

profession of Protestantism should have been so long delayed. He is gone now, however, thank God, and can therefore do no more harm. May his sad fate be a warning to others! A warning to them to beware of taking the first step in that perilous road which, by a certain and rapid descent leads, from insubordination, and contempt for episcopal authority, to schism, from schism to heresy—and from heresy to the gates of hell. *Facilis descensus Averni*. Wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there are who enter by it—little dreaming at first whether it will inevitably lead them. It is perhaps some episcopal injunction against reading profane books, and encouraging heretical publications, or reminding Catholic electors of their obligations, that provokes the first opposition to the authority of the Bishop. "Oh!" says the refractory Catholic, "it is not necessary to salvation that I should allow myself to be dictated to in the choice of my books, my associates, and my club; I am old enough, and prudent enough to judge for myself in these matters, and need no counsels from Bishops. My vote is my own; I will do with it as I please, nor will I brook any priestly interference in politics. In spiritual things I will submit to the teaching of the Catholic Church; but in things secular I am free to act as I like." It is in this strain that we often hear Catholics—men who have no formal design to apostatize—comment upon the injunctions and admonitions of their ecclesiastical superiors, professing, however, all the while unbounded submission to episcopal authority in things purely spiritual. Let them take heed! let the apostasy of the wretched Chiquito be a warning to them! They are on the verge of a precipice, and another step will precipitate them into the abyss of schism, heresy, and apostasy.

DRUNKENNESS IN SCOTLAND.—Some remarkable statistics as to the amount of whiskey consumed in Scotland, in the years 1857 and '58, published in the *Scottish Press*,—a Scotch Protestant paper—will go far to dispel two very popular delusions.

1. That drunkenness can be checked, or the cause of morality promoted, by Parliamentary enactments, or Legislative restrictions upon the sale of spirits.

2. That there is any necessary connection between Puritanism, and piety, or morality; and that the people of Scotland are, because a Protestant people, pure, chaste, and sober.

Some four years ago, horrified at the extent to which drunkenness prevailed amongst the Scotch, and the fearful amount of whiskey annually consumed by the eminently God-fearing and drinking disciples of John Knox, the Imperial Legislature passed an Act, known amongst the liquor-dealers as the "*Forbes-Mackenzie Act*." The intent of the Act was to close the public houses on Sundays; and thereby put an end to the sale and consumption of ardent spirits, on one day of the week at least.

Almost simultaneously with this restrictive Act, the duty on spirits was raised from 3s. 11d. to nearly 7s. 6d.; thus raising the price of whiskey in the years from '51 to '54 cost about 6s 6d per gallon—to about 11s 2d during the years '57 and '58. Thus during the latter period, two causes were in operation, both tending, if the theories of the "*Maine-act*" be correct, to diminish the consumption of intoxicating liquors—the restrictive law known as the "*Forbes-Mackenzie Act*," and the great increase of the duty upon spirits. The result we will set forth in the words of the *Times*, commenting upon the melancholy disclosures made by the *Scottish Press*:

"Scotchmen have not become more abstemious since that memorable Whitsunday; on the contrary, they drink more whiskey than less, and spend a vast deal more money upon it. In 1851 and 1852 they consumed 13,828,335 imperial gallons; in 1856 and 1857 (allowing 2,000,000 for water) as much as 15,725,234; and, whereas in the former period they got off with an outlay of 24,401,474, we now give the exact figures—they actually produced from their pockets in the latter period no less a sum than 28,515,391. So much for the comparisons instituted on the part of the *Forbes-Mackenzie Act*. Our contemporary, we dare say, has not been allowed to go without reply, but there is something in the question, independent of all this controversy, which may well excite the astonishment of the public.

The entire population of Scotland is under 3,000,000; in fact, it probably does not exceed, if it even reaches, the limits of our metropolitan community. We may look upon it as representing pretty nearly the number of its inhabitants, our own London and its suburbs. This illustration, however, is far from conveying the whole force of the case. Every feature of the Scottish national character tends to render these statistics more extraordinary. The Scotch are generally poor, universally thrifty, proverbially cautious, better educated as a people than any other in Europe, and prone to austerities of Puritanism in morals and religion. Nevertheless, this been, wary, and rigid community actually expends between 4,000,000, and 5,000,000, annually upon whiskey only, and consumes this spirit, if the calculations above given are to be trusted, at the rate of nearly three gallons a-head for every man, woman and child in the country. A gallon of spirits is about six bottles; so that to realize these statistics the reader must suppose that 18 bottles of gin, brandy, or other ardent liquor were drunk per head in every household of his acquaintance, without any distinction of youth or age, competence or poverty. We hardly know anything that can be said in explanation of such a view, except that Scotland lies in the latitude of those northern climes in which such excesses have always been most developed, and that, though the figures before us are given for whiskey alone, they do probably represent almost the entire consumption of spirits in the country. Whiskey in Scotland is almost the sole medium of intoxication; beer and wine enter but inappreciably into the reckoning.

Thus it is evident that the only effect produced by the restrictions imposed upon the sale of liquors, by the closing of the public houses, and the immense increase upon the duty on spirits, has been, not to diminish the quantity of liquor consumed, but to augment the sum annually expended

upon intoxicating beverages. The Scotch consume as much whiskey at 11s. 2d. per gallon as they did when the stuff only cost them about 6s. 6d.; but they expend about double the amount annually in the pernicious habit of dram-drinking.

"These astounding facts," says the *Scottish Press*, "prepare us for encountering another fallacy—that drinking is diminished in proportion as we reduce the number of Licensed houses. We have shown that more money is being consumed in whiskey, and more whiskey is drunk in Scotland, now than before the Forbes Mackenzie Act came into operation; and yet, to illustrate the delusion referred to by the instance of Edinburgh, we find, taking the three years before the Act and the last three years, that the number of licenses have been greatly diminished. The number that were issued were—

1851 961 1856 796
1852 967 1857 753
1853 956 1858 737

And yet more whiskey has been drunk in the last three years than the first three years. How is this? Either we have increased the trade of those persons who are licensed—a statement we believe to be very partially true—or we have driven the supply into unlicensed and disreputable hands—a statement we believe attested by fact and sufficient to account for much of the whole case.

To what, then, do our calculations point? To the removal of the Forbes Mackenzie Act as positively mischievous? By no means. We hold that it established a salutary principle, that publichouses should not have permission—exceptional of every other trade—to pursue their gains on the Sabbath-day. This principle, however, has, strictly speaking, nothing to do with drinking. It merely affirms that a salutary law shall be universally enforced. If our statistics teach anything—and we hold them to be full of suggestion—it is how little can be gained by physical means in securing moral ends; and that if as a people we are less temperate than we were, and were becoming, it is because moral means, which alone can secure moral results, have been all but abandoned in favour of physical restraint and magisterial supervision, which lead to disappointment and dismay. We would willingly have found that benefits had arisen out of recent legislation up to and beyond the expectation of the most enthusiastic believer in "the Act"; but facts are facts, and it is an offence against truth and betrays a craven spirit not to proclaim them.

We commend these facts, these Statistics to the careful attention of the *Montreal Witness*. Coupled with the other fact of the gross impurity of the working classes in Scotland—evidence of which from unimpeachable Protestant authority we laid before our readers last week—we trust that they may have the effect of shaking its confidence in Acts of Parliament as a cure for drunkenness; and of inducing him to re-examine his theory that Popery and the Confessional are the prolific parents of crime and debauchery. We are loth to believe that *naturally*, the Scotch are more addicted to vice than the Irish, or the people of the South of Europe. Yet—if they are not by *nature* more vicious, and if they have at the same time the advantage of a pure faith and the supernatural blessings thereunto attached—how comes it that they are the most incorrigible drunkards in Europe?—and that, as we lately showed by an extract from the reported proceedings of the U. P. Presbytery of Aberdeen, "a servant, *male or female*, about farm places, who has not been found guilty, and is not known to have been guilty of the violation of the law of chastity is the exception, not the rule?"—*Edinburgh Courier* (Protestant). How, we ask, in all humility, are we to reconcile these degrading, but too well attested facts, with the theory that Protestantism tends to elevate its professors, morally and socially? We pause for a reply.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—Of the habitual insolence of these gentry, we have had another very edifying specimen in a speech of Mr. Sheriff Corbett at the Anglican Synod at Kingston. This well bred gentleman is reported in the *Toronto Atlas* as having thus delivered himself:

"Once on a visit to New York he" (the Sheriff) "replied in answer to a question from an American friend: 'that the two greatest curses Canada had were whiskey and Irish priests.' He thought his remarks applicable at the present time."

Our readers may perhaps remember the case of Mr. Sewell, Sheriff of Quebec at the time of the unfortunate Gavazzi riots; how that worthy official availed himself of his position to pack the Jury Lists in order to procure, if possible, the conviction of innocent men; and how, being convicted of the offence, the culprit contrived, through the influence of his friends, to escape with the infliction of a paltry fine. Since then, Sheriffs and other officials, seem to fancy that they are certain of immunity from punishment, no matter how outrageous their conduct, or how insolent their demeanor towards their non-official fellow-citizens. Only upon this hypothesis can we account for Mr. Corbett's impertinence, and slanders upon "*Irish priests*." When uttering that he would never be called to account for his offensive language; and that his indecent attacks upon the clergy, and through the clergy, upon the religious opinions of a large body of his fellow-countrymen, would be allowed to pass unrebuked by his superiors. We should like to know if this impertinent fellow Corbett is not an Orangeman. Perhaps some of our Kingston friends may be able to enlighten us upon this point.

The *Montreal Witness* complains of M. Dorion's conduct in supporting the "*Grey Nunnery Bill*," and other similar measures required by Popery. Our evangelical cotemporary is of opinion that "M. Dorion was weak and faltering in contending with priestly power."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—No messages have been transmitted for some weeks past, and serious apprehensions are entertained that it will prove a failure after all. The mysterious silence that is maintained concerning the cable, would seem fully to warrant the worst fears.

"To O. X."—You are perfectly correct; the *Mirror* and the *True Witness* held at one time the same language, and expressed the same opinion upon the gross impropriety of the reception given by the Governor-General to the Orangemen in July 1856. We give below an extract from the *Mirror* of the 5th of September of that year, when if we remember right, the columns of our now more courtly cotemporary, were but very scantily furnished with government advertisements; a fact from whence our correspondent must draw his own conclusions.

Here, for instance, is an extract from the *Mirror* of some two years ago, who was then opposing M. Renaud, the Ministerial candidate, upon the following grounds:—

"2nd, that the Vice-Regal Head of that government which has brought him forward, and who sustains it despite of public opinion, is the same that insulted the Irish race and the Catholic body, by receiving and graciously responding to an address, on the 12th of July last, from the Orange Society, an organization secretly sworn to our enslavement, and the historic enemy of our race."

The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum begs to acknowledge most gratefully the receipt of \$500.90 by the hands of Messrs. Thomas Healy and Richard M'Shane, being the net proceeds of the Pic-Nic given by the St. Patrick's and Temperance Societies, under the patronage of the Ladies of Charity of the St. Patrick's Congregation, for the benefit of the Orphans.

The Committee of the St. Patrick's Asylum avail themselves of this opportunity to tender their warmest thanks to the citizens generally, who encouraged with so much liberality the Orphans' Pic-Nic. Their respectful thanks are offered to the Ladies of Charity, in particular, for their active, and, as usual, successful patronage; to the joint Committee of Management, whose excellent arrangements gave such general satisfaction; and to Messrs. Healy and M'Shane, the Chairman and Secretary, for their indefatigable exertions. The Committee beg also to acknowledge their obligations to the *True Witness* for advertising gratis; and to Messrs. C. McCormick and R. Carrick, who gave their valuable services also gratuitously.

A severe thunder storm passed over town on Tuesday afternoon. The lightning struck, and slightly damaged the roof of the Providence Convent. Fortunately none of the inmates were injured.

Our Leeds subscribers are respectfully informed that the delay in the transmission of their papers was owing to a mistake in the Post Office here, in consequence of which their papers were despatched to Canada West.

"ROME, ITS CHURCHES, ITS CHARITIES, AND ITS SCHOOLS." By the Rev. Wm. H. Nelson, LL.D., M.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

Here is a work which should be carefully studied by every Catholic, who wishes to make himself acquainted with the glories of modern Rome, the Eternal City, the capital of the Christian world. Of that Rome, the churches, the schools, and the charitable institutions with which it abounds, are the most glorious features; and of these we have a faithful and very beautiful picture in the Rev. M. Nelson's work, which is evidently the product of the devout Christian, and the ripe scholar. To the Protestant especially would we recommend it as well calculated to disabuse him of some of those prejudices which obscure his intellect. In the words of our author: "when anti-Christian philosophy would accuse Rome of being the patron of ignorance, she may indeed well point to her museums, to her galleries, to her institutions, and show that she has ever been patroness of the arts and sciences, and has placed their richest offerings in her temples, and treasured them round the tombs of her saints."—p. 117.

"LES TRAPPEURS DE LA BAIE D'HUDSON." By Dr. T. H. Robinson. Translated under the direction of the author, by M. H. E. Chevalier.

The first number of this work is now before us, and will be found to repay perusal, both by the interest of the story, and the beauties of the style. The work will be continued in monthly parts, and may be procured at Messrs. Sadlier's and Dawson's, Notre Dame, and Great St. James Streets.

HOUSE OF TORONTO. Toronto, Sept. 20, 1858.

DEAR SIR.—Permit me to call your attention to a fact which I think is not sufficiently known in Lower Canada. Toronto, in the eyes of many of your readers in the Eastern section of the Province, passes almost for the ante-chamber of hell. It is called the hot-bed of Orangism, the abode of bigotry and fanaticism. Toronto, if we are to believe some of the Lower Canadians, is the receptacle of all evils, and a stranger to the blessings of civilization and Christianity. Without attempting to vindicate the character of this my adopted country, I beg leave to say that Toronto is very little known in Lower Canada; and that, consequently, Lower Canadians cannot form a very correct estimate of its character and standing among the cities which have risen on the sites formerly occupied by the Indian wigwam. Whatever may be said by our censorious critics of the Lower Province, I do not hesitate to assert that Toronto is advancing rapidly in the path of true civilization and prosperity.

To single out one of the many advantages which this much-maligned city now possesses, I will mention our flourishing institutions for the education of youth. I will place in the first rank St. Michael's College, conducted by the Basilian Fathers. This Institution, in the space of four years, has won itself a name, of which other much older seminaries of learning might be well proud. Situated in the capital of Upper Canada, conducted by Professors thoroughly versed with the English language, Saint Michael's College will doubtless become a favorite resort for Lower Canadian youths desirous to learn the best English, and in the shortest possible time. The situation on which it stands, commanding a full view of the city of Toronto and of its unparalleled Lake, is the most beautiful and healthiest that could be selected all over this section of the Province. To the salubrious air one breathes around Clover-Hill—to the excellent quality of water which gushes

forth from a sandy ground—and to the unobjectionable diet used in this institution—may be attributed the uninterrupted good health enjoyed by its inmates. With a view, therefore, of promoting the sacred cause of education, and of increasing the usefulness of St. Michael's College, I have deemed it my duty to call the attention of your readers in Lower Canada, to the existence of an educational establishment which has already so many claims upon the gratitude of this Province.

The next Seminary of learning in the city of Toronto, which deserves a passing notice at my hands, is the Loretto Academy, for the education of female youth. This flourishing academy, which has already conferred invaluable blessings on this country, is not, I presume, sufficiently known to Lower Canada. Were it otherwise, it is not possible but people living in the Eastern section of the Province would extend to it a patronage which would tend greatly to their benefit, and that of their daughters. Loretto Convent is under the superintendence of Ladies highly accomplished in education and manners, and well fitted to impart to their pupils the blessings of a perfect intellectual and moral training. In addition to what I have already stated, I may say that I know of no Seminary of learning better suited to the female youth of your section of the Province. Under the skillful hand of Ladies who speak and write English in all its purity and elegance, young Canadian girls have been seen, within a few months, mastering the theory and practice of a language of which they did not possess even the first elements when placed in the Academy. When I say that English is the language chiefly used in this institution, it must not be understood that the French, Italian and other languages are neglected. These are taught by Ladies peculiarly fitted for the task.

The Ladies of Loretto came to Toronto at the earnest solicitation of the first Bishop of the Diocese, the lamented Dr. Power. By the inscrutable Providence of God, they arrived but to witness his mourning children bewailing the loss of their distinguished Pastor. Ever since, amidst difficulties and trials almost insurmountable, they have toiled in the cause of education with unflinching zeal. A merciful God has crowned their labors with success. Besides a free school of about sixty girls, connected with the Nuns of Loretto, they have at present under their charge a select and boarding school numbering forty-four pupils.

I avail myself of your extreme kindness, Mr. Editor, to lay before your readers the above information concerning the excellent Society of the Nuns of Loretto. I know of no literary institution more deserving of patronage, and better able to repay it a hundred fold, than the Loretto Academy.

As you are aware, Mr. Editor, the city of Toronto is also blessed with a colony of Christian Brothers—those world-renowned teachers of youth. Of their labors and successes, it is unnecessary for me to speak. Here, as elsewhere, these devoted and persevering benefactors of the rising generation, are doing wonders. About seven hundred pupils is the average attendance on their five schools. They justly enjoy the confidence of our community. With the exception of some few of your Lower Canadian members of the Government, or creatures otherwise connected with it, who prefer Mammon to their God, the devil to their Church—all our Catholic rate-payers in Toronto come forward to offer their ratio of taxes towards the support of our Separate Schools, conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Another society whose services for the instruction of youth, and other works of benevolence, are highly appreciated in this city, is our good and zealous Sisters of St. Joseph. Like the Sisters of Charity whose rules, constitution and spirit they follow, these spiritual daughters of the Father-Father of our Lord, embrace all works of corporal and spiritual mercy—teaching the ignorant, taking charge of the fatherless, visiting the sick and distressed in their abode of poverty and destitution; in a word, like their Divine Master, going about and doing good to all. The Sisters of St. Joseph have charge of our free schools, attended by the female portion of our youth. They superintend also a select school for the children of the better class. Their other schools number about six hundred children.

Such is, Mr. Editor, the state of Catholic education in Toronto. For the above named Societies who devote their time, health and life to the instruction of youth in this Diocese, we are indebted, under God, to the apostolic Father placed by the Holy Ghost over this portion of the Lord's vineyard. Ever untiring and indefatigable for the welfare of his flock, the Lordship was yesterday in Newmarket, where he gave Communion to over fifty persons. On the same occasion, His Lordship performed the Episcopal visitation of the above mentioned congregation, and paid a high compliment to its zealous Pastor, the Rev. M. Ward, whose real and labors for his spiritual children are above all praise. Mr. De Charbonnet returned this morning to his Episcopal residence, where he is again at and doing, if I may be allowed to use the common phraseology. That the Lord may long preserve to the life of one whose labors and exertions are devoted solely to the glory of his Divine Master and the salvation of souls, is the fervent prayer of every Catholic in this Diocese.

Wishing you, Dear Sir, and your excellent journal a long career of usefulness,

I remain, Dear Sir, &c. Toronto.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lancaster, D. McElroy, 5s; Windsor, C. A. McElroy, 1s; Lachine, P. T. Manna, 15s; St. Inigoes, Md., E. S. Rev J. G. Moore, 22 10s; Niagara, P. Clarke, 10s; Ramsay, Rev Mr. Vaughan, 21; Kingston, Rev Mr. Doherty, 12s 6d; Cornwall, A. McDonnell, J. P. 10s; Quebec, B. Sien, 10s; J. Murphy, 10s; North Gower, J. McKeown, 5s; Kingston, J. Baker, 10s; Vankele, H. D. McDonnell, 10s; Halifax, M. McElroy, 5s; Prescott, T. Backler, 21; Granby, M. Gaudin, 12s 6d; Russelltown, E. McGill, 15s; Belleville, J. McDonnell, 10s; Toronto, P. Kent, 5s.

Per P. S. McElroy, Hamilton, Self, 12s 6d; F. Logan, 21 5s; J. Egan, 12s 6d; M. J. O'Brien, 6s 3d; C. Wormald, 6s 3d; P. McGuire, 6s 3d; R. Fitzpatrick, 6s 3d; M. O'Connor, 12s 6d; J. McKeon, 6s 3d; D. Murphy, 21 1s 3d; Chevier & Bro, 11s 3d; Mr. Hogan, 10s; L. Devaney, 12s 6d; M. Dwyer, 6s 3d; St. Catherine's, H. McKewen, 18s 9d.

Per T. Griffith, Sherbrooke, Self, 10s; D. M. Dillon, 6s 3d; L. Connell, 6s 3d; H. Mulvena, 5s; J. Campbell, 5s; J. B. Milette, 5s; W. Reed, 5s; E. LeFebvre, 5s; P. Sheeran, 5s.

Per Rev J. F. Janot, Barrie, Self, 10s; Penetanguishene, Rev P. P. Lebrandy, 15s.

Per M. O'Dempsey, S. Dorro, Rev Mr. Mackay, 10s; Belleville, Rev Mr. Brennan, 12 6d; J. Donohoe, 12s 6d; Thelby, P. Cox, 8s 9d; Smithville, J. Ennis, 5s.

Per J. Lynch, Allumet Island, Rev Mr. Lynch, 21 17s 6d; Six Mile Bridge, Ireland, Rev Mr. Clune, 5s 9d.

Per J. Doran, Perth—S. Foote, 6s 3d; M. Doyle 5s; M. Drennan, 12s 6d.

Per A. Laroque, Montreal—F. A. Laroque, 10s 3d; J. L. Laroque, 10s.

Per Rev Mr. Campbell, Laval—Self, 12s 6d; Seguin, Tex., U.S., J. Campbell, 12s 6d.

On Monday evening, about dusk, as a carter was driving at a very rapid rate up Commissioners Street, his car struck a person of the name of Jean Baptiste Labelle, threw him down, inflicting such severe injury as almost instantaneously to cause his death. Labelle, it is said, was deaf, and was in the act of crossing the street when he was struck. The carter has not yet been arrested, nor is he known. The body was taken into the Station House, and Dr. Picault was immediately in attendance, but too late to be of any service to the unfortunate victim of furious driving. This is the third case of persons being struck by carter's within the last six weeks.—*Transcript*.

THE MURDER FOR SOUTH SIMCOE.—The Grand Jury of the County of Wellington have found two true bills against Mr. Thomas Ferguson, M.P.P., for South Simcoe—once for manslaughter, the other for assault. These cover the carrying of a gun during the period of an election, and the presenting of that Elora. Of twenty Grand Jurors present, fourteen were for the bills; a fact that forms rather a severe rebuke to the magistrates who packed the bench at Elora, and to the fiery partisans, here and elsewhere, who have endeavored to shield Ferguson; by a gross falsification of the circumstances of the case existing against him. It is probable that the trial will be deferred until the assizes or the next quarter sessions. In the meantime it is satisfactory to know that there is a prospect of justice being administered in the premises—despite of the Gowans and their "lamps."—*Globe*.

Perhaps at no period of our political history has the Canadian arena presented so many doomed men—so many ruined reputations, and blasted characters, as at the present time. The past five years have been prolific of such ruin. Not confined to the *outs* or the *ins*—to the Clear Grits, the Rouges or the Bleus—is this sweeping degradation, this political plague. Its malarial has stricken men east and west,—of all ranks and all parties in the public service,—with such fell and potent contagion that we question if, one Lot can be found in this political Sodom. Chaos is in our political life—disorganization so complete and widespread in parties that our only hope in escape from total disintegration exists, in the possibility of new men arising to re-inaugurate the reign of conscience and principle—to substitute honour for humbug—cohesion for chaos. And yet when we survey this woful wreck of men and of reputations once fair to the eye, we see much to regret and deplore the loss of. Strong intellects—cultured minds—ready and dexterous orators—powerful energies—shrewd tacticians—subtle contrivers—but all so wanting in rectitude, so devoted to the base worship of self, that outraged public opinion hungers for their destruction and will accept even mediocrity in their stead, if honest. This is a sad but a true picture,—who will gainsay it? Who will put his finger upon any one of our prominent men that has not fully belied his own promises, and the people's trust? Who will even point us out a man among them all, and determine for us by the inflexible standard of principle, what ground he will occupy in a week hence? No one; for expediency is their god, and they shift like sands on the seashore with every returning wave of momentary necessity. This is the fashion of them all, from Cartier at the one extreme, to Brown at the other; a loose, corrupt juggling set of knaves. Are we then, who have long cherished interests at stake, to divide and quarrel among ourselves for such men as these?—forbid it common sense. What matters it to us who triumphs if the triumph brings in its train the dead corpse of an enemy of ours. Let the wolves eat each other if they will.—We can stand by.—*Quebec Vindictor*.

Births. In this city, on the 15th instant, the wife of Patrick Kerby, printer, of a son.

In this city, in Kent Street, Colborne Avenue, on the 18th instant, the wife of Mr. Daniel Sexton, butcher, of a son.

Died. In this city, on the 21st instant, aged 64 years, after a short illness, (of inflammation of the bowels), which he bore with true Christian fortitude and resignation, Andrew Conlan, Esq., Emigrant Agent. The deceased was a resident of Montreal for nearly 34 years, during which he enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and his death is deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, to whom his sterling honesty and independence had endeared him.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. September 21, 1858.

Flour, per quintal	\$2.00 to \$2.90
Oatmeal, per do.	2.50 .. 3.00
Wheat, per minor	30 .. 1.90
Oats, do.	45 .. 47
Barley, do.	45 .. 47
Peas, do.	45 .. 47
Beans, do.	1.00 .. 1.05
Lard, do.	1.00 .. 1.10
Onions, per bushel	50 .. 60
Potatoes, per bag	80 .. 90
Beef, per lb.	7 .. 15
Mutton, per quarter	67 .. 1.15
Pork per 100 lbs. (in the carcass)	65 .. 7.00
Butter, Fresh, per lb.	20 .. 25
" Salt, per lb.	14 1/2 .. 15
Eggs, per doz.	15 .. 17
Cheese, per lb.	10 .. 13
Turkey, per couple	1.40 .. 1.50
Geese, do.	99 .. 1.00
Fowls, do.	50 .. 60
Hay, per 100 lbs.	3.00 .. 3.50
Straw, do.	4.00 .. 5.00
Shoes—Paris, per pair	6.00 .. 6.70
" Paris, per pair	6.35 .. 6.50

P.K. To PERRY DAVIS & Son—Dear Sirs—I feel happy to add one more testimonial of the value of your Pain Killer to the thousands sent you from nearly all parts of the world. On the 8th of this month I fell from a second story doorway to the pavement, striking on my feet, and bruising them severely; also straining the ligaments of the ankles. When carried home my feet were black and swollen, and the pain so intense as to cause fainting. I immediately applied your Pain Killer, and continued to do so at intervals of about ten minutes. The second day the appearance was a greenish yellow, with little or no pain, and to-day I can walk with ease to my store.—Yours respectfully, I. STAGITT, High Street.

Providence, May 12th, 1857.
The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing it in alcohol.
237 Lyman, Savage & Co., and Carter, Kerry & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

EVENING CLASSES.

THE PROFESSORS of the MONTREAL ACADEMY have OPENED their EVENING CLASSES in their Rooms, BONAVENTURE HALL. Those desirous of availing themselves of their Course of Instruction, can enter on moderate terms.

M. C. Healy will attend the Commercial and Mathematical departments.

Pierce Fitzgerald will attend the Classical department.

Hours of attendance from half-past SEVEN till half-past NINE P.M.

Terms payable in advance.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the "*Persian Balm*" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Shampooing, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-burns, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is unequalled.

No Traveller should be without this beautiful preparation; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "*Persian Balm*" for their Toilet.

Try this great Home Luxury.

S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL, (Wholesale Agents), Montreal.