

MR. M'GEE'S LECTURE ON SHAKESPEARE'S "POLITICAL PLAYS."

Mr. M'Gee delivered his lecture on the "Political Morality of Shakespeare's Plays," to a very large audience, in the City Concert Hall, on Tuesday evening. For a purely literary lecture the numbers present—estimated variously from 1200 to 1500—was an unprecedented attendance. On the platform, were the Hon. Mr. Holton, Alderman M'Cambridge, City Councillor Leprohon; Messrs. O'Meara, M'Donnell, McGrath, Mohan, Donnelly, Mullins, Sharpley, Kelly, O'Brien, M'Naughton, and others. Several of the younger members of the same nationality materially assisted as a Committee of Arrangements, in contributing to the comfortable seating of the large audience.

Mr. M'Gee, who was received with great enthusiasm, commenced by observing that his friends in the City seemed resolved that the season of lectures should not pass by, without his contributing at least one evening towards this now established source of popular instruction; and that he was but too happy to be able to comply with the wishes of those to whom he owed so much. (Applause.) He then proceeded for nearly an hour and a-half, without using a single note, to analyse and group the political characters of Shakespeare, for whom he claimed the merit of being the wisest, as well as the wittiest writer that ever used the English speech as his vehicle of expression. We can only give the points of the discourse, as they were put forward by the lecturer—a *verbatim* report being out of the question, in such a case.

The lecturer first contended that the great Dramatist had a hearty hatred of despotism;—and he instanced the characters of *Leontes*, in the *Winter's Tale*, of *Henry VIII.*, of *Richard III.*, and of *King John*, as illustrations of his position, that Shakespeare always presented despotism as arising from a disease of the mind, or a corruption of the heart. In *Leontes*, the mind was diseased by jealousy; in *Henry*, the heart was corrupted by lust; in *Richard*, the mind was diseased by a misanthropical and revengeful ambition; in *John*, both mind and heart were corrupted, by a chronic habit of double-dealing, double-meaning, and double-speaking.

But Shakespeare, though an enemy of despotism, was still no democrat—at least not in the modern levelling sense. Wherever he introduces the multitude as a mob—deciding on their own concerns—he invariably shows that he does not believe the *vox populi* to be the *vox Dei*.—As instances, the lecturer quoted with great effect the opening scenes of *Coriolanus*, in which the Roman mob confound the scarcity of corn, with the Volscian war, and the patrician privileges; and also, the scenes in *Henry VI.*, where the English mob are promised by *Jack Cade*, that all the lawyers and schoolmasters shall be hanged (if they succeed); that three-quarters leaves shall be sold for a penny; and that the "three hoop'd pot" shall therefore have six hoops.

Shakespeare, according to the lecturer, best deserved of any writer in our language, the common praise so seldom deserved, of having "a well-balanced mind." He taught reverence for all authority—parental, clerical, and civil. *Desdemona* deserted her fond, confiding father, and the punishment of her crime was dealt by the very hand she had taken, when she forsook her father. The tragedy of *Lea* was the most terrific illustration ever given of the curse that follows unnatural and disobedient children. In other conspiracies, there are enough of horrors; but here the horror is infinitely enhanced by the awful fact, that the conspirators are the poor old man's own children—his daughters, to whom, in excessive fondness, he had given all his possessions before their time, and who in return refused him a shelter for his grey hairs, and even sought to take away his life. "The supernatural interest of *Hamlet* also was pointed out, as arising from the struggle in the breast of a tenderly attached son, avenging his father's murder upon the unnatural murderers—his mother and his uncle.

In inculcating respect for the clerical order, Shakespeare was justly commended. He well knew—with his profound knowledge of the all weak and vulgar tendencies of our nature—that nothing could be easier than to raise the mirth of the "groundlings" by caricatures on their sacred profession. But whenever he introduces clerical characters, they act *ex-officio*, and speak *ex-cathedra*. They are always true to their profession and their dignity. *Friar Lawrence* in "Romeo and Juliet," and the *Archbishop* in *Henry V.*, were instanced as examples.

Of the magistracy in like manner, Shakespeare always speaks with due deference, whether in his Roman or his English historical drama. The *Chief Justice* in *Henry IV.*, who did not hesitate to imprison the Heir Apparent for a contempt of Court—who ascended the steps of the throne, and took the culprit from the King's knee—yet gently, though solemnly remonstrates with the hoary old sinner Falstaff. The judicial officer is finely presented to us in this character; and though in "Justice Shallow" and in "Dogberry," the country Justices of those days are held up to ridicule and laughter, by some slight of his dexterous hand, the dramatist shields the law itself from any touch of his satire.

But though teaching that obedience was a virtue, and loyalty a duty—and all authority of God—no one had a higher scorn of the sycophancy and servility, which flourishes in the shade of earthly greatness, than Shakespeare. *Antony and Cleopatra* were cases in point. *Touchstone* also—the Prince of all Shakespeare's men in motley—in endeavoring to convince *Corin*, the shepherd, that not to have been at Court, was "verily to be damned," represents more opinions in our day than we can reckon. There are those who hold seriously that not to have been "presented," is a sort of reprobation; while to stand well in regal or viceregal sunshine, is as good as to be saved.

After some further instances, illustrating the spirit of justice and tolerance which pervades all the serious works of this author, and its humanising effect on successive generations of readers—Mr. M'Gee closed in a striking peroration, contending that Politics was, next to Theology,

the noblest subject of human study; that it embraced all the arts of peace and war—all social interests—and all moral responsibilities. This passage, as well indeed as the whole lecture, it is impossible to present accurately in a synopsis; and we shall therefore content ourselves with stating the fact, that the lecturer concluded amid a universal burst of applause.

RECEPTION OF THE HERO OF KARS.—On the 25th inst., on the occasion of his visit to Montreal, an address was presented to Major General Sir W. F. Williams by the City Corporation; to which a suitable reply was returned by the gallant soldier. In the evening there was a complimentary dinner in honor of him who has done so much to sustain the lustre of British arms. The banquet was numerously attended, and all present vied with one another in doing honor to their illustrious guest.

THE HON. JUSTICE HAGARTY ON STATE-SCHOOLISM.—The Fall Assizes for the United Counties of York and Peel were opened on the 11th instant, the Hon. Justice Hagarty presiding. His Honor delivered an eloquent and appropriate address to the Grand Jury upon the occasion, from which, as reported in the *Toronto Colonist* of the 12th instant, we make some extracts.

Having expressed his regret at the state of the Calendar, and insisted upon the urgent necessity for Reformatory Institutions for juvenile offenders, His Honor made the following remarks upon the working of the "Common School" system of Upper Canada:—

"Painfully connected with this distressing subject is another to which I had occasion to allude in a charge to the Grand Jury of these counties nearly two years ago, and which has always occupied a prominent position in my thoughts, as one of the worst of evils. I allude to the notorious fact that while the ratepayers of this city are compelled by law to pay a most serious tax for the maintenance of splendidly appointed Common Schools, free to all, the streets still remain infested by gangs of vagrant children, too many of them begging or stealing, and all rapidly qualifying for a more advanced state of profligacy and licentiousness. I see by official returns that in 1857 the ratepayers contributed to Common Schools about £6,000, or 2s 6d per head, on the entire population of say 40,000 souls. The great bulk of this heavy sum is contributed by those who in no way directly avail themselves of these institutions. They are told that they are indirectly benefited and well repaid by the social improvement and increased safety of life and property by the diffusion of education. But it is too painfully evident that the class which the ratepayers at large are distinctly interested in educating, viz., that from which the criminals of the land may be naturally expected to spring—positively refuses to be taught, and treats the establishments built by assessment with indifference. The average daily attendance at the Common Schools in 1857 was 1803 male and female. (No other averages are worth noticing.) The census several years ago showed the number of children under school age as nearly nine thousand. I fear very much that, viewed simply in the light of its operation on that class of the juvenile community most likely to increase our jail population—the only light in which on an occasion like this I care to regard it—the present system in our large cities is but a costly failure. It is to be feared that the very large majority of the whole body of children attending schools at the compulsory expense of the community at large is composed of the children of parents quite able in their stations in life, and in most cases willing, to provide for their children's education, without the forced aid of their neighbors. I deeply regret the utter indifference with which this most painful subject seems always treated. As it does not possess the exciting attractions of a political or personal nature, it is left unheeded by public notice. It is one, however, of the gravest importance—one which cannot escape the notice of any man looking even slightly below the surface of things, and regarding the due administration of criminal justice as something more than the mere machinery of jury to try—of Judges to pass sentence—executioner to strike—or stone wall to imprison. Any nation that neglects its vagrant children will be sure to reap a bitter harvest for its jail and scaffolds. I have made these remarks in no hostile spirit to our Common Schools, but solely under a solemn conviction, which every day strengthens, that the noble provision made by the Legislature, and the large amount annually extracted from the ratepayers of this city, have proved utterly inefficient to rescue our vagrant children from the streets, or to humanize or soften them by educational culture. It is neither my province, nor yours, gentlemen, to meddle with public questions apart from the due performance of the duties by law imposed upon us. But it is our duty, and that of every right-minded man, in any way connected with the administration of justice, to notice the prolonged existence of a great social evil; and even where we are powerless to rectify, we may be able to invite public attention to the fact that, in the city whose jail we are about to deliver, the most costly educational machinery is provided, and large sums raised and disbursed with open hand; while the only class that is dangerous to society remains as totally uneducated, and pursues its downward course as uninterruptedly, as if the law had never interfered to provide instruction by compulsory assessment. I shall not detain you further from the performance of your grave and important duties."

This effectually disposes of the argument that the "Common Schools" furnish the means of instruction to the members of a class of society, who, too poor to defray the expenses of their own education would, but for those schools grow up in brutal ignorance. The fact is, however, that the members of that class are precisely those who refuse to avail themselves of the "Common Schools," which, as His Honor shows, are attended not by the children of the poor, but of the wealthy, who have found out the means of compelling their neighbors to contribute towards the education of their children.

We congratulate our evangelical friends upon a very valuable and highly appropriate accession to their ranks, in the person of Lola Montez. This important auxiliary to the Holy Protestant Faith, and whose name is no doubt familiar to most of our readers, as that of a superannuated prostitute formerly in the service of the King of Bavaria, has, as we learn from the Protestant press of Canada, been lecturing against Popery, to large and enthusiastic audiences of Protestant ladies! and gentlemen, in aid of the funds of a Protestant divine rejoicing in the name of the Rev. Ralph Hoyt. Verily the cause, and the champion are well worthy of one another; and if we congratulate the evangelical world upon their new ally, we have equally good reason to be thankful that the Lord has been pleased to give us such an opponent as the notorious Lola. Why

does not the French Canadian Missionary Society make an effort to engage her services for the approaching Anniversaries?

We have given elsewhere the opinion of a high judicial authority upon the "common" school system of Upper Canada; it is of interest to observe how completely that opinion is endorsed by the *Toronto Colonist*, in an editorial article, some extracts from which we subjoin:—

Attention has recently been directed afresh to the Common Schools of the City—their great cost and total inefficiency for the purpose for which they were designed. In looking over the report of the late Local Superintendent, we find that, out of a school population of from 8,000 to 10,000, only 4,500 ever attended the schools at all in 1857, and the major part of these only for a few days. The average daily attendance was 1,863, a little more than one child in six of those of school age. It will not fail to strike the enquirer that, while as to the schools there is a growing unpopularity, there is an increasing cost upon the education of each child. For example, during the seven years preceding 1851, the average cost was six dollars a year; in 1854 it became ten dollars and a half; in 1856 twelve and a half; and in 1857 it was thirteen—that is to say, that, under the present system, the yearly cost of each child's education to the city has increased during the last seven years about 108 per cent., or 8 per cent. more than double. During the same period, in the average attendance, as compared with the increased population, there has actually been a falling off. For, whereas, in 1850, the population was 25,766 and the attendance 1,259, in 1857, with a population of 45,000, the attendance was 1,863. Then the total cost of maintaining the schools in 1850 was £1,998; in 1857 it was £6,054—an increase something over 300 per cent. If there were commensurate results upon the other hand to place against this increase of expenditure, the citizens would have little cause to complain, but unfortunately such is not the fact. For while there is an accumulating cost upon the aggregate, there is also a very large increase per head.

In the annual financial statement of the Trustees for 1857, a total of income and expenditure is shown amounting to £10,455. Of this large sum the citizens of Toronto contributed by assessment £6,000, and by debentures £1,000, forming together a direct tax upon the ratepayers of £7,000. The question is, do they receive an equivalent? The opinion seems to be general that there is nothing like a compensating return. Should this conviction be confirmed, what is the remedy?

We understand that Mr. H. F. Gerald, formerly Editor of the *Deli Gazette*, and more recently Editor of the *Lahore Chronicle*, in the East Indies, will deliver an address upon the present state of India, on an early day, in the Lecture Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. Mr. Gerald arrived by the *Granite State* ship at Boston, from Calcutta, on the 19th inst. He was at Lucknow during the eventful siege of that stronghold of Moslem fanaticism, and accompanied the army under Sir Colin Campbell to Cawnpore. The recollections of one who has witnessed the heroism of our armies in the East, will doubtless prove of interest.

CABINET DE LECTURE PAROISSIAL.—The first sance of the winter Session of this admirable institution was held on the evening of Tuesday last, the 45th anniversary of the glorious combat of Chateaugay; where a handful of brave French Canadian Volunteers held in check, and finally repulsed a large detachment of the American invading army. An appropriate and eloquent discourse upon this topic was delivered by M. Boucher. The Reverend Superior of the Seminary, the Hon. M. Chauveau, the Rector of St. Mary's College and M. J. Royal, also addressed the assembly with great effect; and but one sentiment of satisfaction animated all those who had the pleasure of assisting at the evening's entertainment.

THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.—A collection of prayers suited for the season of the year which the Church especially devotes to her faithful children departed, will be found in the book stores of M.M. Fabre and Gravel, and of Messrs Sadlier, Notre Dame Street.

In all the churches of the city, the offices of the Month will be daily celebrated; and at eight P.M. every evening, the bells of the Parish Church will remind the living of their duty towards their departed brethren.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

L'Assomption, P Flanagan, 5s; Railton, J Dwyer, £1; Whitty, J Tuohy, 5s; Henryville, T M'Carthy, 10s 3d; Baledu Febvre, Rev Mr Carrier, 10s; Allumette Island, A H M'Donnell, 15s; Niagara, R Ryan, 10s; Elizabethville, P M'Gabe, £1 5s; Brockville, W Valley, 5s; St Monique, Rev Z Rousseau, 12s 6d; Lindsay, J Kennedy, 10s; St Sever, Rev A Charet, 10s; Valcartier, Rev F M'Donnell, 15s; Winchester, J F Gibbons, 10s; Sarnia, J Scully, 10s; Three Rivers, Very Rev C O'Carroll, 12s 6d; Longueuil, F H M'Kenney, 10s; Boucherville, Rev Mr Pepin, £1 10s; Amherstburg, F H LaFerté, 17s 6d; Sorel, P Tobin, 12s 6d; LaPrairie, Rev Mr Gravel, 5s; Gananoque, Rev Mr Rossiter, 10s; Huntley, J White, 6s 3d; Sorel, J Kelly, 10s; Alexandria, D M'Gillis, £4; Richmondhill, M Teely 10s; Jordan Lorette, J W Kenting, 15s; Loydton, P Keenan, 10s. Per P Daly, Prescott—M Keely, 10s. Per J Fory, South Gloucester—Self, 5; T. Daly, 5s; T. Kindley, 6s; M Pegan, 5s; T. Connor, 5s; J M'Donogh, 5s. Per Rev J R Lee, Brock—D Donovan, £1 5s. Per M O'Leary, Quebec—H Martin, 15s; G Smith, 15s; H Fitzsimmons, 7s 6d; Hon. J Chabot, £1 11s 3d; J Phelan, 7s 6d; Rev Mr Farland, 15s; Rev Mr Auclair, 15s; St Joseph, Rev J Nelligan, 12s 6d; Stotham, P J Patridge, 6s 3d. Per J Doyle, Aylmer—Self, 10s; G Cahill, £1 5s; G Maguire, 12s 6d; W Dermody, 10s; J Faron, 10s; Onslow, R Gibbons, 12s 6d. Per Rev Mr Rossiter, Gananoque—Self, 10s; Brewers Mills, J Fitzgerald, 10s; Pittsburgh, J Connors, 5s. Per B Furlong, Brockville—Self, 1s 3d; J Reynolds, 5s; J Curran 5s; B Leary, 5s; Addison, W Harvey, 18s 9d. Per Rev Mr Dillard, Kingston—J O'Reilly, £1 5s; J Harty £1 5s; J Meagher 10s. Per—, Kingston—P Daly, 12s 6d; D F Mahony, 12s 6d.

Rumors are current of preparations being already made for the removal of the Public Departments, from Toronto to Quebec, some time during the summer of 1859. It is said that some of our public buildings are about to be placed in readiness for the reception of the different portions of the machine of state; but we cannot speak on this head with any certainty. There can be no doubt, however, that Ministers will be obliged to fulfil their promise towards our city, for four years at least.—*Quebec Herald*.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Montreal, Oct. 26th, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR—The *Minerve*, and a well-known writer in the *Montreal Pilot*, are very anxious to find something quotable in the *True Witness*, which they can distort into a settled difference of political principle, between you and Mr. M'Gee, M.P.P. This is very natural in both those parties. The *Minerve* is mainly the property of a gentleman who has his own reasons for political hostility to Mr. M'Gee; while the writer in the *Pilot* is already a recipient to a small extent (\$400 per year) of Government favor; as the proprietor of the *Pilot* is, to a great extent, for public printing. As one item alone of the latter's last year's earnings from the present disposers of Provincial patronage, I may mention the nice little sum of Three thousand, Six hundred and Sixty-seven Pounds (not dollars) for printing the English Journals of the Lower House. Supposing Mr. Rollo Campbell to have cleared 25 per cent. on this one job, he pocketed thereby over Nine hundred Pounds cash! No wonder he is ever so ready to write, or to print, anything which will tend to strengthen the hands, and lengthen the lease of the present Ministry.

But writers, like your Alexandria correspondent of last week—honest, over exacting spectators of the outside of events—ought to consider well the consequences of aiding such disinterested persons as the *Minerve* and *Pilot*, the *Gazette* and the *Advertiser*, by a hasty and irritating criticism. If we—the body to which the Alexandria correspondent, yourself, myself, and Mr. M'Gee belong—are ever to have reliable and reputable representatives in the councils of Canada, we must do as all other rational people do—allow a generous discretion to those representatives in all questions of time and tactics—of ways and means—in their choice of weapons and of allies—in everything in fact, short of an abandonment of principle. If we are not prepared to do this, we never need expect to have a public servant of spirit, for any great length of time, wearing our colors, and doing our work.

During the recesses of Parliament, even a larger latitude of speech than during its sittings, is claimed by all other public men—and why not by ours? Of what was timely and in good taste said at Glenagarry this month, or at London last month, Mr. M'Gee may, in his own case, be presumed to be the best judge; and we, his friends, from the first and at this moment, can recognise no special obligation resting on him, to go over every topic on every such occasion. With his votes and efforts, on all cardinal points during the last session, we were thoroughly satisfied; and we look forward with renewed confidence to deriving equal satisfaction from his votes and efforts, in the next session. In the interim, we can heartily wish him God speed, in his more immediate efforts to dislodge from power the present half Orange Ministry, and to send out of the country, as for his encouragement of our enemies the Orangemen—he should have been sent long ago, their patron and partizan, Sir Edmund Head. The Brown-Dorian administration may easily prove better than their predecessors; worse they cannot be; this I believe to be the general conviction of all your and Mr. M'Gee's friends, at least in this quarter.

I hope, Mr. Editor, what I have written may suffice to cause the discontinuance, through the *True Witness* at least, of a tone of censorious fault-finding, which can do no good, and may, if persevered in, do much mischief.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours very truly,

AN OLD FRIEND.

Not holding ourselves responsible for all the political opinions of our different correspondents, we may remark upon the above that the writer is perfectly correct in demanding that Mr. M'Gee be judged by his speeches and votes in *Parliament*. On the School Question, he there declared himself eloquently and satisfactorily; on the Orange Question, he also assumed a bold and dignified Catholic position; and for these his past acts, he deserves the thanks of all who are friendly to "Freedom of Education," and hostile to secret politico-religious Societies. In the next Session of Parliament we hope, and we have every reason to believe, that Mr. M'Gee will in like manner so speak and vote as to merit our continued support; and remembering that the chief danger that menaces the Catholics, both of Lower and Upper Canada, proceeds, not from the Clear Grits or Rouges, who as destitute of organisation, are impotent for good or evil; but from the Orange Society, which is essentially "an Anti-Papal Organisation," and which is directly fostered both by the Governor and his Ministerial advisers—the chief Law Officer of the Western section of the Province being himself an Orangeman, and actively engaged in forwarding the interests of his blood-stained "Brothers"—remembering we say all this, we are not disposed to criticise too severely the means which Mr. M'Gee may employ to deliver us from the accursed incubus of Orange Ascendancy. Only upon this would we insist: that there be no dereliction of principle; no tampering with the vital question of "Freedom of Education," and no sacrifice of the autonomy of Lower Canada.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Alexander Daly, Esq., Rawdon, a Justice of the Peace for the County of Montreal.

The *Montreal Transcript* has some very sensible remarks upon Government Patronage in Canada:—"Our system, so far as the conferring of place is concerned, is rapidly attaching a sort of disgrace to promotion, and an honor to neglect. Every one is learning to understand by what base arts an appointment can be obtained,—that by indignities men can alone come to dignities; and suspicion infallibly attaches to all who obtain them. Unless, therefore, a change takes place, and a new rule is adopted in the distribution of patronage, the higher a man rises, the fouler will be the slur on his private character.—Honest men will make a wry face at honors which will expose them to general contempt; and prudent men will shun the favors which cannot be obtained without incurring the penalty of utter loss of character and self-respect."

We publish, in other columns, a table of the mortality in the city of Montreal for the twelve months ending July 4th, 1858. Our readers will see by it that the whole number of deaths in the year was 2436. This cannot be said to be great for a city of upwards of 80,000 inhabitants. The infant mortality is very great, compared with the adult. We believe both would be lessened if we had an adequate system of drainage, and if the habitations of the people were constructed with a due regard to the laws of ventilation. Montreal is naturally as healthy as its situation is delightful. Nature has been bountiful to us, and has given us almost everything which the heart of man can or ought to desire. If our winters are sharp, and the spring and autumn frosts sometimes nip delicate plants, we have more than compensation in a vigor-inspiring and bright and bracing atmosphere. The noble river rolls before us, the mountain stands behind, and we are rich in scenery. The people, as a whole, want not for food, nor many luxuries. It ought to be the pride of the citizens to improve the natural advantages they possess. Above all they should tax themselves for an effective drainage, and where beautifying is sanitary it should not be neglected.—*Montreal Gazette*.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.—The Water Police yesterday morning report that John Clide, Captain of the barge "Experiment," fell overboard in the St. Gabriel Lock and was drowned. The body was found about six o'clock in the evening. Also, that Mrs. Lefevre, wife of the Steward of steamer "Salaberry," fell from the boat into the Canal Basin, between ten and eleven o'clock last night, and was drowned.—She was missed but a few minutes, when search was made, and the body found. The Coroner was notified in both cases.

In the case of John Clide, a verdict was returned by the Jury of "Accidental death, while under the influence of liquor;" and in that of Mrs. Lefevre, a verdict of "Accidental death by drowning."—*Herald* 23d inst.

Died.

In this city, on the 27th instant, Phillip Brady, Carpenter, a native of the County Cavan, Ireland, aged 87 years. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 14 Queen Street, on Saturday morning, at half past eight o'clock.

At Quebec, suddenly, on the 24th instant, Mr. Robert Neil, watchmaker, aged 35 years.

At Wolfville, St. Louis Road, Quebec, on the 23rd instant, after an illness of three years, Johanna Nolan, wife of Mr. Miles Kelly, aged 59 years.

At Quebec, on the 24th instant, Mr. Gilbert Stanley, printer, aged 50 years.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

October 26, 1858.

Flour, per quintal.....	\$2.90 to \$3.00
Oatmeal, per do.....	2.50 .. 2.60
Wheat, per minot.....	90 .. 1.00
Oats, do.....	40 .. 45
Barley, do.....	90 .. 95
Peas, do.....	90 .. 95
Beans, do.....	1.00 .. 2.00
Buckwheat, do.....	75 .. 80
Onions, per minot.....	75 .. 80
Potatoes, per bag.....	75 .. 80
Beef, per lb.....	7 .. 15
Mutton, per quarter.....	1.00 .. 1.75
Pork per 100 lbs. (in the carcass).....	6.00 .. 7.00
Butter, Fresh, per lb.....	20 .. 25
" Salt, per lb.....	14 .. 15
Eggs, per doz.....	15 .. 17
Cheese, per lb.....	10 .. 15
Turkeys, per couple.....	1.40 .. 1.50
Geese, do.....	90 .. 80
Fowls, do.....	50 .. 60
Hay, per 100 bds.....	6.00 .. 8.50
Straw, do.....	3.00 .. 5.00
Ashes—Pots, per cwt.....	6.50 .. 6.50
" Pearls, per do.....	6.50 .. 7.00

REVELATIONS OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

A LECTURE will be DELIVERED, at half-past SEVEN o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd NOVEMBER, 1858, at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on the PRESENT STATE OF INDIA: with personal Reminiscences of the Siege of Lucknow, and the Campaign in Oude; by HARRY F. GERALDE, Esq., late Editor of the *Deli Gazette* and the *Lahore Chronicle*, East Indies, and a member of the Lucknow Garrison.

MR. VALIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATE.

No. 59 Little St. James Street.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

There are many persons afflicted with the above disease and should give the following, their attention.

"This is to certify, that I have been troubled with the palpitation of the heart for several years, and at times so severe that I could not lay down and sleep at night, and after applying several remedies and found no relief, I procured of the Agent P. A. Huffman, one bottle of Hoffman's German Bitters prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of Philadelphia, and I found so much relief from one, I continued to use it, and now I am perfectly relieved of the disease, and I do recommend it to all who may be afflicted with the same disease, as I am satisfied it is a valuable medicine."

Given under my hand, this 14th day of October, 1858.

VALENTINE BAUMSTARK.

Waco, Elliston Co, Ky.
These Bitters are sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canada, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For Sale by all the druggists in Montreal.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

No medicine is more prompt in its action in cases of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., than Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on hand.

The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing it in alcohol.

Davis' Pain Killer seems particularly efficacious in cholera morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmah, from their unwholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, hornets, &c.

Rev. J. Benjamin, late Missionary in Burmah Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines.

Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 1st November, at EIGHT o'clock.

By order,
RICHARD M'SHANE,
Rec. Sec.

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, Champropping, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is unequalled.

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

Try this "Home Luxury."

E. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors,
Ordnburg, N. Y.
LAMPLUGH & CAMPBELL
(Wholesale Agents),
Montreal.