

success of the new dodge; and we feel confident that henceforward, "The Man Who had for Many Years Prayed in the Virgin Mary" will be in great request—what playgoers call a "favorite"—at all Revivals and Protracted Prayer Meetings, which may be held in Canada. Why should not the French Canadian Missionary Society engage his professional services for their approaching Anniversary?

Without the remotest desire to discourage amongst Catholics the noble work at present going forward in this Province of rendering aid to the distressed English operatives, it will not perhaps be out of place to say a few plain words of honest truth on this subject. Our words will give pain, because they will be wounding to that self-esteem so essentially characteristic of Englishmen; but there are times when the knife must be used; and if the scalpel but cut the flesh to induce a healthier action we shall not regret the pain we may inflict.

That an Irishman, after the so recent action of the British Government and English press with reference to the distress in the West of Ireland; that an Irish-Catholic in view of that national hatred everywhere evinced in England against everything Irish and Catholic—that an Irishman of whatever creed, in view of his nation's servitude during so many centuries to the Anglo-Saxon yoke—should contribute towards the English relief fund, is certainly an act of most heroic charity; and one deservedly to be ranked amongst those highest acts of Christian perfection inculcated in the precept of giving also the cloak to him, who had seized upon the coat—of offering the left cheek when the right has been already smitten. It would certainly be a very natural procedure, though not a very Christian one withal, to ignore this English distress, and to pooh-pooh! the starving of thousands in a land flowing with milk and honey. It might be argued now as then with a retaliatory but unsound logic, that there are as yet no authentic records of any fellow-men having died of utter starvation; and that until then there can be no necessity of action on the part of charity! Precedents are strong at common law; and the right-worthy and reverend precedent of a certain English baronet of jaunty car notoriety, and a Secretary of State withal, might be urged in extenuation of such unchristian conduct. But it is not our object to throw taunts into the palm, that is extended for our charity; we would merely point out the superhuman virtue of that widow's mite (for poor Ireland may truly be called a widow) cast into the treasury in return for taunts and insults and oppression. Where but in the bosom of the Catholic Church could such charity be found? Where in the history of mankind (except in that superhuman sacrifice on Calvary) has a like instance of forgiving mercy been seen?

From a purely human point of view, there is an inconsistency almost amounting to mockery in asking Irishmen to contribute to the English relief fund. That charity should be Catholic, and that Christian charity is essentially so, we know, and none feel so more than Irishmen; but that is the religious view, and we are now merely speaking from a human point of view and arguing merely from the point of consistency. When the Irish Prelates and Pastors warned the British Government that famine was inevitable in the West of Ireland, they were told by that Government and by the English Press that there were the Poor Houses for the needy, and that with them none need starve. Now this may have been very good and sound political economy and all that kind of thing—for beggars should not be choosers; and although there is an insuperable objection in the Irish mind against these cold and merciless Poor Houses on account of the moral debasement and consequent degradation they entail, still if starving people and especially starving Irish will have fine fangled notions about morality and honour, it is their own fault—their bellies must be supposed to look to it, and not the British Government. Nor should we be inclined to expect more from the British Government and Press in this regard, seeing that they are a Protestant Government and Press in intercourse with a starving Catholic population. But if this Government, and this press, wanted to preserve their self-respect, and their character before Europe, for an impartial distribution of justice, they should not quite so soon have forgotten their answer to the Catholic Prelates when it was urged by these Reverend Dignitaries, that able-bodied men should not be submitted to the degradation of a residence, however short, in a Poor-house; that a system of out-door relief might be instituted, by which they would be spared the degradation and loss of caste consequent thereon. The objection was treated as altogether too high fangled—"the poor had the Poor-houses, and if they were too proud to enter them, let them starve." Now, we do not find fault with all this in itself. For if Christian (?) charity has to be reduced to a cold system of £ s. d.—if starvation has to become a matter of contracts, and to be let out to the lowest tender, this objection to out-door relief is all very good. But what we object to is, that what is deemed all right and proper for the Irish of Connaught ought to be so too for the starving operatives of Lancashire. We see no reason why the operatives of Lancashire are to receive any greater consideration at the hands of a confessedly pounds-shillings-and-pence Christian charity, than the Irish. "What is sauce for the goose," ought to be so too "for the gander."

If we could divest ourselves of the knowledge, that so many fellow-beings were suffering the indignity of receiving parochial relief, (for, after all, this is the sum total of the whole affair) we could rejoice at this Lancashire distress. England was becoming too proud in her prosperity. She impossibly deemed herself above famines and all public calamities. It was only the poor ignorant, priest-ridden Irish that ever starved. If they would persist in planting nothing but potatoes, they must continue to want, and "no one will pity them." Such was the sapient, nay impious twaddle of the spoilt children of fortune, so long as the destroying angel

swept over the dwellings of men at a distance from them; but when posing his wings for a moment only over the rocks, and dark mountains of Connaught, he descended with the next swoop amidst the busy shuttles of Lancashire, breaking with the breath of his wings the whirling threads that were to weave the web of life for so many thousands, then, and not until then, did England acknowledge that she too was amenable to the humbling hand of the Most High—that her destiny, bright and glorious though it might have been, was in the hands of God, and not in her own; and that if He chose to strike, contempt of others and oppression of her fellow-men was not the blood of the kid wherewith to avert the scourge. Now, at length she begins to find that there is ignorance other than that of Connaught. That if the Irish have perforce, through the pressure of oppressive laws, depended for their life's life upon a tuber that may fail with every shower, her own enlightened Englishmen have staked their all upon a slender thread that might be broken by the breath of every foreign commotion. It is an evident dispensation of God's providence, that the vain and boastful shall be rebuked and humbled in the same order as their boasts. A few short years ago and England boasted her superior enlightenment, for that she had not, as the rest of men, set her faith upon a fickle tuber, as has also this Publican. Now she finds herself mourning over a broken thread on which had hung her national existence. May the lesson, though a humiliating one withal, prove salutary to her vanity. S.C.R.D.S.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW — October, 1862. — Dawson & Son, Montreal.

However objectionable from the Catholic point of view this great organ of the extreme Protestant party may appear, it is impossible to shut one's eyes to its admirable literary merits. It is beyond all comparison the ablest, as it is also the most legitimate, exponent of the intellectual Protestantism of the age; and though by some of its brother Protestants it is often denounced as unorthodox, and even infidel, it must be admitted that it sins against Christianity only in that it more logically, and more fully carries out Protestant principles to their legitimate conclusions; and in that it faithfully and accurately reflects the opinions of the more highly educated classes of the non-Catholic world. As an expression of the last conclusions of that world upon the great religious problems of the day, the *Westminster Review* is of the highest value; and in the abuse which is freely lavished upon it by its self-dubbed "orthodox" opponents, we find the highest tribute to its merits, and the most convincing proof that upon Protestant principles, its arguments are irrefutable, and its conclusions irresistible. The infallibility of the Bible as hard to admit as is the infallibility of the Church; and if man has the right, and is in duty bound, to submit the claims and the statements of the one to the test of his private judgment, he is no less authorised and bound to submit the claims and statements of the other to the same ultimate tribunal. This is the principle upon which the *Westminster Review*, and the school which it represents, pursue their investigations after truth; and if once the problem to be solved was—"How to find the meaning of the Word of God?" that which to-day presents itself for immediate solution to the conscientious and intelligent enquirer is "What is the Word of God?"

The present number of the *Review* contains besides its theological articles, others of more general interest; particularly one on "The Slave Power" of America, and another on Gibraltar, and the various sieges which that celebrated fortress has had to sustain.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—We had the great satisfaction of being present at a very interesting debate which took place before the above Society in their new Hall, Bonaventure Building, on Monday evening, 17th inst. Subject:—"Are the Southern States justified in Seceding from the Union." The debate was opened in the affirmative, by Mr. John Murphy, in a cool and logical strain of argument, which went to show that the South have borne for years with a series of grievances, not the least of which were the fanatical inroads of the Abolitionists of New England, who are to blame for the present state of anarchy and confusion which now holds dominion in the once peaceful and great Republic. He was followed in a truly eloquent and argumentative speech in the negative, by Mr. John Joseph Curran, B.O.L., who nobly sustained the task he had undertaken. We must confess we were both surprised and delighted to hear the eloquence and wisdom of one so young, and while listening to his earnest appeals and caustic denunciations, our mind reverted to the past glories of our own dear land, in the days when his great predecessor and namesake made the halls of the Four Courts re-echo, and Norbury tremble, by his bold and eloquent vindication of justice, and the rights of his oppressed country. May our young Tribune inherit the genius, as he does the name, of the great, the good, the eloquent and the humorous, departed but never to be forgotten son of Ireland—John Philipot Curran. Mr. P. O'Meara followed, and brought forward some interesting statistical facts to prove the fallacy and injustice of the arguments in favor of secession. He was followed on the other side by a strong anti-abolitionist baritone from Mr. Patrick Kearney, who, on this occasion, although quite unprepared, took sides with the weaker party for the sake of argument. Our old and respected fellow-citizen, Peter Devins, Esquire, passed some enlogiums on the American people generally, and expressed his regret at the unfortunate occurrences which have torn the nation asunder and paralyzed to a great extent the indomitable energies of its people. Matthew Ryan, Esq., being unanimously called on, stood up, and in his own clear and comprehensive style, took a general review of the arguments on both sides. Although not a sympathizer with the Abolitionists, they were a necessary evil, and would inevitably exist while the foul blot of slavery stained the national conscience of the Republic. He believed not in physical force for the abolition of slavery, but in the benign and genial influence of Catholicity—for the Church opens her maternal arms to her children of every clime and colour, and recognises, not master nor slave, but the truly penitent. At the conclusion the President, in few words, thanked the audience for their attendance, and announced that the next debate would take place on the third Monday of the ensuing month of which due notice would be given in the papers.—We heartily say, success attend the St. Patrick's Society in its noble efforts to cultivate the literary tastes, and bring forth the slumbering genius of our fellow-countrymen.—Communicated.

THE REV. MR. DUNPHY OF CARLETON, N.B.—This venerable Priest, being about to leave the Parish where he has so long and profitably laboured, has been presented with an Address from his parishioners, which is creditable alike to people and to pastor; testifying as it does to the important services of the latter, and to the due appreciation of those services by the other. To this Address the Rev. M. Dunphy made an appropriate and eloquent reply. As a further proof of the high estimation in which the reverend gentleman was held by all classes of the community, we copy the following farewell Address presented to him by the Justices of the Peace of Carleton, together with the reply thereunto:—

Carleton, Oct. 29, 1862.

THE REVEREND E. J. DUNPHY.—Reverend and Dear Sir.—Upon your retirement from Carleton, the scene of your labour for several years past, the undersigned Justices of the Peace, residing here, would most respectfully address you.

Be assured, Reverend Sir, that it affords us great pleasure to state, that your truly Christian-like deportment—your excellent personal example, and the moral persuasion that you have continually exercised, have produced happy effects upon the conduct of those who have been directly under your charge. A result like this goes a long way towards elevating the character of a whole community.

Your influence, Reverend Sir, has ever been exercised in the promotion of good neighborhood, and of kindly feeling between man and man; and we are assured that you will therefore be long remembered by the undersigned, and the inhabitants of Carleton generally, with becoming regard.

May God prosper you in the promotion of every good work.

We remain dear sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
Samuel Strange, J.P. James Olive, 3d. J.P.
Joseph Beattie, " Samuel Clark, "
Wm. C. Dunham, " J. C. Littlehale, "
R. Satter, " Josiah Adams, "
Joseph Coram, " Chas. Ketchum, "
PATRICK STUBBS,
Barrister-at-Law,
Secretary.

The Reverend gentleman made the following REPLY.

GENTLEMEN.—This compliment you pay to me by the presentation of this Address, is one I shall ever remember with pride and pleasure.

As in duty bound, I have labored to the best of my humble ability, aided by the grace of God, to render my people good Christians and good citizens; and it is to me no small consolation to be assured that my labours have not been unsuccessful. Should they be happily followed by exercising a beneficial effect upon the whole community, I shall ever have reason to be thankful to God.

I am truly pleased to notice the good feeling now existing between all the Protestant Denominations of Carleton and my people. Knowing now the advantage of living together in peace and harmony, let us hope that nothing may ever occur to interrupt these kindly feelings. I am happy to have this opportunity of acknowledging the kindness and courtesy that have invariably been shown to me by the Protestants of Carleton; and, of them, there are many, whose attentions I shall never forget.

Thanking you for your kind wishes, and assuring you of my sincere regard,
Believe me, Gentlemen,
Your very Obedient Servant,
E. J. DUNPHY,
Catholic Priest.

Carleton, Oct. 29th, 1862.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Huntingdon, Nov. 13th, 1862.

SIR.—On the 28th September a meeting of the Catholics of St. Joseph was held in the Sacristy after Mass for the purpose of adopting such a course as should best testify to the Rev. L. G. Gagnier the gratitude of his people for the zeal he has always evinced in the cause of religion and education since he became their pastor. By the unanimous voice of the meeting Mr. James Neary was called to the chair, and Mr. William Hassan was requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. James Neary after a few appropriate remarks moved that a deputation be appointed to present the Rev. gentleman with a purse and an address. This motion was seconded by Mr. Patrick Hughes, and carried.

Moved by Mr. James Fagan, and seconded by Mr. Patrick Kelly:—
That the following gentlemen be appointed for the purpose:—Messrs. Felix Hughes, James Neary, Wm. Hall, George Murphy, Patrick Mullan, Hugh McGennis, Michael Leonard, James Fagan, Patrick Kelly, Alexander Murphy, and Thomas Murphy. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Patrick McCaffrey, and seconded by Mr. Dennis Martin:—

That the Secretary be and is hereby requested to prepare and read the address. Carried.

On the 26th Oct the deputation awaited on Father Gagnier, when the following address was read:—

REVEREND AND BELOVED FATHER.—Having considered the incessant labors you have undergone since your appointment to the spiritual care of these missions, for the glory of God and the salvation of souls—we desire to express our heartfelt gratitude to the Father of Mercies for having placed us under the charge of a Priest so vigilant in the discharge of his sacred duties; so zealous in counteracting the wiles of Satan among his flock; so exact in his department as a Christian, so great a patron of religious education, and so persevering a traveller up the rugged heights of Calvary. You have not been unmindful of the words of the Holy Ghost uttered by the mouth of Solomon "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it," and therefore, Rev Sir, you have judged very properly that the establishment of a convent in Huntingdon would be an incalculable aid for implanting in the rising generation a deep, lasting, and intelligent attachment to our holy religion; for it has always spread its branches wider and struck its roots deeper into the soil, when nurtured by its handmaid, education; because the edifice of the Church is so divinely perfect; so ineffably complete, that the more intensely it is examined and the more dazzling the light by which its beauty and battlements are viewed, the more lovely and impenetrable it seems. Our debt of gratitude would be less deep if you had provided for our children only the means of obtaining a mediocre education; but in a convent the pedagogy of learning though of the first order is chastened by the continual practice of virtue; and the student is constantly reminded that though the human intellect may classify the kingdoms of nature, grapple with the solution of its most intricate operations, trace the orbits of the heavenly bodies; though it may seem to be rich in knowledge and be clothed in the garb of wisdom, it is nevertheless, to use the words of the beloved disciple, "Poor and blind and naked." We can also rest satisfied that the education our children receive in a convent is not poisoned by any of the shifting errors that characterise the sectaries among whom we dwell, for it is imparted to them by a sisterhood who have chained their destinies to those of the Church, following Him who said "Let little children come unto me, and forbid

them not." The trifling sum which we present to your Reverence on this occasion is rather intended as a proof that we appreciate in some measure the lustre your conduct sheds on the priestly character, than for the value of the gift. That you may long remain in Huntingdon to complete the good works you have begun, and lead us along the narrow way to Salvation is the earnest prayer of your devoted children.

(Signed on behalf of the Congregation.)

Felix Hughes, Patrick McCaffrey,
James Neary, Walter Walsh,
George Murphy, George Murphy,
William Hall, Patrick Mullan,
James Fagan, Hugh McGennis,
Patrick Kelly, Michael Leonard,
Alex. Murphy, Thomas Murphy.

A handsome sum of money was then presented, and the Rev. gentleman replied as follows:—

Gentlemen—I accept with pleasure this new proof of your great attachment to the cause of our holy religion and to education. Your gift as munificent as unexpected I am very thankful for. As to the sentiments entertained by you towards my poor individuality and so well expressed in your address, I must confess that I feel myself unworthy of them. If I have laboured hard since I have been placed over you, I have done but my duty; and I consider my labour amply repaid by your faithful correspondence to grace. I deserve no thanks for what I have done; we must raise our thoughts higher and give thanks to the Father of mercies for what he has been pleased to do by an instrument so vile as the one before you. What shall I reply to the expression of your desire that I may long remain with you? Only this, that I am ever willing to work in the midst of you as long as Divine providence is pleased to leave me here. Let my fate be what it may I shall never forget the good people of St. Joseph's, Huntingdon.

Mr. Editor by giving publicity to this in the TRUE WITNESS you will confer a favor on yours, &c., WILLIAM HASSAN

Our subscribers will please take notice that, as the TRUE WITNESS is now addressed by means of *Spencer's Addressing Machine*, they will at once find the state of their several accounts with this office, by referring to the figures which show to what date their paid subscriptions extend. If any of our friends have reasons for contesting the accuracy of these figures, they will please put themselves in communication with the proprietors on the subject, and their representations shall be immediately attended to.

We are requested to state that the splendid set of Band Instruments, which the Ladies of Montreal are about to present to the First or Prince of Wales' Rifles, will be presented at the Crystal Palace this evening, (Friday) at 8 o'clock, by the Honble. Geo. Moffatt, on behalf of the Committee of Ladies. Visitors will be admitted at the galleries.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE QUESTION.—The Government has resolved to obtain from New York and transmit daily to collectors on the frontier, the amount of depreciation in American currency. This is with a view to regulate the customs' valuation, instead of requiring the consular certificate, which is both inconvenient and expensive, the charges in some cases amounting to \$3.

We learn by a special messenger from the County of Napierville that Mr. Benoit, Rouge, has been elected to the seat vacated by Mr. Bureau, by a small majority of 25 over Mr. Coupal. On the first day Mr. Benoit's majority was 47, showing a considerable decrease of the votes in his favor the second day.—*Montreal Gazette*

The Provincial Government has made an application to the Imperial authorities for a loan of 25,000 stand of arms.

The Government has determined on prosecuting for the recovery of the interest due on debentures by Lower Canada Municipalities. Many of the Corporations have not a red cent to meet the claim.

RE-ENLISTMENT.—Several soldiers of the 17th Regiment and 60th Rifles, now in this garrison, whose terms of service had expired, have within the last few days been re-enlisted before F. A. Doucet, Esq., who holds a special commission from His Excellency for that purpose. We are glad to learn from this fact that Her Majesty's service is evidently so popular with those who, from their experience, are best able to appreciate its advantages.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

DIED IN A TAVERN.—In the vicinity of St. Charles Barracks Street, a medical student, entered one of the low grog shops in the early part of last week and on Thursday was carried out of the place a corpse. He had scarcely left the tavern during the period mentioned.—*Montreal paper*.

ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE.—A woman who goes under the name of Esther Lane, was found dead early Monday morning in a garden outside the Papineau road turnpike gate. It is supposed she had been on a spree on Sunday, and while making for the bush lay down to sleep, and never awoke. 'One more unfortunate gone to her death.'

DRUNK AS A SOW.—A sow belonging to Mr. Geo. Tressler, of Waterloo, C. W., last week got at some cherries that had been used to flavor whiskey, and soon made herself pretty jolly. The owner fearing the effects of the debauch drove her off, but the obstinate brute returned and finished the tempting fruit. A state of complete intoxication ensued, and while in this state death carried off the intemperate animal. She left a large family to mourn her loss.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

A PAINFUL EVENT.—During the last two days, an unusual and startling event of a painful nature has been the subject of much conversation throughout the city. The partner of a firm doing an extensive business has suddenly left town; and his departure has been followed by the discovery of a series of money transactions bringing discredit upon a name which had hitherto been considered as honorable as any in the city. We do not know the precise extent of the operations in question; but they appear to have been carried on for a length of time, in the complete security which his own reputation and that of his partners afforded. The figure is certainly much exaggerated by current rumours. We do not give any details out of respect for honourable relatives who cannot be held responsible for an event which must be a source of grief to them.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

The Toronto journals contain voluminous accounts of the destruction of the Rossin House, by fire. The fire broke out in the rear of the building, in a room used for storing kindling wood, and is attributed to an incendiary. The total loss is estimated at \$180,000, of which \$79,000 only was insured. Four lives were lost, a Mr. Graham, two soldiers, and a colored boy, burned in the ruins by the fall of the floor of a room from which they were removing furniture. The losses of the boarders in the house are in many cases very heavy; among the sufferers are many refugees from the Confederate States, Mr. Pendleton of Virginia, Mr. Coningham and Mr. Barclay of St. Louis, Judge Siles of Louisville, and others. There seems no doubt that the main building could have been saved if the Fire Companies had been properly directed. It was three hours from the time the fire broke out until it reached the main building. This valuable time was wasted in ill-directed efforts.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

IN DISTRESS.—A telegram from Halifax to a Quebec paper, states, that the ship "Pride of Canada" had put in there in distress. She sailed from Quebec for Liverpool, on the 25th of October, with a cargo of deals.

The Federal Government is indebted to this Province \$50,000 for mail service, performed by the Canadian ocean steamers. It proposes to pay this debt in its depreciated currency, which our Government is naturally unwilling to receive. It is not creditable to the Federal Government to insist on a foreign country a payment which is on account of the depreciation of the currency in which it is made, one-fourth less than its contract.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

A HIT AT PROSELYTIZERS.—For a trenchant stroke at a popular error commend us to Dr. Barker, of the Kingston *Whig*. He noticed the announcement in the Hamilton *Spectator* to the effect that a Rev. Mr. Fenn would preach on a certain day in favor of the Sabrevois mission. This mission happens to be a swaddling institution, something like similar ones in Ireland, which are established for the purpose of perverting Irishmen by the force of the Gospel according to bread soup. The *Whig* comments on it as follows:—"Protestants complain bitterly when Catholics proselyte, as in the case of Sir Allan MacNab and others; and yet they can't see the inconsistency of their own conduct, when they send Protestant Ministers into the rural parts of Lower Canada to convert French Catholics. To say nothing of the utility of such a proceeding, for Catholics are very hard to convert, the impertinence of it is apparent. Let the Roman Catholic Christians of Lower Canada alone, and send Missionaries to convert the Heathen! Send the School-master to them instead!" *Ottawa Tribune*.

INCREASE OF CRIME IN UPPER CANADA.—The crime of seduction appears to be rapidly on the increase in this Province. At the late Assizes for the county of Wentworth, there were no less than three cases. The frequency with which juries accord heavy damages as a sort of balm for the blasted honor of the seduced party is one of the main reasons for the frequency of the commission of the crime.—*British Standard*.

On Tuesday whilst Mr. J. K. Read, was on his way from Burritt's Rapids, he found a man lying on the side of the road, with his throat cut, and to all appearance dead. Mr. Read stopped and after some difficulty was enabled to lift the unfortunate man into his wagon, and he drove to Kempsville, to obtain medical aid. On arriving Dr. Sparham, was sent for and dressed the man's wounds, which proved to be almost fatal. It appears that the unfortunate man, Daniel McCullough, had left his residence, and proceeded to Burritt's Rapids in order to obtain some money due him there, and was asked by a person named Ward if he would give him a ride, to which McCullough replied he would, and after taking a few glasses of liquor, they started, and nothing transpired until within a few miles of this village, when Ward stopped the horse and took out a knife, demanded of McCullough to deliver up his money, saying that he made his living by murdering men. He seized McCullough's coat with one hand, and with the other drew the knife several times across his throat making several fearful wounds; he then let go, knocked him down, and commenced kicking him until he supposed the poor man to be dead; after that he jumped into the wagon, and drove furiously until he reached Morriceville. He then left the wagon and proceeded on horseback to Benson's Corners, where he was arrested. The prisoner has been in the reformatory prison for a term. McCullough was visited yesterday by a Roman Catholic clergyman, and fears are entertained of his recovery.—*Kempsville Observer*.

It is stated that the flow of the Pennsylvania oil well is decreasing, the daily product of the whole region being estimated at scarcely four thousand barrels.

MR. PIERCE'S VOICE.—All noted the clearness and distinctness of Mr. Pierce's voice when speaking. He does not smoke or 'drink,' but he does use Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, the best preparation known for a sudden hoarseness, cold, sore throat, etc. 22 cents a box.

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, November 20, 1862.

Flour—Pollards, \$2 to \$2.30; Middling, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Fine, \$3.75 to \$3.80; Super, No 2, \$4.20 to \$4.50; Superior, \$4.50 to \$4.55; Fancy, \$4.65 to \$4.70; Extra, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Superior Extra, \$5 to \$5.30; Bag Flour, per 112 lbs, \$2.45 to \$2.55. The supply of Super was small to-day, and a farther advance of about 5 cents was anticipated.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs nominal, at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Wheat Canada Spring, 92c to 93c ex-cars; about 94c to 95c; White Winter, \$1.04 to \$1.05.

Corn per 56 lbs, 45c. No transactions reported.

Barley per 50 lbs 95c to \$1.05.

Oats, about one cent a pound.

Peas per 66 lbs 72c for good U.C. by car-load.

Asbes per 112 lbs Pote \$6.70; Inferior Pote \$6.25.

Pearls \$6.30; Inferior Pearls \$6.30.

Butter per lb.—The market is rather dull, but prices remain about the same, viz., inferior, 10c; to 10c; medium, 11c, to 12c; fine, 12c, to 12c; choice, 14c, to 16c.

Eggs per doz., 12c.

Lard per lb, 8c, to 8c; 9c.

Tallow per lb, in demand at 8c, to 9c.

Hams per lb, 10c, to 10c.

Pork per brl, Mess, \$10.50 to \$11.00; Thin Mess, \$9.00 to \$9.50; Prime Mess, \$8 to \$8.50; Prime, \$7 to \$8.50.

Beef per brl, Prime Mess, \$9 to \$9.50. Nominal.

Dressed-Hogs, about \$3.50.—*Montreal Witness*.

Married.

On the 17th inst., in St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Bernard McShane, Esq., to Maria, daughter of the late Michael Cusack, Esq.

SACRED PICTURES FROM RUBENS.

MR. TROYE invites the public to the above, as well as to his specimens of PORTRAIT PAINTING.—He solicits an early visit, as his stay will be short. 17 ROOM, 68 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, Corner of William Street.

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

Jan. 17, 1862.

DR. CAHILL'S LECTURE

ON

IRELAND.

JUST PUBLISHED, IN PAMPHLET FORM.

A FULL REPORT

Of the above Lecture,

WITH A

PORTRAIT

Of the Rev. gentleman, and a brief Sketch of his Life.

For Sale at the Book and News Stores. Price 12c.

Copies mailed to any part of the country, by the undersigned, on receipt of 12c cents in stamps.

W. DALTON,

News Dealer.

Montreal, October 30th, 1862.