

To the Editor of the True Witness.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION. DEAR SIR—The near approach of Saint Patrick's Day is my apology for requesting a place in your valuable journal for a few words, which I am anxious, through you, to address to my brother members of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society.

Believing that the honor due to this ever-memorable day should be as public, as the event which it celebrates is solemn, I have always felt as I feel now, that its celebration is not a thing to be sneered or scoffed at, but a duty, the fulfillment of which is required of us by the obligations of religion and the ties of nationality.

Heretofore, however, I have observed, and with no small degree of regret and astonishment, that a very large number of our patriotic Irishmen are either not to be seen at all on St. Patrick's Day; or if visible at the corners of streets, are there merely as disinterested spectators, who look and act and speak, and *havo-havo*, for all the world just as if they had never heard of a St. Patrick, or that there is to be found upon the map of the universe such a country as Ireland.

Need I say how desirable it is to see this cause of complaint removed; and what a source of infinite pleasure it would be to all of us to find every Irishman who can turn out at all, at his post next St. Patrick's Day, determined each one to do his share in its celebration. But whatever others may or may not do upon the occasion, it is expected that the members of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society will not fail in their duty; upon them devolves a special obligation, because, apart from other causes, they have an additional reason for gratitude to God, and for publicly testifying it.

Enjoying fully as they do the incalculable blessings and happiness which are the certain fruits of Teetotalism, they would fail to appreciate the rich, the inestimable treasure which springs from the pure fountain of temperance, if the 17th of March, dedicated to the honor of St. Patrick, and the glory of old Ireland, was not this year rendered specially remarkable in Montreal by the presence in the Procession of the Day of an overwhelming army of Irish Catholic Teetotalers, pledged to crush the demon of drunkenness.

It is therefore not too much to hope that every adult male member of the Society will, upon that day, be found in his proper place, so that by the magnitude of our numbers we may not only attest our veneration for the day itself, but also, and in the same way, show our heartfelt gratitude to the Divine giver of all good, for the brilliant success which, up to the present hour, has crowned our efforts in the sacred cause of temperance.

Yours very truly, A MEMBER OF THE ST. P. T. A. S. Montreal, March 6, 1862.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—As I perceive that what has been done in other places for the relief of our suffering fellow-creatures in Ireland, has been published for the edification of the community, I know you will be happy to hear from your friends in Peterboro on the same subject.

We had no time, at least we spent no time, in organizing meetings, exciting ourselves with speeches, or encumbering ourselves with committees. The circular of our distinguished Bishop fixed our attention on the dreadful fact, that the grim destroyer Death, with his two-edged sword of cold and hunger, was striking down the faithful children of our cherished fatherland.

For the sacred cause our efforts secured the handsome amount of four hundred dollars which is this day transmitted by our pastor, Rev. O. Kelly, to his Grace, the Archbishop of Tuam.

The rapid run of Sir Robert Peel from Dublin to Sligo, and the report of his experience to the Government, was to us as insulting an outrage on human suffering as inhuman cruelty could devise. Gracious Heavens! the poor laws and poorhouses for an entire province of want and woe. The poorhouses (those abodes of iniquity whose every denigrating influence is exerted to crush out every sentiment that is pure, holy, and Catholic), are maintained by the poor outside their hated walls until, by the pressure of the poor laws, they are rendered so poor that in their turn they are driven into their detested precincts for shelter.

Well did the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam tell the world years ago, that England had for Ireland, poor laws without charity, and education without religion; and it appears now to be her policy that, as she cannot expel them out of the latter, she will drive them off with the vengeance of her poor laws.

But Sir Robert Peel knew with whom he had to deal; he studied the Irish character, and in his search for adventures, he may have encountered a flock of well-fed sheep or plethoric bullocks, but a poor or distressed Irish family he did not fall in with. Like young lambs, when they first hear the rail car whistle, the affrighted little starlings, run to their woe-begone mother at the approach of the stern mandarin, whom she (the mother I mean not the mandarin) foolishly chides for being out at all; and rapidly does she close the door to perfect the retreat. The great commissioner passes by, and it is a problem to us whether the poor mother or Sir Robert Peel were most pleased at the happy escape from an inspection of such misery.

The innate horror an Irishman has of being considered poor has always caused him to disguise the worst portion of his condition with as much caution as no doubt Sir Robert conceals his mortal sins. There are, however, those whose duty compels them to remove the veil that their natural modesty and delicacy cast around their silent sufferings; and reveal to an astonished world the marvellous wonder of millions of British subjects found in the most urgent need of the charity of the humane and benevolent. Foremost amongst the undaunted champions of the peoples' safety "the Lion of the fold Jude," with all the energy of his mighty mind, sends forth the shocking cry that his little ones are famishing. His report to the world is received by the entire world as truthful and authentic; whilst that is ignored and unheeded which was got up for his government by his gaisayer, Sir Robert Peel, the invincible knight of "the two rows of peas."

I am yours, respectfully, A CATHOLIC. Peterboro, Feb. 17, 1862.

CITY ELECTION.—This terminated in the return of M. Beaudry as Mayor of Montreal for the ensuing year.

We are requested to state that a general meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, will be held next Sunday, in the usual place, immediately after Vespers. Members who require badges are specially required to attend.

A MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF FREEDOM OF EDUCATION.—We see by the Durham Standard of the 14th that in some parts of Upper Canada, even Protestants are agitating against State-Schoolism, and in favor of Freedom of Education. Our above-named contemporary prefaces a petition to the Legislature, from certain persons in Egremont and Normandy, with the following remarks:—

SCHOOL LAW PETITION.—We would direct attention to the School Law Petition to the Legislature, which will be found in another column. The contents have been carefully arranged in order to meet the views of as large a portion as possible of those who dissent from the present law—and their name is legion—but hitherto they have been divided in action, some asking for the repeal of one portion, and some another portion of the present law, according as their circumstances or position made any particular clause bear on them more directly than on another.—This affords indubitable evidence that the entire law, as at present constituted, is unsuited to the public mind, for if only a portion were bad, the entire complaints would be directed against that particular part.

We believe it is the intention of the Church of England in Canada to apply at the coming session for a Separate School Act; but would it not be much better for them to act in concert with the movement now on foot which allows all classes and creeds to organize such schools as they may desire. Under a special Act none but the members of the sect for which the Act was framed can support such school, and although they may be in a majority over any other sect, yet individually are too weak to support a school; whereas, if those disposed to do so of other sects were allowed to unite with them no difficulty would be experienced.

Below we give the petition alluded to by the Standard. With much of the prayer of the petitioners we heartily concur; and we fully endorse the principle therein laid down—that to the parent and not to the magistrate, to the Family and not to the State, belongs sole and absolute authority over the education of the child. This great principle, in short, is the essential, or vivifying principle of Freedom of Education:—

PETITION

Of the Members of Egremont and Normandy Common and Grammar School and Public Library Law Reform Association, adopted by the Committee appointed to draft the same, Jan. 27, 1862.

To the Legislature of Canada.

The Petition of the undersigned, Inhabitants of Canada,

HUMBLY SHewETH—That We, your humble petitioners, being true and loyal British subjects residing in the Province of Canada, have been for a long time, and yet are, grievously oppressed with the hardships and burdens imposed upon us by various Provincial Statutes, which—taken together—compose what is generally known as the Public School and Library System of Upper Canada; that we observe with pleasure that a number of our fellow-subjects in Upper Canada, being Roman Catholics, having complained of them to a former Parliament as a burden and hardship, obtained some relief; but still not a full restoration of their Rights and Liberties as British Subjects. That we, your humble petitioners, having full confidence in the intelligence and integrity, and good intentions, of your House to pass such Laws—and such only—as are required by, and are compatible with, the Public Weal,—do humbly entreat your Honorable House to take into your consideration the Statutes before referred to—particularly the Acts 13th & 14th Vict. chap. 48; and the 16th Vict. ch. 185; and the 16th Vic. ch. 186; and the 18th Vic. ch. 132, by which we humbly submit to your Honorable House, that it will plainly appear that our Rights to our Private Property is ignored as respects the said system;—

The Right of the Parent to educate his child is wrested from him, by depriving him of the means so to do; The business of assisting Parents and Guardians in educating children, and which is usually called School-teaching, is monopolized by the system, to be exercised only by its agents and servants; And that that portion of the Public Property which has by the Legislature been so wisely appropriated for Public Libraries cannot be obtained by the people in the different Municipalities unless they submit to unjust and odious conditions; and also that that portion of the Public Property which is intended for the assistance of the education of children is also placed in the same circumstances; and that, while the most part of it is swallowed up by the more wealthy portion of the community who do not require such assistance from the Public Purse, there are numbers of the poor who cannot (even if they would be so base as to sell their Birthright for the proffered assistance under the conditions upon which it is offered to them) receive any help from the system, merely because they are too poor to 'help themselves'; by clothing their children sufficiently to attend the schools, as well as from other causes over which they cannot have any control; while they, if they have any property at all—be it ever so little—for which they are assessed, are still liable to have that little taken away from them, to be handed over for the use of others who are base enough to accept of such a 'boon';—

All of which injustice and hardships, as well as many other concomitant evils arising from the said system, we have to bear daily, greatly to our sorrow, and much obstructing, if not wholly preventing us in what we conceive to be the proper education of our children, as well as depriving us—whose duty alone it is to educate our children—of our Liberty and Freedom of Choice and Action as British Subjects in that, as well as in other matters; and all this too without any necessity existing therefor, or any real benefit to be received from the system;—which might not, but for it, be obtained in a just and equitable manner—to compensate for the evils inflicted by it:—Wherefore we, your humble petitioners, do humbly and most urgently pray your Hon. House that a Law may be passed during the present Session of this Provincial Parliament, which shall embrace and establish the following principles:—

That private property shall be sacred to the use of the owner thereof, subject, however, and to that only—to the just and reasonable demands of the State for the Public Expenses; and, in the case of the sufficiently wealthy members of the community, to a just and equitable rate to be applied, to a proper extent, to the assistance of the education of the children of those of the poorer members of the community who actually need & require it, & not of those who need it not, and who are rich enough to provide for and 'help themselves'; and that such assistance, whether the same be provided by a direct tax upon individuals, or by any appropriation by the Legislature from the Public Funds, shall be given, individually, to those who receive it, in such a manner as shall be in accordance with their just and undoubted Rights and Liberties, individually, as British Subjects; That the Right and Duty of the Parent (or Guardian) to educate his child shall be fully acknowledged and respected, and also the Right of the Child to receive such education in accordance with the circumstances of the Parent; That the Right of all British Subjects, individually, in this Province, without respect to creed or sect, or any other matter—such as school sections, &c., to unite and combine together in such way and manner as they severally please—and according to their own respective inclinations and views of advantage by mutual assistance, for the purpose of educating their respective children, be also fully acknowledged; and

their Liberty and Freedom so to do be fully maintained without their being in any way or manner subjected to any interruption, by other persons; and without being liable to be driven together in gangs contrary to their right of freedom and choice of action, and with tyrannical indifference to the inclination or disinclination, convenience or inconvenience, advantage or disadvantage, of the individuals; And that portion of the Public Funds which the Legislature shall deem proper to appropriate for the assistance of the education of children, and for public libraries, shall be justly and equitably apportioned to and among the various Townships, Incorporated Villages, Towns and Cities, and duly paid over to the respective Municipal Councils of such Municipalities, to be by them properly applied to the purpose for which the same is intended; And that no monopoly in the business of assisting in the education of youth—or in any other business—be in the least tolerated; And that all the Statutes above referred to, and also all others, so far as the same are contrary to and inconsistent with this our humble petition, may be forthwith abolished; and that your humble petitioners be not driven away from the land by tyranny and oppression and injustice; but that we may be permitted to dwell in the Province fully protected in the peaceful enjoyment of all and singular those Rights and Liberties which British Subjects have a Right to claim. And your humble petitioners, as in Duty bound, will ever pray.

County of Grey, Jan. 1862.

On Saturday evening, at Nordheimer's Music Hall, Mr. C. Heavyside will read selections from his drama of "Saul," a work of great power and beauty, which has been much commended by some of the leading literary periodicals of England. As a local poet Mr. Heavyside would be entitled to a liberal patronage on this occasion, but the real merit of his work which has established his reputation abroad, gives him a stronger claim on his fellow-citizens, who have hitherto neglected him.—Commercial Advertiser.

We feel much pleasure in publishing the following letter, enclosing a handsome donation to the Irish Relief Fund from the Captain and men of No. 5 Rifle Company:—

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure of enclosing you the contribution of the Volunteer Rifle Company under my command, for the relief of our countrymen in the Western district of Ireland, where "Peace and Plenty" should, but do not, reign, to be forwarded with the second remittances from this city to His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, the venerable champion of our church and race.

The large collections for this laudable purpose, the prompt and generous discharge of this sacred duty in Montreal, Kingston, and Quebec, show how strong is the bond of sympathy between us and our brethren in the land of our forefathers.—A link of which I trust will never be broken.

The enclosure consists of vote from the funds of the Company \$50 00 H. Kavanagh, in addition 10 00 \$60 00

Yours faithfully, H. KAVANAGH, Captain No. 5 Company, 1st. or Prince Wales Regiment, M. Vol. Rifles. O. J. DWYER, Esq., Sec. Irish R. Fund, Montreal, 26th February, 1862.

PRESENTATION OF A GOLD WATCH TO MR. JAMES F. MURRAY, LINDSAY. A splendid Gold hunting lever Watch was presented, in Lindsay, to Mr. James F. Murray, son of C. S. Murray, Esq., of the Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, on the occasion of his removal from the branch of the same Bank in Lindsay to that of Barrie. The watch was given by the Catholic choir, and some other friends of his, as a token of the high consideration in which they hold him. His gentlemanly conduct and attention to business made him a favorite with all classes of citizens; and they have shown by this valuable testimonial, and by other means, their respect for him, and their regret at his departure. A large number of his friends assembled on Thursday, February 20th; and the Mayor of the town, Thomas Heenan, Esq., was called to the Chair, and the Watch was presented by J. C. O'Brien, A.M., with the following ADDRESS:—

It is seldom in the course of a man's life that he is called upon to do a duty so pleasing as the one I am commissioned to perform today; and I consider it an honor, as well as a great gratification, to have been chosen as the medium of conveying to one for whom I entertain the highest consideration, a tangible expression of the same sentiments from others.

Mr. James F. Murray, in the name of the Catholic choir of Lindsay, and some of its friends, I present you with this Watch as a slight testimonial of their appreciation of the value of your services in instructing the choir, and their respect for you as a thorough gentleman.

It is with the deepest regret we are made aware of your intended departure from our midst, from the midst of those you have benefited and obliged in so many ways; and we would be pleased to have you consider this gift as a slight expression of how much your friends in Lindsay appreciate the excellence of your character, and an indication of the gap your absence will make in the circle of your friends.

We are not far from inflicting pain on your extreme sensibility in that regard, we would dilate with pleasure on the universal expression of admiration which accompanies the mention of your name, and on the many virtues that have made you a model to the young men of Lindsay and endear you to all classes of its citizens. The young have regarded you as an example of Christian humility and unobedient rectitude; the old have rejoiced in the joy of your parents in such a son. The poor have invoked blessings on your kind word and ready hand; the rich have admired your manly, straightforward integrity. Your smiling countenance and cordial salutation will be missed sadly in our streets; and those who have been brought in contact with you in financial affairs, will look again for the cheerful face of the person whose efficiency in business, known to the whole community, whose laborious attention to the duties of his office, and whose gentlemanly regard to others' wants won for him an enviable reputation.

It is true as this assembly of your friends testify, you will be sadly missed from amongst us; but be assured that though distance may intervene we will ever cherish the friendship which exists between us; we will watch your upward and onward course with more than friendly interest, and hope, and indeed feel convinced you will find friends everywhere who will appreciate your worth. Go where you will however, you will meet with none to take a more lively interest in your welfare than those you leave, or who can entertain a greater respect for you as an efficient business man, a true friend, a cordial companion, and a perfect gentleman.

Continue, our dear Friend, to cultivate those perfections which have captivated us all, and you will never lack the greatest comfort of man—a pure conscience and hosts of true friends.

May God bless you and prosper you in all your undertakings.

Mr. Murray feelingly made the following reply:—

Gentlemen—I thank you from my heart for the cordy and magnificent gift you have presented to me in such a flattering manner, and I shall ever keep it as a cherished memento of the generous friends who have given it. It needed not a gift, my dear Friends, to make me remember you; for I never forget, never can I forget your innumerable kindnesses during my short but happy stay in Lindsay; but by your putting the exponent of your feelings in so exquisite a shape, and accompanying it with laudations on myself and my poor services, so totally undeserved, you have conferred upon me favors which my poverty of language will not allow me to acknowledge, but which will fill my future pathway with light, and burden me with a weight of gratitude that will remain through all my years.

My indebtedness to you can not be expressed by words, and, believe me, I shall ever retain the recollection of my sojourn in Lindsay, and this, its unmerited and flattering termination, as the most happy period of my existence.

This, your extreme kindness, has come upon me so entirely unexpected, that I must be pardoned if the expressions of my mouth are not commensurate with the great value of the gift and the greater value of the words by which it is accompanied.

All I can say, and I say it again, and from the bottom of my heart, is—Gentlemen, I thank you! On Thursday evening, a number of Mr. Murray's friends gave him a grand farewell oyster supper at Mr. O'Leary's Hotel, of which some forty of the leading men of the town partook. Every profession and calling was represented. The tables were finely laid, and reflected great credit on the host. The Mayor, Thomas Keenan, Esq., ably presided in the Chair, assisted by R. T. Burns, Esq., P.L.S., P. M'Hugh, Esq., Reeve of Township, and Jas. Lenihan, Esq., Vice-Chairman. On the right of the Chairman sat Mr. Murray, the guest of the evening. It would occupy too much space to give a detailed account of all the toasts, sentiments, and speeches, the songs, jests and jollities that filled the hours.

It will be enough to mention some of the regular toasts, and to say the responses of the gentlemen whose names follow them were excellent, and much applauded:—"The Queen," "The Governor-General," "Army and Navy," responded to by Wm. McDonnell, Esq., Collector of Customs, and by Mr. A. W. Giles, with a song well sung; "Our Guest, James F. Murray," by that gentleman; "Agriculture and Commerce," by James Lenihan, Esq.; "The Bar," by J. R. Allen, Esq., Attorney; "Medical Faculty," by J. R. Cogan, M.D.; "Engineering and Surveying Professions," by R. T. Burns, Esq., P.L.S.; "The Press," by E. D. Hand, Esq., Editor Lindsay Advocate; "Mayor and Municipal Officers," T. Keenan, Esq., Mayor; P. M'Hugh, Esq., Township Reeve; Chas. M'Carthy, Esq., and T. Dooney, Esq., Councilmen; "Canada and her Institutions," by Thomas Broughall, Esq.; "Our American Neighbors," by G. G. Carroll, Esq.; "The Ladies," by J. Nicholson, Esq.; Songs were sung during the evening by Messrs. Giles, Lenihan, Murray and M'Carthy.

Altogether, it was a fine demonstration, a successful and deserved expression of consideration for a worthy man.

A happy and useful life can be predicted for Mr. Murray, who, while so young, has been so fortunate in securing the good wishes of a whole community.—Communicated.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, QUEBEC.—At the annual general meeting of the different sections of the Society, held at Mrs. Jordan's hotel, Saul-au-Matelet street, on Monday evening, 24th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:—

Grand President.—Hon. Chas. Alleyne. Treasurer.—Mr. John Flanagan. Secretary.—Mr. John Lane, Junr. Chaplain.—Rev. B. McGairan. Physician.—Dr. Moffat. Marshal.—Mr. E. Hartigan.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—SECTION No. 3.—At the annual general meeting of the members of No. 3 Section of St. Patrick's Society, held at the residence of Wm. Kirwan, Esq., St. Lewis Suburbs, on Monday evening, 24th inst., the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

President.—Mr. Wm. Kirwan. Vice do.—Mr. Michael O'Connell. Treasurer.—Mr. Thomas Foley. Recording Secretary.—Mr. George Neilan. Cor. Secretary.—Mr. Thomas Gilchan. Committee.—Messrs. Bernard M'Gratty, Henry Martin, Denis O'Hare, John O'Connor, John Hogan, Bernard Fahy, Michael Hoban, Andrew Doyle, John M'Kenzie, Captain Vaughan, John Walsh, James Doherty.—Quebec Chronicle.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Charlebourg on Saturday evening. It was also felt Beaufort and the neighboring parishes.

THE EARTHQUAKE OF LAST WEEK.—Intelligence has been received from several parishes of the Lower St. Lawrence, stating that a shock of earthquake was felt, about the time of the shock at Charlebourg, of which we made mention in a late issue. Although more severe than which occurred in our vicinity, we have not learned that any damage resulted from it.—Quebec Chronicle, 1st inst.

The Courier of St. Hyacinthe, is informed that the working of the Acton copper mine, which had been abandoned in consequence of the probability of an American war, will be renewed on a large scale. It is said that English capitalists have become interested in it, and that a company which is being formed will set a thousand men to work there in the spring.

The Quebec Chronicle says that diphtheria is raging in the Gaspe district—that there have been upwards of fifty cases, and several deaths have occurred.

An indignation meeting of the citizens of Quebec was held on Monday evening, for the purpose of protesting against the quality of the gas furnished them by the city company, and its excessive charges. It was finally resolved that the Mayor wait upon the Provincial Secretary, with the view of having an act passed during the coming Session, for the prohibition of gas consumed generally, throughout the Province.

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSES.—The House of Parliament is to be prepared for the reception of the members as rapidly as possible. Already great changes have been made since His Excellency's removal to his new residence. The floors which were put down in the Council and Assembly rooms have been removed, and in the Upper House the throne has been replaced, the carpets laid, and absolutely nothing more remains to do. The Lower House is not yet so far advanced, and an alteration is being made, which will doubtless take a few days yet to finish. The Reporter's galleries, which have always been found uncomfortably small, are being extended along the wall behind the Speaker's chair, and good additional accommodations will be afforded for half a dozen of the representatives of the Press more than could hitherto find standing room. Down stairs, the committee rooms are being put in order—the news room has resumed its familiar look—the post offices are re-opened—and only a few mirrors and tables remain to show that a Governor General and his family have lived there for three months and more.—Quebec Chronicle.

FLEET OF GOVERNORS FOR CANADA IN THE SPRING.—Alluding to the probability of war with the Federal States, the London Times of the 7th January says:—"The worst part of the struggle, however, will not be on the North Atlantic seaboard, but on the great Lakes of Upper Canada and North America. We are glad, therefore, to be able to tell our readers that this danger has been foreseen and amply provided against, and that within a week after the breaking up of the ice in the rivers and canals a whole fleet of gunboats, with the most powerful of the screw-corvettes sent out to Admiral Milne, will carry the protection of the English flag from Montreal to Detroit."

MONTEAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. The weather continues unfavorable for the transportation of property by rail, and consequently the receipts are trifling and business very limited. Flour the lower grades are in demand, but there is no supply, and prices are nominal. In No. 2, there are transactions at \$4.60 to \$4.80, the inner figure representing unbranded on account, of being over-ground. No. 1, has advanced to \$5 to \$5.05, on account of the detention of trains by storms. There is none in first hands. Fancy is not in the market, but would command \$5.20 to \$5.30 at this time. Extras are in moderate supply and demand at \$5.50 to \$5.60. Double Extra is selling at \$5.80 to \$6. Bags, on account of short supplies, are in demand at \$2.70 to \$2.75.

Onmeal There have been wholesale transactions at \$3.80;—holders ask \$4. Wheat None in market; cars would bring \$1.07 to \$1.08;—holders ask \$1.10 from store. Ashes, per 112 lbs.—The short supply, on account of the roads, has caused an advance in Pots, which may be quoted to-day at \$6.75 to \$6.80. There have been no transactions in Pearls for some days; the latest sales were at \$6.35 to \$6.40.

Butter The stocks are not large, but except for export to the United States there has been very little demand for months past. The sales of Store-packed have been from 11 to 12c., according to quality.—Dairy is in better demand, and brings 13 to 14c., whilst a very choice article would bring more.

Pork There is little demand, and the stock is heavy, but this market is sustained by the rise in the States. The following are the quotations of the day, the inner price being that at which dealers purchase, the outer price that at which they sell. Prime \$9.50 to \$10.50; Prime Mess \$10.50 to \$11.50; Mess \$13.25 to \$14. The season for Dressed Hogs is about over, so that we need scarcely continue to quote wholesale prices. The latest sales were at \$4.35 to \$4.75 according to weight and quality.

Lard is in fair demand, and ranges from 7c to 8c. Tallow is required for. The rates being 8c to 9c. Eggs are in active demand at 17 cents. Seeds Clover Seed, \$4.75 to \$4.25, for common to good; Timothy, \$1.75 to \$2.—Montreal Witness.

If you want Pills, take Ayer's Pills. Nothing has ever appeared in this market that can compare with this new invention for clearing out the disempers that fasten and grow upon us. They are the Philosopher's elixir of life, that bids defiance to disease, and will leave us no alternative but to die of old age.

Birth.

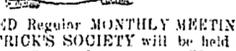
In this city, on the 2nd inst., the lady of Dr. J. L. Leprohon, of a son.

In this city, on the 5th inst., Mrs. William Booth, of a daughter.

Died.

On Thursday, the 13th February, aged 72 years, Mrs. Martha Cannon, widow of the late William Downes, Esq.

In this city, on the 5th inst., Samuel Johnston, aged 34 years, a native of Grosmont, County Mayo, Ireland.



AN ADJOURNED Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the Society's Hall, Place d'Armes, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 7th March, instant, for the purpose of making arrangements for the due CELEBRATION of ST. PATRICK'S DAY, and also for the GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT which will be given by the Society on the EVENING of ST. PATRICK'S DAY, and for the transaction of other important business.

Members in arrears are requested to attend to the payment of their dues.

By order, M. F. COLOVIN, Secretary.

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.

PRIME MACKEREL. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Barrels and Halves. RYAN, BROTHERS & CO, St. Peter Street. Montreal, Feb. 27, 1862.

WANTED, BY A LADY of several year's experience, a Situation as Organist and Teacher of a Catholic School. The best of references given. Address, if by letter, post-paid, "M. Y. R." Traux Witness Office, Montreal. Feb. 1862.

SEEDS—SEEDS—SEEDS. R. J. DEVINS, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, NEXT THE COURT-HOUSE, MONTREAL, (Premises formerly occupied by Alfred Savage & Co.)

JUST Received direct from FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN, A large assortment of the finest fresh GARDEN, FIELD, POT HERB and FLOWER SEEDS. —ALSO— FOR SALE, all kinds of CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED. Feb. 17.

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.