Canadians; and it is one so monstrous, it is such an outrage upon truth and decency, that it is scarce possible to speak of it in terms of moderation; it is indeed no exaggeration to say that it bears upon its face indubitable evidences of its diabolical origin. We can understand and well appreciate the motives which induce the pure minded and virtuous to visit the haunts of sin and impurity, in the hopes of reclaiming their wretched inmates to holiness and chastity of life; but except upon the hypothesis of its Satanic inspiration, it is impossible to account for a zeal which prompts the Protestants of England and Canada to send their missionaries to those who are infinitely superior to them in morality, and whose moral superiority is, as the *Times* itself is compelled to admit, attested by official statistics as well as by general report.

But how is it that notwithstanding their most unfavorable material, political and social conditions, the people of Ireland are "the best behaved in Europe?" If they are orderly and law abiding, it cannot be from any especial affection towards British rule, for we know that, unfortunately, the British Government is not generally popular in Ireland; and that though, at the present day its attitude as towards Ireland is very different from that of British Governments of the last century, the memories of penal laws, and the bitter consequences of the unremitting Protestant persecution with which till within a very recent period the Catholics of Ireland were persecuted, still subsist, and in the nature of things must subsist for many generations. If the people of Ireland are "the best behaved in Europe," *it is not* because of Orangeism or Protestant Ascendency; for in so far as these have any effect at all they provoke to outrage; it is not because of the kindly relations subsisting betwixt landlords and tenants, for these relations are unfortunately as a general rule anything but friendly; it is not because the material condition of the Irish is one of prosperity, for they are suffering from famine; neither can it be due to the Church as by Act of Parliament Established, for amongst any but the most patient and long suffering people, such an insult would be, as was the Episcopacy which the Stuarts attempted to impose upon Presbyterian Scotland, a signal for insurrection and rebellion. To what then is it owing that in spite of their anomalous social and political, and in a worldly point of view their most deplorable condition, the people of Ireland are "the best behaved in Europe?"

There can be but one answer to this question; and that is, that the virtue, the morality, and the exemplary behaviour of the poor, starving people of Ireland are due to that of which the Protestant Church Missions are striving to rob them: to their Catholic Faith, to their obedience to the laws of the Church, and to their frequentation of the Sacraments. It is to these things, to the latter especially, that the honesty and patience of Irishmen under the most cruel circumstances, and amidst the pangs of famine—that the chastity, the to Protestants, incredible purity of the daughters of Ireland, even when exposed to the moral corruption of Government Poor-Houses, are due; and we can conceive even, of no stronger or more certain proof of the divine origin, and the supernatural efficacy of that religion, which the great majority of the people of Ireland heroically profess, and consistently practise, than that afforded by the admission extorted from their enemies — that they are, in the midst of famine, of social persecution and of violent political agitation, "One of the best behaved people in Europe."—*Vide London Times.*

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Our Legislature has reassembled after the Easter recess, and Honorable members are speaking away and making all manner of motions, at the rate of $400 per head, per session. The people of Canada cannot complain that they do not receive a sufficient quantity of talk in return for the very liberal wages which they pay to their representatives. We shall watch with much anxiety the progress of Mr. Scott's School Bill, of which we give a copy elsewhere, and which to Catholics is by far the most important measure of the Session. We much regret to say however that there seems a general desire to shirk it.

EASTER COLLECTION.—The collection taken up in the St. Patrick's, St. Anne's, and St. Bridget's churches on Easter Sunday amounted to the sum of Two hundred and Eighty-six dollars, and thirty-five cents.

We are requested to call the attention of the members of the St. Patrick's Society to the meeting which will be held in their new Hall, in the Bonaventure Building, on Monday evening next. The President elect, Thomas M'Kenna, Esq., will be installed, and will deliver his inaugural address at this meeting. We are happy to learn that the St. Patrick's Society has greatly increased the number of its members during the past year; and we are sure that under the guidance of their new President the Society will continue to increase in strength and importance.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. — City subscribers changing their residences are respectfully requested to give the necessary information at this office.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. M'Intyre Bishop of Prince Edward's Island has sailed for Rome, to assist at the great meeting of the Prelates of Christendom in the Eternal City.

PASTORAL OF THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.

The following Pastoral of the Bishop was read in all the churches on Sunday last, at each of the Masses:—

PASTORAL LETTER.

John Joseph Lynch, by the Grace of God, and the Appointment of the Holy See, Bishop of Toronto.

To the Venerable and Beloved Laity of the Diocess, Grace and Benediction:—

On the eve of Our departure to offer to Our Holy Father the Pope Our united homage, We wish to have the consolation of announcing to Him that the St Peter's Pence Association is established in Our Diocess, whereby Our flock will give a new proof of that sincere affection for the Holy See, which you have already embodied in the Address which We bear to the Holy Father in your name.

It is just that all parts of the Catholic World should contribute towards maintaining the dignity of the Head of the Church, and share the expenses necessarily attending its administration.

We ordain, therefore, that in all the Churches of the Diocese, a Collection be made on the Sunday within the Octave of the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul each year, and that the object of this Collection be announced and recommended the preceding Sunday in each Church, and the amount forwarded to us for remittance to Our Holy Father.

During Our absence, We appoint the Very Rev. J. M. Soulerin, V G, Superior of St. Basil's College, and Very Rev. J. Walsh, V G, P P of St. Mary's Church, Administrators of the Diocese, assisted by the following Rev. gentlemen as Council: Very Rev. Dean Jamot, P P of Barrie; Very Rev. Dean Grattan, P P of St. Catherines; Rev. J Synnot, P P of Adjala; Rev. F. P. Rooney, P P of St. Paul's; and Rev. G. R. Northgraves, P P of Cathedral, Chancellor. *Letters for Dispensations will be addressed to the Chancellor.*

We earnestly recommend ourselves to the prayers of Our dear Clergy and Laity during Our absence.

Given at St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, on Holy Thursday, 1862.

† JOHN JOSEPH,
Bishop of Toronto.

By order of his Lordship,
GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Pt.
Chancellor.

ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLICS OF TORONTO DIOCESE TO HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX., APRIL, 1862.

MOST HOLY FATHER,—

As our beloved Bishop is about to depart from our midst, to pay his respects to the Head of Christ's Church, we, the members of his flock, feel it to be a duty to join with him in expressing our attachment to the Apostolic See, and our veneration for Your Holiness, Who so worthily hold Your glorious dignity.

The Holy Ghost says: "If one member suffer anything, all the members suffer with it."—1 Cor., xii, 26. Your Holiness may judge our affliction, while wicked men are so persistently attempting unjustly to dispossess You of the traditional Patrimony of the Church. Your Holiness could truly say, in the words of the Holy Scripture: "Many dogs have encompassed me; the council of the malignant hath besieged me."—Ps., xxi, 17. But these Your sufferings increased our love. "I will declare thy name to my brethren; in the midst of the Church will I praise thee."—v. 23. To the feeling of sympathy with Your Holiness in affliction, we join admiration for Your firmness in resisting the unjust claims of the plunderers who would deprive You of the Territory which prospered under Your paternal sway.

It is a consolation to the good to see one Ruler resolutely refusing to acquiesce in acts of violence and oppression; especially when the good of Religion and the dignity of the Apostolic See are at stake.

The Domain of Your Holiness has ever been a home for the Bishops of the Catholic Church, and the oppressed of all nationalities. How great a calamity, then, would it not be, if the Church were despoiled of this home, and the Head of the Church deprived of His Independence! While we pray that Your Holiness may triumph over the enemies of the Church, we are confident that these prayers of the Church shall be heard. "The Lord will give strength to His people: the Lord will bless His people with peace." Ps., xxviii., 10.

Through our beloved Bishop, who will present this Address to Your Holiness, we most humbly crave the Apostolic Benediction.

CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE IRISH FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—In the Dublin *Morning News* of the 8th ult., we find the following announcement:—

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, April 3, 1862.

The Archbishop of Tuam having in his Lenten Pastoral recommended to the gratitude and prayers of the suffering people, their Canadian and other benefactors, begs now to acknowledge in a special manner the following generous contributions towards their relief:—

Rev. P Dowd, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal,	£660	17	4
The Bishop of Kingston,	300	0	0
Rev. B. M'Gauvin, Quebec.	270	15	7
Rev. P. H. Harkin, P P of Sillery, Quebec,	88	3	9
Rev. P Dowd, Seminary, Montreal,	112	9	3

The last named sum includes the amount subscribed at Sorel in aid of the sufferers by the famine.

IRISH RELIEF FUND—ST. JOHN'S, C. E.

The following is a list of the subscriptions for the Relief of our poor fellow-countrymen in Ireland who are suffering with hunger and cold through the insufficient supply of fuel and provisions, and remitted to the Archbishop of Tuam, through the hands of the Rev. P. Dowd of the Seminary, Montreal:—

The St Patrick's Society of St John's $20; from the R C Rifles stationed at St John's, $8; Thomas Sheridan, $10; Dennis Maguire, $5; John Brennan, $5; John Rossiter, $5; Thos Maguire, R R C, $5; John Kavanagh, $5; Thomas M'Ganly, $5; J Coote, $4; Hugh Wise, $2; Francis Pruyne $2 James Rossiter, $2 50c; Jerry Brennan $1 Dr Howard $2; Duncan MacDonald $1 50c Edward M'Donald, $1 50c; John O'Donall $1 Jas O'Cain, $1; Dennis O'Brine, $1; B O'Cain, Jas O'Rielly, $1; P O'Rielly, $1; C O'Hara, $1 Thos M'Guire, $1; P M'Carroll, $1; Jno M'Donnagh $1 John Scullin, $1; C Scullin, $1; Thos Kelly, $1; John Brennan, $1; Wm Bourne, $1; Jas M'Cormick $1; Chas M'Carthy, $1; J R Jobson, $1 M'P & Sinclair, $1; Jos Delegrave, $1; Thos Stapleton, $1 Mrs T Wilson, $1; Wm Coote, $1; Sergeant M'Gill, $1; W Doyle, $1; Henry Sherrey, 50c M O'Brien, 50c; P M'Ginnis, 50c; A Karegan, 50c; L Flaherty, 50c; Thos Shallow 50c Thos Simpson, 50c P Donahey, 50c Thomas Gethins 50c Wm Crispo, 50c; E Hazeltine, 25c; Jas Sheridan, 25c; P Melegan, 25c; Henry Gellispie, 25c; John Hower, 25c; H M'Ginnis, 25c; C Stewart, 50c.—$117 50c.

SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL.—We publish below the Bill introduced by Mr. Scott on the 7th ult., for amending the existing Separate School Law of Upper Canada. We do not presume however to offer any opinion as to its merits, believing that the Catholics of Upper Canada, acting with the advice of their Pastors, are alone competent to judge, as they are alone interested, in the matter. No man can tell where the shoe pinches so well as the wearer; and it is for our Upper Canadian friends to say whether Mr. Scott's Bill is calculated to afford them full and permanent relief. If it is, if they who are alone directly interested in the matter, are satisfied with it, it is our duty to support it with all our force, and to compel our representatives in Parliament to support it.

BILL

An Act to amend "An Act respecting Separate Schools" in Upper Canada, in so far as the same relates to Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

Her Majesty, &c., enacts as follows:—

1. Sections eighteen to thirty-six, both inclusive of chapter Sixty-five of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada intitled "An Act respecting Separate Schools," are hereby repealed, and the following shall be substituted in lieu thereof, and be deemed to form part of the said Act.

2. Any number of persons, not less than five, being heads of families, and freeholders, or householders, resident within any School Section of any Township, Village or Town, or within any ward of any City or Town, and being Roman Catholics, may convene a public meeting of persons desiring to establish a Separate School for Roman Catholics, in such School Section or ward, for the election of Trustees for the management of the same."

3. A majority of the persons present, being freeholders or householders, and being Roman Catholics, may, at any such meeting, elect three persons, resident within such section or adjoining section to act as trustees for the management of such Separate School, and any person, being a British subject, may be elected as a trustee whether he be a freeholder or householder, or not.

4. Notice of the holding of such meeting, and of such election of Trustees, shall be given by one of the Trustees so elected, to the Reeve or head of the Municipality, or to the Chairman of the Board of Common School Trustees in the Township, Village, Town, or City in which such School is about to be established, designating by their names, professions, and residences, the persons elected in the manner aforesaid, as Trustees for the management thereof, and every such Notice shall be delivered to the proper officer by one of the trustees so elected, and it shall be the duty of the officer receiving the same to endorse thereon the date of the receipt thereof, and from the day of such delivery the Trustees therein named shall be a Body Corporate under the name of "The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate School for the Section number , in the township of , or for the Ward of in the city or town (as the case may be) or for the village of in the County of ."

5. Where such notice has been given of the election of Trustees in more than one ward of any city or town, or in more than one school section in any Municipality or Municipalities, adjoining or contiguous to each other, the trustees thereof may, if they think fit, form a union for the establishment of separate schools in such parts of the said cities or towns or in such sections of the Municipality or Municipalities as they think fit; and from the day on which the notice announcing such union shall be published in any public newspaper, issued in such city, town, village or municipality, or in the city, town, village or municipality nearest thereto, the Trustees of the several wards in such city or town, and the Trustees of such sections in any municipality or municipalities, shall form a body corporate under the title of "The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic United Separate Schools, for the city (or town) of ;" or "The Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic United Separate Schools for the united Sections numbers (as the case may be,) in the township or townships of , and village or villages of , in the County or counties of " (as the case may be).

6. The Trustees of such Separate Schools forming a Body Corporate, under this Act, shall have the same power to impose, levy and collect School rates or subscriptions, upon and from persons sending children to, or subscribing towards the support of such schools, and all other powers in respect of Separate Schools, as the Trustees of Common Schools have and possess under the provisions of the Act relating to Common Schools.

7. The Trustees of such Separate School shall perform the same duties and shall be subject to the same penalties as Trustees of Common Schools; and Teachers of Separate Schools shall be liable to the same penalties as Teachers of Common Schools.

The Trustees of such Separate Schools shall remain in office until the Second Wednesday of the Month of January next following their election, on which day in every year a meeting shall be held in each such Section or Ward, commencing at the hour of Ten of the clock in the forenoon for the election of three Trustees for Separate Schools theretofore established; but no Trustee shall be re-elected at any such Meeting without his consent, unless after the expiration of four years from the time he went out of office: Provided always that whenever in any City, or Town divided into wards, a united Board now exists, or shall be hereafter established, two Trustees only for each ward shall be elected to represent such Ward at the United Board of Trustees, at the then next and all such subsequent general annual Meetings, for the election of School Trustees, on the second Wednesday in January.

9. The Trustees of such separate Schools shall allow children from other School Sections, whose parents or lawful guardians are Roman Catholics, to be received into any Separate School under their management, at the request of such parents or guardians; and no children attending such School shall be included in the return, hereafter required to be made to the Chief Superintendent of Education, unless they are Roman Catholics.

10. A majority of the Trustees of such separate Schools in any City, Town, Township or Village, or of the Board of Trustees forming a Union under this Act, shall have power to grant certificates of qualification to Teachers of separate Schools under their management, and to dispose of all School funds of every description coming into their hands for School purposes.

11. Every person paying rates, whether as proprietor or tenant, who, by himself or his agent, on or before the first day of March in any year, gives, or who on or before the first day of March of the present year, has given, to the Clerk of the Municipality notice that he is a Roman Catholic, and a supporter of a separate School situated in the said Municipality or in a Municipality contiguous thereto, shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of Common Schools, and of Common School Libraries, or for the purchase of land or erection of buildings for Common School purposes, within the Municipality, for the then current year, and every subsequent year thereafter, while he continues a supporter of a separate School.—And such notice shall not be required to be renewed annually; and it shall be the duty of the Trustees of every separate School to transmit to the Clerk of the Municipality or Clerks of Municipalities (as the case may be) on or before the first day of June in each year, a correct list of the names of all persons supporting the separate Schools under their management."

12. Every Clerk of a Municipality, upon receiving any such notice, shall deliver a certificate to the person giving such notice to the effect that the same has been given, and shewing the date of such notice.

13 Any person who fraudulently gives any such notice, or wilfully makes any false statement therein, shall not thereby secure any exemption from rates, and shall be liable to a penalty of Forty Dollars recoverable with costs, before any Justice of the Peace at the suit of the Municipality interested.

14. Nothing in the last three preceding sections contained shall exempt any person from paying any rate for the support of Common Schools or Common School Libraries, or for the erection of a School House or School Houses, imposed before the establishment of such separate School.

15. Every such separate School shall be entitled to a share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature of this Province for the support of Common Schools, and shall be entitled also to a share in all other public grants and allotments for Common School purposes made by the Province or the Municipal authorities, according to the average number of pupils attending each school during the twelve next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a new separate School, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending school in the same City, Town, Village or Township.

16 But no such separate School shall be entitled to a share in any such fund, unless the average number of pupils so attending the same be fifteen or more (periods of epidemic or contagious diseases excepted.

Nothing herein contained shall entitle any such separate School within any City, Town, Village, or Township, to any part or portion of School moneys arisink or accruing from local assessment for Common School purposes within the City, Town, Village or Township, or the County or Union of Counties within which the City, Town, Village, or Township is situate.

17 The Trustees of each separate School shall, on or before the thirtieth day of June, and the thirty-first day of December of each year, transmit to the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, a correct Return of the names of the children attending such school, together with the average attendance during the six next preceding months, or during the number of months which have elapsed since the establishment thereof, and the number of months it has been so kept open; and the Chief Superintendent shall, thereupon, determine the proportion which the Trustees of such separate School are entitled to receive out of the Legislative grant, and shall pay over the amount thereof to such Trustees.

18. The election of Trustees for any such Separate School, shall become void unless a Separate School be established under their management within two months from the election of such Trustees.

19. No person subscribing towards the support of a Separate School established as herein provided, either for Roman Catholics, Protestants, or colored people, or sending children thereto, shall be allowed to vote at the election of any Trustee for a Common School in the city, town, village or township in which such Separate School is situate

20 Roman Catholic Clergymen, who are either incumbents, or have pastoral charge in missions, parishes, or other pastoral divisions, shall be, respectively, members *ex-officio* of each Board of Trustees of Roman Catholic separate Schools, established within such missions, parishes or other pastoral divisions.

21. The Holidays and Vacations prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, for the observance of Common Schools, shall not be binding upon Roman Catholic Separate Schools; but the Trustees of every such School, may prescribe the observance of such other holidays and vacations as they may see fit; provided always, that the number of schooldays, in any Roman Catholic Separate School, shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-nine days in the first half of every year, nor one hundred and sixteen days in the second half of the year.

22. In all Roman Catholic Separate Schools, no rules shall be enforced for the government or management of such schools, and no books shall be introduced or prohibited without the approbation of the Trustees of such Roman Catholic Schools

23. In the event of any disagreement between Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, and Local Superintendents of Common Schools, or other municipal authorities, the case in dispute shall be referred to the equitable arbitrament of the Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada; subject nevertheless to appeal to the Council of Public Instruction, whose award shall be final in all cases

A correspondent of the *Montreal Witness* furnishes that journal with the following not very flattering description of the moral condition of parts of the Upper Province. We would recommend our friends to send some of their missionaries to the French Canadians to Upper Canada without delay. There they might do good; here they are not wanted:—

"There are sections of this country, Townships or part of Townships, in which, from various causes, there have been no regular evangelical instrumentalities at work. They were originally settled, perhaps, by an ungodly people. A faithful discourse on the Lord's day is not preached once a year. Sabbath Schools and Bible-classes have no existence. A Prayer-Meeting would be truly a strange meeting.—In those places taverns flourish, for drunkenness abounds. The people quarrel, and fight and blaspheme - the young men become rowdies; property and character are unsafe — the Sabbath is occupied either in the ordinary toils or in sports mingled with profanity—gambling and licentiousness are common things — education is neglected The people may be the tools of a corrupt Government; but they do nothing to maintain a good one There coarseness, brutality, and wretchedness, have their chosen abode. They cheat, and they bite, and devour one another."

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—It will give much pleasure to the friends of scientific education and of the McGill University, to be informed that, at a late meeting of the Board of Governors, T. Sterry Hunt, Esq., Sc. D., M A., F.R S., &c., was appointed to the chair of Applied Chemistry and Mineralogy, now created in the Faculty of Arts. While the eminent qualifications and high reputation of Dr Hunt shed lustre on this new chair, the University has conferred an important benefit on the country, and especially on this city, in placing within the reach of young men entering on those professions in which a knowledge of practical chemistry is of importance, advantages which they have heretofore been obliged to seek abroad. There can be no doubt that in this great centre of manufactures and medical education, a large number of students will be found ready to avail themselves of the means of scientific training thus offered.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE MILITIA BILL.—We received on Saturday a copy of the Militia Bill, which is already printed. The Hon. Mr. Attorney-General MacDonald takes charge of it in the House. It is more voluminous than the Report of the Commissioners, on which it is founded. It occupies 36 pages and contains 193 sections. From the perusal and consideration which we have so far been able to give it, it appears to us to be drawn up with a clearness which can scarcely leave any room for ambiguity; and the details meet some of the objections which we have seen urged against the Report. It provides that the Militia be divided into two classes, the Active Militia, and the Sedentary Militia. The former to be subdivided into three classes — the Volunteer Force, the Regular Force, and the Reserve Force—the latter to consist of the Service Sedentary Force, and the Retired Sedentary Force. Provision is made for superannuation. No person shall be appointed to any rank below that of Field Officer; nor shall any officer be promoted until he shall have passed a practical examination before a board of officers. No limit will be placed on the Active Volunteer Force in the cities of the Province; the Bill provides that the Commander-in-Chief (the Governor *pro tem.*) shall have discretion in the matter, to accept, we should say, all who may offer for service as Volunteers. It also provides that 'any Volunteer Corps may enter into any articles of engagement and regulations not inconsistent with Act and previously approved by the Commander-in-Chief.' The men in the Volunteer Force will serve five years, and none shall leave without giving six months' notice in writing. Any corps reported incomplete, and unable to make up its members will be disbanded. The permanent staff officers and non-commissioned officers will be appointed for five years only, at the end of which period they will be liable to removal to another military district or battalion. The Militia Corps now organized and existing may continue as such. The Regular Force will be raised by voluntary enlistment, by selection, by ballot, and will serve three years. Persons drafted may be exempted for that period by paying a fine of $30. At the expiration of their service the men in this class shall pass into the Reserve Force, and continue there a further period of three years. A gratuity of $40 may be paid to any sergeant of the Regular or Volunteer Force who, at the expiration of his first term, will re-engage. The Regular Force shall be called out for drill twenty-eight days a year; but this period may be reduced to fourteen at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief. The Volunteer Force shall drill for not more than twenty-eight or less than fourteen days each year. The Reserve Force may be called out for six days' drill a year, if the Commander-in-Chief deem it requisite. In lieu of clothing the Volunteer Militia will receive an allowance of $10 a year; the Regular Militia will be provided with clothing during the time they are at drill. The other sections provide that the list of persons liable to service shall be taken by the municipal assessors, and apply the general provision now holding in relation to billeting, &c., to the proposed force.—*Gazette.*

Died.

In this city, on the 28th ult., Thomas Murphy, aged 44 years.

At Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, Margaret Logan, wife of the late Lawrence Gorman, a native of Thurles, county Tipperary Ireland, aged 59 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal April 30th, 1862.

Flour - Pollards $2,50 to $3; Middlings about $3,50 Fine, $4 to $4,40; Super No 2, $4,50 to $4,70; Superfine, $4,90 to $5; Fancy $5.10; Extra, $5,25 to $5,40; Superior Extra, $5,60 to $6. Bag Flour, $2,50 to $2,60, per 112 lbs.

The market is scarcely so firm. Sales of Superfine to-day at $4,95 to $5.

Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, $3,80 to $4. Nominal.

Wheat is nominal, the views of buyers and sellers being apart.

Peas—No transactions either on the spot or for delivery. The price is nominal at 72½c to 75c per 66 lbs.

Barley, Oats, and Corn—No wholesale transactions.

Ashes, per 112 lbs—Pots, $6,70 to $6.72½; Inferiors 5c to 10c more; Pearls, $6,70. Supply moderate; demand fair.

Butter—Store-packed, 10c to 15c; choice Dairy in demand at 15c to 17c.

There is an active demand for good Butter for the Lower Ports, but no supply.

Eggs—12 cents.

Pork—Mess, $12 to $12,50; Prime Mess, $10 to $11; Prime, $10 to $10,50.

Tallow—9c Lard 7½ to 7½c.

Seeds—Clover Seed, $4 25 to $4,50; Timothy $1,60 to $2.—*Montreal Witness.*

THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the Society's New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, on MONDAY EVENING next, 5th May

Before commencing the business of the Meeting, that of the Annual Meeting, which was not taken up, will be concluded.

The President elect will take the Chair at this Meeting, and deliver his inaugural address.

A large attendance is requested.

The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock

(By Order,)

M. F. COLOVAN, Rec. Sec.

STEAM HEATING
FOR
PRIVATE RESIDENCES

THOMAS M'KENNA,
PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER,

Is now prepared to execute Orders for his *New and Economical System* of

Steam Heating for Private and Public Buildings.

He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises,

Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street.

"GOLD'S," or any other sytem fitted up, if required.

PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good workmen.

THOMAS M'KENNA,
36 and 38 Henry Street.

May 1. 3m.

No. 163,
NOTRE DAME STREET,
(*Cathedral Block*)

THE SUBSCRIBER has REMOVED his extensive Stock of STATIONERY and Catholic Books to the above-named Premises.

STATIONERY of all kinds can be had at very low prices. Commercial Note-paper 75 cents a Ream.

Large Letter ENVELOPES from 80 cents a Thousand.

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS and Books of Devotion in every style of Binding [illegible] American, at low prices.

J. ANDREW GRAHAM

May 1.

NOTICE.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, [illegible] Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Chi[illegible] 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.