

Red Pine is saleable if new, and of good quality and average.

Oak—Very dull.

Elm—In good demand both for small and large, and the same may be said of Tamarac.

Staves—There is more inquiry for Standard, and sales have been made at from £47 to £50.

Deals—Are scarce and dear, especially Pine, both bright and floated, and for Spruce there is a fair inquiry.

Freights—Vessels are scarce, and we quote rates 27s. to 27s. 6d. for Liverpool and the Clyde, and corresponding rates to other ports.

LOCAL EVENTS.

The weather has been delightful all the week with a clear atmosphere and cool nights and mornings. The country has now a beautiful aspect, and crops of grain, &c., are progressing most favorably.

The splendid flag-ship "Royal Alfred," with the Admiral of the North-American station, is expected to arrive here shortly, and will be an object of great attraction in the harbor.

His Excellency the Governor-General and family will embark next week on board of one of the Government steamers, on an excursion down the river St. Lawrence.

The steamer "Napoleon III." is on her way to Pictou, where the Cabinet Ministers who have recently visited Halifax will embark on Monday next on their return to Quebec. SILLERY.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

Sir,—In your issue of Wednesday last appeared a letter under this heading, and signed "A Friend of Deaf-Mutes," in which the writer notices my article in the *New Dominion Monthly*, and wishes for further information about the deaf and dumb of Canada East, &c. With your permission, I will endeavor to satisfy him, and the friends and relatives of my fellow-creatures in misfortune.

With regard to the doubt about the article referred to being from the pen of a deaf-and-dumb person, you, Mr. Editor, have already answered "A Friend" in your editorial note; but I may here say, that my being an Englishman and a Protestant, accounts to a great degree, for my "extraordinary intellectual ability."

The deaf-and-dumb schools in Montreal are two in number, and both are under the superintendence of the Church of Rome;—no other exists in this Province. There are about forty pupils in the boys' school, and thirty-five in that for the girls. There is also a kind of religious service conducted by Romiah teachers in Margaret street. At present no Protestant deaf-and-dumb school exists in Canada, except one recently started in Hamilton, for the Ontario deaf-mutes, which has enough to do to accommodate her own children, who number several hundreds.

The Protestant parents and friends of the deaf and dumb may well hesitate before placing their children in the Romiah schools here. They may expect visits from priests and nuns, who use all their sympathizing eloquence and art to get the parents' consent to have their children educated in their institutions, assuring them that they will educate them in the Protestant faith, upon which, in many cases, the consent is given, and the children are taken away. What is the result? In each of these schools there are two divisions—English and French. Nearly all the former belong to Protestant parents, and are being trained up as Papists—not Protestants! Who, with a knowledge of the Romiah doctrines, would believe they would teach Protestantism in their institutions? The priests and nuns give the promise to do so only to get the children under their control; and, as soon as their minds are sufficiently expanded to understand, papal poison is administered; they are prejudiced against their parents, and against their parents' creed, and persuaded that they have souls which can only be saved by the Church of Rome. Does any one know an instance in this Province of a Protestant deaf-and-dumb female returning to her home after being educated in the Montreal Papal schools for their class? They enter convents, and their parents lose their services for ever.

The boys, when they leave these schools, are put to trades, and are under priestly surveillance; and the superiority of the educational accomplishments may be seen by a visit to their "chapel," in Margaret street,—where the name of Mary is substituted for Christ, and "Pope" for God,—and nothing but maniacal gesture and flourishing of the arms is seen. This is their religion.

A Protestant Deaf-and-Dumb Institution is greatly needed in this large city, and such want will continue to be more urgent, when the public see the result of Romiah teachings among them. Many of the parents are unable to bear the heavy expense of sending them to the States for education, and the few that go there are very differently educated from those in Montreal; but why go to a foreign country for the simplest course of education? Is Canada too poverty-stricken to educate her own children? In England, the blind, deaf, and dumb, are all under Protestant instructors, and also in the States; and the intelligent minds of these unfortunates are noticed and admired everywhere; but nowhere, save Canada and Spain, has the church of Rome been allowed so much privilege for mischief. The government grants to those institutions will give little benefit to the deaf and dumb, except in their being well fed and sheltered for a time.

I hope before long a movement will be on foot to check the pernicious teachings of Rome, and a better and more substantial education given to the deaf-mutes of Canada. Much good would accrue were the ministers of religion to assist each other in establishing a school in Montreal, and thus put a stop to the spread of superstition and ignorance in this prosperous land.

Hoping a more able pen than mine will take up the subject, and apologizing for trespassing so much on your valuable space,
I remain, yours, &c., THOMAS WIDD.
Montreal, August 6th.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN EAST TILBURY.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

Sir,—I am happy to be able to inform you that the temperance cause is flourishing exceedingly in this place. The Rev. Mr. Fletcher lately delivered a temperance lecture at the Presbyterian church, after which about sixty persons came forward and signed the pledge. The Council has prohibited the sale of spirituous liquors in this township. All I hope is, that the day may speedily come when there shall be a law passed to prohibit the sale of alcoholic drinks throughout the whole Dominion. Such a day would be welcomed with joy by thousands, and would be celebrated with thanksgiving, bon-fires, and illuminations. J. W.

COAL-OIL POLLUTING WELLS.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

Sir,—I see that the folk at the Tanneries are afraid that the proposed coal-oil shed will pollute their wells; and with good reason, as I know to my cost. I once rented a country house on the Cheshire side of the river Mersey, more than a mile above the village of Penketh on the Lancashire side, where was a coal-oil refinery. My landlord dug a new well in the middle of a field, several hundred yards from any ditch. Yet no sooner was the pump set to work than the water was found hard, and, as it were, sticky; and, on allowing it to settle, a thin film of petroleum appeared on the surface. However much we pumped, we could never be free from this impurity, and were obliged to content ourselves with drinking filtered rain-water as before. The only possible way of accounting for this was by supposing that the refuse from the Penketh factory, running down a brook into the river, was washed up by the spring-tides, entered our ditches, and then oozed through the subsoil of the field into the well. One would think it would be only an infinitesimal portion that could come to our farm, away from the currents; and even this could only enter once a fortnight, and most of it would flow out the way it came in. Yet this minute portion sufficed to render the well-water unfit for drinking. Let the people of the Tanneries beware in time.

It is not often that distant and minute pollutions could be detected so certainly as I was able to do in this instance; but it shows how easily poisonous emanations and organic impurities may be diffused in yards and basements. Happily coal-oil is more disagreeable than unhealthy; yet neither the people of the Tanneries nor of Montreal seem to bestir themselves about the deadly pollutions in our yards and basements and sinks, which are diffused with even greater certainty and quickness through the air we breathe; and, as surely as July comes every year, hurry off a double or even treble portion of our little ones, to go to their Good Shepherd, with a fearful witness of blood against us. If we have not murdered them, we have allowed them to die from causes which we then try to well; and could remove them if we chose; but we will not take the trouble, nor bear the cost! Let every one who poisons his own air or his neighbors' write himself down a child-slayer. He is so far a follower of Herod, and not of Christ! Yours, &c., P. P. CARPENTER.

Montreal, Aug. 1, 1868.

REBELLION IN LOUISIANA.—GOVERNOR Warmoth of Louisiana, in writing to the President requesting Federal troops to preserve the peace, says:—"I have no doubt that 150 men have been murdered in Louisiana in the last month, and a half. Startling as this statement is, letters of the most reliable character fully confirm it. There seems to be a settled determination on the part of those men who adhered to the rebellion to either kill or drive away the Union white men and leading colored men, so as to be able to terrify the masses of the colored people into voting as they shall dictate. There is a secret organization throughout the State known as K. W. C. It is founded for the purpose of placing and keeping the colored people in a condition of inferiority, and with a view to this end contemplates and designs the precipitation to conflict between the two races. Many prominent citizens of the State are leaders in it; its members are sworn under oaths of the most binding character to carry out the purposes of the organization at all costs, hazards, and sacrifices, and by measures however desperate that their leaders may adopt. It has now transpired that the mob which threatened the Legislature some weeks since were only prevented from enacting the scenes of the 30th July, 1866, by the presence of the United States troops. It was the deliberate determination of this secret organization to assassinate the Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker of the House of Representatives for having decided questions preliminary to the organization of the General Assembly in a manner obnoxious to them. In short, I fully believe that there is meditated a bloody revolution, the certain fruit of which would be long continued if not hopeless confusion, disaster and ruin to the State. The presence of United States troops, in my judgment, is necessary to prevent this."

DROWNING.—A most distressing case of drowning is reported from St. Nicholas. A young lad about eight years of age, whose name has not yet been ascertained, escaped the attention of his mother for a few moments, to take a bath, and in doing so had waded over his depth. The mother, bearing his cries, plunged into the water after him, and would also have been carried off by the current if some of the neighbors had not hastened to her assistance. When brought ashore the poor, disconsolate creature made another attempt to get into the water after her boy, and was restrained with the greatest difficulty. Her mind since the accident has been seriously affected.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

MEMORIAL WINDOW.—A memorial window is about to be erected in the Church of St. James the Apostle, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mrs. Ellegood, who died recently in England.

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