

**PLON-PLON.**—The *Montreal Herald* of Monday, announces the intention of our old acquaintance Plon-Plon to visit Canada; and speculates upon the reception he will receive from the Catholics of this Province.

The Prince is well known as one of the most insolent assailants of the Holy See; his boldness in attacking the Pope is scarce exceeded by his timidity or poltroonery in conflicts of another kind, and wherein cold steel and lead form the chief ingredients; under such circumstances it would appear that Catholics should be at no loss as to the manner in which to receive their expected visitor.

Not with insult of any kind certainly; for none but a coward and a ruffian would insult a stranger. Not with honor or marks of respect of any kind; for no true Catholic would be so vile as to tender any mark of respect to him whose only claim to notice is the bitterness of his invectives against the Holy See. The Prince, if he comes, should, in so far as Catholics are concerned, be treated with perfect indifference, and should not receive from them, no matter what their position in society, any the slightest mark of courtesy. By this action, Catholics will show that they know what is due to themselves, and to the avowed enemy of him whom of all men, they are most bound to love, honor, and cherish.

It must ever be a matter of astonishment to Catholics, to find what loose notions of revealed religion are entertained by even the most educated and talented members of the Protestant sects. In fact, in the writings of Protestant literary men of the present day, as often as their subject leads them within what to them appears to be the mythical circle of religion, it is almost impossible to distinguish aught but the merest infidelity, or at best, a mythical belief in revelation. A popular writer of the present day, and one upon whom the Queenly Pope of Anglicanism has bestowed a peerage, would have us believe, that Catholicity was all very good for the infant stages of human progress, but that as the world advanced in civilization a purer (!) religion was necessary. He forgot to speculate as to the peculiar phase of religious belief, that would be necessary for society, when mankind should have arrived at that extreme perfection of civilization, which shall have invented machines to perform the intellectual and physical faculties of the mind and body. However, this admission of anything good, however comparative, in Catholicity is for Protestant bigotry a great concession, and Baron Macaulay well earned his spurs when he dared to uphold thus much for Catholicity in the face of English intolerance. But what lamentably loose ideas of revealed religion does this sentiment betray? Were revealed religion (like modern civilization is assumed to be) progressive, this would be all very good; and it would be no great harm to discourse thus flippantly of the infant-religion growing up side by side with the infant-man. But with revealed religion, or that portion of it taught by Christ in person upon this earth, it must be far otherwise. Either this revelation delivered by the Son of God Himself was to be sufficient for all mankind at all times—or there is a necessity of a fresh revelation. And herein the Mormons erred, and the Johanna Southcotes, and the tailor king of Leyden were more consistent than my Lord Macaulay, for they assume to themselves this second revelation. But my Lord Macaulay would not surely rest the claims of his purer religion on such revelations as theirs. Better far to rest it upon the ravings of a drunkard or a maniac. Whence then came this second revelation? Surely not through that brutal Tudor-Henry VIII.; unless indeed that divine meekness, the essential characteristic of the Christian dispensation was to be reversed, and from being "Blessed are the meek," the new beatitude was to run—"Blessed are the lustful and revengers, for they shall possess the land." Surely not through the plant tool Edward VI., or the would-be thought chaste Elizabeth? Surely not through the incestuous German monk, or those other equally illustrious luminaries of the Protestant Reformation. If indeed the Church of Rome, which for upwards of fifteen centuries was the acknowledged repository of revealed religion, was only fit for those dark ages and was to be superseded by a purer religion, we must have some further guarantee forsooth than the ipse dixit of a Macaulay, although a Baron withal, that this Protestantism with its chameleon shades, is this purer religion necessary for the manhood of human progress, before we can feel secure in leaving the old for the new theology. It may be all very good for nations to progress, but in religion and more especially in revealed religion there can be no progress. There is progress in society, exactly because it is human, and therefore liable to the change of progress or retrogression; but there is no progress or retrogression in the revealed religion of the Christian era, precisely because it is from God, and has had a divine author. Revealed religion, like that fabled Goddess of Pagan mythology, that sprung from Vulcan's head, came into the world armed cap-a-pie. It was no infantine birth

sprung from embryo, but a creation endowed at once with all its graceful proportions, and unlike human things, born to immediate manhood, ignorant alike of infancy as of decrepitude old age. If a belief in the revealed doctrines of the apostolic ages was necessary for the salvation of the then Christians, what reason can be shown that a belief in those same doctrines is not equally necessary for the Christians of the present day? Human progress—at best a doubtful fact, as far as the whole human race is concerned—cannot surely be a sufficient cause.

It is true that in the change from the Jewish to the Christian dispensation, we acknowledge a certain progress; but then the death of a man God must surely be the fulfilment of all religion—the last pledge of God to man. And if it be not so, we should surely have some promise of this future and extended revelation. The progress from the Jewish to the Christian dispensation was clear and well defined, and had been foreshadowed and foretold for centuries. But if a second revelation was to come, and to us has come, when did it appear? and when was it foretold? Macaulay omitted that important point in the discussion.

#### SACERDOS.

"Let us take an honest pride, not only in the peace which reigns within our own Empire, but still more in the absence of that grave offence against God and man, which is the cause of the bloodshed, ruin and loss now falling on our next neighbor."—*Montreal Herald*, 1st inst.

This is an excellent paraphrase of the Pharisee's prayer—"O God, I give thee thanks that I am not as the rest of men, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, nor such as this publican"—St. Luke, xviii. ii.;—but we fear that it has also a little foundation in fact. For the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies in 1834, the *Herald* claims more credit than the act deserved; and we may be permitted to doubt the cause by him assigned for the civil war now raging amongst our republican neighbors.

It was comparatively an easy task for Great Britain to emancipate the slaves in the West Indian Islands, isolated and separated from one another by the sea as those negroes were, and therefore incapable of concerted and united revolt. But in spite of these material advantages, emancipation was by no means the simple and bloodless process the writer in the *Herald* supposes. On the 1st of August, 1834—the writer speaks from personal knowledge—insurrection broke out in most of the Windward Islands, and was only suppressed by martial law, and the infliction of severe punishment upon the insurgents. Wholesale floggings of the refractory negroes, who were tied up without much ceremony to what in derision they called "Emancipation Cutting Trees," and other wholesome severities, were the order of the day even in small islands such as Antigua, for some time after the Emancipation Act came into force; and if the negroes of the different islands could have united their forces, and acted as one body, instead of being as they were dispersed, and cut off by the sea from all communication with one another, a long and bloody war would alone have prevented the British West Indian populations from sharing the fate of St. Domingo. As it was, the insurgents, were easily put down, simply because owing to the peculiar geographical conditions of the slave territory, the negroes could not concentrate in large numbers upon any one spot; and because therefore their isolated and desultory efforts were quickly crushed by the large naval and military forces which Great Britain had at its command.

It is therefore only just to our neighbors to take into account the very different conditions with which, from the geographical accidents of the Slave territories of the United States, they would have to deal, were they to emancipate their negroes. That such a step could not be taken without immediate insurrection on the part of the emancipated, we have every reason to believe; and that such an insurrection could be put down at all, or if at all put down, be suppressed without the expenditure of much blood and treasure, and the extermination of the negro race, is more than doubtful. The conditions of the problem to be solved in the United States are essentially different from those of the problem which, after a fashion, the Imperial Legislature solved in the West Indies. The people of the United States, in general, would never, as did the people of Great Britain, consent to tax themselves, for the indemnification of the slave proprietors; and, greatest difficulty of all, the negroes themselves would remain, after the emancipation, as much a distinct body as ever; the object of the scorn of their white neighbors, whose contumely they on their side would repay by an abundant crop of hatred. If Russia emancipated her serfs, the latter are not physically and indelibly distinguished from, and therefore will in a short time be absorbed by, the original free population. But the mark of the negro is indelible; intermarriage between the races is almost impossible; and thus, though legally on an equality with the whites, the emancipated blacks must ever remain a socially inferior and degraded race. How long, under such circumstances, could a sanguinary social revolution be postponed? We should be guarded therefore in our strictures upon negro slavery in the U. States, more especially when we bear in mind that it was under the auspices of the British Government that slavery was introduced amongst our neighbors.

#### MILITIA APPOINTMENT.

First [or Prince of Wales] Regiment of Volunteer Rifles of Montreal.  
No. 4 COMPANY.

To be Captain:—Lieutenant John Gillies, vice Daly, resigned.  
To be Lieutenant:—Ensign Edward Burns, vice Gillies, promoted.  
To be Ensign:—Superannuated Ensign Edward Murphy, vice Burns, promoted.

**THE "GLOBE" ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.**  
The dog has returned to its vomit, and George Brown to his system of insulting Catholics. His abuse of the Bishop of Toronto cannot affect the latter, and may well be allowed to pass unnoticed; not so, however, with his declaration of unrelenting hostility to Catholic schools, which is an instructive commentary upon the policy of the Clear-Grit "alliance," now thank God! defunct. It is hard to believe that Catholics could ever have put confidence in, and given their support to, a man who thus enunciates his own policy:—

"We need hardly say that the *Globe* is not like its old coadjutor, Mr. Cameron, that it adheres to its old views on the Separate School Question, and would pursue its old course if the events of 1856 were again to occur. The Hierarchy has secured an important adherent in Mr. Cameron, and we fear much that next session will witness a fresh attempt to drive the wedge deeper into the School system. Mr. Cartier promised that it should be done if the clergy stood by him at the election, and with Mr. Cameron to aid, the attempt which partially failed in 1854 may succeed now. It certainly will not be a dread of being described as a Protestant bigot or fanatic which will prevent us resisting to the uttermost the combi efforts of the servant of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, and the Grand Master of the Orangemen."

In justice to the *Globe* and to Mr. George Brown, we must admit that they have never, by either word or deed—give any the slightest reason for suspecting them of a willingness to make any concession upon the School Question. They deceived no one; for their hostility to Catholic schools has always been strong, and clearly pronounced.

#### A REPLY TO THE GLOBE'S ATTACK ON THE IRISHMEN OF TRENTON.

Trenton, July 23, 1861.

To the Editor of The Mirror.

Dear Sir,—The *Globe* of yesterday undertakes to enlighten its readers on "the proceeding of a very curious meeting held at Trenton, on Sunday the 14th inst.," at which I had the honor of acting as secretary. The Editor, Geo. Brown, seems very anxious that his readers should clearly understand that the said meeting was held on a Sunday; as if by that act alone, in the eyes of a Puritan no doubt, we were guilty of a very great crime. Had Mr. Brown succeeded in becoming Premier we dare not hold such a meeting on a Sunday, at least in a Catholic Separate School, as none such would be in existence in Upper Canada; such indeed would exist, were the Clear Grits in power, only amongst the things that were. We would also, no doubt, be blessed by a code of laws similar to those in force in Massachusetts in the palmist days of its Puritanical fanaticism. I need not enumerate them. Mr. Brown is, I am sure, well conversant with them.

Mr. Brown may hope against hope, but crushed he is and by the weight, too, of those (in his estimation) very insignificant men, whom he so much affects to despise. He may now well retire into private life, as he is said in his parting address a few days ago, for even in the United States there is no field open for a display of his commonplace eloquence. In his abuse of Pope and Popery, as Know-Nothingism is now dead, large and flaming placards, announcing a lecture to be delivered by Geo. Brown, of the Toronto *Globe* notoriety, on the spread of Popery, would not now, as they did a few years ago, draw such crowded houses. Americans have too much confidence in the loyalty of Irishmen, knowing from recent, as well as past experience, that perjury and disloyalty can never be exterminated among their many vices. The Irishman may for a while be deceived by the intrigue of a designing man; as some few were in '58, or Mr. Brown would not have been elected, but the same dodge was tried at the last election, but it would not work; a strong proof that Irishmen can think for themselves, and will not be dictated to by any false friend, particularly when that pretended friend is a colleague of George Brown's. "Don't tell me what thou art, but show me thy company."

In taking the stand we did, as you, Mr. Editor, are aware, at the last election, it was not altogether for the purpose of aiding our friends, but for the chastisement of our enemies. How frequently have I heard some of the good old reformers exclaim, in language similar to that made use of by old King George, when the Irish Brigade, in the service of France, broke through the ranks of the English army, at the battle of Fontenoy, "curse on the bigotry of the *Globe* which has made these men our enemies!"

The late election goes to show, and which Clear Grits I am sure will not forget, that Catholicity shall not be insulted with impunity; and that we fought against Clear Gritism, not because we are "Priest ridden," nor at the dictation of "Monsieur Cartier," but because Clear Gritism, pure et simple, does not pretend to conceal its deep-rooted antipathy to Catholicity and her holy institutions. Hoping you will give place in your columns to these few hasty remarks,

I remain, dear sir, yours, &c.,

F. J. McGUIRE.

**THE LATEST WONDER.**—The Enkiskillen Oil Wells of Upper Canada are the latest wonder; and a wonder moreover to be regarded with interest by the Province. Mr. T. Sterry Hunt, Chemist and Mineralogist to the Geological Society, is now engaged in an exploration of the Oil region on behalf of the Survey. He has found a state of things more wonderful than he or others had imagined and if a good market can be found for the oil, there is in that locality greater natural wealth than can well be calculated. We have been favored, for publication, with an extract from a private letter of Mr. Hunt, which we are sure the readers of the *Montreal Gazette* will peruse with interest. Dating Sarnia, O. W., July 31st, Mr. Hunt says:—"The late discoveries in the oil region in Black Creek, in Enkiskillen, are very remarkable. Besides a great number of surface wells, i.e., wells dug from 10 to 60 feet through the drift, to the rock of the country, and yielding, many of them, large quantities of oil, there are now numbers of wells bored in this rock to depths through the soft limestones and marls of the Hamilton group, irregular fissures affording oil are met with at varying and uncertain depths, but yielding petroleum in quantities hitherto unexampled on the continent. The most remarkable of these rock wells have been opened within these last 10 days, and furnish oil with considerable quantities of gas, but without any water. Some which have been opened a week (July 30) have afforded from 200 to 400 bbls of pure oil, and after extracting this amount the well has filled up again in a few hours to the surface, and in two is now flowing over into the adjacent creek. It is impossible to say what amount of oil these wells would furnish if wrought continuously, but the supply seems to be enormous. Meanwhile there is no market for the oil, and many thousands of barrels are stowed up in tanks and pits awaiting purchasers. A plank road is about being made to Wyoming Station on the G. Western Railway, 13 miles distant. It is hoped from recent information from England that a good market for the oil will be opened there. The results of the last ten days in this region have surpassed the dreams of the most sanguine as to the supply of oil, and judging from present appearance, the wells of Enkiskillen will rival those of Burmah and Persia, which

have for centuries supplied the East with petroleum. "It is worthy of remark that the oil wells of Canada are in a much lower geological formation than those of Ohio and Pennsylvania. These rise for the most part from the Upper Devonian sandstones, while the wells sunk in Enkiskillen are in the Hamilton shales and even seem to have reached the underlying Devonian limestones, which with perhaps the addition of the Silurian limestones, we conceive to be the source of the petroleum both in Canada and the adjacent States. It is evidently connected with the undulations subordinate to the great anticlinal axis which we have traced through Western Canada, and which permit the accumulation of the oil elsewhere diffused through the rocky strata."—*Montreal Gazette*.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Richmondhill, M. Teef, \$2; Adjala, Rev. M. Leblond, \$1; Chatham, C. E., J. Larocque, \$1; L'Orignal, Rev. M. O'Malley, \$3; J. Grant, \$2; St. Hermase, Rev. M. Turett, \$3; Lechiel, J. B. McMillan, \$1; P. E. Island, J. Kilbride, \$2.50; Beaverton, W. McRae, \$2; Williamsstown, A. Hay, \$4.50; St. Basile, Rev. T. Sasseville, \$2.50; Sherrington, T. Hughes, \$2; New Glasgow, P. Nery, \$1; Cote St. Paul, B. Casey, \$1; Belmullet, Ireland, M. Heraghty, \$1; St. Casaire, Rev. M. Desnoyers, \$1; Clifton, Rev. C. P. Jabel, \$3; Sorel, Rev. M. Lamoignon, \$2.50; Toronto, Rev. M. Souleria, \$4.50; Huntly, J. O'Keefe, \$2; St. Sophia, E. Curry, \$1; Pendleton, J. Byrce, \$2; St. Aime, J. J. A. Masson, \$2; Jersey River, T. McIntyre, \$6.25; St. Philip, N. L. Kenner, \$2; Menor, J. Ward, \$2; Fort William, W. Jennings, \$3; St. Laurent, Rev. M. St. Germain, \$7; L'Avenir, Rev. J. O. Prince, \$2; Hastings, Rev. G. Brophy, \$2; Oro, J. Smith, \$3; Coteau Landing, J. Birmingham, \$4; Brantford, J. Quinlan, \$2; Belleville, M. L. Donohue, \$2; Altona, T. O'Brien, \$1; Huntly, M. McLean, \$1; J. Manil, \$2; St. Thomas, P. Butler, \$2; St. John Chrysostome, V. Barbeau, \$2; St. John, C. E., F. Marchand, \$1.50; Hubbard's Falls, M. C. Ryan, \$1; Warwick, T. Butler, \$1; Alexandria, J. P. Kennedy, \$3; Phelps, U. S., E. Spielman, \$2; New York, H. G. Murray, \$1; Hamilton, Rev. E. Gordon, \$3; Cobourg, J. Gannon, \$1; Alexandria, A. Grant, \$1; La Presentation, Rev. M. Beauregard, \$4.50; Port Louis, J. Finn, \$1; Hobartville, Rev. M. Hudson, \$5; Richmond, C. E., P. Lynch, \$2; Sorel, J. Morgan, \$3.75; Nanterville, J. Sloan, \$4; Halifax, N. S., Rev. J. Woods, \$3; Rev. M. Quinlan, \$5; Port Daniel, Rev. M. Deaubien, \$2; Morrisburgh, Rev. M. Meade, \$2; Oran, R. Smith, \$8; Ernestown, J. Barton, \$2; Montague, M. Kelly, \$1.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—J. McKenzie, \$3; J. Veldon, \$5.50; Stoneham, J. Corrigan, \$3.50; M. Hawkins, \$2; D. Salmon, \$6; R. W. Hehan, \$3; D. McElherie, \$3; Hon. L. Massue, \$3; J. Read, \$3; J. Shanley, \$3; H. Fitzsimmons, \$1.25; D. Murray, \$1.25.

Per C. McGill, Starneshore—self, \$2; J. Cunningham, \$3.

Per Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrews—H. R. McGillies, \$2.

Per J. Kennedy, Lindsay—M. Heslin, \$2; Dr. J. Allanby, \$5.

Per D. J. M' Rae, Dundee—self, \$2; D. McMahon, \$2. Per Mr. Hackett, Chambly—P. O'Reilly, \$2.

Per Rev. L. A. Bowring, St. Anne de la paca.—J. Schmutz, \$2.

Per P. Flanagan, Alma—P. Murphy, \$1.

Per R. McCormick, Peterboro—M. Kiely, \$1.

Per C. Pegme—Carrillon, S. Brereton, \$2.

Per F. O'Neill, Fitzroy—P. Doolan, \$2.

Per P. Purcell, Kingston—T. Keenan, \$2.50; J. O'Reilly, \$2.50; H. Cummins, \$2.50; Rev. D. Matte, \$3; N. Cartmel, \$2.50; Portmouth, J. McAnley, \$2.50; Garden Island, J. Dignan, \$1.25; Wolfe Island, M. Hawkins, \$2.50.

Per J. Heenan, Thorold—T. Simpson, \$2.

Per Rev. E. Bayard, London—J. Kearns, \$2; J. Keary, \$2.

Per R. E. Corcoran, Rawdon—E. Corcoran, \$2.

Per P. Gaffney, Baldwin—J. Killorin, \$2.

Per Rev. M. La France, Memramcook N. B.—self, \$2; Dorchester, E. O'Reilly, \$2.

Per Rev. R. Keleher, Maidstone—self, \$1; L. Cane, \$2; M. Tuomey, \$2.

Per J. Gillies, Montreal—Quebec, J. O'Kane, \$4; Charlebourg, Rev. M. Payment, \$20.00.

Per M. J. Phelan, St. Columban—P. O'Neal, \$1.

Per Mr. Tucker, St. John's, O. E., J. R. Johnson, \$2.50.

J. Rossiter, \$2.50; Sergt. McGinnis, \$2; D. O'Brien, \$2.50.

Per C. F. Frazer, Brockville—J. Gallagher, \$2; P. Murray, \$2; B. O'Leary, \$1.

Per J. Ford, Prescott—H. Murphy, \$1.

Per M. Hayden, Sydenham—self, \$2; P. Kennedy, \$2.

Per J. Doran, Perth—O. Stanley, \$1; J. Freeman, \$1; Lanark, T. McGuire, \$2.

Per J. Murphy, Montreal—St. Matthias, N. Purcell, \$1.

Per J. Hagan, Templeton—self, \$4; T. Barret, \$4.

Per Rev. H. Brettagh, Trenton—L. LeBelle, \$1; T. Holleran, \$1; D. O'Neill, \$1.

Per Rev. M. Paradis, Frampton—J. O'odd, \$2.50; J. O'Brien, \$1.25.

Per J. Rowland, Ottawa City—J. Leamy, \$2.50; W. Slattery, \$3.35; P. Conway, \$5; J. Morrow, \$2.50.

Nepean, M. Brennan, \$2.

Per J. Flood, Calumet—J. Flood, \$2.50.

A ROPE WALK FIRED BY LIGHTNING.—At about nine o'clock on Sunday night the large three story brick building at the East end of the Rope-Walk of John A. Converse, Esq., Patent Cordage Manufacturer and Calcined Plaster Mills, St. Gabriel Locks, was discovered to be on fire. It is supposed to have been struck by the lightning. This building contained all the moving power of the entire establishment, and we regret to say that it was entirely consumed, except the first floor, which is now covered over with all the broken machinery of the two upper stories. Whether there was any insurance or not we could not learn. It will be remembered that a building used for the same purpose and built on the same place, was destroyed by fire on the 1st of May 1858, when four of the hands employed lost their lives.

The *Globe* is galloping fast as it can back to the old No Popery standing ground.—Hardly an issue now appears without some attack upon clergymen of the Catholic church, and some sneer at their "priest-ridden" adherents. In two or three of the out-and-out Brown prints in the country the same tendency is observable. One has already gone so far as to declare that "Popish power" is the great curse of the Province, and another talks about the battle of Armageddon, in a manner that leads to the belief that the writer prophetically fixes the locale of that event somewhere in Western Canada. And for all this the editors of East Toronto are undoubtedly responsible!—*Leader*, July 29.

A DISTRACTING PLAGUE.—We were congratulating ourselves on the improved appearance of the crops in this country, when just as we were going to press, we received intelligence of the sudden arrival in our midst of a plague which threatens to be more destructive to the wheat than all the other enemies to our staple product put together.

The name of the new visitor is the "army worm." It is described by W. Powell, Esq., from whom we derive our information, as being about an inch and a half long, black on the back, with striped sides, legs armed with sharp claws, and a large mouth, capable of doing any amount of damage. Mr. Powell met with swarms of these creatures near Port Dover. He was asked to go and see the mischief they had been doing amongst the spring wheat; and he went on Tuesday. "My way there," he says, "lay through a field four rods wide. The wheat was growing in the fields on either side. Thousands of the worms I have just described blackened the road and covered the fences. The field I entered presented a melancholy spectacle of the havoc they had committed. Commencing at the bottom of the wheat stalk, they had

eaten off every leaf, and had left the head of the plant a mere mass of chaff. Fully one third of the field had been already gone over by these industrious destructives, and they were yet actively at work. From what I have seen of them, I should say that the midge cannot be compared with these worms for their powers of doing injury; and I hope they may not exist in many other fields, else spring wheat will be scarce in these parts. Farmers in this section have adopted the plan of sowing less fall wheat than they used to do, owing to the midge, and are turning their attention to spring wheat, which, I fear, they will be also compelled to abandon on account of the 'army worm.'"

A confirmation of the report kindly furnished by Mr. Powell, has reached us from another source, together with some of the insects. They are ugly rascals, and may well cause alarm to the farmers. We fear that the plague is similar to that which some years ago swept over the Western States, destroying all the grain crops which came in its way. —*Norfolk Reformer* of the 1st August.

#### BIRTH.

In this city, on the 7th inst., at 81 St. Bonaventure Street, the wife of Ernest Nightingale, Esq., of a daughter.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Wheat, per 60 lbs. U. C. Spring ex-cw and affont 93 to 94c; Chicago Spring 91 to 100c; Milwaukee Club none; White Winter \$1.20 to \$1.25; Red Winter none. A cargo of Chicago No. 1 sold at 91c, and more is offered at same rate. Four car loads U. C. Spring sold at 94c. The fall, within two or three days, is thus about 3c.

Corn per 56 lbs 45 cents.

Oats.—Same inquiry at 30c per 40 lbs.

Barley and Rye.—No transactions, and prices quite nominal.

Peas per 60 lbs ex-cw and affont 65 to 70c.

Flour.—Fine \$3.00 to \$3.10; Super No. 2 \$4.00 to \$4.12; Superfine No. 1, \$4.30 to \$4.40; Fancy \$4.80 to \$5.00. Extra \$5.50 to \$5.75; Double Extra \$6 to \$6.50. Bag Flour per 112 lbs \$2.45 to \$2.60.

Sales 1,000 bbls. No. 1 American at \$1.30; several lots of 100 bbls. each, Canadian, at \$4.35 to \$4.40. Inquiry yesterday for round lots for shipment. The market is duller to-day, and prices a shade lower.

Outmeal per bbl., 200 lbs., \$3.70 to \$3.90. The demand is fair.

Rye-Flour.—None.

Ashe.—Pots, \$5.40 to \$5.45; Inferiors about 10c. more. Pearls \$5.70.

Pork.—Mess, \$17 to \$17.50. Thin Mess, \$16. Prime Mess, \$14.50. Prime, \$13.50. These prices are almost nominal, there being no transactions except at retail.

Hams.—Smoked, 9c to 10c; Canned, 10c to 11c; Shoulders, 5c to 6c; Sides and Middles, 6c to 7c. Lard, 9c.

Beef.—Nominal, the stock being in one or two hands, and sales only by retail. Tallow, 9c.

Butter.—Choice Dairy, 12c to 12½c; choice store-packed, 11c to 11½c. The demands for these qualities is fair. Inferior butter is unsaleable except for grease.

Cheese, 5 to 6c.—*Montreal Witness*.

#### TO BUILDERS.

TO BE LET, by Contract, the Building of the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, in the village of GRENVILLE, Canada East. For particulars apply to

JOHN HOWARD,

Secretary of the Building Committee. Grenville, August 6, 1861.

#### MONTREAL

**SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,**  
No. 2 St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this School will be resumed on Monday, 12th August, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

A sound English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education, is imparted on extremely moderate terms. The greatest possible attention is paid to the moral and literary training of the pupils. For particulars, apply at the School.

W. DORAN, Principal.

Montreal, August 8th, 1861.

#### ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE.

THIS INSTITUTION, conducted by the Priests and Brothers of the Holy Cross, is agreeably situated in the beautiful valley of the St. Lawrence River, about five miles north of the City of Montreal. Removed from the City, it is particularly favorable to health and morals.

The Course includes Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, general Literature, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Book Keeping, Linear Drawing and Astronomy.

The French and English Languages are upon the same footing—both taught with equal care.

A Religious Course suitable to the age of the pupils, is included.

Pupils coming from other Colleges must produce a certificate of Good Conduct and Morals, signed by the President of that College.

#### TERMS:

Board and Tuition, in Primary and Commercial Course, \$66 00

(The house furnishes for the above a bedstead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of boots and shoes, of which each pupil must have two pairs.)

Full Board, including bed, bedding, washing, mending, and table service, 100 00

Classical Objects, including Books, Paper, &c., if furnished by the house, 24 00

Instrumental Music, per Month, 1 50

Doctor's Fees extra.

Half Boarders for Primary and Commercial Course, per Month, 1 50

Half Boarders sleep in the house, and are furnished with a bedstead and straw mattress.

#### REMARKS:

Every month already commenced must be paid in full without any deduction. Each Quarter must be paid in advance, either in cash, or in notes of from thirty to sixty days.

Parents receive every Quarter, with the bill of expenses, a Certificate of the health, conduct, morals, and improvement of their children.

The Cleanliness of the younger pupils is attended to by the Sisters, who