

we have taken more thought for our criminals than for the rest of society."—*Times*.

These things might suffice, one would think, to show that it is not prudent for the Great Britain to argue from the frequency of street outrages, to the right of rebellion against the Government under, but in spite of, which those outrages occur. It is also of deep significance that the *Times* in a fit of unwonted candor, attributes the social evil of which it complains, to the injudicious action of modern Protestant society towards its criminals, whom it treats with more regard, and with far more tenderness than it treats the innocent poor. The crimes so frequent in London, are now known to be the work, not of foreigners, not of the "low wicked Irish Papists," but, as the *Times* says "of ruffians of pure English breed,"—of the ticket of leave men "the experts and desperadoes of that class which our prison system now turns loose to prey upon society." We lock our paupers up in Bastilles, and subject them to discipline we deem too harsh for felons: we turn our thieves loose to prey upon society: and then we lick our lips and thank God that we are not as other men are—or even as those Neapolitans.

**ENGLISH AND IRISH FAMINES.**—There is a striking difference between the respective effects of English and Irish famines. "In Ireland a famine, or that to which alone the people of Ireland give the name of a famine, is attended with a marked diminution of health, a great increase of mortality, and a rapid diminution of the population. These are the outward and visible signs of a famine in Ireland; of such a visitation as that at which Sir Robert Peel lately deemed it his duty to sneer, as unworthy of the attention of the public.

An English famine, on the contrary, betrays itself by the improved health, and greater corpulence of its victims. The manufacturing districts of the North of England are, for instance, suffering from famine, and to such an extent that even poor Ireland is called upon for her contributions to the support of the afflicted operatives; and of this English famine the outward and visible signs are thus described by the London *Times*:—

"The health of these distressed districts is not only not below the ordinary standard, but is actually above it. The effects of poverty and suffering have been felt in the returns, not of deaths, but of marriages. The mortality is low, especially among children, and the births rate high; but marriages have decreased even more remarkably than deaths have diminished."

Well would it be for the poor Catholics of Ireland, if the famines with which they are so often visited, brought with them no evils greater than those inflicted by an English famine. At all events, it must be a consolation to philanthropists to find that the only effect, hitherto perceptible, of low diet amongst the English operatives is to be discovered in their plump rosy cheeks, their improving health, and diminishing mortality.

**AN OPEN BIBLE.**—Protestants are never weary of boasting of their "open Bible;" and contrasting their knowledge of scriptural subjects with the darkness of Romanists upon the same point. We may be permitted to doubt if our Protestant friends do, however, turn their Bibles, open though they may be, to any better use than that to which it was applied by the "intelligent contraband" at Washington; who when questioned as to the Word of God—whether he had a Bible—and what use he made of it? promptly replied—"Yes Massa, dis child hab Bible, and him strap his razor on him."

Now though strapping a razor on its cover is not perhaps the most dignified purpose to which a Protestant Bible may be applied—though it is but little, if at all more dignified than the use to which it is applied by the Irish peasants, who wrap their butter in its leaves—still we think that he makes but little better use of it who is so profoundly ignorant of its contents as not to "know," and so indifferent to the most important facts in the promulgation of Christianity as not to "care," who St. Andrew was. And yet we are assured by a writer in the *Commercial Advertiser* of Tuesday last, who signs himself "A Free Kirkman," that "very few Scotchmen know or care who St. Andrew was." We will be bound to say that amongst the benighted Romish habitants of Lower Canada there is not one so ignorant of the New Testament history as not to "know" that St. Andrew was one of the twelve Apostles; or one who has arrived to such a state of perfect indifference as to the origin of his religion, as not to "care." These blessings of ignorance and indifference will, however, come in good time, if only our French Canadian Missionary Society can succeed in its noble mission of opening the Bible to Lower Canada.

**SABBATARIANISM.**—A question that is now distracting what is technically called the "religious world," and which is being discussed with an acrimony greater than that which generally distinguishes the discussion of most religious questions amongst Protestants, is—whether the Botanic Gardens of Edinburgh shall be opened to the public on Sundays? The Scotch Sabbatarians answer—No; and plead that it would be an infraction of the law of God to allow the poor

man to take any innocent enjoyment on Sundays. The more moderate amongst the "religious world," and all outside of that very limited sphere, contend, on the contrary, that to allow the working classes free access to the Botanic Gardens on Sundays would be, not only not unlawful, but would greatly conduce to public morality.

We allude to the subject because it gives us the opportunity of quoting the evidence of a writer in the London *Times* as to the moral effects of Scotch Sabbatarianism. It will be seen that he fully bears out all that we have ever said on the subject, and with reference to the peculiar morality of those Protestant communities which are the most remarkable for their Puritanical observance of the Lord's Day. The writer says:—

"In this very city of Edinburgh, where so fierce a denunciation against harmless Sabbath recreation is now going on, I saw, as I passed up the flight of steps leading to the chapel where that eloquent and earnest preacher, Dr. Guthrie, was about to give one of those discourses which rivet the attention of all hearers, group after group of filthy, drunken creatures abroad in the public way, to the scandal and dread of the passers-by—such groups as I never saw in continental Sabbaths, even in Paris, that most dissolute of cities, and which in the country towns and villages of foreign lands are positively unknown."

"The stricter Sabbath rules, the vehement condemnation of contrary opinion of how to keep God's day holy, the battling and the baiting of adverse parties, do not make Scotland a more moral country. Drunken in a greater measure than other countries, fierce in crime, surely she can scarcely point to the success of her theories in the evidence of her training; and, peradventure, it would be a blessed change in the minds of many if, in lieu of Sabbatarian discussion, there was such Sabbath recreation as may lead the mind of man neither to sensual pleasure nor to burning disputation, but to those scenes which lift him:

"From nature up to Nature's God."

—*Times*.

**BEAUTIES OF YANKEE FREEDOM.**—A correspondent of that excellent journal, the *N. Y. Freeman*, writing from St. Louis over date 6th inst., tells the following story. Its perusal may perhaps serve to reconcile us to our position as British subjects, and to raise doubts as to the blessings of democracy, and the advantages of Annexation:—

"Mr. George I. Jones, a news-dealer and a subject of Great Britain, was notified to appear before the Provost Marshal, who demanded to know of him who were subscribers through him to the Montreal *Advertiser*. Mr. Jones at once surmised that evil was premeditated against his subscribers, and therefore declined furnishing their names; whereupon he was conveyed to prison, leaving a sick wife alone to keep nightly vigils over the couch of their firstborn son, whose spirit was soon to take its flight from earth. The noble boy—eight or ten years of age—in that trying hour, calls for his absent father, but—

When he on his father calls,  
What answer shall she make?

The physician is dispatched to use his influence to obtain permission for the father to look once more upon his dying boy. The tyrant appealed to now discovers that he has the means of extorting his demand. His terms are dictated. The physician visits the prison, bearing the sad intelligence to the father that his child can survive but a few hours, and offers the terms upon which he may once more look upon him. The father, thinking only of his dying boy, in the frenzy of the moment bestows to affix his signature to an instrument which in his calmer moments he repudiates and disclaims. He speedily seeks his home, and soon he is in the silent chamber of death.

Mr. Jones had received no notice that the *Advertiser* should not be sold in the city, nor was any such order made until after he was confined to prison; so that neither he had violated any order in selling it, nor his supporters in receiving and reading it. *O tempora! O mores!*

**HOW TO MAKE POETRY.**—It is the easiest thing in life—easier than to make hare soup even—for as an essential preliminary to the latter operation it is requisite, as the receipt book tells us, to "catch your hare." Now to make poetry of a certain stamp, and such as that with which the *Montreal Herald* occasionally regales its readers, it is not necessary to catch or possess a single idea: truth, grammar, quantity, rhythm, dignity of subject and of style, may be disregarded, as utterly superfluous, and of no account in the strange mess which our contemporary lays before the public: and even the sense may be left out, without any very important consequences to the *plat*, provided only that in it there be sufficient seasoning of liberal and anti-Catholic principles. Take the following as an example.

We will suppose, for instance, that it is required on any sudden emergency to serve the following prose,—and very bald and disjointed prose it is—up as poetry.

"Since then, all Christendom is rejoicing now, in fair Italia's liberation from the moral, social, and political thralldom to which her polished, cultivated sons have been for ages doomed—since all who can attest their rightful claims to denizenship in civilization's realms are watching with intensest interest and anxiety each step she takes towards the goal of her long cherished aspiration—even liberty of thought and action—Heaven forbid it, that, at such a juncture there should those be found who could so far antagonize, suppress, and stifle the benevolent impulses of manhood's instincts as to give no sign of abating in the rapturous joy, that now pervades intelligent creation, that so many of the human family have been delivered from fell slavery's grasp, and made in body and in spirit free."

Such stuff as the above, it sent to the intelligent editor as a prose communication, and—with a modest request from the writer that it might appear in "your next"—would in all human probability be consigned to the rubbish basket, as the "veriest drivel that ever fell from mortal pen: nor, unless the editor being of an inquisitive turn of mind should feel some anxiety as to the meaning of the expression anent "antagonising benevolent impulses," would it receive from him even a moment's consideration. Yet transmitted to him—not as prose, but as poetry, the editor of the

*Herald* deems the above worthy of a place in his columns; and of the perusal of his readers. But how to turn such stuff into poetry?—that is the question.

By the simplest process imaginable. All that is necessary is, to break or hash the raw material up into fragments of ten or eleven syllables, thereabouts; and to print these several fragments in separate lines, with a capital letter for the beginning of each line. The result appears as under:—

Since then all Christendom is rejoicing now  
In fair Italia's liberation from  
The moral, social, and political thralldom  
To which her polished, cultivated sons  
Have been for ages doomed;—since all who can  
Attest their rightful claims to denizenship  
In Civilization's realms, are watching with  
Intensest interest and anxiety  
Each step she takes towards the goal of her  
Long cherished aspiration—even liberty  
Of thought and action—Heaven forbid it, that,  
At such a juncture, there should those be found  
Who could so far antagonize, suppress,  
And stifle the benevolent impulses  
Of manhood's instincts, as to give no sign  
Of abating in the rapturous joy, that now  
Pervades intelligent creation, that so many  
Of the human family,  
Have been delivered from fell Slavery's grasp,  
And made, in body and in spirit,—free!

—*Montreal Herald*, 24th inst.

The process it will be seen, is very simple; and such its beauty and simplicity, that it may be applied to any given quantity or quality of prose. Thus we can make very excellent poetry of certain beautiful passages, which in the same issue as that from which we have above quoted, the *Montreal Herald* publishes as prose. E. G.:—

"Assault.—On Friday afternoon a squaw  
Was assaulted at Jacques Cartier Square  
By a carter who threw her violent  
Ly to the ground. He was pursued, but  
Escaped."—*Montreal Herald*.

Or again:—  
"Our readers will see by the advertisement  
That this beautiful property will  
Come under Mr. Leeming's hammer to-  
Morrow (Tuesday)  
It consists of three arpents, situated  
In the most commanding and salubrious  
Position on the Mountain side."—*Id.*

**GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE CHASSEURS CANADIENS.**—This well organized corps honoured the *Fete* of St. Ktume by a Splendid Concert at the City Hall, and must we are sure be well pleased with the result. The Hall, handsomely decorated for the occasion was literally crowded; and on the *dais* we noticed General Williams and all the principal officers of the garrison. The Guard of Honor was furnished by the *Chasseurs*, and everything was conducted in a manner creditable to the entertainers, and most satisfactory to the guests.

We have received, but too late for insertion, a full account of the interesting proceedings connected with the enlargement of the Catholic Church of Centreville, Campden, C.W., and of the visit to that mission of His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston. It seems that the Catholics of that mission are indebted under God to their zealous pastor, the Rev. James McIntyre, D.D., for the rapid progress that their religion is making in a remote rural district. Since his assumption of his present charge, Dr. McIntyre has been indefatigable in his exertions to procure for his people a suitable place of worship, at once commodious and elegant. This, aided by the liberal contributions of the laity, the good priest has to his great delight at last accomplished, and on the 19th inst., the pastor and his people had the satisfaction of offering the holy sacrifice of the new law in their enlarged and redecored church.

On the same occasion the Rt. Rev. Dr. Horan Bishop of Kingston administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to one hundred and sixty persons of different ages; after which His Lordship addressed the congregation in an earnest and touching discourse, in which he impressed upon his hearers the duty of living peaceably and in charity with all men. Our informant also mentions with gratitude the musical services rendered by three young ladies and two gentlemen who came expressly from Kingston to take part in, and help to carry out, the pleasing ceremony. The Reverend Dr. McIntyre and his flock may well be pleased with one another, and thankful to God for the success with which He has been pleased to crown their efforts to extend the blessings of the Catholic religion, and to make provision for the due performance of its august mysteries.

**MORALS IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS.**

(From the Cornwall *Freemason*.)  
The *Globe* adverts to the unhappy difficulty which the dogged folly of the majority of the Cornwall Board of Trustees has involved not only the schools under their charge, but the entire system with which they are connected. If Mr. Gillie and Mr. Hodges had simply disgraced themselves and given another evidence of their incapacity for the office which they fill, it would have been of little consequence. But they have made the entire community of Cornwall a shame and a laughing-stock to the country, and they have laid the Common School system of the Province open to most serious aspersions. We are convinced that the rate-payers of Cornwall will take the earliest opportunity of repudiating all participation with the views and conduct of the Board; and we trust that the action of the Chief Superintendent will show that the system itself provides the means of correcting the influences of folly and bigotry when by any chance they happen to manifest themselves in the conduct of local boards.  
The *Globe* contends that the arguments of the

*Mirror* and *True Witness* against the morality of the Common School system based upon the circumstances of this individual case are absurd. We shall agree with the *Globe* if our anticipations in reference to the future action of the voters of Cornwall and of the Chief Superintendent of Education turn out to be correct. It would then be evident that this was an isolated case of evil, which the authorities were able promptly to redress. But if the system permits the employment of convicted seducers in the schools, and the electors are either too supine to correct the evil or too immoral to desire to do so, then we should say indeed that the sooner the laws which authorize general taxation for general education are swept off the statute book the better.

The *Globe* further remarks:—  
"We observe that a minority of the Board of School Trustees, Messrs. Orint and Skeith have appealed to the Chief Superintendent against the decision of the majority of the Board. They represent that, under the whole circumstances of the case, they feel very deeply that Mr. Hay's retention as teacher is immoral, undesirable, and injurious to the best interests of the school. If they concur in the righteousness of the verdict of the jury they could not well have any other opinion. It is as clear as noon-day that a man guilty of the crime charged against the Cornwall teacher ought not to be entrusted with the upbringing of the young for one hour, after his guilt was established. And, even supposing him to be innocent, with such a verdict recorded against him, it would seem that his usefulness as a teacher in that locality must be at an end. The Board of Trustees could only be justified by reasons of a most extraordinary character in retaining him in his position in the face of such a verdict. If such reasons exist, they are bound to produce them for the satisfaction of the public. If they fail to do so, and yet retain Mr. Hay as their teacher, they will doubtless be condemned by the whole public opinion of the Province."

The challenge of the *Globe* to the Trustees is a fair one. Let them produce the "reasons" which led to Mr. Hay's retention in the school. We, who know all the facts of the case, can tell the *Globe* before-hand that no satisfactory reasons can be adduced. In the first place there is no room to doubt Mr. Hay's guilt. We say this with the deepest sorrow. And the Trustees can plead no excuses for their conduct but those based on the lowest notions of morals, and the narrowest sectarianism and political prejudices. Had Mr. Hay been associated with any other church than the Free Presbyterian the Rev. Mr. Campbell and his friends at the Board would have acted more becomingly, and more wisely. It is a consoling fact to know that the enlightened and liberal portion of the congregation do not and can not agree with the course of the Board. The bold and energetic proceedings of Mr. Skeith and Orint—both members of the same church—guards behindhand the church itself from any blame in the premises, and leave the individuals to bear the responsibility individually of their rash partisanship.

True, they may plead the action of the thirty-four parents who gave the Board this excuse. We believe that many amongst them heartily regret the act. It was thoughtlessly done. Some know nothing of the facts of the case; they charitably hoped that the charge could not be true. They did not like to refuse to sign. They were unwilling to leave the school closed, and were told that its closure would be one of the consequences of Mr. Hay's dismissal. These are the excuses we hear from those parents who signed the document. But we are told that many of the names are bogus; and that nothing like thirty-four bona fide parents and guardians signed it. The resignation and the petition were parts of one scheme, and were prepared for the same meeting of the Board. The whole thing was a dodge, and a most disgraceful one. But even if thirty-four parents and guardians had signed the petition, these thirty-four would form a small minority of the parents and rate-payers of the town, whose interests and views, as a whole, should have been considered. We deeply regret to be forced to discuss this unhappy subject. Not the least among the evils to which the action of the Board has led is the direction which it has given to the thoughts and conversation of the children. For the moral evil thus produced the Trustees are responsible before God and man.

Is it True?—The *Rochester Express*, in noticing the burning of the Rogers House, says: "It is believed here among the knowing ones that the fire was the result of a concerted plan to clean out and break up the violent secession headquarters in Upper Canada."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart had the pleasure of receiving a pair of white gloves from the Sheriff of Athabasca last week, the criminal calendar being empty. This speaks well of the morals of a large district in Lower Canada. —*Montreal Gazette*.

**HOW THE LAW DEALS WITH THE HAMILTON FINANCIERS.**—We mentioned a day or two ago that the Sheriff of Hamilton, having applied to the Civic authorities for the assessment roll in order that he might strike a rate, as required by law, for the payment of the arrears due to the creditors of the city, the City Council determined that the said list should not be furnished. The law, however, proves too strong for this dodge. The Sheriff applied to the Court of Queen's Bench, who ordered the delivery of the rolls within one hour on pain of imprisonment. Of course, the document was handed over, and the Sheriff will strike his rate. The next question is how execution can be effectively levied on those who cannot or will not pay. The proprietors of Hamilton are going through a bitter course of instruction, which it is to be hoped will be a lesson to all other corporate bodies. The rate required is said to amount to temporary confiscation—say some 80 cents to the dollar of rental. —*Montreal Herald*.

**SUICIDE.**—About three o'clock on Monday afternoon, Joseph Fogarty, a man who was committed to jail on the 22nd instant, in a fit of *delirium tremens* committed suicide in his cell, by hanging himself with a waist belt to an iron pin in the wall. He was discovered suspended before his pulse had ceased to beat, but in spite of everything done for him by Mr. McGinn, he expired very shortly after. The deceased, who was 42 years of age, had suffered much before committing the fatal act. The Coroner's Jury yesterday found that deceased came to his death by "strangling himself," and that the recent execution, which he had witnessed, had preyed upon his mind, prompting him to commit the fatal deed. —*Montreal Gazette*.

On November 15th several boxes of muskets were seized by the United States Marshal, at the Hudson River freight-house, in the lower part of Troy. The *Whig* says:—"It was conjectured at the time that the arms, although addressed and billed to 'Quebec, Canada East,' were designed for the Confederacy, but nothing positive in regard to this subject was known. We now learn that a similar seizure was made at Burlington, Vt., last week. The number of muskets taken, however, was much larger than the seizure made here—being over eight thousand. They were of Belgian manufacture, rifled, with sword bayonets and percussion locks, but rudely constructed. The first lot was taken on board the boats, the second on the cars. The arms were in the 'original packages,' and bore the name of the vessel they were imported in, and the date of importation; some of these dates were as far back as December, 1861. This merchandise was shipped at New York, and was addressed and billed to 'Quebec, Canada East' the same as the packages seized in this city.—*Id.*

The City Clerk of Hamilton has closed his office against the Sheriff's assessors, and taken to flight to avoid arrest for contempt of Court. This unseemly and short-sighted proceeding is said to have taken place at the instance of the City Council, who imagine that the absence of the Assessors' Lists will place it out of the Sheriff's power to levy the amount in arrears.

The Toronto *Globe* complains that:—"In the Reformed Church of England in this Province, when a Bishop is to be elected, we find the candidates in the discreditable position of going about canvassing for the office, and the parishioners of St. George's, Kingston, do not scruple to charge their Bishop and their new Rector with something very much akin to the crime of simony—buying and selling sacred offices for a consideration."

**DEFAULTING MUNICIPALITIES.**—The people of London are seriously alarmed lest the Sheriff should levy a tax on the city property on behalf of the Government, for arrears due to the Municipal Loan Fund and talk of sending a deputation to Quebec to request the forbearance of the Executive. In Hamilton the Sheriff has asked the city authorities for access to the assessment roll, and the Council are throwing difficulties in the way of his obtaining it. —*Globe*.

**MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.**  
Montreal, November 26, 1862.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.65 to \$2.80; Pine \$2.75 to \$3; Super, No. 2 \$4.30 to \$4.40; Superfine \$4.45 to \$4.55; Fancy \$4.70 to \$4.75; Extra, \$4.90; Superior Extra, 5.10 to \$5.30. Bag flour, per 112 lbs, \$3.40 to \$3.45; Scotch Wheat \$3.45 to \$3.50. Market dull and somewhat easier, the few transactions we hear of showing about 5 cents lower than outside figure of yesterday, sales to a limited extent having taken place at \$1.50 to \$1.55. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs, nominal, at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Wheat—Canada Spring, 91c, to 93c ex-cars; U.C. White Winter, a sale yesterday at \$1.06, but that could not be obtained to-day. Canada Red Winter, \$1.30 to \$1.04.

Corn per 56 lbs, 46c, to 50c.

Barley per 50 lbs, 95c, to \$1.05.

Oats, about one cent n-pound.

Peas per 60 lbs, sales at 65c to 72c.

Asnes per 112 lbs, Pils \$6.75; Inferior Pils \$6.75.

Pearls \$5.30; inferior Pearls \$5.30.

Butter per lb, continues dull; inferior, 10c to 10½c; medium, 11c to 12c; fine, 12½c to 13½c; choice 14c to 15½c.

Lard per lb 8c to 8½c.

Tallow per lb, in demand at 8½c to 9c.

Hams per lb, dull 8c to 10c.

Pork per lb, Mess \$10.50 to \$11.00; Thin Mess, \$9.00 to \$9.50; Prime Mess, \$8 to \$8.50; Prime, \$8 to \$8.50.

Bacon per brl, Prime Mess, \$8 to \$8.50.

Dressed Hens, about \$3.25 to \$3.75. Live, about \$3 to \$3.50.

Look out for Your Turnouts!—This is just the weather for getting a sore throat, bronchitis, cold in the lungs, &c., and one Box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers sold for 25 cents by—, will not only prevent such ill, but cure those already upon you.

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

**Births.**

In this city, on the 16th instant, Mrs. John Redmond, of a son.

In this city, on the 11th inst., Mrs. John Ivers, of a son.

In this city, at No. 7 Argyle Terrace, on the 7th inst., the wife of G. Ludman, Esq., Advocate, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. Charles Blackall, printer, of a son.

**Married.**

In this city, on the 24th instant, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Mr. O'Dowd, Mr. Daniel Murphy, to Hannah Madeline, daughter of Mr. Hugh Brennan, both of this city.

At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on the 19th inst. by the Rev. C. P. Cazeau, Vicar-General, assisted by Rev. James Murphy, John F. H. Grace, Esq., of Chicago, to Ellen, second daughter of John O'Kane, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, Quebec.

On the 15th instant, at St. Paul's Church, Woodstock, C. W., by the Rev. William Bettridge, Rector, Henry Prince, Esq., Montreal, to Lennie, eldest daughter of William Mead, Esq., Summit Lodge, Eastwood, C. W.

**Died.**

In this city, on the 20th inst., David Kinnear, Esq., Senior Editor and Proprietor of the *Montreal Herald*, aged 55 years.

In this city, on the 26th instant, Ernest Wilfrid, second son of Lieut.-Colonel David, aged 19 years.

At Templeton, on the 23rd inst., Mr. John Harkin, brother of H. Harkin, Esq., of this city.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the Society's New Hall, BOVAVENTURE BUILDING, on MONDAY EVENING next, 1st December.

The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock (By Order.)

P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

**NOTICE.**

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that at the NEXT SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, APPLICATION will be made by the SAINT PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of MONTREAL for an ACT of INCORPORATION.

JAMES O'FARRELL, Secretary.

Montreal, Nov. 28th, 1862.

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

IS HEREBY GIVEN that during the NEXT SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, APPLICATION will be made by the SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY of MONTREAL for an ACT of INCORPORATION.

P. O'MEARA, Recording Secretary, of St. Patrick's Society.

Montreal, Oct. 10, 1862.

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

TENDERS will be received to the 20th of DECEMBER NEXT, by the Local Council of the PARISH of CHATEAUGUAY, for the CONSTRUCTION of a BRIDGE, at the Village of that District. All Tenders must be accompanied by a plan. Address to—

LOUIS BOURASSA Esq., Mayor.

LOUIS DESPARVIS, Secretary-Treasurer.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Posters, Books for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig St. & Lawrence Street, Montreal.

Jan. 17, 1862.