; but, being united and firm in herself, as Lower Canada will be, we need not fear any acts of aggression that may be aimed against us. The conviction has forced itself on the minds of Lower Canadians that it is only a question of time when these acts of aggression shall be attempted, and we know full well that it will require our united endeavors to resist them. We have no fears for the result.—*Quebec Daily News*.

Early on Monday morning the rope-walk and dwelling-house of Mr. McStravick, Main street, Hamilton, were destroyed by fire, together with the stables of Mr. Peter Grant adjoining. Mr. McStravick was insured.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.) July 28.

	a. d.	s. d.
Flour, country, per qtl.	13	6 to 13 6
Outbreak, do.	00	0 to 00 0
Indian Meal	7	6 to 8 0
Pens per min.	3	9 to 4 0
Barley, do, for seed	0	0 to 0 0
Oats, do.	2	6 to 2 9
Beans, Canadian, per min.	7	6 to 8 0
Honey, per lb	0	0 to 0 0
Potatoes, per bag	3	9 to 4 0
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$6.00	to \$6.50
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	9	0 to 1 0
Hay, per 100 bundles	\$15.00	to \$19.00
Straw,	\$8.00	to \$9.50
Butter, fresh per lb,	1	0 to 1 3
Do salt, do	6	7 to 0 8
Buckwheat, do	3	0 to 3 6
Flax Seed, do.	0	0 to 0 0
Timothy, do	0	0 to 0 0
Turkeys, per couple, do	7	6 to 8 0
Geese, do	4	0 to 5 0
Ducks, do	2	6 to 3 0
Fowls, do	1	8 to 2 0
Ducks [Wild]	0	0 to 0 0
Pigeons [Tame]	1	0 to 1 3
Partridges	0	0 to 0 0
Haddock per lb	0	0 to 0 2 1
Lard, do.	0	7 to 0 8
Maple Sugar,	0	54 to 0 6 1
Maple Syrup, per gallon	0	0 to 0 0

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, July 28, 1863.
Flour—Pollards, \$2.60 to \$2.80; Middlings, \$2.95 to \$3.00; Fine, \$3.25 to \$3.35; Super, No. 2 \$3.92 to \$4.40; Superfine \$4.00 to \$4.17; Fancy \$4.35 to \$4.45; Extra, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Superior Extra \$4.60; Bag Flour, \$2.30 to \$2.35.
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, L.C. \$5.25. No J.C.
Wheat—U Canada Spring, 90c to 92c.
Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.80 to \$6.00; Inferior Pots, at 5c to 10c more; Pearls, in demand, at \$6.50 to \$6.52.
Butter—There is a good demand, for Now at 10c to 11c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 13c.
Eggs per doz, 00c.
Lard per lb, fair demand at 7c to 7 1/2c.
Tallow per lb, 7c to 7 1/2c.
Cut-Meats per lb, Smoked Hams, 6c to 8c Bacon, 3c to 5c.
Pork—Quiet: New Mess, \$11.50 to \$12.00; Prime Mess, \$8.00 to \$10; Prime, \$8.75 to \$9.75.—*Montreal Witness*.

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET—July 28.

First Quality Cattle, \$5.50 to \$6; Second and Third, \$4 to \$5. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$15, \$18 and \$20; extra \$20 to \$25.—Sheep, \$2.50 to \$4; Lambs, \$1.75 to \$3. Hogs, \$4.25 to \$4.75, live-weight. Hides, \$5 to \$5.50. Pelt, 30c. to 45c. each. Tallow, rough 5c.—*Montreal Witness*.

TORONTO MARKETS—July 25.

The street market this morning was but poorly supplied with grain. Fall wheat was rather lower 90c per bushel being about the top price for good average samples, and 80c for superior. Spring wheat was also sparingly supplied, but sold readily at 70c to 82c per bushel. Rye—none offering. Barley nominal at 45c per bushel. Oats scarce and dull at 44c to 47c per bushel by weight. Peas in limited supply, selling at 50 to 54c per bushel.

Died, In this city, on the 27th inst., Bernard Patriek, son of Mr. T. B. Condesing, aged 7 months.

At St. Martin, Isle Jesus, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at the age of 69 years and 9 months, Dame Marie Josephine Laurin, wife of M. Antoine Brien dit Desrochers, Captain of Militia.

This respectable lady has been torn from her family, after a sickness of only 8 days' duration. She had been married 54 years, and was mother of 11 children, of whom 5 are living. She also leaves 27 grand children, and 8 great-grand children behind her who will long affectionately bear her in remembrance.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the St. Patrick's Society will take place in the Society's New Hall, TOUPIN'S BUILDINGS, Place d'Armes, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 3rd of August.

(By Order) P. O'MEARA, Recording-Secretary.

Montreal, July 31, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the Clergy of Canada, that having spent nine years in the leading Houses in London and Paris, where LAMPS and CHURCH ORNAMENTS are manufactured, and having manufactured those things in Montreal for the last five years, I am now prepared to execute any orders for LAMPS and every description of BRASS and TIN WORK on the shortest notice, and in a superior style.

COAL OIL DEPOT.
E. CHANTELOUP,
121 Craig Street,
Montreal.

N.B.—Gilding and Silvering done in a superior manner. Old Chandeliers and Lamps repaired and made equal to new.

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