

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

We can no longer shut our eyes to the fact, that the present experiment with the electric wire is a failure; the late report of the electrician of the Company only tells us despairingly, that it is not impossible that intelligible signals may yet be conveyed by it; and gives at the same time a detailed, but by no means satisfactory account of experiments which lead to the supposition, that there exists a flaw in the cable some two hundred miles, if we remember, from the Irish coast. We are not competent to discuss the evidence adduced; but we find in the following article, which we translate from the *Journal des Debats* of Paris, and which is from the pen of Babinet, of the Institute of France, some very plausible reasons why a submarine cable of such length cannot be successful. The learned academician says:—

"I was the first to be astonished when I heard of the success of the Atlantic cable; for in a conversation a few days previous with one of the first telegraphic electricians in France, we had agreed that it would be a thing almost impossible to obtain any satisfactory working results with such a conductor. The electric current, passing through a wire, and especially a wire surrounded (by induction) a powerful charge of electricity; which afterwards passing off, gives rise to signals altogether foreign to those made by the operator; and there is no remedy for this difficulty but to wait, after transmitting each signal, until all is quiet, which requires a considerable time. It is like trying to speak in a room where there are repeated echoes, which would oblige us to pause after each word. This difficulty was felt to some extent in the telegraph across the English Channel; but here the weakness of the return currents enabled the operator to surmount the difficulty, by employing magnetic registers which were not too sensible. The telegraph to Algiers has however found in this effect a cause of serious embarrassment."

"As to the Transatlantic cable, of which the English and Americans are justly proud, we now know that the transmission of the Queen's message to the President required twenty hours of labor, during thirty hours spent at the stations. They talk of a second cable along the same line; but it would be more prudent to make a dozen at once. With the results obtained, it is difficult to understand the boldness of self-approbation of those journalists, who are exulting over the transmission of a hundred words in twenty hours."

It seems to us that Mr. Babinet's explanation harmonizes well with the results since obtained with the cable; but we regret that he suggests no means of overcoming the difficulty which he was the first to predict; and we fear that science is as yet unable to meet the case. Must we wait for the Russian line now proposed, by Siberia, and Russian America, and thence along the line of our projected Pacific railway, before we can hope to be in telegraphic connection with the mother country?

THE "MONTREAL WITNESS" AND ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATIONS.—Our cotemporary contests the right of the individual to give or bequeath of his own as he pleases, to these bodies, because—first they are creatures of the State, and therefore justly subject to State restrictions; and secondly because "if permitted to continue, they are certain like beasts of prey to prowl about, seeking whom they may devour; and it is absolutely necessary that they should have their teeth drawn, and claws paired." For these reasons the *Witness* is opposed to the adoption of the Voluntary Principle in its integrity, and its application to the support of religion and education.

To this we are not bound to answer; because we have never advocated the Voluntary Principle; and have always denounced as false, both in politics and in theology, the principle laid down by our Canadian "friends of order and good principles" that it is desirable to abolish all semblance even of connection between Church and State. We believe indeed, that, in consequence of the adoption of that principle by our Legislature, supported as it was by the French Canadian members of that body, the abolition of tithes is inevitable; and we believe therefore that in a few years the Church will have to depend entirely upon the Voluntary Principle for her support, here, as in Ireland and in the United States.—For this reason we contend for a full and impartial application of that principle; so that, if no one be compelled to give, no one be restrained from giving of his own, as much as, and in what manner, he pleases, for the support of his religion. This right we hold from the natural law, and not from any Act of Parliament.

But legal restrictions upon this natural right do exist; nor can those restrictions be justified upon the grounds assumed by the *Witness*. That it is "necessary" is always the tyrant's plea, when about to perpetrate some grievous act of wrong; and the only argument that the *Witness* adduces in support of those restrictions is that they are "necessary." That necessity we deny, and the "onus probandi" rests with him. It is one thing to assert, another to prove that restrictions are necessary; and though they may be very convenient as enabling the despot to plunder the Church, we contend that they are unjust, because they curtail the natural right of the individual to dispose as he pleases of his own property; and because unjust, therefore unnecessary. Under the feudal regime, when those restrictions had their origin, there was a valid excuse for them, because ecclesiastical property was exempt from the burden of contributing its quota towards the expenses of the State; but in the XIX century such reasons no longer exist, and it is time that the restrictions were done away with.

SINGULAR FEAT OF PEDESTRIANISM.—During the course of the present week, a Mr. Jackson has for a wager, engaged in an attempt to accomplish the feat of walking incessantly for 115 hours without intermission. He commenced at 3 A.M. on Monday, and is to walk till 10 A.M. on Friday.

The *Montreal Herald* of Monday last has a short paragraph on the unpunished frauds of the Rev. Mr. Ryerson—which we subjoin. Of the very low moral standard that obtains in Canada, we could not have a better illustration than in the fact that a fellow who has been detected in peculation, and convicted of fraudulently appropriating public property, is kept at the head of the Educational Department of the Upper Province. Perhaps the reverend delinquent knows a thing or two respecting his brother office-holders, and might "blab" or "split" upon his pals, if harshly dealt with. Upon this hypothesis only can we account for the disgraceful fact, that the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, is a convicted peculator. The following are the *Herald's* remarks upon this subject:—

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION IN UPPER CANADA is a Clergyman of the Methodist Church; but even he was not exempt from the effect of the examples of his superiors. The Committee of Public Accounts ascertained that this gentleman, not content with having had his salary enlarged in some fourteen years from £360 to £1,000 per annum, had appropriated no less than £1,200 of interest, upon sums of public money which should have merely passed through his hands; but which had been suffered to remain there, and had by him been made to fructify in one of the chartered banks. This sum the reverend gentleman has since had to refund; but, though the attention of the members of the Government had been long before called to the fact, no serious efforts had been made to compel restitution till the public also became aware of it. On the contrary Dr. Ryerson alleged that he had been encouraged by individual members of the Ministry to believe that he would be allowed to retain the money. In spite of the nature of his office, however, which would seem to demand the most unblemished reputation, Dr. Ryerson still retains his place; and writes letters to constituencies in favour of Government candidates.

ALMA DIVISION.—M. Armand has been elected by a large majority. The polling passed over without any renewal of those outrages which disgraced the day of nomination.

MONTARVILLE DIVISION.—Mr. Kierzkowski has been returned by a very large majority.

GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE.—Messrs. Donnelly & O'Brien have just announced in our advertising columns, that they are prepared to meet the demand of the public in the clothing and outfitting line during the Fall and Winter.

We have visited their extensive establishment, and find their shelves loaded with the best stock of clothing and outfitting, both as regards style and quality, that we have yet seen.

The order department is filled with piles of the heaviest and choicest kinds of cloths suitable for the Fall and Winter. The cutters and workmen are the best, and their prices are the lowest in the city.

We can confidently recommend parties wanting clothing and outfitting, to visit the establishment of Messrs. Donnelly & O'Brien, 87 McGill street.

If a "True Catholic" will favour us with his name in confidence, we shall be happy to hear from him; but anonymous communications can never be attended to.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lachine, Rev Mr Prevost, 10s; St Urban, C McGill, 5s; South Plattegenet, 10s; St Hyacinthe, Rev Mr La France, 10s; M Buckley, 10s; Odessa, W Koen, 5s; Alexandria, A McDonald, 21; Toronto F D Timms, £1 5s; Tannery West, P Carroll, 10s; Perth, Rev J H McDonough, 12s 6d; Lacolle, Rev Mr Rochette, 10s; Vercheres, Rev Mr Bruneau, 18s 9d; St Columban, Rev Mr Harkin, 10s; Industry, Rev Mr Massau, 10s; Brookville, M Mullin 5s; Berthier, Rev Mr Gagnon, 10s 17s 6d; St Therese, Rev Mr Tasse, 8s 4d; Huntingdon, Rev Mr Gagnier, 12s 6d; Watertown, N Y, C Laberge, 5s; Aylmer, Rev Mr Michel, 10s; Quebec, B Bouille, 5s; Morton, E Murray, 5s; River Beaudette, M Darragh, 5s; Deseronto, D Martin, 12s 6d; Kingston, E Byrnes, 10s; Bowmanville, A O'Laughlin, 7s 6d; Longueuil, Rev Mr Lavoie, 10s; Nicolet, Rev P Guin, 12s 6d; Industry, College Jollett, £1 17s 6d.

Per T Daly, Hatley—Self, 18s 9d; Stanstead, J Doyle, 12s 6d.

Per R Doyle, Belis Corners—Self, 10s; T O'Meara, 10s.

Per Mrs Lough, Hawkesbury Mills—T Rogers, 6s 3d; P Doyle, 5s.

Per A Donnelly, Richmond—J M Kenty, 10s; J Mulvena, 10s.

Per W O'Meara, Ottawa City—The Est. of J O'Meara, 13s 6d.

Per N A Du Berger, Three Rivers—Mr Bernard, £1 5s.

Per Rev Mr Daly, Compton—Self, 5s; Eaton Corners, Mr Laroche, 2s 6d; Hatley, T Daley, 18s 9d.

Per M O'Leary, Quebec—Rev Mr Casault, 15s; D McElhearn, 15s; J Jordan, 15s; G Evey, 6s 3d; Mrs Colfer, 15s; C M Callum, £1 5s; B Bennett, 12s 6d.

Per Mr M'iver, Dowdville—A Mulholland, 12s 6d; O Cain, 12s 6d; Ormstown, M Furlong, 12s 6d.

Per Rev J Falvey, St Columban—J Burk, 10s.

Per Rev Mr Doucet, St Anne de la Pocatiere—H Jeffery, 10s; St Malone, 10s; St Andre, Rev Mr Doucet, 15s; St Roche des Aulnats, A Dionne, 10s.

Per W M Manany, Brantford—D Duggan, 10s.

Per M M Namara, Kingston—Self, 10s; P M Grogan, 12s 6d; R Cody, 12s 6d; B Fitzpatrick, 12s 6d; C Caroline, 10s; D Driscoll, 10s; J Simpson, 12s 6d; Barriehol, L Lacapelle, £1 17s 6d; Glenburney, J Hickey, 10s; D McGeagh, 5s.

Per W Doran, Perth—W O'Brien, 10s.

Per J Ford, Prescott—F Feeney, £1 5s; Mrs E Conway, 10s.

Per Rev Mr Lalor, Picton—Self, 2 6d; St Godwin, 5s; A Shannon, 10s; P Maughane, 7s 6d.

The *Gazette* of Saturday says that a rascally attempt was made on Friday evening to break into the house of Charles Bowles, printer, in the rear of St. Dominique street. Advantage was taken of his absence to enter the house by force, while his wife alone was in it. Mrs. Bowles was struck by an iron bar on the head, which blow caused blood to come from her ears.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Toronto, Oct. 11, 1858.

DEAR SIR—The cause of morality has found a strenuous defender in our energetic Police Magistrate, G. Gurnett, Esq., acting in conformity with the provisions of the new Municipal Law. This gentleman seems determined to root out, in as short time as possible, those houses of ill-fame, of which, unfortunately, there appears to be a great number in our city. Last week, four or five of these abodes of vice were visited by our police: their keepers and inmates were brought to the bar of our Police Court, presided over by G. Gurnett, Esq. The keepers of these disorderly establishments were fined respectively from \$180 to \$40 each; ordered to be imprisoned for several months, and kept at hard labor; those found in those resorts of infamy were likewise heavily fined, and in default of payment of fines and costs, were sent to the city gaol. It is stated in one of the Police Court Reports, that the fines paid by two of these disorderly houses into the Corporation coffers, amounted to \$380. A keeper of one of these ill-famed establishments was placed under a bond of \$500 to abate the nuisance within a fortnight.—Thus, thanks to the energy of our excellent Police Magistrate, ably assisted by vigilant officers, many of those abodes of vice have been broken up, within a week, in our city of Toronto. Great praise is due to our City Fathers, who have enacted the provisions of the new Municipal law; all honor to those who shrink not from carrying them into execution, spite of almost insurmountable obstacles.

Thus far our city authorities have faithfully done their duty; they have gone as far as they can; they have closed up houses of prostitution; the victims or promoters of vice will expire, for some months of captivity, their disorderly lives. Beyond this, it is not likely they will attempt to go. To reclaim the wandering sheep from his evil ways, to heal the soul's wounds, to clothe it again with pristine innocence—is not in the power of the Civil magistrate to effect. He may read to those brought before his court, pathetic lectures on the depth of their degradation; he may, by the power of his eloquence, bring a crimson hue on a brow, which had long ceased to blush; he may confine the degraded prostitute within the gloomy walls of a prison, or condemn her to hard labor;—but convert her, he cannot. After three months of punishment, the victim of vice will come out of her confinement as hardened as she went in; more debased perhaps, because her degradation has been made public, but as viciously inclined as ever. The magistrate, and especially the Protestant magistrate, may expiate till doomsday on the horrors of a disorderly life; he cannot suggest the remedies designed by the Redeemer of the World for the redemption of sinful man. To the Church divinely appointed, it belongs to call the sinner to repentance, and point out to him the means which will enable him to enter again into the path of virtue and righteousness. Commissioned by Him Who came down from heaven for sinners, not for the just, the Church raises up the prodigal child, presses him to her bosom, opens for him her treasures of grace, and bids him wash away his sins, by tears of repentance, in the sacred tribunal of penance. Intent upon carrying out the merciful designs of her Divine Founder, the Church goes in search of the wandering sheep, brings her back into the fold, and feeds her with the Bread of Life. To the Church alone have been entrusted the Sacraments—those channels of Grace instituted by the Saviour of the World for the benefit of man. True to her mission of love and mercy, the Church will never cease to warn, to exhort, and reconcile sinful man to his God.

In connection with the above subject, I may mention here the existence in the Catholic Church of one of these benevolent institutions, of which she alone is the fruitful parent; the object of which is to reclaim unfortunate females who may have deviated from the way of virtue. The members of this eminently Christian Society are called "The Ladies of the Good Shepherd." Encouraged and blessed by the Church from whom it receives life and vigor, this most useful and benevolent association has already established branches of the same Order in almost every part of the known world. Europe, Asia, and Africa, have been blessed by the fruits of the labors of these heroic females, who, bidding adieu to all the claims of flesh and blood, have devoted their earthly existence to the noble task of reclaiming the fallen of their own sex. In North America, the cities of Louisville, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis, New York, and Montreal possess branches of the same institution. By the indefatigable zeal of these self-sacrificing women, numbers of the unfortunate victims of vice have been restored to a life of virtue and usefulness; others who lay on the brink of the precipice, have been preserved and protected. Thanks to the superhuman energy of these heroic daughters of the "Good Shepherd," hundreds and thousands have been rescued, or what is still preferable, held back from the gulph of degradation and infamy. That such a benevolent Association is, at the present time, required in our city of Toronto, is the firm conviction of all who know any thing of the state of morality in the capital of Upper Canada. Our city gaol is thronged with youthful culprits, chiefly from the female portion of our community.—Of this number, some have met their destruction in those low boarding houses, where they retire when out of employment; others have been driven into vice by unforeseen circumstances, or the fiendish malice of those who have taken advantage of their too confiding dispositions. Few there are who have, knowingly and deliberately, chosen a life of infamy. To all these fallen or exposed daughters of Eve, the Asylum of the Good Shepherd offers a shelter and protection. There, encouraged by the gentle voice of religion and Christian charity, this child of God, degraded though she be, learns how to deplore the errors of her evil ways, and to sigh after the charms of a life of purity. Gradually this once outcast of society is reinstated in the noble rank assigned to her by Divine Providence. Such is the mission of love and charity entrusted to these devoted daughters of the Good Shepherd. Never was a more Christian and merciful mission given to man; it is the continuation of that assigned to the Son of God, Who descended from heaven to lift up his fallen creature, and bid it remember its divine origin. I sincerely hope that the friends of morality will hasten, by their prayers, the advent of such an institution in our city of Toronto, where it is so much wanted. Meanwhile, I recommend, Mr. Editor, the advocacy of this eminently Christian cause to your truly Catholic pen.—I remain yours,

TORONTO.

The following is a summary of the evidence at a Coroner's Inquest, which terminated in this city on Friday last:—An elderly man, named Patrick Galligan, was killed on Thursday while crossing the Montreal and Lachine Railway track at Guy Street, a little before noon. Previous to the engine disconnecting the usual long loud whistle was sounded. Immediately after separating from the cars four distinct whistles were given. When the engine driver saw the deceased on the track he again sounded the whistle repeatedly. The old man either could not hear, or paid no attention, and was struck. The vertebral or spinal column was separated in three distinct places, causing instantaneous death. The jurors after examining the witnesses, were of opinion that no blame could be attached to the engine driver, or other parties in charge of the train; and, therefore, rendered a verdict of "Accidental death, but they were further of opinion that had there been a gate at the crossing in question the accident would not have occurred." We may remark that the act does not compel the company to have a gate at this street, but it is very desirable that there should be one. With increase of population the danger will become greater.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Montreal, 12th October, 1858.

DEAR SIR—Having observed a communication in last Friday's issue of the *True Witness*, signed "Q. X.," I think that I cannot in justice to myself, as well as to the community at large, let it pass unnoticed. Your querist proposes three silly questions, upon which he wishes to be enlightened; they are so fresh in the minds of your readers that they need not be repeated here.

In answer to No. 1, I would wish to state that Mr. Nicholls (with whom I conversed for the first time in my life this day) says that he is an Englishman, and a Universalist; that he is not and never was an Orangeman, and that he detests Orangism as much as any other man.

In answer to No. 2.—So far from there having been seven or eight Orangemen on the Jury, I have very good reason to believe (from information received this day) that there was not even one; on the contrary, there were seven Roman Catholics, whose names follow.—Thos. Cassey, Geo. Doyle, David David, Patk. Enright, Chas. Finn, L. T. Carle, and T. C. Collins.

In answer to No. 3.—It then certainly follows that the finding of the Jury was not owing to the sympathies of Orangemen for a Brother; but that after mature deliberation a Jury of twelve impartial men, of whom seven were Roman Catholics, and five Protestants, found the accused guilty, and returned a verdict accordingly.

T. C. COLLINS.

We are happy to hear that the surmises of our correspondent, as to the composition of the jury in the case of Dr. Webster, are incorrect. It is indeed of the highest importance that Orangism should be excluded from our Courts of Law; for wherever the foul monster obtains entrance, thence are truth and honor and justice banished.

The *Toronto Colonist* has some very sensible remarks upon the snobbish "Rage for Titles" that is as prevalent in Canada as in the United States:—

"It is noticeable that, in democratic communities, the rage for titles exceeds anything known in a state of society where there exists a real and recognized aristocracy. At the risk of offending your neighbor's dignity, you are obliged to squire him, if he has climbed no higher in the social scale than a draper's apprentice, or a deputy-assistant in some culinary establishment. Whether you are able to pay your quarterly bill or not, you are required in every account for sugar, linens and soap. You are obliged to indicate your creditor's hope in your solvency; you are obliged, because your creditor expects to be titled in return; and, in short, if you should happen to be too poor to indemnify your washerwoman, you are still Thomas Jones, Esquire, by the usages of the democratic community in which we live."

But the matter, unfortunately, does not stop here. The man who gets a constituency—and no achievement is more easy in these times—who, moreover, by some stroke of luck, or in some party revolution, gets a political office under the Crown, if it is only for two days, comes out an honorable for life, and struts through his native village—about he is a brilliant attorney—the Honorable Joseph Higgins, and nothing less, on pain of incurring his displeasure. It ought to be enough to say that the whole thing is ridiculous, even if the retention of the title, apart from the office, were recognized in the mother country. But in order to give sensible men, who happen to be afflicted with these handles, an opportunity of repudiating honors to which they have no claim, it may be as well to say that, with the exception of those who were Ministers at the time of the Union, no member of the Executive Council has the slightest claim to a title. The Crown, which alone can give the stamp of value to any honorary designation, has made the reservations we speak of. The assumption of the title attached to Ministers, on the part of others who have retired from office, is spurious as well as absurd, and the sooner sensible people get rid of it the better. There is, doubtless, a class of men vain enough to keep whatever they get in the way of appellative distinction, whether it belongs to them or not; but we really do trust there is a still larger class who will feel indebted to us for assigning the true value to their titles, and thus opening the way for their avoidance of the ridicule to which, in the eyes of our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, they must be subjected, by parading dignities which are perfectly spurious and worthless. If the Right Honorable Sidney Herbert, an ex-Minister of the Empire, and the heir to an Earldom, is content to figure in Parliament and in the *Times* as plain Mr. Sidney Herbert, why should our smaller politicians ape anything greater? Do we not, as British people, affect to feel contempt for the innumerable hordes of American "Generals"? Do we not turn up our sarcastic noses at the "Colonels" we find in every American village, dealing out bad whiskey for a living, from behind a counter, at five cents a glass? And yet, is there anything more ridiculous in this than to find the Honorable Mr. Smith, who has retired from political life, dealing out tobacco plugs in a village store, or filling an insurance agency at \$300 a year, or pleading in a Magistrate's Court at one dollar a case? Let us be fairly answered. Is the liquor-dealing "Colonel" not as much entitled to his dignities, as your dealer in Virginia plugs and soft soap?

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon the people in the neighborhood of Dorchester Street, West, were startled by a report of a gun, and on seeking to know the cause, a man, evidently a Canadian, was found weltering in his blood, with a discharged single barrelled fowling piece lying beside him on the pathway. Dr. Fenwick, who was in the neighborhood, was quickly on the spot, but he found life extinct. Yesterday morning an inquest was held on the body by Mr. Coroner Jones and a jury. The inference from the evidence was that the unfortunate man, who was returning from a nitting expedition, was about to draw the charge of his gun. The ramrod, however, was so firmly fixed in its place as to have induced him to place the stock in the meshes of an iron gate leading to Mr. Renaud's property. While the gun was in this position, and he was pulling at the ramrod, the charge exploded, and the shot entering a little above the left groin, thence took a downward course beneath the skin, entered the right thigh, and severed the femoral artery. The man must have died almost instantly. The verdict rendered was "accidental death." Deceased was aged 32. His name was Augustin LeBlanc. He was a Carpenter by trade. He leaves behind a wife and seven children, one at the breast, and two under 2 years of age, without any means whatever of support. Mr. Jones conducted the inquest with great patience and care. There was little direct evidence, and the inference which we have above given is gleaned from the Coroner's remarks to the Jury upon the facts of the case so far as they appeared. There was paint on the gun similar to that on Mr. Renaud's gate. The ramrod was very fast in the gun—so fast that the Coroner and two constables could with difficulty draw it. The poor fellow had evidently not wished to take a loaded gun to his home among his children, and in trying to get out his ramrod to draw the charge in the manner stated met his death.—*Montreal Gazette*.

GOLD ON THE GATINEAU.—Rumours are current, that gold in small quantities has been found upon Bagle River, near the Desert, about 100 miles from Ottawa City, up the Gatineau River, into which the above named River empties. It is said that some Indians, knowing where the precious metals are deposited, made the discovery to Mr. James McLaren of Wakefield. How much reliance is to be placed on the above report, we cannot at present say. It is also said that Lead in a pure state, together with several Paint Deposits, Zinc, &c., have been found.—*Quebec Mercury*.

THE ANTI-POPEY HOWL.—Our readers can hardly have forgotten the cry raised in Parliament by Mr. Rose and Mr. John A. Macdonald, that the last election in Upper Canada was carried on by a "No-Popey" howl. We put it to our readers to say whether, in the times of the greatest excitement within the last five years, anything has appeared in a liberal journal at all comparable to the following, which we take from the *Dumville Independent*, a journal which ardently supports the present Government and their nominee, Mr. Amsden:—

"SAMUEL AMSDEN AND PROTESTANT ASCENDANCY! AGAINST MICHAEL HARCOURT AND POPEY.—Saturday is the nomination day at Cayuga. Let every friend of Amsden and Protestant Ascendancy be on the ground. The people of the county of Haldimand will hear from the Sheriff at the hustings, whether Samuel Amsden, Esq., can qualify as a representative in Parliament for the county or not. Let the electors be early on the ground."

We hope that Mr. John A. Macdonald will not omit to read the above in the first speech which he makes after the meeting of the House.—*Globe*.

Caution.—We would caution all who buy Pain Killer to be careful and call for Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and to take none not put up in square bottles, with Perry Davis & Son's due bill pasted on one side of the bottle. All others are spurious.

Have you chapped hands or face, freckles, eruptions or pimples? Purchase a bottle of Blodgett's "Persian Balm." It is a luxury.

Birth.

At St. Timothy, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, Mrs. Owen Lynch, of a daughter.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

October 12, 1858.

Flour, per quintal.....	\$2.30 to \$3.00
Oatmeal, per do.....	2.50 .. 2.60
Wheat, per minot.....	90 .. 1.00
Oats, do.....	40 .. 45
Barley, do.....	50 .. 55
Peas, do.....	90 .. 95
Beans, do.....	1.60 .. 2.00
Buckwheat, do.....	75 .. 80
Onions, per minot.....	0 .. 0
Potatoes, per bag.....	75 .. 80
Beef, per lb.....	7 .. 15
Mutton, per quarter.....	1.00 .. 1.75
Pork per 100 lbs., (in the carcass).....	6.00 .. 7.00
Butter, Fresh, per lb.....	20 .. 25
" Salt, per lb.....	14 .. 15
Eggs, per doz.....	15 .. 17
Cheese, per lb.....	10 .. 15
Turkeys, per couple.....	1.40 .. 1.50
Geese, do.....	90 .. 80
Fowls, do.....	50 .. 60
Hay, per 100 bils.....	6.00 .. 8.50
Straw, do.....	3.00 .. 5.00
Ashes—Pots, per cwt.....	6.00 .. 6.00
" Pearls, per do.....	7.00 .. 7.00

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

No medicine is more prompt in its action in cases of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c., than Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is the acknowledged antidote which seldom fails if applied in its early symptoms. No family should be without a bottle of it always on hand.

The stain on linen from the use of the Pain Killer is easily removed by washing it in alcohol.

Davis' Pain Killer seems particularly efficacious in cholera morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmah, from their unwholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, hornets, &c.

Rev. J. Benjamin, late Missionary in Burmah Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines.

Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, or PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....\$500,000.

FIRE, OCEAN, AND INLAND MARINE.

Office—No. 11, Lenoire Street.

THE undersigned Agent for the above Company is prepared to receive applications, and grant Policies. The Company insures all description of Buildings, Mills, and Manufactories, and Goods, Wares, and Merchandise contained therein.

Mr. Thomas McGrath has been appointed Surveyor to the Company. All applications made to him will be duly attended to.

AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Agent.

Montreal, October 8, 1858.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF PETER HART, and family, who left the town of Granby, County of Shefford, Canada East, eight years ago, and are supposed to be either in the State of Ohio or Iowa. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his younger Brother, B. Hart; if by letter, address to "Shebrook, District of St. Francis, C. E."

For Boston Pilot and Western papers would confer a favor by publishing the above.

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, Champroing, 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 great "Home Luxury." S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburg, N. Y. LAMPLUGH & CAMPBELL, (Wholesale Agents), Montreal.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES—like all other inflammation—is caused by impurity of the blood, which causes all eruptive diseases, as Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Boils, Sores, Ulcers, &c. The blood being unhealthy, and of an impure nature, also occasions Dropsies. The blood becoming obstructed in the veins, the watery part of the blood in consequence is thrown out from their extremities, and dropsy is the result. Many times it is occasioned by improper treatment of some former disease, and the vessels being filled by serous humors instead of blood. Free evacuations by these pills, open the passage into the bladder and carry off the corrupted humors, and renew them with pure and healthy blood, which will drive out of the body all inflammation, together with eruptions of the skin, and all dropsical complaints. They will be a shield to every form of disease to guard and keep you from the cold grasping hand of death, and cause life and strength to remain, and the countenance to brighten with the bloom of beauty and health.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.