

all the prison dock to repletion! The numbers are weekly increasing, and yet we are told that Belfast is becoming a very Eden of innocence—a temple wherein morality and godliness and household amenities are enthroned and honored. But we see no proof of these things—we firmly believe none can be found. We have shown, by unquestionable returns, that the Sabbath-day is now more desecrated than it has been for years—that drunkenness and uncleanness of every description are on the increase; that immorality of a revolting nature is to be seen nightly in our streets. We believe that the same may be said of crime throughout the country—not merely in some of its rural districts, but in the very localities where these Revivals first sprung up, and are now culminating into the most absurd extravagances and the most melancholy delusions. At another time we shall take up this portion of the subject. Sufficient now is it for us to exhibit what they have done for Belfast; to what extent they have improved the morals of the people; and how far they can be relied on as safe indices of the mental and moral condition of our population. Let the projectors and abettors of this movement show us some tangible, practical results of their labors; let them give us names, dates and localities; point out to us the publichouses closed, the drunkards reclaimed, the parents reformed, the homes regenerated; but, in the meantime, we shall hold up these criminal statistics before them, and challenge them to refute or explain them if they can."

Here then are the facts, the figures, to which we appeal in justification of those remarks upon Revivals which have drawn upon our heads the wrath of our cotemporaries. The *Montreal Witness* may deal with those facts and figures as it pleases; but it is not by abusing the *True Witness* that he will neutralise their value, or invalidate the conclusions of the *Northern Whig*, who, be it remembered, is a Protestant, not a Popish, witness.

Though some, with the *London Times*, look upon the facts brought to light by the Police Statistics of Belfast as "startling," there is nothing therein for which we ought not to have been prepared from the first outbreak of the "Revival" epidemic. "The excesses of enthusiasm," says Robertson, in his *History of Charles V.*, "have been observed in every age to lead to sensual gratifications, the same constitution that is susceptible of the former, being remarkably prone to the latter." This remark, whose accuracy subsequent experience has confirmed, was by the historian applied with immediate reference to the licentiousness of the Anabaptists; but it is equally applicable to the "Revivalists" of Belfast, and to the Protestant enthusiasts of all ages and of all countries; and it is our knowledge of this well-established physiological fact that prompted us to speak of the Belfast Revivals as likely to result in a great increase of impurity, and consequently of illegitimate births. Our prediction has been verified.

EVANGELICAL CHARITY.—A writer in the *Montreal Witness* of Saturday last, plainly insinuates that, in his opinion, the calamity which has lately befallen the family of Sir Edmund Head, in the death, by drowning, of their only son, "is a very striking providence," a well-merited judgment upon the father for having once made a sketch of the scenery about the City of Ottawa on a Sunday; and upon the son for having desecrated the Sabbath by bathing on that day. The writer tells us that he has looked into the various papers giving an account of the circumstances connected with the drowning of Mr. Head, in the hope of finding the subject "improved," but that he has hitherto looked in vain. He adds, "that he has heard ministers, and other pious persons"—God defend us against such piety—"friends of the *Witness*, and some of their friends of the editor of that journal, express surprise and regret that the *Witness* had passed over the reproach which might have been administered in all kindness to the Governor General. In fact," concludes the pious and evangelical writer in the *Witness*—"many believe that much good might be done to him, if he were reproved as Nathan reproved David."—*Montreal Witness*, 15th inst. We must do the editor of the *Witness* the justice to add that he does not endorse the remarks of his correspondent.

This is a specimen of the good taste, and Christian charity of the majority of our evangelical friends. A father, a mother, are plunged into the deepest affliction by the sight of their only son, drowned almost before their eyes; and whilst non-evangelical men of all parties, and of all denominations, in the presence of this great grief, for the moment forget their political animosities in profound sympathy for the weeping parents, your "pious persons" forsooth, your saints find therein an occasion for insulting those whom God hath stricken, and for inculcating, as Divine precepts, their own ridiculous and grovelling superstitions! We need not enlarge upon this topic; for we are sure that every Christian, every honest man, who can respect the grief of the father weeping over the corpse of his only son, will join with us in reproaching as anti-Christian, as cowardly and heartless, the conduct of the writer who has presumed to arrogate to himself the functions of the Judge, and to represent the Father of Mercies as a cruel and capricious tyrant. No wonder that religion should be held in contempt, and indeed in hatred, when the God who is its object, is held up as treating as a crime, and as punishing with death, the simple act of bathing on Sundays! No wonder that the conscience or moral faculties of persons who can seriously entertain such degrading notions of God, and of God's actions, should be confused and impaired. It is in this confusion that we find one cause of the immorality so generally prevalent in evangelical communities.

STARTLING DISCOVERY.—Our erudite and veracious cotemporary, the *Montreal Witness*, copies from an English paper some particulars respecting Ribbonism, which will certainly be new to our readers. The writer says:—

"This Ribbonism—is really a Jesuit institution, receiving orders from, and executing them for, agents of Rome. The order assumes various phases in different localities, but in all the Jesuit element prevails."

Won't all the old women of the conventicle congratulate themselves upon their discrimination, when they thus find their worst suspicions of Jesuitism, confirmed by such high authority!

ORDINATIONS.—We learn from the *Courier du Canada*, that at Quebec, in the Chapel of St. Anne's College, His Lordship the Bishop of Tion, conferred the following Orders, on Sunday, the 9th inst:—

Priests—M.M. Joseph Hudon, and Joseph Sirois.

Sub-Deacons—M. M. Prudent Dube, and Achille Pelletier.

Tonsure—M. M. Louis Fournier, Xavier Bosse, Achille Vallee, Louis Bernier, and Octave Michaud.

The Nuns of the Hotel Dieu celebrated yesterday the anniversary of the foundation of their community in this city. In the year 1641 Mlle Jeanne Mance, a native of Nogent-le-Roi, in Bassigny, came to this country to labor among the savages. In 1650 she returned to France to ask of M. le Royer for nuns from his institute to aid in the work, and administer the hospital she had founded in Ville-Marie, and in the next year, 1659, she returned with three nuns, the sister Judith Moreau de Presolles becoming first superior of the convent. They left France in June and reached Montreal on the 20th of October, taking immediate possession of the Hotel Dieu.

THE REV. DR. CUBILL'S VISIT.—By the following letter copied from the Boston *Pilot*, and addressed to the Rev. P. Cuddy, of Milford, Mass., it will be seen that the Rev. Dr. Cubill intends visiting the United States and Canada:—
Dublin, September 23, 1859.

My Dear Old Friend—So many facts and circumstances of a long, dear, and valued friendship have cemented our mutual attachment that I make no apology for making my first claim on your support, when I shall have arrived at New York in the course of next month. I have decided on leaving Ireland for America on Saturday, the 22d of October, or, at furthest, on Saturday, the 29th. In the meantime I shall mention to you the precise day at least two weeks before I leave here. I intend to make a tour of the States and of Canada, to see my countrymen, to inform myself as an eye-witness of the flourishing institutions of the American Republic, to transmit to the poor Irish at home a weekly report of the condition of their relatives and friends on the other side of the Atlantic, and to point out those parts of the Union where labor is most rewarded and where a settlement is most advantageous.

My letters to Ireland shall have no reference, directly or indirectly, to politics, international or domestic. I shall be a mere Irish traveller, cheering my fellow-countrymen, wherever I happen to meet them, and conveying the thanks, the gratitude of Ireland to America for her protection and her matchless hospitality to the wandering emigrants from this country.

During my passage through the towns and cities I shall deliver public popular lectures on Astronomy, not giving more exhibitions on machinery, but rigidly teaching the science as far as courses of ten or twelve lectures can accomplish this object. As soon as all my arrangements shall have been finally and fully made, you shall again hear from me, when I fancy I can say that I shall embark on the 22d of October.—My dear old friend, Faithfully and ever yours,

D. W. CUBILL.

Rev. P. Cuddy, Milford, Massachusetts.
P. S.—My apparatus and diagrams on Astronomy are executed with artistic perfection.

OPENING OF A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The new Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick, situated on William Street, was yesterday (Sunday) opened with the ceremonies proper on such occasions by Bishop Charbonnel. A large congregation was present to whom the Bishop, in dedicating the edifice to the services of the church delivered a solemn address. The Church is an unpretending wooden structure of considerable size, and capable of accommodating a large number of people. There is no architectural beauty displayed in the building of it being apparently constructed in the most economical manner. It will, we believe, be regularly open for service every Sunday in future.—*Toronto Leader*.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—It is very difficult to say what Protestants mean by these words. Indeed, in their mouths they would almost seem to imply the duty of persecution towards Catholics, and the confiscation of all ecclesiastical property. Thus we find in the columns of the *Toronto Christian Guardian* (Methodist) an extract from the *N. Y. Observer*; wherein the writer, who gives "thanks to God" because "liberty of conscience and of worship has gained something in Italy of late," relates the following anecdote in illustration of his thesis:—

"The Jesuits have been expelled from Milan, from Modena, from Ferrara, &c. The constituted authorities took no part in these vigorous measures. Public opinion did all. As soon as the disciples of Loyola were no longer protected by the Sabre of the soldiers they were forced to depart. We do not pity the fate of the Jesuits. They deserved a hundred times to be driven out. Intriguing, headstrong and treacherous men, continually busy in persecuting the worthy citizens, implacable enemies to all liberty, and joining to love of absolutism the most immoral maxims, the Jesuits have been expelled from all the public voice could be heard. What a disgrace and misfortune to mankind is this company of depraved monks, whose only aim is to prevent the progress of right, justice and civilization!"

This is as if the *True Witness* were to publish an account, of how the Methodists had been expelled from Toronto by a mob of "Irish Romanists;" how Methodist meeting-houses had been pillaged; Methodist preachers outraged and insulted; and how the Rev. Dr. Byerson had been driven forth a wanderer on the face of the earth, minus that article of wearing apparel which has of late years superseded the fig leaves of our common ancestors. A "thanks to God" from the *True Witness* for such a glorious vindication of the principles of "civil and religious liberty" would, we think, give its readers a strange idea of the morality of the writer;—and such the *Christian Guardian* may be assured is the impression produced upon Papists by the perusal in his columns of articles announcing the brutalities of a vile mob against the Jesuits; coupled with hypocritical and blasphemous "thanks to God" for the growth of "liberty of conscience and of worship."

THE POTATO ROT.—We regret to state that since the late rains the rot has injured a portion of the potato crop, in this vicinity; we believe, however, that the disease is only observable on low and heavy lands. The yield of this season is greater than for many years past, and the quality of the sound tubers is much better than usual.—*Prescott Telegraph*.

SENTENCE OF DEATH RECORDED.—After a protracted trial before the Court of Queen's Bench, His Honor Judge Aylwin presiding, the accused Beauregard was found guilty of the wilful murder of the deceased Charron, at St. Hyacinthe, upon the 2d of April last. The evidence upon which the prisoner was convicted, was for the most part circumstantial, yet such as to leave no doubt upon the minds of those who heard it, of the guilt of the accused. Judge Aylwin accordingly passed capital sentence upon the prisoner, appointing Friday, the 16th of December next, as the day for its execution.

We sincerely trust that no maudlin cant, no spurious philanthropy shall be allowed to interfere with, or set aside this most righteous sentence.—The best, the only use that can be made of a murderer is to hang him; and all experience approves the wisdom of the Divine decree which ordains that he who sheddeth his brother's blood shall have his blood shed by man. In this case the guilt of the prisoner has been fully established; not one mitigating circumstance has been, or indeed could be, pleaded in his behalf; and it remains now for the Executive to do its duty, as judge and jury have faithfully discharged theirs.

From the *Herald* we learn, that within twenty four hours after sentence of death had been pronounced against Beauregard, no less than four applications were addressed to the jailor, in which the writers volunteered their several services as hangmen; actuated, apparently, thereto, not by any zeal for the vindication of the law, but simply by a hankering after the profits which attach to the office of Jack Ketch.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—After a very lengthened sitting, the September term closed on Thursday, with the sentences of the prisoners. There is a large amount of business yet left unfinished, to complete which we understand that a special term will be held in January.

Henry Stewart, whose case has been so long before the public, and who has been acquitted upon several charges brought against him, has been admitted to bail by Mr. Coady, himself in 250 and two sureties of £25 each.

OUR PORT AND RIVER.—We had yesterday the gratification of announcing the safe passage of Three Rivers, on Saturday last, of the good ship "Pride of Canada," while drawing 18 feet, 8 inches.—We may safely say 19 feet.—the depth of water in Lake St. Peter being at the time only 11 feet 9 inches. It is thus demonstrated that the deepened channel through the Lake Flats will, at all times, afford some seven feet additional to whatever depth of water may prevail on the Lake; and that the dredging operations of our Harbor Board have proved eminently successful, the practical benefit they will confer upon the business of our port being placed beyond the possibility of doubt or cavil. This departure of a ship from the Montreal harbor for sea, drawing so great a depth of water, at a time when the unimproved channel is almost at its lowest level, no doubt, marks an important epoch in the commerce of our port. The simple fact proves what well considered enterprise, judicious and skillful management and indomitable perseverance can effect, in surmounting the natural obstacles to our attaining what our geographical advantages indicate it is in our power to attain—the position of the great seaport of Western America, at which the vessels navigating our vast inland seas and rivers may meet and exchange cargoes with the ships from the ocean. The mere fact, we say, is in itself sufficiently significant especially when we bear in mind that, while another year will give us a low-water, minimum depth of 20 feet between our harbor and the ocean, there is nothing, beyond the cost of the work, to prevent that depth being increased, the character of the soil in the bed of our noble river being eminently favorable for dredging operations—a clay, easily excavated,—while, from the purity of the St. Lawrence water and the absence of any silting currents from its tributaries in the neighborhood of the channel, it is secured from the effects of earth deposits and, when once made, may be considered as permanent as if it were the result of natural causes.—*Montreal Herald*.

FIRST TRIP TO RIVIERE DU LOUP BY RAIL.—The road from Quebec to Riviere du Loup was formally opened on Monday last, 17th inst. A train started from Quebec at half-past six in the morning, reaching its destination at eleven. Mr. Blackwell, the Hon. Sir Etienne Tache, Mr. Starke, and a number of others connected with the Grand Trunk Railway, went with the train. The road is not quite completed, the rails for the last eight or ten miles having been only laid temporarily for the occasion. At every station there were large crowds, who gave the company a hearty welcome, cheering with a right good will. Next spring, the road will be formally opened.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS.—If the *Toronto Colonist* takes exception to the *True Witness* for stating that Protestant Missions to the heathen have been, in so far as the interests of Christianity and morality are concerned, miserable failures, though doubtless very profitable in a pecuniary point of view to Protestant Missionaries—what will our cotemporary say to the following from a correspondent of the *New York Independent*, writing from Honolulu?—

"In the reports of the different stations there was little to encourage—much to try the faith and patience of the laborers in this part of the great harvest. The population is almost everywhere diminishing. The number of scholars in the schools decreases, and schools are given up. The preaching of the Gospel seems to have very little influence on the young, and very few of them give evidence of having been born again; while licentiousness is fearfully prevalent."

In addition to other discouragements, there has been manifested by many a disposition to return to their heathenish practices, especially on the island of Oahu. One of these is the Hula, or dancers. The whole influence of the Hula is most demoralizing and degrading. The dress of the performers, the dance, and the song are all alike debasing. The dress of the dancers is most shameful, their movements abominable, and their songs lascivious.

The prevalence of the Hula has been quite general on Oahu, and everywhere with like results. To attend the Hula, the native has left his potato patch uncultivated, and his cattle uncared for, and his house, through which the rain found its way, unrepared. Children have left their schools, and church members the religious meetings, to be present at the Hula. The number of church members found at the Hula has, however, been comparatively small. The price of poi, the staff of life among Hawaiians, has risen one hundred per cent; but this has been one of the least of the evils resulting from the Hula.

This letter will doubtless surprise many who have been accustomed to regard the Hawaiians as a Christian people, far advanced in civilization; but the friends of these islands wish to know the truth, and they ought to know the truth how much soever it may conflict with cherished ideas and hopes.—*N. Y. Independent*.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

L'Original, Rev. Mr. O'Malley, 12s 6d; Gananogue, J. Doyle, 17s 6d; Longueuil, Rev. Mr. Thibault, 12s 6d; West Frampton, J. Duff, 18s 9d; Tannery West, H. Gavin, 10s; St. John Chrysostom, Rev. Mr. Beaudry, 13s 6d; J. Carey, 10s; Abbotsford, Rev. Mr. C. E. Fortin, 17s 6d; Deschambault, Rev. N. Belanger, 11s 6d; Napean, R. Doyle, 10s; St. Cath. de Fossam, Rev. J. O'Grady, 10s; Toronto, M. Dowd, 13s 6d; Hamilton, M. Cuthbert, 10s; Quebec, Rev. Mr. Lemieux, 15s; St. Irene, Rev. M. Mailley, 15s; Isle Ferdinand d'Hallifax, Rev. C. Fournier, 10s; Richmond, Rev. Mr. O'Connell, 11s 2s 6d; Granby, Rev. G. S. Kerton, 11s 10s; L'Assomption, P. Flanagan, 5s; Caledonia, E. McMaster, 10s; Coleraine, P. Walsh, 10s; Toronto, Rev. E. O'Keefe, 10s; Peterboro, J. Maloney, 12s 6d; Blackstone, Mass., Rev. E. J. Sheridan, 11s; Blackpoint, Mrs. O. Hays, 15s; River Beaudette, M. Darraugh, 10s; Nicolet, J. F. Leonard, 5s; River La Guerre, M. Curran, 10s; Whitley, J. Toney, 10s; Quebec, Z. Bouille, 5s; Quebec, Rev. Mr. Clark, 11s 10s; Longueuil, Rev. Mr. Lavoie, 10s; Prescott, T. Dissert, 11s 10s; St. Ursula, C. Delinelle, 10s; New Glasgow, C. McKenna, 10s; St. Anne, J. Finn, 5s; North Georgetown, D. O'Mahon, 11s; St. Urban, C. McGill, 10s; Richmond, G. E. J. Murphy, 10s; St. Raphael, J. Melville, 11s 5s; St. Hyacinthe, B. Flynn, 10s; St. John Chrysostom, Rev. Mr. Beaumont, 11s; St. Isidore, Rev. Mr. Poutin, 10s; Quebec, Rev. Mr. Scouras, 10s; Somerset, Rev. D. Matin, 11s; C. Cormier, 10s; H. Juras, 10s.

Per Rev. L. A. Bourret, St. Anne de la Pucatiere—Self, 10s; Very Rev. Mr. Guay, 10s; College, 10s; L'Islet, Rev. F. N. Delage, 15s; St. Denis, Rev. Mr. Polvin, 10s; Rev. E. Quertier, 10s.

Per Rev. A. G. Hay, St. Andrews—J. McDonald, 10s; D. J. McDonald, 10s.

Per Rev. Mr. Paradis, West Frampton—M. Fitzgerald, 10s 3s 11s; D. Duff, 10s.

Per Rev. E. J. Dampy, St. John, N. B.—Rev. A. Gosselin, 15s.

Per Rev. J. Bayd, Antigonish—Self, 11s 6d; Rev. Dr. Cameron, 10s; St. Andrews, Rev. R. McTavish, 12s 6d.

Per J. Doran, Perth—A. McMillan, 10s.

Per D. McIlroy, Marysville—Self, 10s; Lonsdale, J. Blewitt, 5s.

Per W. McManamy, Beaufort—R. McGee, 11s.

Per M. McManamy, Kingston—Self, 10s; P. Nowlan, 12s 6d; J. McKinty, 10s; J. Walker, 5s; J. Hickey, 10s.

Per M. Keay, Summersdown—A. McDonald, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. L. A. Bourret, Quebec—Rev. H. M. Gauran, 11s 10s; Rev. L. A. Bourret, 15s; E. Quinn, 15s; L. Madden, 8s 6d; M. Plunket, 18s 9d; Est. of the late T. Bogue, 10s 3d; Mrs. Backie, 7s 6d; D. Neiligan, 6s 3d; Rev. J. B. L. Hanelin, 11s 15s 6d; B. B. B. 12s 6d.

Per A. McDonald, Alexandria—Self, 11s; A. McKinnon, 5s; St. Raphael, J. Kennedy, 12s 6d.

Per W. Chisholm, Dalnashness—J. A. Kelly, 10s 3d.

Per J. Birmingham, Tyrone, G. W. J. Kelly, 10s.

Per J. Galloway, Brinsford—T. Hayes, Jr., 10s; J. Cavanagh, 10s; D. Byrne, 10s.

Per Rev. J. J. Chisholm, Lochiel—D. A. McDonald, 10s.

Per W. J. McDonald, Brockville—Mrs. H. Jones, 10s.

Per J. Pidgeon, Colborne—P. Gully, 11s 5s.

Per P. Furlong, Brockville—P. Murray, 10s.

Per P. Doyle, Toronto—Capt. McManamy, 10s; P. Walsh, 10s; Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, 11s 5s.

Per P. Doyle, Hawkesbury Mills—J. Garry, 5s.

THE COLONIAL BANK OF CANADA.—We understand that an extensive fraudulent issue of notes of the Colonial Bank of Canada has just been discovered. It seems the bank was projected about four years ago; but after all arrangements were made for commencing operations, something interfered, and suspended it until the recent start, made about a year since, we believe, when new parties took it in hand. The notes issued by the bank have been struck from the plates obtained in the first instance, and it seems that old notes from these genuine plates have been obtained in some way by dishonest parties, fraudulently signed, and put in circulation. The bogus notes are mostly, we believe, of the larger denominations. Caution must needs be observed with regard to all the notes of the Colonial Bank until the facts of this matter are fully known.—*Pilot*.

SPREAD OF YANKEEISM IN UPPER CANADA.—It has been our painful duty, during the course of the last week that is past, to record no less than two different attempts at manslaughter—one man, as will be remembered, having been shot near the Carlton race course, on Tuesday last, and then two others, on Thursday evening, at a tavern at the head of Spadina Avenue. We are glad to hear that in neither case are the consequences likely to be fatal; but, whether fatal or not, the moral of the sad tale remains the same. Two shooting cases in our immediate neighborhood within the space of one week! Alas! We fear the "howl-of-knife" nationality—south of the line, is beginning to have a most degrading and deleterious effect upon Canadian morals—at least, among a certain class of society; although far be it from us to insinuate that British subjects, either in this or any other colony, could ever become as corrupt and debased, so long as British hearts beat within their breasts, or they continue to remain under the blessing and protection of British law and order. But what beside the time, if ever it comes, when Canadians thoroughly Americanised, shall have nothing but their name to distinguish them from the godless, infidel, gambler, and assassin of California. And, certes, it is not very difficult for us, even now, thus to picture to our imagination the peculiar "adventures" (2) which would most surely accrue to us from Clear Creek "emancipation" to the United States. We had one or two pretty genuine "lastings samples" lately of what that would be, it—no longer the more delectable chimerical theory and was-whop of certain levelling and unprincipled, yet personally ambitious political demagogues—it were to become a sad and degrading reality, and the result of our forecast is that we don't want to hear any more of it; we have no wish to try what it would be like. It is a species of medicine that we do not think would cure or mend either our social or political health. In the United States, if they ever had any moral, social, or political standard of principle to go by, it is nearly forgotten.—And in Canada, it is to be feared that it is growing weaker every day.—*Toronto Colonist*.

AMERICAN PRIZE FIGHTERS IN CANADA.—Our authorities ought certainly to do something to prevent this country from being made the arena on which all the ruffians of the United States enjoy those brutal sports which they cannot without interruption celebrate in their own country. Another prize fight, like that disgusting exhibition between Heenan and Morrissey, has again been fought at Point Albino on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, within the territories of Mr. M'Jesty, and has been witnessed by the blackguards who thought they would not be allowed to do so quietly on the American territory. What did the Canadian Government and authorities do to the matter? Took 50 cents duty on the stakes and ropes with which the gladiatorial arena was to be fenced in. It seems that the rowdies were not satisfied to enjoy their brutal amusement only. They pitched upon the land of a respectable farmer, probably for the sake of the turf, broke his fences, trampled his crops, abused his family, and stole his hay; no one ventured to interfere with them. This is an indignity which ought to be put a stop to. Every one knew that this fight was to come off at this place, and a company or two of volunteers might certainly have been sent to the spot to prevent the brutal exhibition, instead of levying a toll on the machinery of it.—*Montreal Herald*.

The following Commercial Review has been taken from the *Montreal Witness* of Wednesday last, 19th.

The weather has been changeable, frost, heat and rain alternating.

It is now said that the Potato rot is worst in the vicinity of Montreal, and that other parts of the country are not so much affected.

The reports from our wholesale merchants respecting the Fall trade are very encouraging; most of them seem to think that it is never better in Montreal. A large portion of it is now over, and stocks are much diminished, but excellent assortments can yet be made up, and some merchants are still receiving new goods.

The extension of the circuit from which business comes to Montreal, is remarkable this year. Probably in no former year did half as many merchants visit this city for the first time to purchase. A good deal of this has grown out of the extension of Railroads and the Commission business. Merchants in remote regions consign their Ashes, Butter, or other produce direct to Montreal, without ever having seen their correspondents, and after a while they naturally come to the same center of business to purchase their goods.

Attention is invited to the following extract from the Butter Inspection Act:—

"The weight of each package shall be branded on the outside of the firkin or keg, at the centre of the stave or bilge, with the name of the maker thereof."

Wheat.—Good samples of Spring Wheat have been sold at \$1 by the car load, delivered in town. A large sale of Spring Wheat free on board, with freight at 5s, has been made at \$1.05.

Pears, Oats, Barley, Corn.—No alteration.

Flour is rather dull, except for Extras, which go freely at \$5.30. Fancies are about \$5, and Super about 4.80. The coarse grades are scarce, and in demand at full prices. Rye Flour we note a sale at \$5.50.

Outmeal and Indian Meal.—No transactions.

Ashes.—The favorable news from Britain has produced more competition in this market, but we hear of no sales yet over 28s for Pots, and 27s 9d for Pearls.

Butter has been more languid, and consigners are endeavoring to cross sales at 15s, while some have accepted 15c. These figures may be considered the range for this grade, whilst Dairy is about 16c.

HOUSEHOLD AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS.

Wheat.—None brought to market.

Oats.—The supply not very large; may be quoted at from 1s 10d to 2s per minute, weighing 35 to 42 lbs.

Barley.—The supply small; meets with ready sale at 3s to 3s 3d per minute of 50 to 62 lbs.

Pears.—Large supply; prices ranging from 3s 6d to 3s 9d per minute of 60 to 70 lbs.

Blackberries.—The supply small, and the quality inferior. Prices 2s 3d to 2s 6d per bushel.

Plumaged slow of sale at 6s 6d to 7s per bushel.

Timothy Seed.—Little brought in; selling from 5s to 5s 6d per bushel.

Bag Flour 12s 6d to 15s per quintal; slow of sale.

Outmeal 11s to 12s per quintal of 112 lbs.

Butter.—Fresh, 12d to 1s 10d; Salt, 8d to 10d.

Eggs 3d to 10d.

Potatoes 2s 6d to 3s 3d per bag containing 11 bushels.

Apples bring from 10s to 15s per barrel.

Married.

At L'Assomption, C.R., on the 11th inst., by the Rev. P. F. Derval, Mr. William Booth, of this city, to Rose, daughter of Hector McMillan, Esq., of the former place.

Died.

In this city, on the 17th inst., Mr. John Dier, aged 70 years, deeply and deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Dyspepsia can be, and is cured by the use of Perry David's Pain Killer. This is the most wonderful and valuable medicine ever known for this disease, its action upon the system is entirely different from any other preparation ever known. The patient while taking this medicine may eat anything the appetite craves. Sold by all medicine dealers.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

THE subscribers has in course of construction a number of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Canada. All who intend to supply themselves with a good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage to defer their purchases for a few weeks until these Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no parallel, as the subscriber intends to be governed by quick sales and light profits.

HINT FOR THE BARGAIN.

M. J. NAGLE,
Sewing Machine Manufacturer,
265 Notre Dame Street.

Oct. 20, 1859.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.



A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION will be held at their HALL, 87 M'GILL STREET, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 27th inst., at EIGHT O'CLOCK, for the FINAL ADOPTION of the CONSTITUTION and BY-LAWS.

A full attendance is requested.

By Order,
T. J. WALSH, Sec. Sec.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE RISKS taken for this Old Established Office, on terms equally as favorable as other First-Class Companies.

M. H. GAULT,
Agent.

October 13.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,

KINGSTON, C.W.;

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS: