

Vol. 1, p. 373, 374.

Yes. There is a curse upon the head of the sacrilegious, as there is upon the head of the murderer; and if the proverb be true that "murder will out," if earth itself refuses covert to the murderer, so that the "very stones prate of his where-about," no less true is it that the hand of the Lord is heavy upon him who is guilty of the sin of sacrilege against things or persons dedicated to His holy service.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL MORALITY!

This virtue upon which the Great Britain especially piques himself, has had a very striking illustration in certain late revelations as to the actual condition of the Gun Boat force of the British Empire. It is only about five years ago that this force was called into existence; and great things were anticipated from the new class of vessels which, at an immense expense, had been constructed to secure the coasts of Great Britain against all dangers of an invasion.

No wonder that the vessels are worthless, and that as the Times now informs the public, "the whole of our gunboats afloat are unfit for service." Yet, adds the Times, even "these considerations are forgotten in the shame we feel on reflecting that firms holding a high position in the English mercantile world should be guilty of such baseness."

VITALITY OF A PROTESTANT LIE.

The vitality, or powers of endurance of a Protestant lie, is strikingly exemplified in the case of the Tristram Shandy Bull of Excommunication published by the Protestant Press of Great Britain, France, the United States and the British North American Colonies. Though stigmatised as a lie by the Catholic press, who indicated the source from whence their adversaries had borrowed it; though condemned as a lie, at last, by the Times and other members of the Protestant press; and though the actual document, or genuine Excommunication has been extensively published—still the lie continues to do service, still it is paraded in the columns of Protestant journals as a faithful and literal copy of the Bull issued against Victor Emmanuel by Pius IX.

What do we conclude from this? That a Protestant lie is immortal; that it is in vain to attempt even to slay the venomous beast; and that, with the evangelical portion of the Protestant world at least, it is useless to argue, in vain to reason. Their opposition to Popery has its origin, not in an intellectual, but in a moral depravity; they are children of him who was a Protestant against truth from the beginning; and the only legitimate weapon against them and their dupes—for they have dupes—is mockery or ridicule.

WHAT THEY HAVE GAINED BY THE CHANGE.

From recently published statistics it appears that the oppressed, harshly-treated subjects of the Sovereign Pontiff are taxed, annually, to the amount of nine francs per head, or about a dollar and a half. The entire personal expenses of the Pope for the year 1858 amounted to the sum of eighteen thousand francs; not half of what the Piedmontese Commissary or "Jack-in-Office" assigned to himself immediately upon entering the Romagna. Ere long the people of the latter will be able to appreciate what they have gained by their treachery towards, and unprovoked revolt against the authority of, the Holy See.

To OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—We would respectfully insinuate to our subscribers the necessity of a little more punctuality on their part in remitting the amount of their long outstanding arrears due to this office. We do not like thus to remind them of the performance of a duty; but the truth of the matter is, that the state of our finances imposes this painful task upon us. We hope we may not be compelled to return to the subject; and we would also call the attention of our delinquent subscribers to the fact, that we are placing their several accounts in the hands of a lawyer for collection, who will find means of enforcing compliance with our reasonable demands for payment.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT.—On Tuesday afternoon a meeting was held of citizens who take an interest in the arrangements for the reception of our royal visitor. A Committee was named, and a subscription list opened for a "Citizens Reception Fund;" subscribers to the amount of ten dollars to be entitled to tickets of admission to any festive demonstration of welcome organised and provided, either entirely or in part, out of the monies subscribed to the aforesaid Fund.

PRICE OF BREAD.—An increase in the price of bread has caused much comment amongst our citizens. By some it is attributed to a sudden rise in the price of alum, and plaster of Paris; whilst by others, who still adhere to the opinion that there is some mysterious connection between the price of bread and the price of flour, the increased cost of the former is attributed to a rise in the price of the latter. We offer no opinion of our own upon the matter; only it seems to us that the hypothesis of a connection between the price of flour and the price of bread is—in so far as Montreal bread is concerned—scarcely tenable; seeing that a fall in the price of the former is never accompanied by anything like a corresponding fall in the price of the other—as would be the case did the supposed connection between the price of flour and the price of bread, actually obtain.

QUEBEC ELECTION.—We learn from the Quebec Chronicle that M. Legare has retired from the candidature of the East Division of the City of Quebec, and that in consequence M. Huot will be returned without opposition.

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.—In a recent work on China, by a Mr. Scarth, a Protestant gentleman long resident in that country, it is positively affirmed that the whole number of Protestant Missionaries in China probably exceeds the number of converts, not actually in their pay.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. MR. DAWSON.

Rev. Dear Sir,—We, the members of the St. Patrick's Literary Association of this city, anxious to convey to you our deep sense of the many obligations under which your past kindness has laid us, beg most respectfully that you will accept those spontaneous sentiments of esteem and gratitude which animate us to present ourselves before you on this occasion. We assure you, Rev. Sir, we cannot forget your readiness on all occasions to respond cheerfully to our solicitations, regardless of personal inconvenience, in devoting your admirable talents and extensive literary acquirements to the service of our Association; and we appreciate your condescension the more, as our nationality is only kindred, not identical with your own. As Irishmen, Rev. Sir, we cannot too much admire your true Christian patriotism, which is not bounded by the shores of your chivalrous native land, but enables you to discern in the Emerald Isle those virtuous traits of character for which she is so eminently distinguished, and to which you have so recently given expression. Near as we are to you, Rev. Sir, of the service you have rendered to religion and justice, in enlightening the public mind by your able exposition of the real state of affairs in Italy at the present juncture; and your cogent advocacy of the temporal rights of the Sovereign Pontiff awakes as deep a sympathy in our hearts as that which makes itself so unmistakably heard in the land of our birth. In conclusion, Rev. Sir, we beg you will accept the accompanying purse as a humble offering, and a slight testimonial of that affection which we shall ever entertain for you, and be assured your past kindness will long live in the memory of a grateful people.

MR. DAWSON'S REPLY.

Your address which I have just had the pleasure to hear, has, I must acknowledge, taken me by surprise. But it is no slight gratification to be so agreeably surprised. You will not, however, understand me to say that I am astonished at the kind and friendly sentiments expressed by the members of the St. Patrick's Literary Association. It is characteristic of their nation to entertain grateful feelings towards those who endeavor to do them service.—Anything that I may have done for the good of your Society deserves not to be called a service—far less to be acknowledged with such a cordial expression of gratitude.

I would have considered it most ungracious to have refused to deliver a lecture or two in the hall of your association, which I hope you will soon be enabled to exchange for one still larger and more commodious.

What I have done for an Institution which, however friendly, had not an equally strong claim on my attention, I could not deny myself the satisfaction of doing for the Literary Society in which you are interested. I only wish that together with my good will,—my earnest desire to promote the interests of your most useful Institute,—I were possessed of all the ability and learning you so sincerely, but beyond my deserts, ascribe to me. I do, however, and without presumption, I conceive, lay claim to the patriotism for which you give me credit. It is only to be desired that it were more active and efficient—more, in every way, according to the examples of my native land, to which you have made such pleasing allusion.

It is particularly gratifying to me to hear you observe that true patriotism which you think you behold in me, and which I am far, indeed, from repudiating, is not circumscribed by the comparatively narrow limits of any portion of our country, however much endeared by early associations, and by the richest treasures of historical recollections. If, indeed, I could fail to appreciate the actual merits and the past history of any one of the three king-

doms, it certainly would not be those of that interesting land from which you derive your origin.

You confer upon me the greatest honor—and I take a pride in reflecting that I have done anything at all to elicit from you so high a compliment—when you say that I have "rendered service to justice and religion in enlightening the public mind in regard to the actual state of affairs in Italy." In this I claim no other merit than that of having derived from authentic sources, the information which I have, on several occasions, endeavored to disseminate. It is not only from your friendly and encouraging commendation of my humble labors, that I have learned how completely, as concerns the vitally important matters you refer to, truth has prevailed over error, in so many intelligent and upright minds. The enthusiastic demonstration in the Cathedral on the 18th of March, by Christians of so many nations, and in which your fellow-countrymen shared so largely, renders this fact still more abundantly apparent.

If I could flatter myself that I have done any real service to your Institute, I should enjoy unmingled pleasure in accepting the substantial proof of gratitude, with which you most kindly present me. Whilst I cannot avoid thinking, and not without regret, that you have imposed on yourselves a sacrifice far beyond my merits, I look forward with delight, to the day not far distant, may we hope, when through your liberality, it will be in my power to erect in our proposed new church, a fitting monument of our friendship, your unfeigned and genuine friendship, which will ever be my study to reciprocate.

The following picture of American "Civilisation" is from the New York Irish American.

We strongly recommend it to the study of the Irish Catholic; and trust that it may be reproduced by some of the Irish Catholic journals on the other side of the Atlantic, as a warning to those of their fellow-countrymen and co-religionists, who may be meditating the dangerous expedient of emigration to the United States:—

"As a community we are somewhat given to vaunting our superior civilization and biding the rest of the world stand aside as unworthy to be compared to us in all that marks an enlightened and eminently Christian nation. The wrongs of suffering humanity, under the despotic rule of European potentates, excite the eloquence of our patriotic orators; the paternal woes of a Mortara inspire the Jeremiahs of our philanthropists; and our travelled citizens, when viewing the poverty of the Spaniard or Italian are so shocked in all their ideas of propriety that the milk of human kindness with which they are brimful, overflows in drops of burning anger, and the scathing denunciation of "our own correspondent" evince the indignation with which the native of the "greatest nation in the universe" views the degradation of his fellow-men abroad.

"With this unlimited supply of excellent theory to be found everywhere in our midst, it is not wonderful that we should, nevertheless, not only have a skeleton in our own house, but actually as many of them as the most sordid community of the Eastern Hemisphere? spectres, too, quite as hideous. Yet such is the fact; for who can deny that our manufacturing corporations, aye, and private employers, grind the faces of the poor with as much severity, and without the same excuse of competition, as their competitors in the old world? What defender of our national character shall exorcise the bloody phantoms which, from the blackened ruins of Massachusetts mills and New-York tenement traps, rise up and cry "murder" against the grasping avarice that gambled with death and consigned hundreds of human beings to torture for crime-stained gold?—Do not the records of our courts tell of Mortaras multiplied five hundred fold, who curse the juggle of law which, in the name of Freedom, robs them of their offspring? And these, too, bear only a small proportion to the number of those whose wrongs never reach the public eye. But what are they to the crowning iniquity of lending an added sting to the pain of helpless poverty, and crushing still more the bruised heart upon which Providence has permitted the heavy load of affliction to fall.—We do not say that this is chargeable upon us as a sin of commission; but, most certainly, our sins of omission have led directly to the result. Did we, as a civil community, exercise a proper discretion in the choice of those to whom we delegate the administration of our affairs, such a horror as that which occurred on Sunday night of last week at Bellevue Hospital could never have occurred in our very midst. The details make the flesh on our bones creep.

"A poor Irishwoman named Mary Connor, who was about to be confined, applied on that day at Bellevue, and was admitted. In common with several others, she was placed in a room in the lower part of the building called the "waiting room," where she and the other patients were left for the night without aid or the attendance which their situation demanded, and which, in any well regulated hospital, they would have received. The result may be anticipated, but not in all its revolting horrors. The poor woman was seized during the night with the pains of labor, and being unable, from exhaustion, to assist herself, and no help or attendance being at hand, the child of which she was delivered perished almost as soon as it was ushered into the world. Those who, like this poor mother, believe in the necessity of infant baptism will understand the affliction which, besides the loss of her child, she has to bear. What, then, will be their feelings when they learn that, on the attending physician visiting the ward in the morning, it was found that the body of the infant had been partly devoured by rats, which the unhappy woman had felt swarming over the bed during the night, but which she was too weak and exhausted to drive away had they attacked herself, or had she sufficient consciousness remaining to suspect the fearful reason of their presence. As the matter now stands, it is uncertain whether the infant died under the fangs of the loathsome vermin or for want of the necessary care; but the case is already dreadful enough without adding to it the deepening horror of a human life extinguished in such a manner upon the very threshold of the world.

The Quebec correspondent of the Montreal Gazette gives the following report of M. Cartier's speech in reference to the visit of the Prince of Wales:—

Mr. Cartier stated that, whatever certain journals might have said, it was now ascertained by His Excellency that His Royal Highness would not be able to leave England before the 15th of July. As the session was coming to a close, it was perhaps right that the Government should state at once the course they intended to pursue. They intended to move resolutions in both Houses of Parliament, to be the basis of an address to be presented to the Prince by the Speakers of the Houses. They thought the Speakers, when presenting these addresses, should be accompanied by the members of both Houses, and they thought the travelling expenses of members who had to come to Quebec for the purpose should be paid out of the appropriation for that purpose.—How long the Prince would stay in Quebec was not yet known to His Excellency—he could probably spend but a few days in each place—but it was thought proper that the members of the House should accompany him to Montreal, and there be present at the inauguration of the Victoria Bridge. (Hear.)—The Commissioner of Public Works had not made one item of the expense attendant on the visit or included it at the supplementary estimate, because they had no data on which to form a calculation.—The Government intended to ask a vote of credit, by address of both Houses, to be met next session by a vote of the Legislature. (Cheers.)

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.—A movement has been set on foot by what is called "The Common and Grammar School and Public Library Law Reform Association, of the Townships of Egremont and Normanby," in the County of Grey, having for its object the abolition of the present School system.—The following is an address from the Association in question:—

TO THE RATEPAYERS OF UPPER CANADA. Gentlemen.—In consequence of the tyrannical authority vested in, and arbitrary exactions of, the Common School and Library Law of Upper Canada, we are constrained to solicit your co-operation in petitioning the Legislature to amend or remodel that system, in consonance with the laws of individual liberty, which we as British subjects expect, and have a right to enjoy; but of which, in many respects, we are deprived, in matters of vital importance, as parents and British freemen.

We are convinced that much of the strife and dissension existing throughout the country at large may be justly attributed to this law which is one of many proofs, of its inadequacy to the intellectual wants of the people of Canada; and notwithstanding the enormous local taxation, the sum of \$411,616 50c. has been taken from the Public Treasury for that purpose, during the past year; and yet a great proportion of the children of our country are, according to the published Returns of the Chief Superintendent for 1858, uneducated.

We think you will coincide with us in saying, that a System so expensive, and possessed of so many repugnant, obnoxious features, without proportionate redeeming qualities, calls for immediate abolition;—and the introduction of a System more equitable to all, in the erection of which we may be materially assisted by your mature judgment and experience.

Each individual is earnestly solicited to compare the present School Laws with what their judgment and conscience consider more; also a careful perusal of the Reports of the various Local Superintendents, and it will there be seen that the Law gives universal dissatisfaction.

We hope it will not be considered presumptuous in the few persons who compose this Association, to address the public on a question of so great magnitude; but the severity of the yoke laid upon us renders our condition so unendurable, that we cannot longer restrain our feelings, surcharged with intolerable wrongs.

We are, Gentlemen, respectfully yours, S. L. M. LUXE, President.

B. ROGERS, Secretary.

THE RAPE AND MURDER CASE AT ST. JOHNS.—On Saturday last, the day, as we were informed—on which the adjourned inquest was to be held, we dispatched our Reporter to the place in question. On his arrival, however, he found that the inquest had been adjourned sine die. The Coroners have found the utmost difficulty in procuring evidence; however, he said to the honor of our Coroner, Mr. Jones, that he has left no stone unturned to arrive at the main and leading points of the case. At the same time his efforts and those of M. Tesse have been, as yet, unavailing; and there can be little, if any doubt, that Morris and Colette, the men confined in our jail, will be eventually discharged, no evidence, even of the circumstantial stamp, having as yet been produced against them.—Herald, 15th inst.

LOWER CANADA DOMINATION.—We have heard so much of late about the tyranny of our French Canadian brethren, and had it so constantly dinned into our ears that they not only wish to be, but in reality are, the masters of Upper Canada, that we were beginning to fear that there might possibly be some show of truth in the statements of our political opponents, when we accidentally stumbled on a return ordered by the Legislative Assembly which shows that there is no truth in the assertion that the French have a monopoly of everything. It seems to be a disputed point as regards the amount of revenue contributed by each section of the Province; the Opposition say Upper Canada pays three-fourths, but in this they possibly exaggerate, and count everything coming into Lower Canada which is sold for consumption in Upper Canada. However it may be, there is certainly no ground for the assertion that the French Canadians are favoured at the expense of the British. The return referred to indicates that among the members of the Government 9 are English and 3 French. Surely it will not be said that the French are our masters in the Government, with three to one against them. There is certainly no preponderance here at all events; and as for the members of the Legislative Assembly, they stand 86 British, to 44 French; yet we are told that the French rule Upper Canada, and force upon us just such laws as they please! In connection with the charge of French domination in the Government and Legislature, we are told that the French have the preference as employees. In the public Works Department there are 18 clerks, 15 English, and three French; in the Postoffice Department 49 clerks, 48 of whom are English; and in Parliament there are 66 clerks, 49 of whom are British, and 17 French; messengers in the same 29, of whom 12 are British. Why, then, should it be said that we are under the domination of Lower Canada? If ministers happen to be in a minority in Upper Canada, that is no reason for charging the Lower Canadians with desiring to have the upper hand. We rather think the Opposition will begin to find out ere long that they are playing a losing game.—Hamilton Spectator.

MR. BROWN AND THE TORONTO GLOBE.—It is often made matter of reproach to those who find it necessary to assail Mr. Brown's position as a public man that he is ever made responsible for the opinions expressed in the Globe. We have often pointed out that it is no one's business who writes for the Globe, but Mr. Brown, as the publisher is morally and legally responsible for its course in public affairs. To this the Kingston British Whig replies:—"When Mr. Walter sat for Reading in the House of Commons, was he ever made personally responsible for the writings in the Times? Why then make Mr. Brown personally accountable for all the Globe contains? And we ask our contemporary in return: When was Mr. Walter either leader of the Opposition or Chancellor of the Exchequer? When the publisher of the Times attains to either position be assured that he will be made responsible for the Times' thundering. Now Mr. Walter is not a person of sufficient importance to make it worth an opponent's trouble to call his sayings and doings in question. If we mistake not, however, Mr. Lowe has been held responsible for writings in the Times, as Disraeli, Bulwer Lytton and others have had their public writings called in question in the House of Commons. Justice, common sense and precedent may all alike be quoted in favor of this responsibility.—Montreal Gazette.

Those who are well read in the history of the Union consummated, or rather coerced, between the two Provinces, cannot but admit that the reform party of that day were the active match-makers on the part of Upper Canada. The most rampant Clear-Grit will not deny that "responsible government," the basis of our present constitution, was brought into existence, and carefully nursed to maturity, by the same reform party. So emphatic indeed were the "old reformers of '37," that they went to the extreme of rebellion to obtain, what was then designated as the only remedy for the "grievances" of that period. So long as the Union operated in favor of a reform majority, and responsible government gave office and patronage to the reform party, every thing was colour de rose; and a word breathed against the Union, or responsible government, would have been denounced by reformers as treason to the Constitution. But mark the change! No sooner does the wheel turn round and place the moderate Conservative party uppermost, than the length and breadth of the country is agitated for "constitutional changes."—Toronto Colonist.

CROPS IN UPPER CANADA.—WINTER WHEAT.—It would be impossible to ascertain the precise extent of the damage done to the growing wheat by frost-killing. That more or less damage has been done is evident enough; but what may be the extent of the loss, upon the yield of next harvest, cannot be ascertained. In many cases, something has been done to repair the loss: the injured grain has been ploughed up and spring wheat sown in its place. It may turn out that, in these cases, the loss will be very little if anything. There are some reasons for preferring spring to winter wheat; not the least of which is the most absolute immunity of the former, if properly selected and put in at the right time, from the ravages of the fly. In 1858, the Bureau of Agriculture ascertained, spring wheat was more productive than winter; and it may be said that in some parts of the country, it is now the only safe crop, on account of the devastations of the fly on winter wheat. Where the crop is so manifestly damaged as to promise only a very deficient yield, the best course is to plow it up and put in spring wheat. It is not yet too late. Spring wheat may be sown to advantage as late as the 15th of the month and perhaps later.—Toronto Leader.

ACCIDENT.—A son of the late Dr. Macklem, and nephew of Mr. Thomas C. Street, fell into the river Niagara, on Sunday, 6th inst., and was carried over to the Falls.

SCENE IN THE INTERIOR OF THE HUNGARIAN.—Mr. Sheidan, diver, has returned to Halifax from Cape Sable. He descended several times into the interior of the wrecked steamer. The Journal says:—"The scene which presented itself was appalling in the extreme; for although there were no corpses in the interior of the ship, there were nearly twenty bodies discovered entangled in the wreck alongside and in the gullies close by. These frightful remnants of poor humanity exhibited all the stages of dismemberment, arms, heads, legs, &c., and all more or less in a state of decomposition. Those seen appear to have been up and dressed, or partly so, as some of them were evidently in the act of putting on their shoes, stockings or other clothing, when the king of terrors put a stop to their toilet for ever."

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- Fort William, D Shea, 10s; Drummondville, Miss Poyart, £1 5s; New Glasgow P. Shovlin, 10s; Alexandria, A Grant, 5s; Cobourg, J Dolan, 18s 9d; Lindsay, J Kennedy, 15s; Jordan, J W Keating, 10s; Lanarney, Captain N B McDonald, 10s; Martintown, D McDonald, 10s; St Roch d'Aluchigan, J Maguire, 10s; Sarnia, J Scully, 10s; St Andrews, M Maloney, £1 5s; St Sylvester, J Coarr, 10s; Leeds, P Judge, 10s; Sherbrook, E Lefebvre, 10s; Rev M Dufresne, £1 5s; J B Mittle, 5s; J Campbell, 10s; J Doyle, 15s; J McDonell, 10s; W Reid, £1 8s; J Griffith, 5s; J Curran, 5s; O C Cameron, 10s; Brompton, R Brooks, 5s; Henryville, J Dillon, £1 8s; Nicolet, J F Leonard, 2s 6d; Arthur, B O'Donnell, 10s; Deschambault, Z Bouille, 5s; Toronto J Mulvenny, 5s; Fort William, W Jennings, 15s; Sherrington, T Halpin, 12s 6d; West Farnham, J D Mullin, 10s; Sorel, P Tobin, 12s 6d; Berthier, J Morin, 10s; Locheil, J McDonnell, 5s; Durham, D Mooney, 10s; Terrebonne, Masson College, 10s; Penetanguishene, J Kennedy, 10s; L'Anse a Gites, H Pelletier, 2s 6d; Lindsay, J Byrne, 10s; River St Denis, N S, A Chisholm, £1 5s; South Mountain, J Morrow, 5s; St. Columban, S. Roark, 12s 6d; Pickering, Mrs. Post, 10s; Bangor, Me., U.S., Rev. H. Gillin, £1 5s; Ottawa City, L Whelan, 10s; Galt, M Doyle, 10s; Maskinonge, Rev. L E Bois, £1 5s; Cote Neiges, J Sexton, 5s 7 1/2d.
- Per J Donagay, Tingwick—W Coakly, 12s 6d.
- Per J Rowland, Ottawa City—J Smith, 10s; T Welsh, 5s; W Noeter, 10s.
- Per Rev R Kelleher, Maidstone—L Kane, 10s.
- Per A M'Queen, St. Andrews—S. F., 5s; J M'Leary, 5s.
- Per P Murray, Brockville—C Kelly, 10s; R O'Halloran, 5s; J Gallagher, 10s; P Fitzpatrick, 10s.
- Per Rev Mr. Trahan, Richmond—Self, 10s; N Noel, 5s.
- Per Rev M M'Carthy, Williamstown—M M'Gilliese, £1 5s.
- Per J Foley, Norwood—M Shea, 10s.
- Per W Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills—H McDonald, £1 5s.
- Per Rev. G J Browne, St Anne—Rev M Springer, 5s.
- Per T Griffith, Eaton—C M'Callister, £1; P Toohy, 2s 6d.
- Per Rev J Foley, Wolf Island—Self, 10s; D Healy, 5s; J Ceau, 5s.
- Per B Flynn, St Hyacinthe—M Hooley, 10s.
- Per Rev C Wardy, Newmarket—M O'Leary, 5s; Queensville, P Horan, 5s.
- Per P Doyle, Hawkesbury Mills—E Ryan, 5s; J Morris, 5s.
- Per T Brennan, River Baudette—M Darragh, 10s.
- Per M Hennessy, Emily—J Moany, 10s.
- Per Rev J S O'Connor, Cornwall—P Durocher, 10s.
- Per J Roberts, Amherstburg—Mrs Bailey, 10s.
- Per M O'Dempsey, Belleville—P Garland, 10s.
- Per M L'Orger, Quebec—H M'Hugh, £1 10s; T Finley, £1 10s; A Haughey, 7s 6d; Stoneham, R Coudy, 12s 6d.

The following Commercial Review has been taken from the Montreal Witness of Wednesday last.

The weather continues very dry, and complaints of drought reach us from many quarters. In the New England States the drought is almost unprecedented, and farmers have, in many localities, to drive their cattle a long way to water. In the Prairie States there has also been some suffering for want of rain, but in Western Canada we hear of thunder storms and refreshing showers in many places.

Flour & Meal.—Flour is quiet. The arrivals are fair, and the demand moderate. Superfine is \$5-50 to \$5-60. Other qualities unchanged. Oatmeal, owing large speculative purchases of Oats, has been held above the views of buyers. \$4-80 was refused for a parcel, but the offer would not be repeated.—We may quote \$4.70 to \$4.75, as the prices at which transactions might be made.

Grain.—Wheat has again been sold at \$1.27 for a shipping parcel. Oats 42 to 44 cents per 40 lbs.—Corn 70 to 75 cents per 56 lbs. Barley has been sold at 74 cents per 60 lbs. Rye unchanged.

Ashes.—Pots have slightly improved, the last sales being at 29s 3d to 29s 6d; Pearls 32s 3d to 32s 4 1/2d. Butter—the old is pretty well cleared out at 10 to 11 cents, and the new is not yet coming in. There is, consequently, little doing.

Pork.—Dealers are paying for small bills \$13 1/2 for Prime, \$13 for Prime Mess, and \$11-50 for Mess. They sell from 75c. to \$1 over these prices.

Freights.—Grain 7s 6d per quarter; Flour 3s 6d to 3s 9d per barrel; Ashes—Pots 30s, and pearls 37s 6d per ton; Butter 60s per ton.

RETAIL MARKET REPORT, May 15th.—The attendance to-day at the Bonsecours and St. Ann's Markets was rather small, doubtless on account of the farm work at present going on everywhere with great diligence and rapidly. The following are the quotations for leading articles:—Oats, 2s to 2s 6d; Barley, 3s to 3s 6d; Peas, 4s 3d to 4s 6d,—all per minot. Lard, 6 1/2 to 7d. Hams, 6d to 7d. Shoulders, 5d to 6d. Butter—fresh, 1s to 1s 2d; Salt, 8d to 9d. Eggs, 6s to 7s. Potatoes, 3s 9d to 4s 3d.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER, after a thorough trial by innumerable living witnesses, has proved itself to be THE MEDICINE OF THE AGE, and has continued to steadily advance in the estimation of the world as the best Family Medicine ever introduced. Sold by druggists.

Dr. H. E. Howell, of New York, says that the most effectual remedy to improve the tone and energy of the stomach is the Oxygenated Bitters. For Dyspepsia and Indigestion these Bitters are unparalleled, as testify numerous cures.