

to dread, it proceeds, not from our connexion with the Imperial Government, or the power of the Crown, but from the excess of the democratic element in our Constitution—to which element, any assimilation of our Constitution and institutions to those of the neighboring Republic, would but give increased preponderance. For these reasons then we entertain a lively abhorrence for annexation, and resent accordingly the insolent threats of the Northerners to inflict their system of Government upon us. The sympathy with the Southerners, which our respected correspondent attributes to us, is but the expression of our disgust at the boastings and impudent menaces of their opponents; and though we hold as strongly as ever to the doctrine that rebellion is sin, we cannot say that hitherto it has been proved that the Southerners are rebels, although they are in arms against the North. When the Church shall have spoken authoritatively on this subject, and defined the limits of Federal Rights and of State Rights, respectively, to that decision we will unreservedly submit ourselves.

"Magna est veritas et prevalebit," says the Latin poet. "Murder will out," is the less classical, but equally expressive English proverb. To those who have read the "Diary of an English Detective," it will appear no great matter of surprise that a shirt button, a straw or shoe nail, should prove the insignificant but prominent instrument in the detection of the greatest crimes. Such is the force of truth, that the very straws appear to stand up as witnesses for it. That bulwark of British law—the cross-examination of witnesses—is founded upon this acknowledged principle of the innate force of truth, and upon the knowledge of the fact, that a false witness, when thrown off his guard by a skillful counsel, is sure to contradict himself. This principle extends not only to all judicial tribunals, but to that universal tribunal of public opinion, whereat the sayings and doings of the actors on life's stage are daily tried, and wherein the actors themselves are often the witnesses against themselves and against each other, and wherein hypocrisy and lying may for some short time appear to prevail, but sooner or later will be detected, and that oftener than not by their contradiction of themselves and of one another. In the great trial at present before that tribunal—that of pseudo-liberalism, as enacted by the "Italian patriots"—we have a notable example, wherein the principal witnesses for the defence become, by their contradiction of one another, the most important witnesses for the prosecution; and where the force of truth obliges a witness, when off his guard and in the heat of self-defence, to testify against his employers. By slow degrees the truth is oozing out about this Utopian Italy; and as though to make the triumph all the greater, it is the principals themselves that are bearing witness against it. We have been asked to acknowledge this new Italian Kingdom on so many different and conflicting grounds, that the mind becomes bewildered amongst them all, and feels constrained to doubt them each, seeing that so many arguments are deemed necessary in its defence. We are asked to acknowledge it, as being the unanimous desire of an oppressed people; and that in face of the demand on the part of the last Proconsul for 50,000 additional troops to put down the disaffected. Fifty thousand regular troops must, at the very lowest calculation, be considered a match for three times that number of undisciplined insurgents. We have seen a Lancashire mob of 300 people put to flight by the staves of three blue-coated policemen. The additional troops therefore alone (not to mention the whole army already there) are a very respectable index of the respectability of the number of malcontents on the opposite side. And yet we are asked to believe that this Italian unity! (save the mark!) is the unanimous voice of the nation. How damning in the face of all Europe this ill-advised demand of their Proconsul was felt to be by the Italian patriots themselves, is evident from the unwillingness of the Piedmontese minister to comply with it. The more unscrupulous means of wholesale extermination and butchery under a Cialdini, because more easily concealed from the eyes of Europe, are preferred by these liberators of oppressed Italy.

Nor is this the only unfortunate admission that the Proconsul San Martino has made before the eyes of all Europe. The Proconsul appears to have been suddenly seized with that unfortunate malady, that Latin doctors call "cacochæ scribendi" (Anglice—an itch for writing); and although Cicero uses an argument in favor of this malady "epistola enim non erubescit," still it unfortunately happens that although "a letter cannot blush," it is nevertheless not unfrequently a very awkward thing to get over in a court of law. This is the case of the Proconsul in the present instance. Feeling that some apology is necessary to his employers and in the face of Europe, for his utter failure in his task of restoring order in the Two Sicilies, San Martino betakes himself to print, and publishes a manifesto, wherein he sets forth the causes of his failure; and in so doing unwittingly bears most important testimony against his employers—the would-be liberators of Italy. Contrasting the Bourbon Government that was, with the Piedmont Government that is, or rather would be, he acknowledges that under the old regime, and before the invasion of Garibaldi, the country was not with-

out wise laws, but that they were unexecuted. Now, Mr. Gladstone should take a note of this, and send his confidential Secretary with a polite demand to San Martino for a retraction, since this statement of the Proconsul places him in a very awkward position. Either he or San Martino is a liar. Be that however as it may, as far as Mr. Gladstone of Neapolitan intermeddling-celebrity is concerned, this admission of the Proconsul is important, as showing, by his own evidence, that the Government was faulty only as far as the Executive was concerned. It was not therefore a new government so much that was wanted, and a Piedmontese code of laws, as a fresh Executive. The wheels of the watch were there; they only required carefully winding up. San Martino, though a Proconsul, does not appear to be much of a Philosopher, since he does not care to follow up the investigation of the cause of this strange phenomenon in Neapolitan laws, further than to attribute it to the caprice of Bourbon rule; certainly an unique and remarkably convenient theory, and one had recourse to already in explanation of a thousand other equally strange phenomena. We however, without laying claim to much philosophy, and none to the Proconsulate, would prefer a simpler theory. There is a Latin proverb somewhere—"Pessima re publica, plurimæ leges"—which our ancestors, in their unclassical and unsophisticated and remarkably practical natures, translated into the English proverb of "Too many cooks spoil the broth." Now, here we think is the secret of Bourbon misrule. It was not for want of law, but because they had too much law.—It is, in fact, by a plethora of law that all centralising governments, such as was that of Naples before the reforms inaugurated by Francis II., are destroyed. For that government which torescees everything, superintends everything, regulates everything, in a word, which strangles everything with red tape, without giving any liberty to individual exertion, leads only in the end to the same result as revolution—to anarchy and disorder. French domination, of accursed memory, has left upon the Peninsula of Italy the deplorable traces of its ephemeral passage. God grant that Piedmontese domination may be shorter still, and may not leave behind it equal misery. National insolency, a foreign yoke, exorbitant taxes, and a cruel conscription to furnish an enormous army to overawe the country, are already amongst the most favored gifts of Piedmontese liberty to Neapolitan oppression. SACRDSOS.

(To be continued.)

STATISTICS OF LUNACY.—It has often been noticed that "Revivals," as they are called, are generally coincident in point of time with a great increase of mental disease; and other facts are not wanting to suggest the existence of a permanent and close connexion between ill-regulated religious enthusiasm, and insanity. In Catholic countries, for example, we find that lunatics are more easily curable than in Protestant countries; and this too we must attribute to the moral, rather than to the physical, treatment which the patients generally receive.

This fact was strongly brought out in a late debate in the House of Commons upon the condition of the Lunatic Asylums of Ireland. Sir R. Peel, in reply to some observations addressed to him, pointed out that, from recent statistics it appeared that the treatment of lunatics was far more successful in Ireland, than in either England or Scotland; the numbers of cases cured of the average under treatment, being:—

Ireland (Catholic).....	16 per cent.
France.....	13 " "
England (Protestant).....	10 " "

This would seem to indicate that lunacy in Protestant communities is less amenable to treatment than it is in Catholic communities; and this must be owing either to the fact that amongst Catholics, cases of obdurate lunacy are less frequent than amongst Protestants; or that the former are in possession of some secret for the moral treatment of the disease, of which the others are ignorant. Both, we believe, of the above suggested hypotheses may be accepted. One, and the most inveterate form of lunacy—religious lunacy—is unknown amongst Catholics; and the peculiar religious influences brought to bear upon Catholic patients have a peculiar soothing power, and restorative efficacy.

Another cause of lunacy, or more properly speaking, of idiocy is no doubt the intermarriage of blood relations; and wherever we find the wholesome counsels of the Catholic Church against such unions neglected or set aside, there, as the invariable concomitant of such disregard, we may expect to find a large amount of idiocy, or imbecility. This evil is certainly not peculiar to Protestant communities; for in spite of reiterated warnings, and the exhortations of the Church, it is to be found prevailing extensively amongst Catholics, and, notoriously we fear, in some parts of Lower Canada. This is of course greatly owing to the isolated condition of a large portion of our French Canadian rural population; which, receiving no accession of fresh members by immigration from France, and being naturally, indeed most laudably, unwilling to connect itself in marriage with its Protestant neighbors, as it were, driven back upon itself, and forced to sanction matrimonial unions whose results are manifest in the large number of weak, imbecile, and idiotic persons to be met with in almost all our parishes. In a physical as well as in a

moral point of view, it is much to be desired that the scheme for encouraging immigration from France, propounded by the *Courrier du Canada*, and others of our highly respected French contemporaries, could be adopted and carried into execution. The Catholics of the Lower section of the Province may boast with good reason that they are not "represented according to population" in the Provincial Penitentiary. We fear however that in the several Lunatic Asylums they have their full, or very nearly their full, portion of representatives; and this we think must in great measure, be attributed to the intermarriage of blood relations—a practice which cannot be long or generally continued without the most deplorable results. For this, if for no other reason, should our French Canadian fellow-citizens seriously address themselves to the work of directing a constant stream of French emigration to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Our exchanges from all parts of Canada complain of the activity displayed by strangers to induce British soldiers to desert. "You can hardly go round the Grand Battery," says the *Quebec Chronicle*, "without seeing some American-looking personage in conversation with the soldiers. If the non-commissioned officers won't see to it, the commissioned officers must."

The penalty for tampering with the soldier's allegiance is not severe enough; and we humbly suggest the propriety of so changing the law upon the subject, as to make the person guilty of enticing soldiers to desert, amenable to the same punishment as that which is inflicted upon deserters. The prospect of fifty or a hundred lashes, well administered, by a muscular drummer, would have an excellent effect; and we are pretty confident that the infliction of such a punishment upon some of the "American-looking" personages spoken of by the *Chronicle* would put a stop to the practice of which our contemporaries complain. In short, we would recommend that any person guilty of enticing a soldier to desert, should upon conviction before the civil tribunals, be handed over to the tender mercies of a Court Martial for sentence.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.

Gloucester, August 22, 1861.

Sir—Knowing your zeal for all that pertains to the welfare of our holy religion, and your unceasing efforts to diffuse the knowledge of its proceedings amongst the readers of your invaluable journal, I send you a short description of the visit of the Right Rev. J. K. Guigues, Bishop of Bytown, to the Parish of Visitation in the Township of Gloucester, and the dedication of an altar to the service of the Most High.

On Sunday morning, at an early hour, a large and respectable number of the parishioners on horseback and in carriages, with their beloved Pastor the Rev. J. O'Brien at their head, went a distance of about six miles to meet his Lordship. When he came within sight of the Parish church, its bells rang forth a peal of joy and welcome. Shortly afterwards, he was met by the young ladies of the congregation and the members of the St. Patrick's Society, with their beautiful banners floating in the breeze. Followed by their band, which played some beautiful and enlivening airs, they proceeded to the church, on nearing which they passed beneath a beautiful arch with rows of green bushes planted on either side of the way. Shortly after his arrival, His Lordship performed the ceremony of the dedication of the altar, upon which was to be offered the most holy Sacrifice of the Living God.

The Revs. Messrs. Pallier, Cherré, McGrath, O'Connor, Scanlan, and Dubuini were present, and assisted in the ceremonies.

High Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Fremont, Curate of the Parish. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father McGrath, Professor of St. Joseph's College, Ottawa. In his usual eloquent and impressive style, he explained the ceremony of dedication just concluded, and urged upon his hearers the necessity of fulfilling their duties to God, and of the love and veneration they should bear towards Him, and all that tends to His honor and glory.

The Cathedral choir, from Ottawa City, were in attendance, and were led by the Rev. Father Pallier, and Mr. Doerue, organist. They sang "Mozart's Twelfth Mass," selected for the occasion, which, with the introduction of "Beethoven's Song of Praise," afforded a treat that is seldom enjoyed by the lovers of music.

After Mass, addresses were presented to His Lordship—one from the parishioners, and one from the St. Patrick's Literary Association, to both of which he replied in suitable terms.

The choir and visitors from the city were hospitably entertained by the Rev. Pastor of the Parish. At two o'clock Vespers were sung; after which His Lordship left for the city, accompanied for a considerable distance by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien and a large number of persons.

The weather was all that could be desired. The dark clouds of the previous evening having been dispersed by the morning's sun which shone bright and clear, shedding its joyous rays of light over the pious proceedings of the day.

The church is a large stone structure, one hundred feet in length by forty-five in breadth, and is situated on a beautiful rising ground, which was given as a donation by J. O'Doherty, Esq. It is built in the Gothic style, and neatly and beautifully finished. The altar is a magnificent piece of workmanship, and for taste and elegance has been rarely excelled.

The Revs. Messrs. Delange, O'Boyle, and Brien have severally had charge of the construction of this splendid edifice since its commencement; and thanks to their pious labors and untiring zeal, have brought it to completion. It stands unrivalled, as a country church, in Western Canada.

A FRIEND OF RELIGION.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Vienna, C. W., Aug. 30, 1861.

DEAR SIR—Knowing the deep interest you have always taken in the cause of Catholicity, I beg leave to crave the indulgence of a space in your columns for a brief account of how we are progressing in this neighborhood. We have just finished a beautiful little church, which was dedicated on the 25th inst. the Rev. Father Lynch, of Ingersoll, preaching the dedication sermon. The church was filled to its utmost when the services were over, a collection was taken up, which amounted to \$60.00. Too much praise cannot be given to our worthy Pastor, Rev. Father Wagoner, for his indefatigable exertions for the cause of our holy religion since he came amongst us. We are deeply indebted also to Mr. Henry Vogt for the gift of the ground on which the church stands; and also to many liberal Protestants, who assisted us generously by their subscriptions. We have now a church in Vienna, standing proud and erect, where but a short time ago it was thought impossible, and one in which all Catholics must feel proud. In conclusion, I beg leave, on behalf of the congregation, to return our sincere thanks to the Rev. Father Lynch, of Ingersoll, whose valuable services rendered to us on this occasion cannot be too highly praised. Yours, &c., A CATHOLIC.

THE ST. JOHN'S TRAGEDY.—The Coroner's Jury, at the inquest upon the body of the unfortunate woman shot on Tuesday last at St. John's, have returned a verdict of "murder" against the husband, Patrick Lane, the perpetrator of the foul act.

THE QUEBEC GOLD RANSOM.—Some gentleman connected with the *Quebec Chronicle* has paid a visit to the gold region on the Chaudière. The result of his exploration coincides with what was well known before by persons who had read Sir Wm. Logan's reports, had seen Dr. Douglas's specimens, and heard that gentleman's experience—that gold hunting on the Chaudière is never likely to pay expenses—though gold is certainly to be found there.—There is perhaps a sufficient quantity to enable a laboring man to make ordinary labourers wages by the pursuit of it. All the rubbish recently written about gold mining there was ridiculous to any one who knew what pains had been taken by a scientific and persevering man like Dr. Douglas, with no result that encouraged him to expend what was necessary for a system of working that would ensure to the mining proprietor the whole of the trumpery proceeds of the labour employed. The doctor believes that gold mining would have paid him if he had got all that his labourers made in excess of their wages; but he did not believe the surplus sufficient to warrant such an outlay as would have secured him against frauds. We are afraid that with a good deal more of our Lower Canadian mining, it will turn out that for one prize there are hundreds of blanks.—*Montreal Herald*.

PROGRESS OF GASPE.—A correspondent of the *Quebec Canadian*, communicates some interesting details relative to Gaspe. It appears, that, within the last three months, something over 500 vessels have visited Gaspe Basin, while 43,676 acres of land have been sold in that district, since the establishment of the Free Port. Over 400 Norwegian emigrants have arrived in the course of the season, direct from Norway, and have settled in different localities throughout the country. Another vessel is expected to arrive this autumn with two hundred settlers. Several new and extensive wharves are in course of construction at the Basin, while a number of others have been projected. Houses and stores are being erected everywhere, thus giving the most satisfactory and convincing evidences of progress and prosperity. The writer also states that the lead mine in the country, has become the property of a number of Norwegians, one of whom was formerly employed in the silver-mines of Kongsberg. Their researches have been extremely successful; quite a number of rich veins of lead ore have been discovered; and there is every indication of a valuable deposit of the metal. Traces of copper are numerous and seem to indicate that it may be found in considerable quantities. The oil wells are the scene of active operations, and works of considerable magnitude are now progressing with a view to facilitate the working of this great natural wealth.

ORANGE CELEBRATION.—The Kingston Daily News mentions that the Orangemen of Kingston are holding a celebration in "commemoration of the outrage perpetrated against the citizens (i. e. Orangemen) by the Duke of Newcastle on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of September, 1800." A novel subject of commemoration truly, that of insurrection, where those injuries have been condoned by the election of the parties who were instrumental in inflicting them. Can humiliation further go than such a celebration of insult? Mawrow says in the *Hypocrite*, "I like to be despised; why should all the Orangemen of Kingston enjoy a similar delight?"—*Transcript*.

THE HUNDRETH.—An order has been issued limiting the enlistment of recruits for the Hundredth Regiment to native Canadians. None else will be admitted. It is gratifying to those who assisted in promoting this marked testimonial of Canadian loyalty to the empire, to know that the Regiment is in high favor at the War Office. Some of its members have been promoted to responsible positions in other branches of the service; and Mr. Henry Jones, of Brockville, who entered as a private, and was afterwards made sergeant, has been promoted to the ensigncy without purchase.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Danville, F. N. Law, \$3; Richmond, C. E. P. Flynn, \$2; Lancaster, L. M. Laughlin, \$2; Berthier, M. H. O'Ryan, \$4; Niagara, P. Clarke, \$2; St. Denis, Rev. Mr. Demers, \$2; Milford, J. O. B. Scully, \$2; Morrisburg, T. Dardis, \$2.60; Gannanque, P. O'Brien, \$5; Charlotte, P. E. I., Rev. A. McDonald, \$2; Jordan, J. W. Keating, \$3; Colborne, W. Power, \$2; Pabo, N. Walsh, \$1; Malone, N. Y., Rev. A. Theven, \$3.75; Norton Creek, P. Sullivan, \$2; Knowlton, O. Runtan, \$1; Huntly, P. Whelan, \$2; St. Roch, de Lachapelle, \$2; Berwick, T. Kennedy, \$2; St. John, C. R., H. Monahan, \$5.50; Lancaster, N. H., Rev. J. H. Noisette, \$4; Paris, W. Herlihy, \$2; Brinsville, P. Mullan, \$2; Frankfort, T. Jordan, \$4; St. Raphael, A. R. McDonald, \$2.50; Dundas, P. J. Breen, \$4; Marysville, Rev. M. Mackey, \$2; Buckingham, A. Burke, \$2; Pleton, J. Power, \$1.25; Quebec, Rev. P. M. Gagné, \$2; Isle-aux-Bois, Rev. Mr. Brosnan, \$2; N. Lancaster, W. Kennedy, \$2; Smiths Falls, J. Shanke, \$4; Lachine, J. O'Flaherty, \$5; St. Columban, J. Ryan, \$1; St. Agatha, J. Donovan, \$1; St. Sylvester, P. Scallion, \$2.50; Canton, Mass., Rev. Mr. Flattely, \$2; Brooklyn, L. Fahany, \$5; St. Sylvester, Rev. J. R. O'Sheidan, \$1; Berthier, J. Morin, \$2; H. Meek, \$2; Plympton, T. Knight, \$1; Eganville, Rev. Mr. Byrne, \$2; Quebec, Rev. Mr. Martin, \$2; Huntingdon, J. Murphy, \$1; Grand River, F. Carberry, \$2; Pleton, Rev. M. Lalor, \$4; Tracadie, N. S., Rev. J. Quinn, \$4; Dundas, M. J. Haylow, \$3; Oxbourg, P. Keon, \$2; Jones Falls, E. Murray, \$2; Thomsville, M. Cook, \$5; Sorel, P. Tobin, \$2.50; Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—M. Power, \$3; J. Lilly, \$3; T. Burns, \$3; Mrs. W. Scanlan, \$3; E. Cahill, \$3; R. Blakiston, \$4.50; J. Nolan, T. T., \$3; E. G. Cannon, \$3; The Rev. Superior, Seminary, \$3; The Seminary \$3; Rev. Mr. Baillarge, \$3; T. O'Neill, \$1.50; P. Moss, \$3; Silvery, M. Fitzgibbon, \$1.50; J. Malone, \$2; Courville, Rev. Z. Gingras, \$2; Valcartier, J. Lannon, \$1.25; J. Ryan, \$3; Mrs. W. Downes, \$3; M. Rigney, \$3; J. Leonard, \$3; W. Hannon, \$3; J. Maguire, \$3; Rev. Mr. Huot, \$5; St. Michel, P. Ryan, \$2.50.

Per Rev. H. Bretthart, Trenton—H. O'Rourke, \$2. Per R. Supple, Oshawa—D. Reardon, \$2; J. Scanlan, \$1; T. Mulehy, \$1; Dr. McMahon, \$2; M. Markham, \$1; C. Allen, \$1.

Per Hon. J. Davidson, Alawick, N. B.—Self, \$2; J. Bowie, \$2; P. Morrison, \$2; Tabusintac, J. Gratton, \$2; Bathurst, J. Read, \$2; Launarez, W. Davidson, \$2; St. Andrews, R. Veriker, \$2.

Per C. Cormier, Somerset—Self, \$2; R. Jutras, \$2. Per J. G. Harper, London—Self, \$2; Rev. Mr. LeMoine, \$2.50; J. Scanlan, \$2.

Per Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrews—Self, \$2.50, D. McDonald, \$2.00.

Per M. O'Connor, Landsown—D. O'Connor, \$1.25 Gannanque, J. McDonald, \$1.

Per J. Ryan, Barfield—Self, \$2; J. McCollum, \$2.

Per J. Kennedy, Lindsay—J. Kelly, \$3.

Per Messrs. Sadler & Co., Montreal—St. Columban, Rev. J. Falvey, \$2; J. Phelan, \$2.

Per Rev. Mr. Rossiter, Gannanque—Self, \$6; Landsown, J. Nacy, \$1.

Per J. Ford, Prescott—P. Moran, \$2; J. Hennessy, \$3.

Per P. Maguire, Oxbourg—B. M. Hugh, \$1; J. Burke, \$1.

Per A. D. McDonald, St. Raphael—Rev. J. McDonell, \$2.

Per P. Parent, Kingston—D. Driscoll, \$1; P. McDonnell, \$2.50; M. Hynch, \$2.50; J. Davis, \$5; P. McGrogan, \$5.

Rev. Mr. Farrell, \$2.50.

Per Rev. Mr. Farndis, West Frampton—T. Coyle, \$4.

Per E. M. McCormack, Peterboro—M. Kelly, \$1; M. Tobin, \$1; Ashburnham, S. Glancy, \$1; Douro, M. Scully, \$2; Keen, J. Sullivan, \$1.

Per Rev. E. J. Dauphy, St. Johns, N. B.—Self, \$2.50

Per D. D. McDonald, Bailey Brook—D. McDonald, \$2.25.

Per Rev. Mr. Dumontiere, Point Levi—Rev. Mr. Deziel, \$3.

Per Rev. J. Harper, St. Gregoire de grand—Self, \$4.

Per Rev. J. O. Prince, \$3.

Per J. Heenan, Thorold—M. Henney, \$5.

Per P. Doyle, Hawkesbury Mills—Self, \$1; P. Rodgers, \$1.

Per Rev. T. Sears, Port Mulgrave, N. S.—Self, \$2; Ship Harbor, M. Doolin, \$2.

Per J. Doran, Perth—J. M'Kinnon, \$2; J. Dowdall, \$1.

Per D. Phelan, Cornwall—Self, \$2; D. A. McDonald, \$2.

Per Rev. C. Wardy, Newmarket—Sharon, M. Fitzgibbon, \$1.

Per Rev. J. J. McCarthy, Williamstown—Miss M. McGillis, \$2.50; A. McGillis, \$5.

Per Rev. L. J. Garriety, St. Anicet—Self, \$2; St. Regis, Rev. Mr. Marcoux, \$2.

Per J. Doyle, Calumet Island—H. Cahill, \$5.

Per Rev. Mr. Timlin, Cobourg—Self, \$2; J. Hutton, \$2.

Per W. M. Manamy, Brantford—Rev. A. O'Ryan, \$2; J. Feeny, \$2.

Per Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Cornwall—Self, \$2; E. Warren, \$4.

Birth.

In this city, on the 30th ult., the wife of George E. Clerk, Esq., of a son.

Died.

At Prescott, C. W., on the 30th of August, at the residence of her son, Peter Moran, Esq., Mrs. Elizabeth Moran, aged 73 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Wheat per 60 lbs, Spring 88c to 90c; White \$1.05 to \$1.07.

Corn per 56 lbs., 45c to 48c.

Flour per 60 lbs., 65c to 70c.

Flour—Fine \$3.00 to \$3.50; Super. No 2, \$4.00 to \$4.20; Superfine No. 1, \$4.55 to \$4.60; Fancy \$4.70 to \$4.80; Extra \$5.00 to \$5.10; Double Extra \$5.50 to \$5.60; Bag-Flour per 112 lbs., \$2.40 to \$2.50. Superfine sound. Flour out of condition or made from unseasoned Wheat is very unsaleable. We hear of a sale of branded fine at \$3.50 for a considerable parcel.

Oatmeal per bbl., 200 lbs., \$3.60 to \$3.75.

Asbes per 112 lbs, Pots, \$6.00 to \$6.05; Inferiors, 10 cents more. Pearls, \$6.30 to \$6.35.

Pork.—The following quotations are nominal: Mess, \$16.50 to \$17. Thin Mess, \$15 to \$16 Prime Mess, \$14 to \$14.50. Prime, \$13.50 to \$14. Lard 9 to 10c for good.

Tallow 8 cents, dull.

Butter per lb., good dairy 12 to 12½ cents. Good store packed, 11½ to 12 cents. No demand for inferior qualities.

Wool.—Nominally 23c to 25c.

Fish.—Dull and nominal.

THE DUTIES of the above School will be RESUMED on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at NINE A.M. punctually.

As this School can only accommodate a limited number of pupils, parents are requested to send their children on and from the first day of opening.

A. VERRAU, Prc., Principal.

Montreal Sept. 3, 1861.

JACQUES CARTIER MODEL SCHOOL.

THE DUTIES of the above School will be RESUMED on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at NINE A.M. punctually.

As this School can only accommodate a limited number of pupils, parents are requested to send their children on and from the first day of opening.

A. VERRAU, Prc., Principal.

Montreal Sept. 3, 1861.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

PUPILS of the above SCHOOL are requested to present themselves on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 5 P.M.

New Pupils will please procure the following:—

1st—A Certificate of Baptism;

2nd—One of Good Conduct;

3rd—One of their Examination.

The costume will be obligatory.

A. VERRAU, Prc., Principal.

Montreal Sept. 3, 1861.

NEW FALL GOODS

OPENING AT

THE CLOTH HALL,

Notre Dame Street.

THE MERCHANT TAILORING and CLOTHING DEPARTMENTS are Stocked with the Novelties of the present Season.

Purses for Ordered Suits are extremely moderate. A very experienced CUTTER has charge of this department.

J. IVERS, Proprietor.

Sept. 5.

R. J. DEVINS,

DRUGGIST,
5 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

TAKES pleasure in informing his Friends and the Public that he is now carrying on the

DRUG BUSINESS,

IN THE

PREMISES ADJOINING THE COURT HOUSE,
(Formerly occupied by Messrs. Alfred Savage & Co.,)

where he will have constantly on hand a general assortment of the very best English Drugs and Chemicals. He solicits an inspection of his Stock by Medical men and others requiring such articles.

Devins' Vegetable Worm Destroyer,

A never-failing Remedy.

In bringing these Powders to the notice of the public, he would beg to make mention that in them is contained the active principle of all verminifuges, thereby diminishing the unnecessary large doses hitherto administered, substituting one of a minimum character, by no way unpleasant to the taste, and which can with safety be given to an infant of the most tender years.

PURE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL,

Direct from the Manufacturers, and prepared from the fresh livers immediately after the fish are taken. Recommended by the most eminent Physicians as the most valuable remedy in the world for Consumption and diseases of the Lungs. This remedy, so valuable when pure, becomes worthless or injurious when adulterated.

DEVINS' BAKING POWDER;

A NEW ARTICLE, the best ever introduced, containing none of those ingredients which in other Baking Powders have proved so disastrous to the Teeth, and, in a great measure, the principal cause of offensive breath.

Prepared only by

R. J. DEVINS, Druggist,
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