

his brother man perish on the scaffold in expiation of his offence.

For all punishment is, if rightly considered, and may be if rightly borne, an expiation; an acceptable expiation for the sufferer, if in the spirit of penance and contrition for his sins he meekly accepts it, uniting in spirit his sufferings to those of Him Who once suffered on the Cross. Why then should we, Catholics, who know with the assurance of faith that all sin must be expiated—why should we endeavor to rob the criminal, the murderer, who has so much to expiate, of the means of expiation offered him on the scaffold? Ah! if we had but half as much care for the soul, for the spiritual interests of the murderer, as our "maudlin philanthropists" pretend to have for his body, we should in his case welcome the Death Penalty; and would not seek to deprive him of one most efficacious means of expiating his great wickedness.

Instead of petitioning the civil magistrate for a commutation of his sentence, we should—were we actuated by the spirit of Christian Charity instead of by the spirit of its bastard counterfeit, "maudlin philanthropy"—we should assail Heaven with our prayers for the conversion of the condemned criminal; we should make it the burden of our petitions, that He Who desireth not the death of the sinner, would be pleased to accept the sacrifice of the scaffold, in connection with the one great sacrifice of Calvary, in expiation of the sins of the victim. Viewed in this light, and from this stand point, the Gallows is not only shorn of all its terrors, but it becomes almost a holy thing. It presents itself to us as an instrument, not of human wrath, but of divine clarity; of that charity which chastens but in mercy, and which scourgeth ever it receiveth.

From these simple considerations we deduce the following consequences: That if a "maudlin philanthropy" clamors for the commutation of the convicted murderer's sentence, true charity bids us resist its importunities. To spare the murderer is not mercy, but injustice. Injustice towards the sinner, who is thereby defrauded of a most efficacious means of expiating his sins; injustice towards society, which is thereby deprived of its most efficacious protection against its unprincipled members.

A NICE DISTINCTION.—We hasten to correct an error into which we had been betrayed by the fact that the *Toronto Freeman* has not published the communication which, in the first instance, His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton addressed to that journal. We, in our simplicity, seeing that the *Freeman* had not published the letter, said that our *Toronto* contemporary had "declined publishing it." The *Toronto Freeman*, however, in his issue of the 25th ult., corrects us; and gives us to understand that he did not "decline publishing" the letter of His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton, but simply, that he had "withheld its publication." We confess that we are not able to perceive the difference between the "declining to publish," and the "withholding the publication" of a document which the *Toronto Freeman* certainly does not publish, and of whose genuineness he can have no reasons to doubt; nor if pressing his debtor for the payment of his account, do we see how a creditor could easily understand the difference between "declining to pay," and "withholding payment," so long as the result was that his account remained unpaid. Yet, as the *Freeman* seems to lay great stress upon the difference, we are perfectly willing that he should enjoy the benefit of it; and for that purpose we give the above explanation, and the following retraction. The *Freeman* has not "declined publishing" the Bishop of Hamilton's letter, he has only "withheld its publication."

We would call attention to an article on our third page, copied from the *Weekly Register* upon the "Irish Revivals." The facts recorded therein, more especially the increasing number of actions for seduction lately brought before the Courts in the North of Ireland, fully warrant our remarks upon the immoral tendencies of Revivals, and the dangerous consequences of the peculiar form of "hysteria" thereby superinduced upon nervous females. Our anticipations have proved, in this respect, quite correct, and are not shaken by the vaunted increase in the sale of Tracts and Testaments in which the booksellers of Belfast—who naturally take a "business" view of the "Revivals"—largely boast.

The *Weekly Register's* account of the moral effects of the religious epidemic is again strongly confirmed by Protestant testimony. The *Toronto Echo* publishes a letter received by a gentleman in Toronto from a friend in Ireland, wherein the writer, after thankfully recording the fact that some Romanists had taken the Revivals in a very bad form, continues as follows:—

"But along with this there is a terrible drawback—not in the general opinion, but very surely in mine—in the fact that at least eight cases of insanity have already occurred; that in and about 1—five young persons have died of hysteria, and that many others have become subject to fits of a hysterical kind, fits which come on time after time which are often predicted by the sufferer, and which no one seems to think it right or necessary to treat medically. No one, I mean, of those about the sufferers. Among medical men there appears to be little difference of opinion as to the nature of these fits, but people get prejudiced against admitting them at all in these, from the sweeping way in which most of them confound what we know to be the simple and unadulterated effect of the power of God with those other phenomena. One man only, Dr. A—, has come forward to point out this distinction. But although he has written in the most judicious manner, his style is not very clear or grammatical; so that I do not think he will make much impression on either side. Still the matter becomes very serious. It is now becoming quite usual to hear of people—always either young women or very little boys—being 'struck,' (as it is called), seven—eight—twelve times in succession, and no thought of adopting any means of cure. This is the worst aspect of the affair."

Whether these effects are to be attributed to the Holy Ghost, is a question which to us it seems almost blasphemy even to entertain.

The writ for the new election in Russell is out, and Mr. Loos has issued his address. He will be opposed by Dr. Hunter.

St. Andrew's Day.—Wednesday last was observed by our citizens of Scotch origin as a national festival. The weather was propitious, and the several national societies turned out in procession, in honor to the day. In the evening there was a grand entertainment given in the City Concert Hall by the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Societies, the proceeds of which were devoted to the support of the St. Andrew's Orphan Asylum.

In a letter from Mr. Hogan, member for the County of Grey, C.W., the following passage occurs, with reference to Mr. George Brown:—

"This Province was well nigh thrown into a revolution by his declamation, two years ago, about the inroads of Popery upon our Free School system. A few years before, and he and his allies in this very city—(the Protestant Reformers)—paid the expenses of Gaezzy to Quebec, to lecture on the School Bill then before Parliament, and to sow the whirlwind of which we have since reaped the storm."

It is right that Catholics should remember these facts; and it is well that from time to time their memories should be refreshed, as to the political antecedents of George Brown.

"SOMMERVILLE'S DILIGENT LIFE."—John Lovell, Montreal.

This is the autobiography of a man who has played an active, if not an eminent part, in many of the great political events of the present century. With the political merits of the work we deal not; but we can recommend it as an honestly written history of the active career of, we believe, an honest man.

The name of Mick Murphy, the hero of the following anecdote should be kept in mind;—therefore we say to our contemporaries "pass him round!"

"About ten days ago, a poor carter, named Mick Murphy, found in St. Joseph Street, near the Lachine Depot, a carpet bag with a parcel attached, which he immediately delivered up at the Police Station in that vicinity, leaving his name and number. On being opened by the authorities, it was found to contain besides goods of considerable value, £30 in money, all of which were soon returned to the fortunate loser (a wood merchant, we believe); but for the honest finder not even thanks were left. Such ingratitude is nothing short of offering a premium for finders of lost articles to withhold them till rewards are offered, as was the case lately, when a large sum of money was lost."—*Montreal Herald*.

THE REV. J. A. STRAINE.
(From the *Register* Journal.)

The labors of this Rev. gentleman having closed in the Bromley Catholic Church mission, the following Address was lately presented him by his late parishioners in that mission. We have much pleasure in publishing it, together with Father Straine's reply thereto; and readily avail ourselves of the opportunity of cheerfully adding our humble deed of testimony to that good Priest's worth; for to our mind, Father Straine, is the best ideal of a rural Priest of the olden time—open and cheerful—ever active in the midst of his people, partaking largely of all their sympathies, joys and sorrows in common with them. We part with Mr. Straine with great regret, and wish him all the happiness this fleeting world can bestow, wherever his fortune may be.

TO THE REV. JAMES A. STRAINE.

Rev. Sir—We, the undersigned, members of the Catholic Church, of the Mission of Bromley, having learned, with sorrow, that the Bishop of the Diocese—for reasons unknown to us—is determined to remove you, avail ourselves of this opportunity to express to you our esteem and gratitude for your past labors of eight years amongst us;—esteem for your personal intercourse with us at all times, distinguished for cheerfulness, amiability and sympathy for the distressed;—and gratitude for your strict and faithful performance, (on all occasions) of the responsible duties pertaining to your exalted office. In bidding you adieu, we take our leave, Rev. Sir, with the deepest regret; and, however far you may be separated from us, we will continue to remember you with the greatest esteem and affection.

We are, Rev. Sir, respectfully and faithfully

Your sincere friends,
James Rice, Thomas Rice,
John Hallinger, John Costelloe,
Martin Shaughnessy, Thomas Costelloe,
William O'Toole, Thomas Gallagher,
John Serson, James McGathron,
Hugh Helferty, T. Shaughnessy, Jr.,
James McCort, John Brown,
Jeremiah McCort, Daniel Bulger,
Thomas McCort, Thomas Moiray,
And numerous others.

REPLY TO MR. JOHN HOLLINGER, JAMES RICE, & OTHERS.

Gentlemen—This, your kind address, dictated by feelings of friendship and esteem for your Pastor, impresses me with the deep sense of the high regard that you have always exhibited when I ministered amongst you. It is with pain, you say, that the moment approaches that we must bid you adieu. To the thoughtless and worldly minded, that word carries a silent and mournful sound; but to us its significance only indicates a temporary bereavement, as faith, that bright polar star, points out our true country, and bids us yet hope, till "sorrow and grief having passed away," we shall be happily re-united, no more to hear the word "adieu." Eight years ago when sent here I made sacrifices of comfort most dear to me, and of associations growing with my growth; but the kindness and philanthropy of the inhabitants of my mission soon inured me to the rebuffs of a rural life. Gentlemen, I rejoice that our exertions have been successful during that time, seeing that they have resulted in adding to the county a Christian population covering three townships—who are erecting three churches whose spires will bear the symbol of their crucified Master.—Yet, wherever my future labors may be, I shall ever remember with gratification the mutual forbearance exhibited by both Protestants and Catholics of this now happy mission during my time in it, and I do hope, that unity, the bond of peace, guardian of all happiness, may continue to preside over your councils.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
J. A. STRAINE.

On Thursday morning, the 24th ult., took place at the Grey Nunnery, Ottawa City, the religious profession and reception of the young ladies, whose names are given below. His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese officiated, assisted by the Rev. Father Garin, of Pittsburgh, and the Rev. Mr. Baubien, of Rivière-du-Loup. Among the other Clergy present on the occasion we noticed the Rev. Mr. O'Connell, of Richmond, and the Rev. Mr. Baubien, of Nicolet; there were also present as many of the friends of the Institution as the limited dimensions of the Convent Chapel would admit. The Rev. Father Lefebvre addressed those Ladies in a feeling and impressive discourse, representing to them the importance of the "better part" they had chosen, and at the same time explaining to them that their position, though fraught with dangers, and oftentimes subject to disciplinary trials, yet it was one which not only commenced its own reward here below, but almost secured an eter-

nal recompense from Him who assures us that a cup of cold water given in His name will not go unrewarded. The profession being concluded the new ly professed and admitted to their Noviciate assembled to receive the congratulations of the community and their friends who witnessed the ceremony; truly of such may it be said that they have loved the beauty of the House of the Lord and the place where his glory dwelleth."

The following are the names of the young ladies professed and admitted to the Noviciate.

CHOIR SISTERS.—Sr. Mary Ward, dite Rodrigues; Sr. Marie Charbonneau, dite Normant; Sr. Marie Aléine Trotter de Beaubien; Sr. Marie Philomène Trotter de Beaubien, dite Marie de l'Enfant Jésus; Sr. Marie Julie Beaudoin; Sr. Marie Amanda Lapierre; Sr. Marie Emma Rocio.

LAY SISTERS.—Sr. Marguerite Sheridan, dite Marie; Sr. Marie Louise Tessier, dite Louise; Sr. Julie Girouard, dite Emelie.

NOVIATD CHOIR SISTERS.—Sr. Mary McMillan; Sr. Marie Emelie Clara Morau.

NOVIATD LAY SISTERS.—Sr. Emerance Boucher, dite Emerance; Sr. Angèle Magnan, dite Angèle; Sr. Apolline Grenier dite Apolline.—*Ottawa Tribune*.

THE STAFF USED AT THE CONSECRATION OF RIGHT REV. DR. LYNCH.—The staff which was used by His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, Rt. Rev. Dr. de Charbonnel, at the consecration of the Cathedral Bishop of Toronto, was composed of an old staff of the late lamented Bishop Macdonnell, and the crook was that used by the Abbot of St. Fillian to bless the Scottish army at the Battle of Bannockburn. It is of solid silver, with some relic enclosed behind a white stone, and the workmanship conclusively proves its antiquity. We had the pleasure of examining it, thro' the kindness of Wm. Henderson, Esq., in whose possession it was at the time. It is probable that such an interesting staff was never held on a similar occasion, by any consecrator outside of the city of Rome. It was while kneeling before the Abbot, holding this blessed staff in his hand, that the English monarch remarked that the Scots were suing for mercy. He found his mistake, however.—*Toronto Mirror*.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE MACALEER.—The *Kingston News* has the following:—"A telegraph received at this office on Saturday evening announced the sudden death of Chief Justice Macaleer, of the Court of Error and Appeal, while engaged in convocation, at two o'clock that afternoon, caused by disease of the heart. He was ill only one hour. The Court immediately adjourned. His Lordship was next in seniority to Chief Justice Sir J. B. Robinson, and was a distinguished jurist of high personal character. It will be difficult to find a successor to fill his place with equal honor to himself and benefit to the community."

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.—It is rumored in town that the contractor for building the Parliament House and Department Offices, has purchased the whole of the old buildings on the Barrack Hill for one hundred pounds, and that he is now hiring the men in Montreal and Quebec, intending to commence the excavations next week. We have also good authority for stating that a gentleman holding high office has written to a friend here to purchase him a site for a house.—*Hypotenuse Gazette*.

LOWER CANADA AS UPPER CANADA.—We are now in possession of a document of some importance, for it forms a leaf in the history of this country, which ought to dwell in the memories of the Lower Canadian population. We mean the "Extract from the Public Accounts to 31st December 1856," by which it is established that from the Union up to 1856, the expenditure of Upper Canada was in excess of that of Lower Canada by a total of £9,414,856 3s. 6d. What will those persons say to this who have hitherto contended that Lower Canada was a gainer by the Union? Is it in their morals corrupted by connection with a race of speculators, bankrupts and land sharks? Is it in their manners contaminated by the example of Western violence and vulgarity? Is it in their Administration of justice, once immaculate and pure, now prostituted and destroyed? Or is it in their finances burdened by more than nine millions of pounds expended for the exclusive benefit of Upper Canada? The Union of the Provinces has been a Union between the solvent and the insolvent, the partner who owed nothing and the partner about to break for debt. And every year of Union has increased the anomaly: Loudly indeed may the Upper Canadians boast of their untainted enterprise! Such enterprise as theirs should find its reward—they deserved to be allowed an elective Governor, and the votes of the population might be appropriately divided between Harrington the pick-pocket and Robert Macaire. Enterprise of the West indeed! Why, it consists in going into the Union destitute as to a debt and then perpetrating every extravagance with the money and the credit of Lower Canada, and like all other knaves the Westerns find it necessary to add falsehood and insolence to dishonesty. Consequently, ever since 1841, they out-ruined the blunder in abusing the sloth, the incapacity and the want of enterprise of Lower Canada, in the language of some low bully at a card table, who is not content to cheat his associates, without also brow beating and insulting them. The day, however, of this conduct we trust has passed away for ever, and all parties in Lower Canada should unite in making this one simple demand on the Upper Canadian vulture, disgorge the nine million four hundred thousand or Dissolve the Union.—*Quebec Mercury*.

GOT HIS DRESSING.—Lachlan Shaw, who was tried in this town for the crime of having and passing counterfeit money, in company with McFadden, although acquitted here was not long to escape justice. It appears that about two months since Shaw found his way to South Norwiche, where he met with an old gale companion, L. Johnson, the same who was under suspicion of being the murderer of Mr. Wilson. They started in company, taking the road to Simco. At Fredericksburg, Johnson passed a counterfeit \$10 bill on a storekeeper, and was at once arrested, and is now in Simco gaol. Shaw made his escape, but about a month after was captured after a run of fourteen miles, having at Rockwood victimized a woman by passing upon her a bad \$10 bill. His accomplice on this last occasion, who gave his name as Geo. Romas, was also taken, and both are now in the penitentiary, Shaw for six years, and Romas for two. The Assize Court at Guelph, sitting at the time of the arrest of these scoundrels, made short work of the matter.—*Woodstock Times*.

In these Resolutions of the Convention we have an outline of the Reform or Grit Platform—its planks being the cutting up of Canada into two or more Provinces or States, each having its local government—the whole a general Government charged with such matters as are necessarily common to both sections of the Province—and this general government based on the principle of Representation by Population. Now, how would such a state of things affect Catholic interests? This is the only light in which we, as Catholic Journalists, can regard any platform, Grit or other. If, under a system of local governments, we must find ourselves in a better position than at present, then of course we can have no objection to adopting it; but if, on the contrary, such would be ruinous to our best interests, then, as Catholics, we are bound to give our most strenuous opposition. And that the latter would be the case we think there is little doubt. Supposing Canada divided into two provinces, and Upper Canada having a local Parliament, let us examine our position. Could we, in that parliament, maintain our rights, or obtain a remedy for our grievances?—Could we reasonably entertain the expectancy of a satisfactory settlement of the School Question? Few Catholics, we think, will say so. In that Parliament

we would not have more than six or eight (to take the highest probable number) Catholic representatives. No one conversant with the scattered state of the Catholic element in Upper Canada, will say we could have more—the probabilities are we would have less—and in the face of such a fact would not the success of the Grit platform be a death blow to our dearest interests? What influence could six or eight Catholic members exert in a Parliament, where their proportion would not be more than one to ten Protestants. They would be battling against fearful odds, and we would, in fact, have to rely on the honor of an overwhelming Protestant majority for the recognition of our rights. Are Catholics prepared then to circumscribe themselves? We think not. Under the present system, they have a comparatively large influence in the House, and even to hold their own. It is to the hostility of the Grit Protestants of Upper Canada, that we owe the difficulties we have encountered in exacting, or rather, obtaining, the recognition, partial though it be—of our right to establish Separate Schools, and render naught our present influence—is it not reasonable to say that this hostility would abolish the Separate School Act altogether. To talk of relying on their honor, is little better than absurd—if the Grits of Upper Canada possess such honor, why have they not given—why do they not now say that they are prepared to give us Separate Schools? Why did they not say one word about the matter in the great Convention of the 9th inst., where about 500 of them were assembled to discuss the affairs of the Province?—*Ottawa Tribune*.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Cobourg, J. Pigeon, £1 5s; Kingston, P. Boon, £1 5s; St. David's, Rev. Mr. Griffin, 2s; St. Donato, J. Boyd, 1s; Perth, J. McEachern, 1s; St. Raphaels, Rev. J. McDonald, £1; Prescott, P. Moran, 5s; Hawkesbury Mills, W. Lator, £1 5s; Kingston, D. Lynch, £1; Baltimore, Rev. L. E. Bond, 10s; St. Hyacinthe, M. Buckley, 10s; Melbourne, E. Lamb, 10s; Peterboro, T. Buck, £1 5s; St. Ferdinand d'Alfred, J. McGaffey, 15s; Dalhousie, N. B. D. Delaney, 5s; J. Labrosse, 5s; Campbelltown, P. Tonley, 10s; Quebec, P. Richmond, 12s 6d; Finch, T. Kennedy, 10s; Dundas, Rev. T. O'Reilly, 10s; Durham, D. Mooney, 7s 6d; Adolphstown, R. Davenport, 15s; Providence, C. Morgan, 10s; Maple Grove, J. Burns, 18s 9d; Asphodel, M. Hurly, 5s; Stanbridge, P. Monahan, £1; Colton Landing, P. Kinisla, 5s; New Glasgow, C. Cunningham, 14s 7d; Alexandria, A. Grant, 5s; Three Rivers, Very Rev. O. Caron, 12s 6d; Poad du Lac, Rev. L. Dael, £1; Baldwinsville, H. Murray, £1; Alameda Island, A. H. McDowell, 10s; St. Sylvester, J. Sheridan, 5s; Harwood, J. McLaughlin, 10s; Beboel, Dr. N. Gay, 5s; L'Assomption, H. McEldine, 10s; Barre's Rapids, J. Gorman, 10s; St. John's, N. B. F. Collins, 5s; Sorel J. Morgan, 10s; W. McCallan, 5s.
Per F. C. Charbonneau—St. Johns, J. R. Johnson, £1 2s 6d; J. T. Hazen, 12s 6d; St. Athanas, P. Murphy, 18s 9d; Three Rivers, A. Polette, £2 10s; E. Burnard, £1 2s 6d; Mrs. M. Hara, 12s 6d; W. Lamb, 10s.
Per Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Modeste—O. Glancy, 10s.
Per Rev. D. Racine, Rivière du Loup—J. E. Pouliot, 10s.
Per Rev. Mr. Lator, Pictou—M. Goo-Lwin, 5s; M. Bird, 10s.
Per Rev. G. Hay, St. Andrews—J. J. McDonald, 10s; Jas. J. McDonald, 12s 6d.
Per J. Daly, Santa Gloucester—Self 10s; J. McKenny, 10s 3d; J. Downey, 10s; T. Daley, 10s; T. Kindley, 10s; M. Fegan, 10s; T. Connor, 5s; J. McDonough, 5s 6d; M. Farmer, 10s; J. Kenny, 10s.
Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—M. McNamara, 15s; R. G. Bellem, 15s; J. Mayne, 15s; Rev. Mr. Anclair, 15s; T. D. Tins, £1 5s; Valcartier, J. Lannon, 6s 3d.
Per J. Murphy, Lucan, Rev. J. Murphy, 10s.
Per J. Doran, Perth—Very Rev. J. H. McDonough, 10s.
Per F. T. Baugaud, St. Anicet—P. Barre, 10s; Mrs. W. Hussey, 15s.
Per W. McFarlin, New Ireland—Self, 12s 6d; W. Neagle, 12s 6d.
Per Rev. J. R. Rossier, Gamsuque—Self, 2s 6d; Home Island, M. McVie, 12s 6d.
Per J. Lefebvre, Bruneau Corners—O. Cowan, 10s.
Per C. Roland, St. Marie de Monroville—Self, £1 5s; London, England, S. Chisholm, 7s.
Per M. O'Dempsey, Belleville—Rev. Mr. Brennan, 12s 6d; D. Mahony, 10s.
Per P. McLaughlin, Perth—C. Kennedy, 10s.
Per Rev. E. Bayard, London—J. Wright, £1; Simon, Rev. Mr. Boubolt, 10s.
Per J. Ford, Prescott—J. Dunn, 10s; J. Walsh, £1.
Per P. Guin, Yamachiche—Self, 12s 6d; Three Rivers, P. Seannell, 12s 6d.
Per P. Doyle, Toronto—Self, 12s 6d; E. Hayden, 12s 6d; Tottenham, F. McMahon, £1 5s.

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

A thaw last week took away much of the snow, but the weather has set in cold this week. The canals are closed for the season.

Business in imported goods is nearly closed, and produce has generally been inactive.

Wheat.—There is very little arriving, and sales have been made at \$1.11 to \$1.12. The price now would probably be higher, on account of a rise in New York.

Oats, Barley, &c.—No change, and very little doing.

Flour.—The New York market having advanced considerably during the last few days, this market has to some extent followed. Sales of Superfine have been effected for the past four days at \$5.05 to \$5.20, being firm at the latter rate to-day. Fancy is held at \$5.40 to \$5.50, and Extras \$6 to \$6.15. There is no supply of the lower grades in market, and they command very high prices in proportion to quality.

Provisions.—Barrelled Pork and Beef are very dull, the latter being unsalable, and the low qualities of Pork bringing very low prices. Mess Pork has been sold as low as \$17, the demand being very slack at this season.

Dressed Hogs are in active demand for the city trade at \$5 1/2 to \$6, the latter being for good 300 averages.

Butter.—The ordinary qualities are very dull, and the choice qualities very scarce. There is, therefore, not much doing. Store-packed is nominal at about 15 cents, and dairy 16 to 18 cents, or even more. There are still some supplies arriving.

In other articles there is nothing specially noteworthy.

MONSIEURS AND ST. ANNE'S MARKETS.

Wheat may be quoted at 5s to 5s 6d. Supply small. Oats meet with ready sale at 1s 1 1/2 to 2s. Supply fair.

Barley 3s to 3s 6d. Supply small.

Indian Corn may be quoted at 3s to 3s 6d, and slow sale. There is a very small supply.

Peas may be quoted at 3s 6d to 3s 8d. Supply large.

Buckwheat 2s 6d to 3s. Very small supply.

Rye—None in the market.

Flax Seed 5s to 5s 5d. Bought in small quantities of two to three bushels. Supply small.

Tinny Seed 3s 6d to 10s. Scarce.

Bag Flour 13s to 15s. Good supply.

Onion 10s to 11s. Supply very fair.

Butter—Fresh 1s 2d to 1s 4d; Salt 10d to 11d. Eggs 10 to 11d.

Potatoes 3s 6d to 4s per bag of 14 bushels. Hay and Straw—Hay \$8 to \$10 50; Straw, \$4 to \$5.25.

Apples may be quoted at \$2.50 to \$5. Remarks.—Attendance at Markets very fair, also the supply of produce. A large supply of all kinds of meats.

Birth.

In this city, on the 24th ult., the wife of Mr. Michael Farmer, of a son.

Died.

At Sorel, on the 20th ult., Mr. Michael Morgan, Merchant, aged 47 years, a native of the County Down, Ireland.

At Gatineau Point, Templeton, on Monday, the 21st ult., James, eldest son of James Hagan, Esq., aged 6 years and 8 months.

Messrs. Squire, Parsons & Co., in writing from Brantford, Ct., says:—"We are out of Davis Pain Killer, and some of our customers are suffering for the want of it. It has, from its own merit, acquired a popularity beyond anything in the whole category of medicinal preparations." Sold by druggists.

During our visit to Lowell we were shown through the Laboratory of our celebrated countryman Dr. J. C. Ayer. Scarcely could we have believed what is seen there without proof beyond disputing.

"They consume a barrel of solid Pills, about 50,000 doses and 3 barrels of Cherry Pectoral, 120,000 doses per diem. To what an inconceivable amount of human suffering does this point! 170,000 doses a day!! Fifty million of doses per year!!—What acres and thousands of acres of sick beds does this spread before the imagination. And what sympathies and woes. True, not all of this is taken by the very sick, but alas, much of it is. This cherry Drop and this sugar-ed Pill are to be the companion of pain and anguish and sinking sorrow—the inheritance of our mother Eve bequeathed to the whole family of man. Here the infant darling has been touched too early by the blight that withers half our race. Its little lungs are affected and only watching and waiting shall tell which way its breath shall turn. This red drop on its table is the talisman on which its life shall hang. There the blossom of the world just bursting into womanhood, is stricken also. Affections most assiduously cared for, are still fading away. The wan messenger comes nearer and nearer every week. This little medicine shall go there, their last perhaps their only hope. The strong man has planted in his vitals the same disease. The red drop by his side is helping him with the inexorable enemy; the wife of his bosom and the cherubs of his heart are waiting in sick sorrow and fear lest the rod on which they lean in this world be broken.

O Doctor, spare no skill nor cost, nor toil, to give the perishing sick the best that human art can give.—*Gatinsford, Texas News*.

A FIRST-CLASS MALE TEACHER WANTED for the PERTH CATHOLIC SCHOOL, to commence on the 2nd JAN. next. He will require to have a good moral character. Salary, \$300 per year. Application to be made to the Very Rev. J. M. McDONAGH, V. G. Dec. 1, 1859.

NEW CITY GAS COMPANY.

PRICE OF COKE REDUCED
TO \$4 PER CHALDRON.
Delivered Within the City Limits.
Dec. 1, 1859.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

(Corner of King and William Streets.)
MONTREAL.

IS NOW OPEN.

And under the MANAGEMENT OF JOHN RYAN.

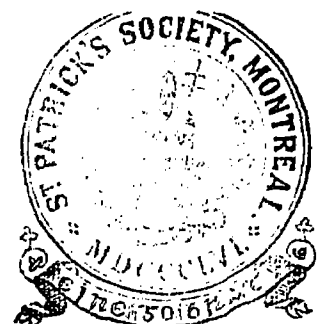
Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very popular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED not only in part, but throughout, and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet prices for transient guests, as well as regular boarders, will be unchanged.

Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it to their advantage to try the Franklin.

SAINT LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, NO. 77 BLEURY STREET—WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, PROPRIETOR—THE LARGEST MANUFACTORY IN MARBLE IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

W. C. begs to inform the public that he has built, this last summer, a large building, where he now is enabled to add to his former business the manufacturing of Marble Mantle Pieces, with a great assortment of beautiful American Grates to fit them. Persons in want of any article in the above line will find that they will be much benefited by calling and examining the great assortment of work manufactured, as they certainly must buy, in consequence of the great reduction in prices.

N.B.—W. C. wishes to inform those in the trade that he has opened a Wholesale Establishment, where unwrought Marble of various descriptions and qualities can be bought at as reasonable a price, if not cheaper, than it can be purchased elsewhere.
Montreal, Nov. 24.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING the 5th instant, at EIGHT o'clock.

By Order,
EDWARD WOODS, Rec. Sec.

December 2.

P. F. WALSH,
Practical and Scientific Watchmaker,
HAS REMOVED TO

178 NOTRE DAME STREET,
(Next door to O'Connor's Boot & Shoe Store.)

CALL and examine his NEW and SPLENDID assortment of Watches, Jewellery, and Plated Ware. P. F. Walsh has also on hand the BEST SELECTED and most varied assortment of FANCY GOODS, Toys, Perfumery, Chaplets, Rosaries, Decades, and other religious and symbolic articles.

Buy your Fancy and other Stationery from P. F. WALSH, 178 Notre Dame Street, of which he has on hand the VERY BEST QUALITY.

Special attention given to REPAIRING and TIMING all kinds of Watches, by competent workmen, under his personal superintendence.

No Watches taken for repairs that cannot be Warranted.

BUSINESS DEVICE:

Quick Sales and Light Profit.
Nov. 17, 1859.