

A HINT FOR MR. GEORGE BROWN.—Commenting upon the Bill for Incorporating the Ladies of the St. Joseph Convent, in Guelph, and deploring the rejection of the amendment to render null all bequests made less than six months before the death of the testator, Mr. George Brown in the *Globe* has the impertinence to speak about,—

"The Guelph nuns having the power to extort all the cash they can from the fears of their dying penitents."

This ribald insolence may suit the tastes of the low rabble, and vulgar fanatics to whom the *Globe* chiefly addresses itself, and so far may be profitable to its proprietors. But we would take the liberty of hinting to Mr. George Brown, that the Ladies whom he so wantonly insults may perhaps have brothers; that those brothers may perhaps have such things as horse-whips; and that such things as horse-whips have ere now been applied with good effect to the backs of poltroons and slanderers of women. Mr. Geo. Brown would do well to remember this.

"What should be our attitude towards the new Ministry?"—we have been asked—"Should we assume towards them at once an attitude of hostility, or would it not be wiser to give them a fair trial?"

Give them a trial, we say, by all means; and if a trial at all, a fair trial, for no other course would be consistent with our own honor. But in that we would give them a trial, it implies that in our opinion they have as yet no claims to our confidence: for we do not put upon their trial, men whom we know to be honestly disposed towards us. The mere fact of putting a man or a party on his or its trial, implies, not guilt indeed, but a reasonable suspicion of guilt against him or it.—As therefore we have no confidence in the Ministry, and as we would condemn no one unheard, we reply to our correspondent "Give them—the Ministry—a trial."

And a fair trial; that is to say, offer to them no faction opposition; oppose no unnecessary obstructions, and give them a reasonable time to mature and bring forward their measures. If these be good, then support them, but with a qualified support; if their measures are bad—that is to say bad as judged from a Catholic point of view—then, oppose them strenuously and without any qualification. This is the only course which to us it seems that Catholics can at the present juncture honorably and prudently pursue; whilst, at all times the more they hold aloof from all party ties—the more they incline to the policy of "Independent Opposition" so ably advocated by the lamented Lucas—the better will it be—not indeed for the office-seekers amongst them—but for their cause; and not for their pockets, but for their individual honor.

The *Globe* and its compeers of the "Clear-Grit" press are very wrath with the present Ministry, and this is no trifling argument in their favor: for the man or party whom or which the *Globe* approves of and supports, must be our enemy, and if in name a Catholic, a traitor of the deepest dye. It affords therefore a presumption in favor of the actual Ministry, that they are denounced by the *Globe*. Still however we will wait, and judge them by their future acts. If these be good, we shall be willing to forget and forgive their past; but if they be evil, we will ever be their strenuous uncompromising opponents.

Mr. McDougall's Address to the electors of North Oxford is before the public, and contains the vindication of his abandonment of the question of Representation by Population. It was impossible, so he says, to find amongst the Lower Canadians, any men vile enough to form part of a Ministry which should adopt that question as one of its measures. He says:—

"Gentlemen, it has been asserted by some of our friends, who being at a distance from the scene, could not judge of all the circumstances, that we ought to have demanded Representation by Population, in its most absolute form; that if we had, we could have got it; or, Mr. Sicotte and his friends refusing to agree to it, we ought to have refused office. I have three observations to make on this. 1st We did demand it, and were peremptorily met by the answer—'No party in Lower Canada, no representative of a constituency, save one, will, or dare consent to a repeal of the 12th section of the Union Act. The people of Lower Canada regard it as the charter of their rights—civil, religious, and national. Sooner than yield it, nine out of ten will vote to dissolve the Union.'"

The answer of "M. Sicotte and his friends" to the infamous proposition to betray their country, is we doubt not, truly reported—and reflects much credit upon them. God grant that they may adhere to that resolution; and that displaying on their flag the device "No Surrender," and nailing that flag to the mast, they may realize the expectations which their answer to Mr. McDougall holds out. "Equality of Representation," or "Repeal of the Union" *par et simple*. To no other alternative should a French Canadian or a Catholic condescend to listen even. No conceivable evil could be so great as that which our enemies are seeking to impose upon us by Representation by Population; even a civil war with all its horrors, such as rages in the United States, would be less ruinous to our dearest interests than submission to such a measure.

If the Upper Canadians do not like the present order of things, the remedy is in their own

hands. We feel ourselves neither honored nor benefited by a Legislative Union, or close connection of any kind with them; we have no desire for their company; and we should thank God to be quit of them, quickly and for ever. Let us thus, if we cannot agree on anything else, agree to repeal the iniquitous Act of Union.

THE ORANGEMEN AND THE CLEAR-GRITS.—As another proof of the perfect similarity of sentiment betwixt the Orangemen and the Clear-Grits upon all questions involving the rights of Catholics, we publish the following, which we clip from the columns of the *Toronto Globe*. Since the suspension of the *British Herald*, the *Globe* has been promoted to the post of "official organ" to the "low Orangemen," and Mr. George Brown has been raised to the dignity of "trumpeter in ordinary" to that august body:—

"At a meeting of L. O. L. No. 551, held in their Lodge Room at Toronto, May 19, 1862, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

Resolved—That this L. O. L. No. 551, heartily respond to the foregoing just expression of feeling, and trust that all our brethren, as they value their privileges, will arouse themselves to the necessity of watching with diligence even those in whom they have placed trust and confidence, for the protection of Protestantism in general, and for vigilance over the encroaching tendency of Romanism in particular.

(Signed) RICHARD REYNOLDS, Master.
ROBERT BREKMAN, Secretary.

Toronto, May 19, 1862.

The following is Mr. Scott's School Bill, as mutilated in Committee:—

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, by and with the consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Sections eighteen to thirty-six, both inclusive, of chapter sixty-five of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, intituled, "An Act respecting Separate Schools," are hereby repealed, and following shall be substituted in lieu thereof and be deemed to form part of the same 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, Incorporated 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, and not Candidates for Election as Trustees 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, not less than 21 years of age, may be elected as a Trustee whether he be a freeholder or householder, or not.

4. Notice in writing that such meeting has been held 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, Incorporated 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 to deliver a copy of the same so endorsed and duly certified by him to such Trustee, and from the day of the delivery and receipt of every such notice, or in the event of the neglect or refusal of such officer to deliver a copy so endorsed and certified, then from the day of the delivery of such notice, 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 contiguous to each other 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 respectively 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 _____, or 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 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 shall have all the 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 Clerk or other officer of a Municipality within or adjoining which a Separate School is established, having possession of the Assessors or Collector's Roll of the said Municipality shall allow any one of the said Trustees or their authorized Collector to make a copy of such Roll in so far as it relates to the persons supporting the Separate School under their charge.

8. The Trustees of such Separate School shall take and subscribe the following declaration before any Justice of the Peace, Reeve or Chairman of the Board of Common Schools: "I, _____, will truly and faithfully, to the best of my judgment and ability, discharge the duties of the office of School Trustee to which I have been elected and 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.

Provided always, that whenever in any City, or Town divided into wards, a united Board now exists, or shall be hereafter established, there shall be for every Ward two Trustees, each of whom, after the first election of Trustees shall continue in office two years and until his successor has been elected, and one of each Trustees shall retire on the second Wednesday in January, yearly in rotation.

10. After the establishment of any Separate School the Trustees thereof shall hold office for the same period and be elected at the same time in each year that the Trustees of Common Schools are, and all the provisions of the Common School Act relating to the mode and time of Election, term of office and manner of filling up vacancies, shall be deemed and held to apply to this Act.

11. The Trustees of such Separate Schools may 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.

12. A majority of the Trustees of such Separate Schools in any City, Town, Township or Incorporated Village, or of the Board of Trustees forming a Union under this Act, shall have power to dispose of all School Funds of every description coming into their hands for school purposes.

13. It shall be the duty of the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada, from time to time, to name such persons as they think fit in the respective Cities and Counties in Upper Canada, to grant certificates of qualification to Teachers of Separate Schools, and no one shall be employed as a Teacher unless he first obtain such certificate.

14. 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 in writing 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, and every rate-payer whose name shall not appear on such list, shall be rated for the support of Common Schools.

15. 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 showing the date of such notice.

16. Any person who fraudulently gives any such notice, or willfully 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.

17. 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.

18. Any Roman Catholic who may desire to withdraw his support from a Separate School, shall give notice in writing to the Trustees of such School, and also to the head of the Municipality in which he resides, before the second Wednesday in January in any year, otherwise he shall be deemed a supporter of such School: Provided, always, that any person who shall have withdrawn his support from any Roman Catholic Separate School shall not be exempted from paying any rate for the support of Separate Schools or Separate School Libraries, or for the erection of a Separate School House, imposed before the time of his withdrawing such support from the Separate School.

19. No person shall be elected as Trustee of any Separate School unless he resides within three miles of the site or proposed site of the School House; nor shall any person be deemed a supporter of any Separate School unless he resides within three miles of the site or proposed site of the School House.

20. Every such Separate School shall be entitled to a share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature of the Province for the support of Common Schools, and shall be entitled also to a share in all other public grants, investments and allotments for Common School purposes now made or hereafter to be made by the Province or the Municipal authorities, according to the average number of pupils attending such 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 Townships.

21. 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).

22. Nothing herein contained shall entitle any such Separate School within any City, Town, Incorporated Village or Township, to any part or portion of school moneys arising or accruing from local assessments 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 situated.

23. 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; Provided, always, that the aggregate amount of the Legislative grant to Separate Schools in any year shall not be greater than the aggregate amount contributed by rates, fees or otherwise, by the supporters of Separate Schools in the said year.

24. All Judges, Members of the Legislature, the heads of the Municipal bodies in their respective localities, the Chief Superintendent and Local Superintendent of Common Schools, and Clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, shall be Visitors of Separate Schools.

25. 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.

26. 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 situated.

27. 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 school days, 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.

28. 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.

29. 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 equal arbitration 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.

30. This Act shall come into force, and take effect, from and after the thirty-first day of December next.

DISHONESTY AND VENALTY OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.—We find in the *Quebec Daily News*, of the 3d inst., the following severe, but we fear only too true, imputations upon the honor and consistency of the conductors of the press in Canada:—

There are a few newspaper proprietors in this country who, in the vicissitudes and changes which so frequently take place in the political arena, may not be forced sometimes by circumstances to modify, may, perhaps abandon altogether, the policy which they may have, for the time being, supported, with regard to questions prominently before the people. This fact is so well understood that even with enterprises directly opposed to one another, it is never made the subject of pointed animadversion, but usually referred to in a jocular tone.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Pakenham, J. Levi, \$5; Pembroke, M. Dowsley, \$6; St. John Chrysostom, Rev. Mr. Pomerville, \$7.50; Merrickville, M. Kelly, 60c; Leeds, P. Judge, \$1; South Hinchinbrook, P. Brady, \$2; Lotbiniere, Reverend E. Faucher, \$2; Brewers' Mills, J. Kennedy, \$2; Ottawa City, L. Whelan, \$2; B. Alphonse, Rev. Mr. Prevost, \$2; Bennie's Corners, T. O'Connor, \$1; Tremblingo, T. Deasy, \$2; South Mountain, J. Morrow, \$1; Wellington, D. Donovan, \$2; St. Raphael, D. P. McDonald, \$5; Alexandria, J. Kennedy, \$1.25; Wellington, D. Henigan, \$3; Norwood, T. Murphy, \$3; Amherstburg, Mrs. M. J. Bailey, \$2; Prescott, P. Collins, \$1; Richmond Hill, M. Teely, \$4; Stansboro, Rev. M. Labelle, \$2.50; Westport, J. Byrne, \$3; North Gower, J. M. Sweeney, \$2; St. Flavie, Rev. M. Dugany, \$4; Norton Creek, P. Sullivan, \$2; Dickinson's Landing, J. McDonald, \$1; Gervin, P. McAleer, \$2; Adelaide, Rev. J. A. Strimling, \$1; Onondago, P. Fleming, \$6; Portneuf, Rev. R. F. Ford, \$5; D. Mooney, \$1; Sedford, J. O'Sullivan, \$2; St. Columban, J. Cleary, \$2.50; Dalhousie Mills, Capt. A. B. McDonald, \$5.60; Morrisburg, Rev. J. R. Meade, \$2; Centerville, P. Whelan, \$4; Castleblinigham, Ireland, Rev. Mr. McCullough, \$4.84; Deschambault, Z. Bonille, \$1; Halifax, N. S., Rev. J. Woods, \$4.

Per J. Foley, Norwood—W. McCarthy, \$4.
Per Rev. H. Brettigny, Frankford—M. Sullivan, \$1;
W. Fernon, \$1; G. M. Auley, \$1;
Per W. H. Millan, West M'Gillivray—Self, \$1; M. Doyle, \$1.

Per J. Daly, South Gloucester—Self, \$2; M. Fegan, \$2; M. McKenny, \$2; J. Kenny, \$2; J. Downey, \$2; M. Farmer, \$2; T. Daley, \$2; T. Kinley, \$2.
Per P. Maguire, Cobourg—P. Mechem, \$5.
Per Rev. Mr. McCarthy, Williamstown—Miss M. Gillis, \$2.50; J. Hay, \$2.

Per P. Brady, South Hinchinbrook—J. Mason, \$1.
Per P. Doyle, Hawkesbury Mills—Self, \$2; E. Ryan, \$2.

Per T. Dunn, St. Athanasie—Self, \$2; Chambly, J. Dunn, \$2; L'Acadie, R. Dunn, \$2.
Per J. B. Looney, Dundas—W. McDonald, \$2; T. O'Leary, \$2; T. O'Grady, \$1.

Per P. J. Mullin, Toronto—Trin Coll R. R., \$10;
J. Tyrrell, \$1.
Per B. Henry, London—Serge T. Hogan, \$2.
Per A. D. McDonald, St. Raphael's—A. B. McDonald, \$2.50.

Per J. Doyle, Onslow—J. Boehan, \$2.
Per P. P. Lynch, Belleville—M. O'Donoghue, \$2; P. Cox, \$2; Mrs. J. Callaghan, \$2.50.

Per Rev. M. Byrne, Eganville—Self, \$2; Granville, J. Milway, \$2.
Per P. Purcell, Kingston—Rev. D. Matte, \$2.50; C. M. Niel, \$5; J. Baker, \$2.50; P. Doyle, \$2.50; J. Cavanagh, \$1.

Per J. Donan, Lunenburg—J. Maguire, \$2.
Per P. G. Galt, Eganville—J. Welsh, \$4.
Per A. H. Wagner, Windsor—Mrs. Brennan, \$2.
Per R. Supple, Oshawa—Est. of Mr. Willoughby, \$2; G. Lyons, \$2.

Per W. M. Hart, Lunenburg—J. Gault, \$2.
Per G. A. Hay, St. Andrews—M. Malloney, \$5.

Militia Troops.—It is reported that the Imperial Government is about to send 15,000 troops to Canada. Colonel McKenzie, the Deputy-Quartermaster General, who was on his way to England, is ordered to return to his post here; and the sale of his furniture which was advertised in our columns is postponed, in consequence.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

It is understood that the Militia Bill to be introduced by the government will confer upon the executive powers to increase the active volunteers, in the receipt of pay, from 5,000 to 10,000. The existing law gives the Commander-in-Chief power to call out, but not to pay, the sedentary force; and it is intended to supplement this provision by others sanctioning the equipment and pay of any force which may be called out in any emergency. A vote of supply will be asked to cover this contingency. It is also intended, we learn, to provide for the more efficient officering of the Militia, and as far as possible to infuse the volunteer spirit into rural companies of the present sedentary force, by furnishing arms and drill instruction.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

THIS KINGSTON 'DAILY NEWS' ON THE MINISTRY.—The new ministry which will be announced in the House this afternoon is made up wholly of the ultra-wing of the late Opposition. Upper Canada Clear Grits and Lower Canada Rouges are about to try their hands at governing the country. The new administration will be singularly weak in Upper Canada; the names command little or no respect, and they will, we have no hesitation in prophesying, only exist for a few weeks by tolerance. It is important, however, that they should be tolerated until they fully avow their intentions, and until it is seen what sort of a financial policy they will propose. The first vital question that comes up, however, if it be such as to encounter the Liberal Conservative opposition, will utterly demolish them. If the new ministry have got an acceptable financial policy they may exist a little longer; but the composition lacks the elements of vitality, and will be surely short-lived. Already have the newly-fledged Upper Canadian ministers encountered the bitter and doleful invective of the *Globe*, which avers that it is "very sad" that Messrs. McDougall, Howland, Foley, and Wilson should have agreed to introduce no measure for the settlement of the Representation question for another year—the very men who, but a few weeks ago, the *Globe* justly remarks, "placed on record in the journals of Parliament a vote of censure on Messrs. Cartier and Macdonald because they had not made this very matter a Cabinet question. The new Ministry will soon have a host of enemies in Upper Canada—even their quondam friends will have cause for turning against them."

The Galt Reporter says:—The wheat crop in this neighbourhood has been injured by continued frosts and cold winds; and the barley and Spring crops generally look unpromising. There will be very little hay.

On the question of Separate Schools, the new ministry purpose granting changes, but the character of these changes has not been fully announced. Mr. Loranger, when cornered by Mr. Canecon as to the application of the double majority principle on this question, answered that if the government introduced a bill upon this subject, which did not meet with the support of a majority from Upper Canada, they would be deemed deprived of the confidence of Upper Canada, and should resign. We must confess we regard with some apprehension the result of such a trial, unless indeed, the reasonable disposition evinced on a late occasion should grow and prosper. The Catholics of Upper Canada have now, however, more reason than ever to draw together and organize a determined opposition to those who prove illiberal and unjust on this question. There are few constituencies in the Upper Province where their strength, properly and unitedly put forth, cannot but prove a serious stumbling block to local politicians. Now is the time to prepare, and we trust meetings will be held, and petitions poured in. Let it not be said again that the Catholic laity have shown supineness on this vital question. Into the hands of every member there should be placed a petition for an equitable school bill. If the local member will not present the petition, a copy can be sent to other more liberal members of the House. There should be no "shilly shallying" on such a question.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

The London *Times* of the 16 ult., says:—The detachments of telegraphists of the Royal Engineers, which recently sailed for British North America for the purpose of establishing graphic communication between the various military stations in Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick but ultimately returned to Chatham in consequence of the breaking down of the Victoria steamer in which they had embarked, will not re-embark for Canada, an intimation to that effect having been yesterday received at headquarters. The Government has abandoned the intention of forming the extensive system of telegraphic communication throughout British North America, as was at first proposed and the party of telegraphists especially trained for that work are to be distributed among the various companies of Royal Engineers at home, in readiness for removal to any foreign or home station where their special services may be required.

YOUR APPOINTMENT HAS BEEN CONFIRMED.—Such missives are now all the fashion, over the telegraph wires, and they are good news for some, and bad news to others. For one box of Bryan's Pulmonic wafers you pay 25 cents. They cure a cold, hoarseness, sore throat, croup, etc., in a few hours. Sold by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, Clark & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents for the Canadas.
June 5.

Birth.

At St. Catherine's, on the 27th ult., the wife of Mr. James German, of a son.

Died.

At Wolfe's Cove, Quebec, on the 25th ult., after a lingering illness, Catherine Walsh, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Walsh, aged 23 years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, June 4th, 1862.
Flour Pollard's, \$2.50 to \$3; Middlings, \$3.40 to \$3.50. Fine, \$3.90; Super, No. 2, \$4 to \$4.10; Super, \$4.15 to \$4.30; Fancy, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Extra, \$5 to \$5.10; Superior Extra, \$5.25 to \$5.75. Bag Flour, \$2.40 to \$2.50, per 112 lbs.

Superfine Flour is scarce and active at \$4.25. A sale of a choice brand, for future delivery, has been made at considerably more.

Oatmeal per bbl. of 200 lbs., \$3.70 to \$3.90. White per 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, 90c to 92c; White Winter, \$1.05 to \$1.10, nominal.

A sale of a choice cargo of Spring at 98 cents. Ashes Pots, \$6.70 to \$6.72; Inferiors, \$6.80; Pearls, \$6.92 to \$6.95.

Pork Mess, \$12 to \$12.50; Prime Mess, \$10 to \$11; Prime, \$2.50. All dull.

Butter is in better supply, and prices a little lower. Old Butter sells at from 10c to 12c; medium qualities at from 10c to 13c; Fine Dairy at from 13c to 15c. Eggs are scarce at 9c.

Tallow is in demand at 8c to 8½c.
Lard is dull at 7½c to 7½c.—*Montreal Witness*.

TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

THE undersigned will be at liberty after the 15th of July next, to Re-engage as a Teacher in an Academy, Model School, or in an Elementary School, provided the Salary be liberal: Qualifications—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, (Theoretical, Practical and Mental), English Grammar, Geography, the Use of the Globes, Book-keeping (by Single and Double Entry), Mensuration, Plane and Solid Geometry, Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, &c., &c.

Testimonials, respectable and satisfactory as to moral conduct and assiduity and attention to business.

Address, by letter post-paid, to "M. H. O'R., Berthier en haut," or to this Office.
June 5, 1862.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held, on MONDAY EVENING, 9th June, in the BONAVENTURE HALL.

The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock (By Order.)
P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned EMIGRATION COMMITTEE of the Society will meet in their New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from SIX till EIGHT o'clock P.M., to give ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to EMIGRANTS in need, and endeavor to procure employment for those of them who wish to remain among us.

Parties, in town or country, who may be in want of Servants, male or female, or who can, in any way, give employment to the Emigrants now arriving on our shores, are earnestly requested to communicate with this Committee.

PATRICK WOODS,
BERNARD TANSEY,
W. P. MURPHY,
PATRICK JORDAN,
DANIEL LYONS,
JOHN MURPHY.

June 5.

NOTICE.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's 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.