

exercised over the Islanders, whom they came to convert. We again copy from the *Quarterly Review*, p. 124, 125:—

"We think that we discover everywhere traces of the American Missionaries treating the people far too much as children. This tendency, mingled with much of the old severity of Puritanism, must have been most repugnant to all the natural dispositions of this remarkable race. Such is the judgment of Mr. Hopkins (the Hawaiian Consul-General)—as to the constitutions which, under their influence, were adopted as the nation's code of jurisprudence:—

"The Constitution proceeds to organize laws. Perhaps in examining these, they may appear to adhere more closely to the letter, than to the spirit of God's laws under the Mosaic dispensation. Mr. Simpson pronounces them to be the Blue Laws of Connecticut, with the addition of powers conferred on officers to practice extortion and tyranny not even possessed by a Turkish pasha. The code of laws regulates taxation, gratuitous labor of the people for the government, rent of land. It enacts curious regulations for the suppression of idleness and unchastity. If a man were found 'sitting idle or doing nothing' on the days when he was free from government labour, even then an officer might set him at work for the government till the evening. Thus, like the boy at school who was doing nothing, he was effectually taught not to do it again. But the inventive genius of the new-law-giver exacted most ardently in regulations relating to the vices, crimes, and sins of unchastity. It seems as if they had spent days and nights in considering the subject, and presenting it in the most new, ingenious and unexpected lights. The result of their deliberations was a sort of network very complex and very severe, yet unequal in its texture, and even in parts open to the reproach of laws—that they caught the small fish, and allowed the great ones to break through. Suffice it for the present to say that in the 'Law respecting lawlessness distinctions are drawn which are rather fine than nice, with heavy penalties for those who possess money; while disproportionately severe punishments were affixed to irregularities which morality condemns, but which European legislation is silent, conceiving itself concerned with crimes rather than vices, and leaving the punishment of sin to another tribunal.'—*Id.*

Not only were the Missionaries the lawgivers of the people, but it seemed that they, in practice used the latter as their goods or chattels. They still employ them as beasts of burden: and the luxurious spouses of these Protestant apostles are in the habit of taking their daily drives, in carriages drawn by their husband's converts. For this extraordinary, almost incredible statement we have the authority of Protestants, or otherwise we would not venture to repeat it. Mr. Melville, an American Protestant, who visited the Sandwich Islands some years ago thus describes the scenes which he there witnessed:—

"Not until I visited Honolulu was I aware of the fact that the small remnant of the natives had been civilised into draught horses, and evangelised into beasts of burden; and he describes 'a Missionary's spouse, who day after day, for months together, took her regular drives in a little go-cart drawn by two of the Islanders.'—*The Marquesas Islands*, c. 26, p. 218.

This is amply confirmed by M. Duffot Mofras in his work entitled *Exploration du Territoire de l'Oregon*; and by a writer in the *Sandwich Islands Gazette* quoted in *Asiatic Journal*, vol. 31, p. 48, who testifies to having seen:—

"A heavy horse wagon drawn by fifteen females, harnessed like beasts of burden, and found they were performing a penance imposed by the Missionaries."

These facts suffice to show the absolute authority which these saintly gentry exercise over the laws and liberties, the persons and the property of the Sandwich Islanders. From first to last they have ruled with despotic, unquestioned sway; their subjects are to-day, morally and physically what they, the Missionaries, have made them; and whether for good or for evil, the latter are responsible to God and to man for the actual condition of the once happy, thriving, and, before they were visited by the Missionaries, the densely populated Islands over which for the last forty years they have reigned without a rival. Now the question is, what, with all these moral, physical, social, and political advantages have the Protestant Missionaries accomplished for the Sandwich Islanders? The *Quarterly Review* shall answer:—

"Still, upon the whole, we cannot gather that the mighty work of national regeneration has, as yet, been successfully accomplished. Facts with which we will not stain these pages would seem to imply that the old vices of the Islanders have rather been enmeshed than eradicated, and that deep down in the nation's heart, the deadly evil still festers on unhealed. The depopulation of the Islands seems to continue, and its main causes are, we fear, what they were of old—sensuality, and its ever-constant concomitant, a pitiless infanticide."—*Quart. Review*, July 1862, p. 124.

In these delicate words does the Protestant *Reviewer* modestly conceal the scandalous results of the "noblest triumph of Christianity in modern times;" in these cautious and guarded terms does he admit the fact that the Protestant Sandwich Islanders are a modern Sodom and Gomorrah; and that the filthiness of the model converts of Protestantism, accompanied as it is by those nameless diseases with which even on earth iniquity is scourged, has within the last few years carried off the native population at such a rate, that there is every reason to fear that before the end of the present century, the entire race shall have disappeared. Some eleven years ago, in 1851, the Rev. Gustavus Himes, a Protestant Missionary, remarked that—

"the astonishing rapidity of the decrease of the Hawaiian population is perhaps without a parallel in the history of nations."

and the *Quarterly Review*, in July 1862, assures us that the process of depopulation still continues in unabated vigor, and assigns its cause to the immorality of the people.

Under these circumstances, the *Reviewer* has no confidence in the Yankee Missionaries; but he anticipates great things from some of his own sect, whom the British Government is sending, in the hopes of reclaiming the converts from the beastly immorality for which they are notorious, and which, with its concomitants, *sphitiz* and 'a pitiless infanticide,' is fast destroying the Hawaiian race. Already Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to allow of the erection of a See of Honolulu; already an Anglican Bishop, Dr. Patterson, plentifully endowed with

all Parliamentary graces, and strong in the Uncertainty of the Legislature, is on his way from New Zealand with a band of chosen companions; and at their coming the *Reviewer* confidently anticipates that 'all the rescued islands will lift up with grateful accord their hands of thankfulness to God?' We are not quite so sanguine as the writer of the above. There may be much virtue in a shovel hat; and a Bishop, by the Grace of Queen Victoria and Lord Palmerston, must of course have all the treasures of the spiritual world at his command. But we remember the ludicrous termination which hitherto has attended all Anglican, as well as other Protestant, missionary enterprises, and especially in New Zealand, from whence the last apostle to the Hawaiian race has just taken his departure. We have heard too of the famous missionary ship *Duff*, and of the inglorious, not to say disastrous, finale of that much vaunted expedition; how of its sacred band of apostles, some, as the Rev. Mr. Lewis, the 'first moderator,' contracted innumerable alliances with native girls, and perished miserably; and how after a series of scandals upon Christianity and natural morality, the mission collapsed, thus adding one more to the numerous recorded failures of all Protestant missions. The *Reviewer* indeed attributes the sad results of the Yankee Missionaries in the Sandwich Islands to their neglect of, or rather contempt for, the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration. 'Congregationalism,' he says, 'cannot use such language. It knows nothing of the Sacramental system of the Early Church. In Hawaii too it has of late, in confronting Romanism, been driven farther from these peculiar characteristics of the Apostolic age. It remains to be seen how far our own branch of the Church may be able to supply these deficiencies, and to build up in all its perfectness and beauty, the Christian edifice.'—p. 125.

The experiment, however, has been already tried, and has signally failed. It has been tried in New Zealand under the auspices of Dr. Selwyn the amiable and accomplished Anglican Bishop of that Colony. He was a 'high churchman,' he held, and honestly no doubt, intended to enforce 'the sacramental system,' but in spite of his zeal and honesty he had to desist from the attempt, so strong was the opposition which it provoked, not only from the Wesleyans and other dissenters, but from the latitudinarians or 'low church' members of his own sect. He found himself denounced in the New Zealand Legislature as one 'waging war on his fellow-labourers by pronouncing their doctrines unsound;' and the natives, keensighted enough to detect the irreconcilable discrepancies between that form of Christianity, or 'sacramental system,' which Dr. Selwyn preached to them, and that which they had first received from their other spiritual teachers, were also logical enough to conclude that a religion which presented itself to them under two such different aspects could not have one all-wise God for its author. The only practical result therefore of poor dear Dr. Selwyn's efforts to introduce the 'sacramental system' in New Zealand was to discredit all Christianity in the eyes of the natives.

As it was in New Zealand, so will it be in the Sandwich Islands should the Anglican Bishop, Dr. Patterson, attempt to carry out the programme laid down for him in the *Quarterly Review*. If, however, more prudent than Dr. Selwyn, he hold his 'high church' principles in abeyance, and maintain a discreet reserve upon such topics as 'Baptismal Regeneration' and the 'Sacramental system' generally, he will but follow in the track of his Congregational predecessors—the result of whose ministry is summed up by the *Reviewer* in the fearfully expressive passage which we have already quoted, but which we will quote again, bearing as it does such conclusive evidence as to the benefits which flow to the heathen from Protestant Missions:—

"The depopulation of the islands seems to continue, and its main causes are, we fear, what they were of old—sensuality, and its ever-constant concomitant, a pitiless infanticide."

We have been kindly permitted to publish the following extracts from a letter from Rome lately received by a distinguished prelate of this Province. The writer dates his letter from Rome the 17th ult., and says:—

"Here we are pretty much as when you were with us. Rumors of wars—*Praetium et opinionum praetorium*, a *destris*, a *sinistris*—near and from afar. But Rome is quiet, and the population, as usual, tranquil, and incessant in visiting the churches.

His Holiness prescribed the Novena for the Assumption to be made in all the churches of the city; it was most consoling to see with what devotion the people flocked to them.

"Yesterday he went to St. Mary Major's; and after the High Mass at which he assisted, he gave his blessing from the balcony to the crowds who were assembled in the piazza. It was a species of ovation for him, the more grateful on account of the bitterness of his enemies. The cheering, waving of handkerchiefs, cries of *Viva il Papa-Re* were immense. As to the future we are, of course in the hands of God, whose divine Providence will arrange all these passing events, and angry menaces of His enemies for the greater good of His Church and its greater triumph in the end; of this no one has any doubt, even though it may please His divine Majesty to humble His poor people a little more, and chastise us for our sins.

"It is not amusing in the meantime, to see the Piedmontese and Garibaldians—the mortal enemies of Rome—now turning their arms against each other? Both cry out against Rome, and instead of uniting for their common object, they begin to fire on each other. All this may be, as some think it is, a farce; but so far it seems serious, and may result in a way far different from their anticipations. The heat has been very great for the past month. Within the last few days it has somewhat abated. We had a violent thunderstorm last week. The fluid entered the church of *San Bartolomeo all'Isola*, breaking through the roof which was very much injured. It damaged the Church a good deal in different places; extinguished all the lights at the several altars, except two small candles which were burning before a picture of our Lady, which it re-

spectled although it injured the cornice of the painting, leaving it and the candles burning before it, one would say almost miraculously, untouched. The church was at the time crowded with people, all of whom happily escaped unhurt. They ran towards the priest as soon as they were conscious of what had taken place, and began to kiss his stole and surplice, manifesting thereby the gratitude they felt towards the Almighty for their preservation. The parish priest made a devout address to the congregation, terminating with the *Te Deum*, in which all joined—priest and people, with an emotion that cannot easily be described."

BEAUTIES OF STATE-CHURCHISM.—The Anglican Minister of the parish of Bilsdon in England has lately been convicted of the offence of embezzling large sums of money, and has been sentenced in consequence to two years penal servitude. In this there is nothing very wonderful, for there are bad men in every profession; but what is wonderful is that this convicted thief and jail-bird still remains and must remain incumbent of the parish, and spiritual pastor of the parishioners whom he has defrauded; for it seems that the Government official, who by courtesy is called the Bishop of the Diocese, has no power to remove him.

STATISTICS OF DRUNKENNESS.—A correspondent of the *Montreal Witness* of the 11th inst. writing over the signature *Observer*, informs us that, during a series of years he has jotted down the names of those "who drank themselves to death," in the City of Montreal. The number thus jotted down amounts to 32; of whom "17 were natives of Scotland; 7 natives of England; 2 natives of Montreal of German descent," thus leaving only 6 of all other national origins. If the "jottings down" of *Observer* be correct, they establish a fearful preponderance of drunkenness amongst the "natives of Scotland."

To the Editor of the *True Witness*.

Williamstown, Sept. 12th, 1862.

Mr. Editor—I feel assured that you will be gratified to hear that the devotion of the forty hours adoration of the Most Holy Sacrament has been established in this parish.

In order to render the opening services as imposing as possible, His Lordship, our beloved and highly esteemed Bishop, kindly consented to be present.

On Sunday evening His Lordship arrived in Williamstown from Cornwall, where the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, had gone to meet him—a few miles from the latter place. Forty carriages, containing a large number of the parishioners, met His Lordship and escorted him to the village.

A large crowd—Protestants as well as Catholics—were in waiting about the church, the road leading to which as well as the adjacent grounds were tastefully decorated with arches and evergreens. As His Lordship descended from his carriage the people knelt to receive the Episcopal benediction.

On entering the church, which had been beautifully ornamented by the ladies, the organ pealed forth a grand march, and immediately after the choir sang that sweet hymn to our Virgin Mother—"See Maria Stella."

His Lordship then addressed the people; he thanked them for the cordial reception they had given him, and in a few eloquent remarks explained the nature of the devotion which was to take place on the following day.

Next morning at eleven o'clock His Lordship celebrated Pontifical High Mass, assisted by the Very Rev. Dean Hay of St. Andrews, and the Rev. Mr. Marcoux of St. Regis, as deacon and subdeacon.

The first gospel being terminated His Lordship ascended the platform of the altar; and for three quarters of an hour spoke most eloquently upon the mystery of the Real Presence.

At the conclusion of the Mass, His Lordship assumed the cope and entered in procession the Most Holy Sacrament through the church and the grounds. The canopy or dais which was very rich and costly being made of cloth of gold elegantly fringed, and ornamented with crimson and yellow tassels, was borne by six gentlemen of the congregation.

Having returned to the sanctuary, the Divine Sacrament, which was exposed night and day—the church being open at all hours and some persons always present—was placed on an elevated throne on the grand altar which was literally covered with wax lights and flowers. In the evening vespers were sung at 7 o'clock.

Tuesday at ten o'clock a. m. High Mass was offered up by the Rev. William La Clerc of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and Vespers were sung by the Rev. Mr. Cholette, of St. Polycarpe.

On Wednesday morning the concluding Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Canon Fabre of the Cathedral of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. L. S. O'Connor and the Rev. W. La Clerc, as deacon and subdeacon. Immediately after Mass the Litanies of the Saints were intoned and the public procession made by His Lordship as on the preceding Monday.

The intervals between the divine offices were devoted to hearing confessions; His Lordship and the other gentlemen remaining in the confessional until eleven o'clock at night. Heaven smiled approvingly upon their work—they labored not in vain. During that short time, eight hundred and fifty-three persons approached the tribunal of penance and received the body and blood of Jesus Christ—"that flesh of which if any man shall eat, he shall live for ever." Eighty-three persons most of whom were adults, received the Sacrament of Confirmation.

Such, dear sir, has been the good work performed in our midst during the past few days. May the recollection thereof remain deeply impressed upon our minds! and may we ever remember the purifying words of our saintly Bishop who bade us be faithful even till death to the good resolutions we had taken during those hallowed moments at the sacred feet of our Saviour and our God. Heaven grant we may; and that having given joy to the angels by our conversion, we may be worthy one day to rejoice with them in presence of Him whom here below we adore in the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar.

Wednesday at four o'clock amid the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells, His Lordship left for St. Antoine's accompanied by the Rev. Dean Hay, the Rev. Mr. Marcoux and the Rev. Mr. Cholette. That God may spare him many years to watch over his loving children, is the sincere prayer, Mr. Editor, of your humble servant,

A RESIDENT
Of St. Mary's Parish, Williamstown.

There is a prospect of effecting a large reduction in the cost of the ocean mail service. Proposals received from the Imperial authorities indicate the possibility of a weekly mail service, in the summer to Quebec, in the winter to Portland; at an expense not exceeding one-fourth of the sum now paid to the Montreal line of steamships. The arrangement talked of is with the Galtway line, running under an Imperial guarantee.—*Quebec Mercury*.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, MONTREAL.

A meeting of the Members of this Society was held on the 7th inst., at half-past seven o'clock at which the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing six months:—

Mr. John Brown—President.
Mr. Thomas Brennan—1st Vice-President.
Mr. Edward Spellman—2nd Vice-President.
Mr. James O'Farrell—Secretary.
Mr. Felix Cassidy—Assistant Secretary.
Mr. Myles Murphy—Treasurer.
Mr. Michael Bergin—Collecting Treasurer.
Mr. Thomas Driscoll—Asst. Collecting Treasurer.
Mr. Timothy O'Brien—Grand Marshal.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

St. Ann's Ward—Mr. Christopher O'Brien, Mr. H. Murphy.

St. Antoine's Ward—Mr. Thomas Bowes, Mr. Wm. Cunningham.

St. Lawrence Ward—Mr. Arthur Feron, Mr. Wm. Russell.

St. James's Ward—Mr. T. W. Kennedy, Mr. Thos. Kearney.

St. Louis Ward—Mr. William Conroy, Mr. T. McAndrew.

St. Mary's Ward—Mr. Patrick McCaffrey, Mr. Bernard Emerson.

A meeting of the members of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society will be held every Thursday evening, at half-past seven o'clock in St. Patrick's Hall, Bonaventure Building, until further notice.
(By order)
JAMES O'FARRELL, Rec. Sec.

THE MALABAR DIVISION.—AMERICANS TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—In the East Riding of Elgin a large number of American citizens have resided for years, and have heretofore abstained from taking any part in the settlement of political questions, and have contented themselves by enjoying the privileges and protection of our institutions, while they continued loyal to the United States. During the past few days, however, a great change has by some means been effected upon them, and no fewer than 90 of them went before the magistrates at the sitting of the County Court for the County of Elgin, held at St. Thomas, and swore allegiance to the Crown and dignity of our beloved Victoria. Some people assert that the recent reverses which the Northern arms have sustained have induced this action. Whilst others, who consider themselves well posted on election matters assert that the object in view is to assist Mr. Leonard in his election, and to swell his majority.—*Can. Advertiser*.

Col. Morrow is reported to have said while passing through Pittsburgh with his regiment, on his way to the seat of war, and while acknowledging the reception his soldiers had met with from the Pennsylvania regiments went through Detroit, on their way to take Canada, that kindness would be reciprocated. Col. Morrow's swagger derives importance from his position and his connections. He is an adopted son of Gen. Cass, Secretary of State under the Buchanan administration, and may be presumed to reflect that wily British baster's feelings. The *London Free Press* in commenting upon his language, very properly says:—

"It may be some consolation to Colonel Morrow and his associates to believe, although unable to 'wip' the South, yet that Canada may, after the war is over, prove an easy prey to Federal arms. We are not prepared to retort in the same spirit; we merely call attention to the dangerous threat, and record it as one among many of the insults some people think it necessary to cast upon Canada. We should be sorry to believe that Colonel Morrow's sentiments are shared either by the Federal government or by the bulk of respectable Americans. But we hold it to be the duty of Canadian journalists to chronicle these unseemly allusions and not to place unbounded faith in the smooth-tongued assurances of those who would fill us into a false security."

Serious apprehensions are entertained in some quarters for the safety of British settlement on the Red River, in consequence of the recent attacks on the settlements in Minnesota and the determination of the Americans to avenge the horrible outrages which were perpetrated by the Indians. They are rapidly following them up and will likely cross into British territory, when there is reason to fear that the blood thirsty Indians will retaliate upon the British settlers. The *Quebec Mercury* in setting this forth says:—"The Government of Canada cannot, indeed, take cognizance of troubles beyond the limits of the Province; they cannot undertake a work which properly pertains to the Imperial government; but may not the military authorities now amongst us hold or assume power to detach a small body of regular troops for the protection of the settlers? The step may be too late; the peril we indicated may have been consummated; but at any rate, some military movement on the part of the commander in charge of the forces in the Province seems to be expedient." We would add that when the Canadian rifles were withdrawn from Fort Gary, the local paper, the *Nor. Western*, protested against the step, pointing out the very contingency which has just occurred.—*Montreal Gazette*.

There is likely to be considerable difficulty in obtaining produce for the Fall fleet. Grain is coming forward at western points of shipment in unusually small quantities. This is attributable to the Western States to the scarcity of labour, and in Canada West to the fine weather which has induced farmers to give their whole time to getting in seed. There are large orders in this market which cannot be filled. This is to be regretted, as although prices in Europe are low, early shipments are likely to be more remunerative than late ones. We would strongly advise western farmers to lose no time in getting their grain into market; they must not wait for the giving out from here of commissions to purchase in their several localities, as our largest shippers are declining to do this in future, in consequence of the serious losses they have incurred through a misapplication of the funds supplied, which appears to be chronic among commission grain buyers in Canada West. The certainty that very little of the crop of the Western States will be moved before winter, relieves our producers of the rivalry of their most formidable competitor; and if they are wise they will take care that the bulk of the wheat crop is sent forward for shipment before the close of navigation. If it is kept over until next spring, it will go to a glutted market, with the probability of arriving in bad condition. It is certain that nothing is to be made by holding for higher prices; there is no prospect of them, for a year, unless peace in the United States, which appears as distant as ever, reopens the Southern market. With the exception of Portugal, Great Britain is this year the only considerable purchaser of breadstuffs, and the surplus of Europe and America will be poured into her market. France is already sending in large quantities of flour, and will probably be alone to supply one half of the British demand.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

PICK-POCKETS.—A number of pick-pockets appear to be operating in this city at present, and our readers will do well to look after their valuables when in mixed assemblies. Several watches are reported as having been stolen at the exhibition that has been since Monday, and yesterday a lady had \$9 taken from her pocket while at St. Anne's Market.—*Montreal Herald*.

REMOVED MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—It is rumored that the recent determinations of the Ministry in the Quebec Convention have not been unanimous, and that they may lead to a prominent Lower Canadian member of the Ministry resigning his place in it. We have reason to believe that these rumours are not wholly without foundation.—*Id.*

About seven o'clock yesterday morning His Excellency the Governor General, Lady Monck and suite, together with the distinguished visitors from the maritime provinces, arrived in this city, and proceeded to the St. Lawrence Hall, where they remained until ten o'clock. The distinguished party then left Montreal by special train for Brockville, en route for Toronto, where His Excellency will be at present at the opening of the Provincial Exhibition. It is said that Lord Monck will pay a short visit to each of the cities between here and Toronto.—*Gazette 17th inst.*

It has been rumored recently that the Administration are determined if possible to avoid carrying out the Queen's decision, and completing the public building at Ottawa, in order to settle the seat of government permanently at Quebec. Some color has been given to this report by the violent attacks upon the Ottawa building by the ministerial organs here, and more by the following from the *Quebec Mercury*:—"Our Ottawa friends must pardon us for putting on record the saying of a distinguished member of the recent Conference, from one of the Lower Provinces, in regard to the removal of the seat of government to that city. The idea is absurd, said the statesman of whom we speak. To remove the Government from Quebec, the capital designed by nature, to Ottawa, the capital proposed by Parliament, would be as preposterous as the removal of a respectable family from the house into their back yard to live there.—*Commercial Advertiser*."

We learn that the negotiations between English capitalists and the Government, for the purchase of twenty-one townships, *en bloc*, in Upper Canada, have failed. The Finance Minister loses a nice item from his budget, but the province will gain by the upsetting of a scheme that would have consigned an immense tract to a non-resident monopoly. It was in connection with this transaction that the Hon. J. B. Robinson visited England.—*Id.*

A few days of the beautiful weather we are now enjoying will put the greater part of the grain crop of Lower Canada in safety. We understand that the amount of damage done by the wet is very trifling, and will not materially affect the quantity or quality of the crop, while the pastures have largely been benefited.—*Id.*

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE.—The proceedings of the delegates from the Provincial Governments in regard to Intercolonial Reciprocity have not passed the preliminary stage. The present circumstances of the Lower provinces rendered impracticable any plan involving an immediate diminution of their Customs revenue. For the present, at least, a Provincial Zollverein must be considered unattainable. The subject has, however, undergone discussion with a view to future action by the three governments in their respective legislatures; and in due season we may hope to see satisfactory results. Something is gained when ground is broken for the cultivation of a question which in the end will really be much more than Intercolonial.—*Quebec Mercury*.

The Provincial Exhibition opened at Sherbrooke on Wednesday last.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, September 17, 1862.

Flour, Portland, \$2 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.40 to \$2.75; Fine \$3.60 to \$3.80; Super No. 2, \$3.30 to \$3.50; Super, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Fancy, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Extra, \$5 to \$5.10; Superior Extra, \$5.20 to \$5.30; Bag Flour, per 112 lbs, Spring Wheat, \$2.50 to \$2.55; Scotch, \$2.55 to \$2.60. Flour continues to be offered freely, and is rather easier.

Oatmeal, per brl. of 200 lbs, nominal at \$4.50. Wheat Canada Spring, in ear, \$1; do, \$1.05, outside rate nominal; Milwaukee Club, \$1.04 to \$1.05. Red Winter, \$1.02 to \$1.12. Only a few car-loads have been sold.

Corn per 56 lbs, 48c to 49c.

Peas, Barley and Oats—No transactions.

Ashe, per 112 lbs, Pork, \$6.35 to \$6.37; Inferiors \$6.40, (less legal deduction); Pears, \$6.30.

Butter is in good demand at late quotations, viz., inferior, 10c to 10½c; medium, 11c to 11½c; fine, 12c to 12½c; choice, 13c to 14c.

Lard in demand; 8c to 8½c.

Tallow 8c to 8½c; tallow, 9c to 10c.

Hams 9c to 11c; Shoulders, none offering.

Pork Mts, \$10.75 to \$11.50; Thin Moss, \$9.35 to \$9.75; Prime Moss, \$8.25 to \$8.75; Prime, \$8.50 to \$9.75.—*Montreal Witness*.

NOT HARD TO CATCH.—You may catch a cold quicker and far easier than you can catch a pickerel; but you try Bryans Putnam's Waters, your cough, cold, hoarseness and sore throat will soon disappear. 25 cents a box.

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

Married.

At St. Patrick's Church, Toronto, on the 15th ult., by the Rev. A. Scriven, Parish Priest, Thomas Barry, Esq., Solicitor, Res. Toronto, to Miss Mary Josephine O'Dowd, daughter of the late Michael O'Dowd, Esq., of Tam, County of Galway, Ireland, and sister of the late Captain O'Dowd, fort adjutant at Toronto.

Died.

In this city, on Monday the 15th inst., Elizabeth Keating, infant daughter of John Pierce.

At his residence Omscow, C. B., on Sunday the 7th inst., James Finn, in the 81st year of his age, a Native of the County Wexford, Ireland. May his soul rest in peace.

At his residence, Pine Grove, near Cornwall, C.W., on Friday, the 15th August, after a lingering illness of nearly six years, which he bore with the patience, the resignation and the fortitude of the sincere Christian, who amid all the cares and trials of life ever kept in view the hour of death, John Finnegan, Esq., J. P., aged 50 years. A dutiful son, a devoted husband, a trusted parent, an eminently just man in all the relations of life; loved by the poor, respected by the rich, he has left few or none his like behind. To the Church, to his family, to the neighborhood in which he dwelt his loss will be irreparable. His end was perhaps hastened by the sufferings of his third son, who resembled him in all things and most in his many virtues. A true child of Mary, and rare in those days, with an amiability and a modesty almost surpassing that of woman, William Finnegan endeavored himself to all who knew him. On the 6th instant, not yet having completed his 18th year, death came over him, and on the 8th, followed by his sorrowing brothers, friends, and classmates, he was consigned to the grave beside his father. May they rest in peace.

Sad as is the bereavement, deep as is the affliction of the family, they have the consolation which Catholics only can have, that those they love have gone prepared as few go. Their lives were spent in preparation for Eternity. Thus "doth God temper the wind to the shorn lambs."

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF WILLIAM DONNOLLY, late of Borisokane, County Tipperary, Ireland, who landed in New York in June last, and is supposed to be now in Canada. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his wife, addressed to Sergt. P. Walsh, City Police force, Quebec. Exchanges will please copy.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.
Jan. 17, 1862.