

system is impracticable; much more than must we require separate moral hospitals for the treatment of the morally diseased.

A common House of Refuge, to which the civil magistrates should have the power of committing juvenile offenders, entering upon, but not initiating, a career of crime, and young persons whose parents, by abandoning their duties towards their offspring had also forfeited their rights over them, could not be tolerated for one moment in our mixed society. It would be a hot bed of proselytism, and the scene of daily strife and contentions betwixt the respective practitioners over the bodies of the unfortunate patients—who would thus learn to distrust the prescriptions of both Catholic and Protestant physicians. It would thus defeat its own objects, and become a curse and a scandal, instead of a blessing and an honour to our society. We will have none of your common or mixed schools even, because we know them to be altogether dangerous to faith and morals. Much more then, as Catholics, do we object to common moral hospitals, or Houses of Refuge for the vicious; whilst as freemen, and as jealous of our personal liberties, we are not prepared to invest a magistrate with authority which might so easily be abused; and which in Upper Canada, and where the current of Protestant feeling runs strong against Popery, would be constantly perverted to the disadvantage of Catholic children. If then, we are to have Houses of Refuge, supported in any degree by public funds, we must insist as a condition *sine qua non*, upon the separate system; and we must from the outset, be on our guard against, and prepared to oppose, at every step, the proselytising machinations of our non-Catholic fellow-subjects, which will assuredly manifest themselves.

**POLITICAL FALLACIES.**—The Baltimore Catholic Mirror, whose editor is, we fear, in a fair way of being sent to the Yankee Bastille of Fort Lafayette, enumerates, amongst the popular fallacies which recent events in the United States have for ever exploded, the following:—

"No person shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by a jury.—Constitution of the United States."

"Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press."—Id.

The popular superstitions embodied in the above extracts from the document cited, though once generally entertained, are now, we learn, scouted by the people of the Northern States as remnants of barbarism and ignorance. "By many very silly people," says the Baltimore Catholic Mirror, "they were regarded as of great value;" they triumphed, adds the same authority, in the days of "Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, and many others. The triumph, however, has not been of long duration."

This smells of treason; and if there be virtue in a Yankee *lettre de cachet*, should consign the writer to lodgings in the Bastille—the only lodgings for honest, liberty-loving and truth-speaking people in the United States, now-a-days.

When great men descend to talk about little things, it is astonishing of what an incredible amount of nonsense they will be guilty. The Latin poet says, and with truth, "dulce est decipere in loco;" but surely the Annual Meeting of the Social Science Association can be no place for anility and drivelling, nor ought the Chancellor of one of the first Universities of the world to be the person to perpetrate it. The Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone—(the same Right Honourable who when he was convicted by the Marquis of Normanby on the floor of the House of the most barefaced calumnies and lies against the Duke of Modena, was so exceeding honorable!! as to refuse to apologize)—this same Right Honourable! in his speech before the Social Science Association at Liverpool, speaking of the origin of three of the most primitive inventions—that of the oar, the wheel, and the plough—with a puerile erudition worthy of the traducer of Italy, attributes the discovery of the oar "to watching the wings of a bird;" and that of the wheel, to "observing the circular motion of certain birds, and particularly of one description of hawk when in flight—a description of hawk which in the Greek tongue still bears the name from which our word 'circle' is derived." Now was there ever such learned folly—such solemn nonsense? Really when the Gardeners and Tailors fell out of yore about the antiquity of their respective callings, they did not discourse more eruditely "bosh!"—the Gardeners contending that the planting of the garden was prior to the sewing of the fig leaves;—and the tailors contending that the planting of the garden was not a bona fide planting until after the expulsion, when Adam had immediately donned his fig-leaf culottes. Nor is our right honorable one wit more sensible. And yet it is just possible that the baron, after all, may be right; and that Adam and Eve, looking upon ar after the manner of our modern philosophers, as aerial fluid, may just possibly have argued backwards from air to water, and come to the conclusion, that what a fan of feathers would do towards sustaining a body in air, an ear might do in propelling a body through water; a line of argument which would seem to be strengthened by the natural term of "feathering an oar." But whilst the worthy baron was on the subject of birds, the wonder is that a *gander's foot* did not afford him a somewhat more rational explanation. Be this as it may, we being neither an honorable nor a baron, are inclined to think (the Social Science Association to the contrary notwithstanding) that the oar was discovered by Adam's first baby when it dabbled with a stick (as what baby will not do) in the first antediluvian puddle it could find; and that the Greek hawk was about as likely to learn to wheel about in his flight from seeing a wheel, as a wheel to be made after seeing him wheel about. But the worthy baron is more happy in his discovery of the invention of the plough, when he imagines the idea to have been taken from the roofing of the hog—always supposing that the hog was the same domesticated animal in the antediluvian times that it is in

the year of grace 1862. But in sober seriousness, we should not have noticed this exceedingly learned, and egregiously foolish dissertation of the worthy baron, had we not thought that it might perhaps throw some little light upon his Italian vagaries; that as in the case of the oar, the wheel, and the plough, so in the Italian affair, he may have taken such an exceedingly sublime view of things, as poor ordinary mortals may never hope to attain. The Gladstonian leucis has melted the wax of his wings, and fallen head-long ("oh! what a falling off was there!") into an antediluvian puddle. SACERDOS.

We have much pleasure in transferring to our columns, the following article from the Quebec Morning Chronicle:—

**"LIBERALITY OF THE LOWER CANADIANS.**—The Leader, analysing the religious divisions of the Lower Canada population, remarks:—

"Fortunately, the Catholicism of Lower Canada is of an exceedingly mild and tolerant type. If every people were as free from bigotry as the French Canadians, the amount of religious rancour in the world would be very sensibly diminished. This does not arise from indifference, for there are few people more truly devout than the French Canadians. A superficial glance at the above table might lead a stranger to the conclusion that the religious subdivisions of Lower Canada presented excellent material for chronic quarrels. The truth is however opposed to any such supposition. We venture to assert that no man who has ever occupied a position in the Cabinet of United Canada, but would bear witness that his French Canadian colleagues persistently ignored denominational considerations, in the discussion of public questions. With the vast preponderance of the Church of Rome, in presence of a great variety of denominations, there is less sectarian bitterness in Lower Canada, than in most other countries. If this fact were better understood and better appreciated, there would be less danger of sectional difficulties assuming portentous dimensions."

"Our contemporary records a fact which must have forcibly struck every dispassionate observer of public opinion and social life in this section of the province. Were the Protestant majority of Upper Canada as tolerant in their tone, and as considerate in their regard for the rights of their Catholic neighbors, as the Catholic majority of Lower Canada have shown themselves to be in their relations to the Protestant population, the western demagogues who have traded upon religious antipathies, and manufactured capital from sectional jealousies, would have been starved out long ago."

This is not a bad reply to the yelping of the curs of the Clear-Grit pack, at what they are pleased to term "French Canadian domination;" and the truth of the remark that, if the Protestant majority of Upper Canada were as liberal towards the Catholic minority of that section of the Province, as are the Catholic majority of Lower Canada to the Protestant minority, we should have none of those heart-burnings, and sectional animosities which unfortunately still disturb the peace of Canada, must be admitted.

Take the School Question for instance. In the Lower Province no obstacles have ever been offered to the establishment of Separate Schools for the Protestant minority; here no Catholic for a moment dreams of imposing an obnoxious system of education upon his non-Catholic fellow-citizens. How different is it in the West, where every victory gained in favor of "Freedom of Education" has been won after a hard and prolonged contest; and where the Protestant majority deem themselves ill-used because they cannot tax their Catholic neighbors for the support of Schools to which no honest Catholic father could send a child! Would to God that Protestants when in power would do unto Catholics as the latter are willing to do unto Protestants!

The following is a portion of a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to Lord Monck, and which the latter has communicated to His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa. The compliment to the loyalty and devotion of our brave French Canadians is well-merited, and happily expressed:—

Downing Street, Jan. 14, 1861.

Before entering into any of the other articles of your despatch, I must hasten to express the extreme satisfaction with which I heard of the marks of loyalty and zeal given by the district around Bic on the occasion of the disembarkation and transport of troops. The fact that they could place a thousand sleighs and horses at the disposal of the military authorities is extraordinary remarkable. Your Lordship will be good enough to present to the Roman Catholic Bishop administering the diocese of Quebec my thanks for the circular which he addressed to the clergy—a communication which must have had a most useful influence with the people to induce them to lend a hand with such good will.

**MEN WHOM THE YANKES DELIGHT TO HONOR.**—Mr. Edwin James is one of these. If in England his merits are undervalued, in New York he is at once admitted to the Bar, and finds himself rather admired for his "smartness" than held in scorn for his knavery. Mr. Cameron too, the late swindling Secretary-at-War, who by means of his contracts has contrived to realise a large fortune at the expense of his country, is also held in high honor for his smartness. He is an out and out Yankee aristocrat—that is to say, he is possessed of some millions of dollars, which form the only recognised patent of nobility in Yankeeedom. Of this most illustrious millionaire, we find the following admiring notice in our American exchanges:—

**AN AMERICAN NOBLEMAN.**—"Thirty years ago Simon Cameron landed in Harrisburg, on a Susquehanna raft, a bare-footed boy, with only three cents in his pocket, but with a good reputation. A few days ago he left the War Department, worth, probably, more than half a score of millions."

**RATHER UNWARRANTABLE.**—The Protestant press has the following characteristic notice of an attempted assassination at Rome. To be sure, the intended victim was only a priest, and the would-be-assassin, an Italian Liberal! which accounts perhaps for the very mild terms in which our contemporaries speak of the transaction, as a "somewhat unwarrantable piece of chivalry."

**"RELATION AND REVENGE."**—A letter from Rome says a reactionary agent, a priest named Rocchetti, met with a somewhat unwarrantable piece of chivalry, the other night from an unknown band, on the Piazza Trajana. An upbitten hater was, doubtless, intended to split the priest's skull, but it only wounded him on the back of the neck, and he was able to reach the Consolations Hospital, accompanied by a soldier.

**MRS. L. H. STEVENSON'S CONCERT.**—In our last we omitted to notice the Concert for the benefit of this charming cantatrice, given under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society on the evening of Monday the 1st instant, in the City Concert Hall. This vast room was literally crammed, which is a convincing proof that Mrs. Stevenson's artistic talents are duly appreciated; and however great the expectations which her former successes may have raised, she on this occasion fully realised them. It is but just to add, that the lady was most admirably seconded on the occasion; and that the thanks of the public are due to the Colonel and officers of the 47th Regiment, whose Band was in attendance, and contributed largely to the pleasure of the evening.

**PROMENADE CONCERT.**—It will be seen by the advertisement in another column that the St. Patrick's Irish National Society intend holding a grand Promenade Concert, in the City Hall, on the evening of Saint Patrick's Day. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the suffering poor of this City, whose calls on the charity of the Society have been, and still are, very numerous, on account of the scarcity of employment and the consequent poverty now prevalent in Montreal. During the past few years the St. Patrick's Society has distributed several thousands of dollars to relieve the wants of their needy fellow-countrywomen and fellow-countrymen; and we sincerely hope that the Irish population of this City will not allow this occasion to pass without affording the Society the opportunity of extending its sphere of usefulness as a National and Charitable association.

The Director of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum acknowledges, with thanks, a donation of five dollars, through the hands of Mr. M. P. Ryan, Merchant, to the funds of the Institute.

#### MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning a large and motley crowd assembled at the west end of the City Hall, to hear the Nomination to the Mayoralty. At ten o'clock the presiding officer, Alderman Thompson, having stated the purpose of the meeting, Mr. William Nelson came forward, and seconded by Mr. Peter McPherson, proposed that Mr. Charles Seraphin Rodier be Mayor for the ensuing year.

Mr. Eugene Lamoureux, seconded by Mr. John Greaves, proposed that Alderman Jean Louis Boudry be Mayor for the same period.

#### WARD NOMINATIONS.

The following are the nominations for Councillors for the respective wards:—

**East Ward.**—Moved by Mr. David Pelletier, seconded by Mr. Thos. Wilson, that Francis Lecuyer, Esq., be elected. No opposition.

**Centre Ward.**—Moved by Mr. Louis Boudry, seconded by M. E. Thompson, junr., that Daniel Gorrie, Esq., be elected. No opposition.

**West Ward.**—Moved by Mr. Alex. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Chas. Alexander, that Henry Lyman, Esq., be elected. No opposition.

**St. Anne's Ward.**—Moved by Mr. P. Larkin, seconded by Mr. R. MacShane, that Peter Donovan, Esq., be elected. No opposition.

**St. Antoine Ward.**—Moved by Mr. John Redpath seconded by Mr. Narcisse Valois, that Henry Bulmer, Esq., be elected.

Moved in amendment by Mr. F. B. Macnamer, seconded by Mr. Matthew Boyle, that Hector Munro, Esq., be elected. A poll demanded.

**St. Lawrence Ward.**—Moved by Mr. Stanley Bagg, seconded by Mr. Alexis Laframboise, that Joseph R. Broussard be elected. No opposition.

**St. Louis.**—Moved by Mr. Michael Laurent, seconded by Mr. Francis DeGueise, that Raphael Belleme, Esq., be elected. No opposition.

**St. James.**—Moved by Mr. James Johnson, seconded by Mr. Remi Lambert, that Francois Contant, Esq., be elected.

Moved in amendment by Mr. John Mahoney, seconded by Mr. Louis Papin, that A. Martin, Esq., be elected. Poll demanded.

**St. Mary's.**—Moved by Mr. A. Jodoin, seconded by Mr. Patrick Lynch, that Joseph Poupart, Esq., be elected.

Moved in amendment by Mr. J. Duhamel, seconded by Pierre Bonami, that George Fulham, Esq., be elected. Poll demanded.

The polling will take place on the 22nd instant.

#### ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of this Society, held on the 26th ult., the following gentlemen were elected Office-Bearers for the year 1862, and were proclaimed as such at the Regular Monthly Meeting, held last Sunday immediately after Vespers, in St. Patrick's Church. We are gratified to learn from the Annual Report that the Society is in a very flourishing condition; that the Monthly Meetings are well attended; and that it has added over 1,000 to its numbers during the past year.

#### OFFICE-BEARERS, FOR 1862.

President and Director—Rev. James Hogan  
Assistant Presidents—The Irish Clergy of Saint Patrick's Church  
1st Vice-President—Bernard Devlin, Esq.  
2nd Vice-President—Christopher McCormick  
Treasurer—P. J. Durack  
Secretary—Thomas B. Considine  
Executive Committee—Edward Murphy, Edward Skiddy, Edward Burns, Michael Burke, Daniel Lyons, O. J. Devlin, William Kernan, Richard O'Connell, Edward Murphy, Sanguinet St. John Kelly, Martin Hart, Jeremiah Downey.

#### Vigilance Committee.

Denis Barron, Centre Ward  
Michael Bergin, West  
Patrick McCaffrey, East  
James Nary, St. Ann's Ward  
Charles Moffatt, St. Anne's  
Arthur Jones, St. Antoine  
Peter Mullarky, St. Lawrence  
John McMahon, St. Louis  
John Grilly, St. James  
Norman, St. Mary's  
Thomas Barra, Grand Marshall.

We received last week, but too late for insertion, the annexed report of the St. Bridget's Asylum for the year 1861:—

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM, FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.**

**TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM ASSOCIATION.**

Gentlemen:—In accordance with the 11th Article of the Constitution of the Association, your Committee beg leave to submit the following Report of their administration of the Affairs of the Asylum for the year now about to terminate.

On entering into office in January last, your Committee, finding but a small balance in the Treasurer's hands, and that no bazaar was to be held during the year, were under the impression that they would be obliged to effect a loan in order to meet the necessary annual outlay. They are happy, however, to

have to state that, contrary to their apprehensions on this head, and without having had recourse to any extraordinary means, except an out-door collection (which realised \$176 61), they have been enabled to meet the ordinary expenses of the Asylum, and to pay \$293 10 for painting and repairs, which were deemed necessary for the preservation of the building; leaving still a balance in the Treasurer's hands of \$241 62.

Donations in provisions from several parties, valued at \$61, and a donation from one gentleman of \$100 in cash, and a splendid Holy Water Font, were received since the last Annual Report. The generous donors have been constant benefactors of the Institution since its commencement, and deserve the gratitude of all who take an interest in its prosperity.

Your Committee have also to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of the sum of \$125 from the Quebec Provident and Savings Bank, and also the sum of \$75 from the Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame de Quebec.

In looking over the Treasurer's Report, hereunto annexed, and deducing from the disbursements \$424 20, paid for works of a permanent nature, it will be seen that the cost of maintaining the Asylum for the year amounts to \$1,292 37, which, taking the average number of inmates at twenty-eight, amounts to \$35 1 per month, or 113 cents per day for each inmate. This ratio of expenditure is, in the opinion of your Committee, very moderate.

Your Committee have again to acknowledge their obligations to the ladies of the St. Bridget's Sewing Society, who continue to provide comfortable clothing for the inmates.

The number of admissions during the year was 29, comprising 16 adults and 13 orphan children. Of the adults, six left the Asylum and one died. Thirteen orphans have been adopted by respectable parties during the same period. The number of inmates at present is 28: viz. twenty-six adults and two children.

Your Committee cannot close this Report without congratulating the Association on the great amount of good which, under the blessing of God, it has been instrumental in effecting. It is now five years since, under no very encouraging circumstances, the Asylum was first opened, and during that period 166 persons have been admitted. Of these 60 were orphans, who were thus rescued, not only from indigence, but what was of far greater consequence, from the moral dangers to which that indigence and their unprotected state exposed them.

These results (considering at the same time that \$4,900 have been expended up to this date for the purchase of property and repairs) cannot be otherwise than gratifying, and should stimulate the numerous friends of the institution to renewed exertions, in order to secure its permanency, and, if possible, extend its efficiency.

The whole respectfully submitted.  
RAY. B. MCGAUGHAN, President  
GEO. NEILAN, Secretary  
Quebec, 31st December, 1861.

#### THE TREASURER IS ACCORDANT WITH THE ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM ASSOCIATION.

DR.	\$	c.
Balance on hand from last year	415	71
Bequests of the late Mrs. Ardoun	200	00
Donation from the Quebec Provident and Savings Bank	125	00
The sale of a cow	30	00
Interest on deposit	4	76
Grant from the Legislature	400	00
Donation from the Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame de Quebec	75	00
Donation to purchase firewood	100	00
Amount received for board of inmates in Asylum	12	70
Amount received from Life Members	180	00
Members' subscription	64	00
Amount collected by the Committee	176	61
Received for work done in Asylum	14	00
Sundry donations in cash	27	33
Amount of collection in Chapel	43	08
	\$1,868	19

CR.	\$	c.
Baker's account	250	74
Butcher's "	168	47
Grocer's "	155	42
Vegetables	33	48
Insurance on property	20	00
Repairing and painting house	293	10
Clothing	33	20
Servants and labourer's wages	60	45
Hay and Straw	32	66
Carting	55	48
Pork	51	66
Bell for Chapel	70	80
Purchase of a cow	32	00
Chapel ornaments	22	20
Books and printing	18	18
Cash paid to Deaf and Dumb Institution, Montreal, for Mary McCabe	31	50
For incidental expenses	26	00
Butter for use of Asylum	11	85
Paid interest on property	24	00
Firewood	144	83
Fish	7	25
Clearing snow from Asylum	16	00
Shoes for inmates	14	25
Tinsmith's account	18	10
Sundry expenses	34	95
	\$1,626	57
Balance in Treasurer's hands	241	62
	\$1,868	19

Quebec, 31st December, 1861.

JOHN LILLY, Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year as office bearers:—  
Rev. B. McGaughan, President.  
John Lane, Jr., 1st Vice-President.  
Henry O'Connor, 2nd Vice-President.  
John Lilly, Treasurer.  
George Neilan, Secretary.  
John O'Reilly, Assistant-Secretary.  
Committee—John O'Leary, Maurice O'Leary, John Finnegan, Thomas McGreevey, Win. Quinn, T. J. Murphy, Patk. Lawlor, E. O'Doherty, M. J. O'Doherty, John Lane, senr., John Enright, Mat. Enright, Charles Gilbride.

**FIRE.**—About half-past nine o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out in the carriage factory of Mr. O'Meara, St. Edward Lane, between Bonaventure and St. Antoine Streets. The building was a very old one, and, being constructed of wood, spread with great rapidity, and soon extended to the roof of the paint shop of Mr. Labreche, which was a good deal damaged, together with a number of carriages which were in the upper portion of the building. Mr. Labreche had no insurance. Mr. O'Meara is partly insured in his stock. The property is owned by Mr. Rambaud, and was not insured.—*Pilot*.

**VIOLATION OF CANADIAN TERRITORY.**—We (Commercial Advertiser) call the attention of the Government to the following gross outrage, by an officer of the United States army; Captain Cray, of the United States army, with a party of ten armed men, came across the Canadian frontier into the County of Huntingdon, from Malone, N.Y., in the middle of the night, broke into a dwelling house near Dundee, and took thence from a French Canadian named D'Aout, and carried him across the line to Malone, where he was imprisoned as a deserter from a Federal regiment stationed there. General Thorndyke in command of the Federal troops on the eastern frontier of New York has since allowed D'Aout's discharge, and compensation has been privately made

to the owner of the house for the damage done to it. But no reparation has been made for the violation of British territory; nor has this invasion and capture of a British subject been publicly disavowed and atoned for by the Federal Government.

**DESERPTIONS FROM THE U. S. ARMY.**—Desertions from the ranks of the Federal troops stationed in the neighborhood of Potsdam, N. Y., are quite frequent. A canoe was seen on the river a little above Dickinson's Landing on Monday; and it excited the attention of the vigilant revenue officers of the district. But upon inspection it turned out that the little craft contained nothing worse than two deserters from Uncle Sam's dominions. A fellow who deserts the flag he has sworn to defend, deserves no higher feeling than contempt; he is a scoundrel at any rate and would blush to own his guilt if he had a grain of manliness. We make this remark for the benefit of a few of this class who flaunt about the country in the regulation great coats of the United States army; and seem to glory in their baseness as if they supposed that it would win the respect of Canadians. —*Canwell Freeholder*.

#### Married.

In this city, on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Daniel O'Connor, Esq., Barrister, Ottawa City, to Anna Myria, only daughter of M. O'Meara, Esq., of Montreal.

#### Died.

In this city, on the 9th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Murphy, Esq., Mary Price, wife of the late Thomas McBride, aged 70 years.

The deceased, who was born in Ireland, came to this country about thirty years ago; and, in the domestic circle, has long formed the centre of a group of warm admirers, and loving friends. Preceded to the tomb by a daughter whose loss has been regretted by the whole community, and whose eminent Christian virtues were largely due to her mother's careful training and praiseworthy example, she, herself, was not less esteemed for refinement of manners, and intellectual superiority, than for her unwearied charities and piety, as a sincere and unblemished follower of the Church.—*R.I.P.*

In this city, on the 4th instant, of crump, Sabina H. Scutene, infant daughter of Cesar Sautene, aged 3 years and two months.

In this city, on the 12th instant, James Redmond, aged 62 years, a native of the county Westford, Ireland.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

[It is to be borne in mind that the following quotations, unless otherwise specified, are for round lots sold to shippers or foreign dealers, and that the latter as a matter of course must charge higher rates to their customers.]

Flour.—Pollards, \$1 25 to \$2 75; Middlings, \$2 90 to \$3 25; Fine, \$3 80 to \$4 00; Superfine, No. 2, \$4 60 to \$4 80; Superfine, \$5 00; Fancy, \$5 15 to \$5 20; Extra, \$5 40 to \$5 55. Bags, \$2 60 to \$2 75 per 112 lbs.

Flour is dull to-day; buyers are holding off expecting a decline in price.

Wheat.—\$1 06 ex-car for U. C. Spring.

Conse Grain.—No transactions.

Oatmeal per bbl. of 200 lbs., \$3 75 to \$4; per bag of 112 lbs., 10s to 10s 6d.

Ashes.—Pot \$6 75 to \$6 75; Inferiors 5c more;

Pearls.—\$6 60 to \$6 65.

Butter.—Sales at 11c. to 12c. for Store-packed; choice 15 cents.

Pork.—Prime, \$9 25; Prime Mess, \$10 to \$11; Mess, \$12 50 to \$13.

Hogs are in better demand, and may be quoted at \$3 90 to \$4.—*Montreal Witness*.



#### ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

#### A GRAND

#### PROMENADE CONCERT,

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

#### ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,

IN THE

#### CITY HALL,

On the 17th of March next.

Proceeds to be devoted to Charitable purposes.

MDE. LAURA HONEY STEVENSON

has kindly volunteered her services for the occasion.

Feb. 13, 1862.

#### TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

WANTED A Situation by a young man as a First or Second Class TEACHER, in either town or country. Testimonials and References unexceptionable. Was educated in a Catholic College, from which he has Testimonials of character and ability.

For further information, address by letter, (post-paid) "O. S., Port Hope, Canada West," stating Salary, &c.  
Feb. 6, 1862.

#### WINTER GOODS,

AT

#### TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT,

(One Shilling Off each Dollar)

#### FOR CASH,

AT M'DUNNOUGH, MUIR & CO.'S,

185 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.