

THE GALWAY OCEAN STEAMERS.

On Friday last, the *Lady Eglinton*, a very fine and fast, though not large, iron screw steamer, belonging to the London and Dublin Steam Packet Company, reached Montreal direct from Galway. The *Lady Eglinton* is the first vessel of a projected line by which it is proposed to establish regular steam communication between the western capital of Ireland and the Saint Lawrence. She is commanded by Capt. Bishop, her original master, and made the run from Galway to the Gulf within eight days. As an event deeply interesting to our Irish readers, and one likely, if well and perseveringly followed up, to be productive of an important change in our social relations with Ireland—we hail the very successful "trial-trip" of the *Lady Eglinton* to our port with lively satisfaction.

That a class of steamers which could at all compare with those already running from Liverpool to this port, for speed, safety, and accommodation, running to and from Galway, would be certain of a full share of freight and traffic, both Canadian and American, we see no cause to doubt. The shortest direct route now existing from the northern United States and the Saint Lawrence to Glasgow, Liverpool, London, or the North of Europe, is via Galway; thence by rail to Belfast or to Dublin, and thence to Holyhead, straight across the channel in three or four hours. By this route from 24 to 36 hours in time is saved; the perils of Channel navigation are avoided; and a most interesting bird's eye view of the interior of Ireland, from side to side, may be obtained. For the tourist who desires to include Ireland in his book, going to or returning from Europe, the Galway line must be an essential convenience; and for light freights, the route offers many facilities.

The ancient town and port of Galway may be very briefly described. The latitude is 53, 15° north; longitude 8, 58° west. The high cliffs of Moher, and the bold mountainous ranges to the north, make excellent landmarks; while the Aran Islands form a sort of natural breakwater to the deep, oblong bay. At the head of this bay, with some trifling aid from art, (£150,000 is the estimated expense) one of the completest harbors in the world might be made; and it is this outlay, as well as firm perseverance in the present steam enterprise, which can alone make Galway, what nature intended her to be, the great Atlantic outport of the three kingdoms.

The enormous water-power in and above Galway (calculated by Mr. Bald at 100,000 horsepower) is another element of calculation in the chances of her future commercial greatness.

The enterprise, of which the *Lady Eglinton* now at our docks is the vanguard, can hardly be considered an unfriendly rival, to that which Mr. Lever, and other spirited capitalists, have established between Galway and New York. They are two different routes; and we see no reason why they should at all interfere with each other's prosperity. If either can be made profitable, it can be so made quite apart from anything the other might take from it; and we therefore but echo the sentiment of all other friends of Ireland's prosperity in Canada, when we express our earnest hope that both may flourish in good will and good neighborhood, to the double advantage of the most interesting Province of that faithful and fruitful Island.

As we go to press, we learn that it is likely some appropriate recognition will be made by our Irish fellow-citizens of the presence in our port of the Pioneer steamship of the Galway and Montreal line. This, we think, would be but natural and proper on their part. We may observe there is no time to be lost, as the *Lady Eglinton's* departure is fixed for Wednesday next.

Our friend of the *Montreal Witness* seems to be grievously tormented in spirit, because of the late action of the Derby Ministry with regard to Catholic Chaplains for the army; an army he remembered, composed in great part of Catholic soldiers, and which has hitherto been abundantly supplied with Protestant chaplains, paid out of funds to which Catholics as well as Protestants are obliged to contribute.

This is another admirable illustration of the "love of fair play" for which Anglo-Saxon Protestantism is distinguished. That Catholics should be compelled to pay for Protestant chaplains—that the spiritual wants of the Protestant portion of the army should be provided for at the public expense—is all right enough. But when it is proposed to carry the principle a little farther, to put the Catholic soldier on an equal footing with his Protestant comrade—and to give the former money's worth for the money which is extracted from the pockets of the Catholic portion of the public, then the Protestant lion is aroused; then the beast shows his "love of fair play" by his hideous howlings against the encouragement of Popery, and the dangers of Romanism. In spite of these, however, the government has not manifested any symptoms of a design to rescind its resolutions with regard to the allowances for Catholic Chaplains.

Not that we feel inclined to give much credit to the Derby administration for their paltry con-

cession of a long delayed right; for—the *Montreal Witness* notwithstanding—we insist that the Catholic soldier has as good a right as has the Protestant, to the services of a chaplain. No! this paltry instalment of justice has been wrung from our rulers by the force of circumstances. Catholic soldiers are necessary to Great Britain at the present juncture; but Catholics would not enlist so long as the old iniquitous system of exclusive privileges in favor of Protestants was adhered to; and so, as the consequence of the military exigencies of the British Empire, and the inflexible determination of the Catholics of Ireland to be placed in all respects on an equal footing with their Protestant brethren, the Government of the day has found itself compelled to grant to a strong and timely applied pressure that which it has hitherto obstinately refused to the claims of justice. Thus again has the old proverb been verified, "England's necessity is Ireland's opportunity." Alas! that it should be so. Alas! that Great Britain will not make graciously and in good time those concessions to the just and moderate demands of the Catholics of Ireland, which sooner or later will be wrung from her by force!

We would earnestly recommend to the serious attention of the members of the French Canadian Missionary Society, and those other organisations instituted for the avowed purpose of relieving the "spiritual destitution" of the Catholics of Lower Canada, the following extracts from the *Edinburgh Weekly Herald*; showing how far more severe, how far more deserving of the immediate application of a remedy, is the "spiritual destitution" of their own countrymen, the Protestants of England. We would say to them, feed your own poor, bear the glad tidings of salvation to your benighted and heathen countrymen and countrywomen, relieve their spiritual necessities, and administer to their wants, before you set up as teachers and reformers of the people of Lower Canada—a race alien to you in blood, in language, and, thank God! alien to you in religion. Look, would we say to them, on the subjoined picture, drawn by Protestant hands, and say if there be aught like thereunto in Popish Lower Canada:—

"From the voluminous minutes of evidence which they have published, we collect that the Church of England—the boasted 'Church of the poor,' the legally constituted instructor of the masses and guardian of the souls of all who are too poor or too improvident to undertake the burden of religious supervision for themselves—has, in dealing with those classes, fallen miserably short of its aim and duty. Churches there are in profusion in those districts, close-cropped divines in 'coat of formal cut' dispense the mysteries of the Anglican confessional—Slumberous doctors of divinity by the score may be found any Sunday afternoon declaiming decorously to congregations of from twenty to a hundred persons, in those central districts of the metropolis, formerly the residence of the opulent traders and the 'Plutocracy,' now occupied exclusively as shops and warehouses, and deserted on Sundays by all but the servants or clerks who may be left in charge of such establishments. But in those vast regions to the east and south of London, seldom visited by strangers, and inhabited chiefly by people in an inferior rank of life, the Church as an existing institution is almost as much a matter of faith as the belief in St. Peter's at Rome. Not only are the churches few and far between, but the accommodation is so limited that it would be idle to speak of the attendance of the people in these places as any criterion of the religious professions of the inhabitants; and such accommodation as there is, is usually let to sitters who can afford to pay a handsome pew-rent, and who make no scruple about enforcing the exclusion of their poorer brethren. Clergymen of the Church of England, bishops, and lay functionaries unite in confessing the utter inadequacy of the means at their disposal for christianising the poor; and point with alarm to the prevalence of heretical and infidel opinions among the people.

"A Royal Commission in 1833 recommended that arrangements should be made for resuming the property of seat-rents throughout the large towns, and that for the future seat-rents should only be let for short terms; but it is much easier for Churchmen to declaim about the spiritual wants of the people than to take proper measures for carrying even so simple a reform into effect; and so it is, that after five-and-twenty years of lamentation, the city churches are still half empty, while thousands of poor people who might be induced to visit the churches, more frequently if they knew they had a right to enter, are debarred from worshipping God in temples which profess to have been founded in an especial sense for the poor and indigent."—*Edinburgh Weekly Herald*.

The *Montreal Herald*, whilst condemning the interruption offered to Mr. Beaudry by the crowd around the hustings, at the nomination, asserts that the aggressors were for the most part French Canadians. As it has been attempted to throw the blame of the disturbance on the Irish of Grifflintown, we are glad of this opportunity to refute an impudent calumny. *The Herald* says:—

"We, of course, do not approve of the refusal to hear any set of men on any legitimate occasion, and, therefore, condemn the discourtesy offered to Mr. Beaudry at the hustings. But the attempt to make out the interruptions offered to that gentleman to be the concerted action of a party, is utterly without foundation. The truth is, that of all the nominations we have ever seen, the one on Tuesday was that in which there was the least concerted action. No crowd attended Mr. Dorion to the ground, though there was with him several of the most respectable mercantile men, both of British and French origin; and no procession, nor any men in bodies, appeared at the hustings. Those who were present were there spontaneously, and from one-half to about two-thirds were French-Canadians, whose conduct is easily explained by the long-standing and well-known personal unpopularity of Mr. Beaudry among his own countrymen, arising from causes other than merely political ones. It was these persons chiefly who manifested their contempt for the candidate."

DONATION.—The Rev. Mr. Dowd thankfully acknowledges the receipt of 5 dollars, in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphans' Asylum, from Mrs. Buckland, through Mr. McCormick.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Rev. P. Dowd gratefully acknowledges a donation of ten dollars, from W. Edmonstone, Esq., by the hands of P. Devins, Esq., in aid of the Orphans of the St. Patrick's Asylum.

SUB-ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—A message was received on the 24th inst. by the Mayor of New York from the Lord Mayor of London, congratulating the former upon the success of the great undertaking. The Celebration in Montreal of this glorious triumph of science is fixed for Wednesday, the 1st of September.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Toronto election being now over, *Vindex* will perceive the reason for the non-insertion of his communication. In justice to ourselves we will only repeat the substance of what we said in our last.

We do not presume to dictate to our fellow-Catholics how they should exercise their right of franchise. Taking the teachings of the Church as our guide, we do not see how any Catholic can vote conscientiously either for Brown or Cameron; certainly not for the latter, who is a sworn enemy of the Catholic Church. When of two candidates, the Catholic cannot conscientiously vote for either, we think that—unless a third candidate, for whom he can conscientiously vote, be produced—his safest course is to abstain from voting altogether.

No matter how the Toronto election goes, the Catholic will have to reckon another enemy in the House; whether George Brown, or the Orange Cameron be defeated, the Catholic will also have cause to thank God for the defeat and humiliation of a foe. We do not, therefore, participate in our correspondent's feelings with regard to the Toronto election; and since no Catholic is, or can be compelled to vote either for Brown or Cameron, we do not see why Catholics should be called upon to give any assistance to either candidate. The best thing that can happen to us is that our enemies, like the famous Kilkenny cats, should mutually tear one another to pieces.

The Collection taken up at St. Patrick's, St. Anne's, and St. Bridget's churches on Sunday the 15th inst., for the poor of the Irish congregation, amounted to the very handsome sum of Two hundred and sixteen Dollars. Considering the hardness of the times, and the numerous claims made upon our Irish friends, they have good cause to be satisfied with this result.

We have been requested to state that the day fixed for the opening of the classes for the Pupils of the Convent of the "Sacred Heart"—Sault au Recollet—is Thursday the 9th of September.

Speaking of the Brown-Dorion coalition, the *Toronto Colonist*, a strongly pronounced opponent of the Brown administration, and the Brown candidature at Toronto, has the following remarks:—

"The business of pacifying a theatrical patriot like Mr. Drummond, and a heavily-shod motion like Mr. Thibault—requires that, not only shall confession be made by the Clear Grit Chiefs for the errors of the past, but that the strictest guarantees shall be given for good behaviour in the future; and such guarantee was verily given. A document still extant was prepared, which fully saved Mr. Drummond and his compatriots from a dishonourable compromise; and, so far, the Conservative Liberals of the Province can have no quarrel with the Catholic stipulations. The gentlemen representing Rome made their own bargain, and made it with skill and prudence. They killed the sectarian demon with wonderful cleverness."

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Toronto, August 20th, 1858.

SIR—This "Municipal City"—the present Capital of Canada—has never had a more severe attack of political excitement than she labors under at the present moment.

The artful dodges of the McDonald-Carter administration, aided by that remnant of "shall and will" aristocracy, Governor Head have, as you are aware, succeeded in ousting Mr. Brown and nine of his friends from the House, at least for a time. Now whatever may have been the faults of Mr. Brown, it is acknowledged on all sides that the means used in this artful dodge were low in the extreme; and that Governor Head has only demonstrated more clearly that he is not the man for Canada. It is not long since this same Head insulted the Catholics of this Province by giving a public reception to the Orangemen of Toronto; and, if I mistake not, petitions, asking for his withdrawal, were duly forwarded to the Queen. It is to be hoped that ere long similar petitions may emanate from another quarter; and then we may hope to be freed from this "second edition" of the Head family—a race peculiarly odious to the Canadian people.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Cameron are the two candidates in the field for the representation of Toronto; and can assure you each party is putting forth all his strength, foul and fair, in order to gain the ascendancy. Meetings are nightly, yes, hourly, held in every quarter of the city. Crowds of politicians throng the sidewalks, and inflammatory posters cover every spare fence, or wall, in the city. Mr. Brown's meetings are "put down" and obstructed by Mr. Cameron's rowdies, and Mr. Cameron's meetings are served in like manner by Mr. Brown's friends. Each party bids high for Catholic support; and now there is not one word in the *Globe* about "Horrible Disclosures," or "Nunnery Scrapes"—Oh no; this is not the time to abuse the Papists!

Taking into consideration the antecedents of Mr. Brown, and the fact that the Catholics are an Orange-man, I believe the Catholics will not, as a general rule, vote at all. To-day, the nomination took place, and the candidates both failed to obtain a hearing, owing to the fact that the rowdies of each party would not permit the other party to be heard. The show of hands was in favor of Mr. Brown by at least six to one; and so Mr. Cameron had to demand a poll. The election comes off on the 27th inst., when, no doubt, there will be quite a row, with many broken heads, &c.

Yesterday, the celebration, commemorating the laying of the Telegraph Cable, came off with great eclat. The artillery companies, fire companies, and public bands, all did their best to render the occasion a great one. But there is one point worthy of note. Among all the banners, emblems, and mottoes, there was not one word about poor Ireland; although it is her shore which gives a resting place

to one end of the "Great Cable." The words "England and America"—"The Lion and the Eagle," &c., floated gaily in the breeze; but not a syllable about the land whose soil upholds the root and origin of this truly great work. What bare-faced toadyism and injustice!

In a future letter, I will give a detail of such matters as may transpire during the coming election.—I remain yours, &c.,

ETA.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Toronto, August 23, 1858.

DEAR SIR—After seven months of comparative peace and quiet, we are on the eve of a new election for a member for the Legislative Assembly. For the first time within the memory of our oldest citizens, the Catholics of Toronto are, I may say, precluded from the right of voting, since they can hardly do it conscientiously. Our choice is between two bad men. Some acting upon the principle—"Between two evils choose the least"—are inclined to vote for Brown in preference to Cameron. If the rule hold good on the occasion, and if vote they must, I think of the two, George Brown is the better man; I have special reason for asserting it. Time and discretion do not permit me to state the grounds of my assertion; but I hope you will give me credit for honesty and sincerity.

To accomplish their end, the Cameron party resort to certain tricks which are not always honorable or honest. As an instance, I will mention the fact of their having started a campaign sheet, styled *The Catholic Tribune*. It is unnecessary for me to state that this self-styled *Catholic Tribune* has not the sanction of the Church; though it bears a name well calculated to mislead simple and unsuspecting Catholics. The editor is Mr. Michael Hayes, formerly conductor of the defunct *Catholic Citizen*. I have good authority to say that this Campaign Sheet is well paid for by the party it serves. The wages of this mercenary sheet are said to be £50 per week.—It is thus that the sacred name of Catholicity is prostituted to the meanest and vilest of purposes, and that by men calling themselves Catholic.

On Monday week, the beautiful ceremony of a Reception and Profession took place in St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto. On this occasion, five young Ladies received the holy habit of religion, and five novices were admitted to their vows. The young Ladies who received the habit are—Miss Keenan, in religion Sister Mary Assumption; Miss Mouday, Sister Mary Benedict; Miss Doran, Sister Mary Austin; Miss Kelly, Sister St. John; Miss Corcoran, Sister Mary Purification. The names of the newly professed are—Miss Kennedy, Sister Mary Euphrasia; Miss Clarke, Sister Mary Elsie; Miss Garnier, Sister Mary Alphonsa; Miss Pahey, Sister Mary Helena; Miss Capelless, Sister Mary Angela. The ceremony was presided over by the Very Rev. J. M. Bruyere, V.G.; assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Rooney, Ouellette, O'Keefe, and O'Donohoe. Previous to this, a retreat of some days had been given to the community of St. Joseph by the Rev. Father Lynch, P.C.C., Superior of the College of Our Lady of the Holy Angels, near Louisville, State of New York.

An ecclesiastical retreat for the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto is to be given on the 6th of next September. Whilst speaking of the Clergy of this Diocese, I may be permitted to say, that the number has been greatly increased by His Lordship Bishop De Charbonnel. Judging by what we see, I do not hesitate to say that the new recruits bid fair to emulate the zeal of their senior brethren. Already the missions, blessed with their presence, are reaping the fruits of their piety, zeal, and persevering efforts for the welfare of those entrusted to their charge. Numerous conversions to Catholicity are daily taking place, to the great annoyance of the fanatics and bigots of every description, who swarm in this section of the country.

Hard times are particularly felt in Toronto. Houses to let are to be found in every street, in almost every square. Labor is scarce—money still more so.—Should no change for the better take place this Summer and Fall, it is difficult to tell what will become of the poor and laboring classes during the ensuing winter. It is to be regretted that so few act wisely in times of plenty. Prosperity encourages luxury and waste. When hard times come, no one is prepared to meet them. So it is; the lessons of the past are lost upon an unthinking, improvident people.

—Yours,

TORONTO.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Johns, D Tasse, 12s 6d; St. Athanasie, P Murphy, £1 5s; Niagara, Rev C V Juhel, 12s 6d; Paris, J O'Brien, 15s; Toronto, Hon J Elmsley, £1 5s; St. Mary Beauce, Rev A Fortier, 10s; Drummond, J McKinnon, 10s; Grand Pains, M Walsi, 15s; Point Levi, T Dunn, £1 5s; Westport, J Kehoe, 15s; Smith's Falls, L Furlong, 15s; Frankford, T Jordan, £1; St. Edward, Rev T E Dagenais, 15s; St. Anicet, Rev L J Gariepy, 10s; Prescott, E McGannon, £1; Sorel, J Morgan, 12s 6d; Longueuil, Rev M Thibault, 12s 6d; St. Laurent, Rev N St Germain, £1 5s; Brockville, J Leblanc, 18s 9d; Boston, U S Rev J Flattery, 10s; St. John Chrysostome, J Haffey, 10s; Blackstone, U S Rev E J Sheridan, 10s; Watertown, U S Rev B Flood, 10s; Blenheim, P McGuire, 10s; Cornwall, Rev A McDonald, £2 10s; New Glasgow, Rev Mr Brosnan, 10s; Dundee, F McTear, 10s; Beauharnois, Rev D Charland, 12s 6d; Lyndhurst, D O'Connor, 12s 6d.

Per Rev E Langevin, Quebec—Self, 15s; Mgr. The Archbishop, 15s; Mgr. de Tioa, 15s; Very Rev. Mr Cazeau, 15s; St. Elzear, Rev Mr Grenier, £1 5s. Per M O'Leary, Quebec—J Enright, 15s; K Temple, 15s; T Codd, £1 5s; M Power, 12s 6d; R M Donoghue, 15s; J C Nolan, 15s; E Cahill, 15s; T Flynn, 7s 6d; Valcarrier, J Lannon, 6s 3d; F Conway, 6s 3d; W Hannon, 15s; W McKay, 15s; R G Belleau, 15s; P Moss, 15s; M Kelly, 7s 6d; T Bogue, 15s; J Nolan, 15s; J Sharples, 15s; C Sharples, 15s; J Quinn, £1 10s; W Hanley, 15s; E Quinn, 15s; J Lilly, 15s; E J Cannon, 15s; Rev Z Giegars, 10s; Hon. L Massue, 15s; J O'Neill, 7s 6d; J O'Leary, 15s.

Per J Daly, Compton—Self 5s; Northumberland, N H S, Rev J H Noisieux, 10s. Per G R Northgreaves, Belleville—W Northgreaves, 15s. Per Messrs Sadlier & Co—St Columban, J Phelan, 10s; Rev Mr Falvey 10s.

Per J Ryan, Barriefield—Self, 10s; J M'Collum, 5s; D Donoghue, 10s.

Per P Furlong, Brockville—P Carney, 5s; J Gallagher, 5s; H M'Sloy, 5s 3d.

Per Rev Mr Gratton—Napierville, Rev Mr Morrison, 10s.

Per Mr Gravel, Montreal—Rev Mr Marcon, 17s 6d.

Per J Hagan, Templeton—F H Finn 10s.

Per J Flood, Farmersville—J Kelly, £1 5s; Charleston, M Kavanagh, 12s 6d.

We are glad to learn, from the Toronto papers of Friday, that Mr. Adam Wilson, Q. C., has been instructed to commence proceedings for the recovery of the penalty of £500 for every day which Mr. John A. Macdonald, Mr. Sidney Smith, and Mr. P. A. Van-Koughnet have sat in Parliament since their appointment to office, on the resignation of the late Ministry. It may possibly be that, in view of the penal character of the independence of Parliament statute (Vic. 20, cap. 22), their having kept within the letter of the law may save them from conviction; but the people of Canada should bear in mind that the very fact of their having done so—the sham appointments and resignations—is proof, strong as Holy Writ, of the mala fides, the deliberate dishonesty, of all engaged in the disgraceful transaction.—*Montreal Herald*.

We cannot conclude this article without expressing our contempt for the conduct for some of the Upper Canadian quasi liberal press, who in 1856 thundered forth the indignation of the people against Governor Head, for his public reception of the Orangemen of Toronto, and for his official recognition of the "Brethren," but who, now, in 1858, assume the liveries of their master, and are among the strongest supporters of Sir Edmund Head—mark the difference—for his manly stand against the encroachments of Clear-Gritism!!! Our unalterable principles are these;—the Chief Magistrate of the State should know no party; he should not constitute himself a judge of men or measures, he should not allow himself to be swayed by any consideration; or do anything partaking of party feeling—his duty is to see that the constitution is sacredly kept; not to assume the post of Prime Minister, or leader of the Opposition, and when he does so, it is utter folly to bespeak for him the respect due to the Sovereign; such an individual can be classed only with the Craigs and Sydenhams.—*Quebec Herald*.

MURDER IN TORONTO.—At an early hour on Sunday morning the residents of St. Patrick's Ward were thrown into a state of great excitement by a report that a man had been murdered in a house at the corner of Queen and Bishop streets. The facts, so far as can be learned, are as follows:—It appears that a young man named Patrick Grogan had, along with some other persons, been attending a wake, and having left the house where it was held about two o'clock on Sunday morning, they went to the residence of John Ringold, on Bishop Street, near Queen. Here the party attempted to gain entrance, alleging as a reason that they wanted a drink of water, and stating that it was a house of bad fame. Ringold ordered them to leave the premises, which they did, but immediately returned and burst open the door. Grogan, it is stated, was the first to enter, when he was met by Ringold, who caught up an axe or cleaver and struck the unfortunate man a fearful blow on the left shoulder, severing the arm from the body, breaking three of his ribs, and cutting a number of the main arteries. Grogan started back and said, "I am murdered," and, falling to the ground, he almost immediately expired. An alarm was speedily given, and Constable Wilks was soon on the spot and apprehended Ringold, who acknowledged that it was he who had given the fatal blow. An inquest was held yesterday before Coroner Dugan. Ringold was examined and gave evidence similar to the above narrative. He was then committed to gaol on the Coroner's warrant and the inquest adjourned.

Married.

On Wednesday, the 18th instant, in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. Mr. Cazeau, Vicar General, Leonard Morrogh, Esq., Solicitor, of Dublin to Wilhelmina, second daughter of Edward Ryan, Esq., of Quebec.

Died.

In this city, on the 23rd instant, Mr. John H. Grace, aged 35 years.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, Mr. John Levey, of this city, aged 44 years.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

	August 24, 1858.
Flour, per quintal.....	\$2.40 to \$2.50
Oatmeal, per do.....	2.30 .. 2.40
Wheat, per minot.....	90 .. 1.00
Oats, do.....	37 .. 40
Barley, do.....	55 .. 60
Peas, do.....	85 .. 90
Beans, do.....	1.60 .. 1.70
Buckwheat, do.....	50 .. 60
Flax Seed, do.....	1.40 .. 1.45
Onions, do.....	00 .. 00
Potatoes, per bag.....	60 .. 70
Beef, per lb.....	7 .. 15
Mutton, per quarter.....	65 .. 1.75
Pork per 100 lbs, (in the carcass).....	6.00 .. 7.00
Butter, Fresh, per lb.....	15 .. 16
"Salt, per lb.....	13 .. 14
Eggs, per doz.....	12 1/2 .. 13
Cheese, per lb.....	10 .. 13
Turkeys, per couple.....	1.40 .. 1.50
Geese, do.....	90 .. 1.00
Fowls, do.....	50 .. 60
Hay, per 100 bds.....	5.00 .. 6.50
Straw, do.....	4.00 .. 6.00
Ashes—Pots, per cwt.....	6.50 .. 6.60
Pearls, per do.....	6.50 .. 6.65

P. K.

WE clip the following from the *Providence General Advertiser* Sep. 12, 1857—
At this season of the year, when cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery and other kindred complaints are sure to prevail, everybody should be liberally supplied with Perry David's Vegetable Pain Killer. Persons leaving home, whether it be for a day's excursion or a trip to Europe, should be in a condition to place their hands on it at a moment's warning. Many diseases incident to the Summer months, which will prove fatal if not immediately checked, can be promptly cured by one or two doses of the Pain Killer. On more than one occasion have we been relieved of intense suffering by the timely use of the above-named preparation.

Sold by all druggists, grocers and medicine dealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Lyman, Savage, & Co., and Carter, Kerry, & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents.

CONGREGATION CONVENT, SHERBROOKE.

THE Ladies of the CONGREGATION CONVENT, at SHERBROOKE, C. E., will RE-OPEN their CLASSES on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next.

Board and Tuition Quarterly, (payable in advance)..... £4 17 6
Music..... 1 10 0
For further information apply to the Lady Directress.
August 24th, 1858

SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at EIGHT o'clock P.M., to take into consideration the INVITATION of the CORPORATION to join in the approaching CELEBRATION of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

By Order,
R. M'SHANE, Sec. Sec.
Montreal, August 26, 1858.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the "Persian Balm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champoning, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is unequalled.

No Traveller should be without this beautiful preparation; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet.

Try this "Home Luxury."
S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors,
Ogdensburg, N. Y.

LAMPLUGH & CAMPBELL

(Wholesale Agents),

Montreal.