

THE REFORMATION IN ITALY.—From the perusal of a work on the actual condition of Italy by a Protestant minister named Rev. J. A. Wylie, the Montreal Witness comes to the following conclusions:—

In Northern Italy, the people seem animated by the spirit of the Waldenses and the ancient Lombards; and the form which the Reformation "takes there is an effort towards ecclesiastical and political freedom."—Witness, 26th ult.

In Central Italy, the people enjoy caricatures of the Pope and Catholic ecclesiastics; but "they care little for hearing the Gospel."—Ib.

In Southern Italy, and throughout the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the movement "takes the form of the old atheistic pantheism. German pantheistic writers are eagerly studied, and Bible Christianity is rejected as of a piece with the mummeries of Roman Catholicism."

In a "movement" of which the results are as above described, Protestants may perhaps be able to trace the "hand of God." We cannot. We see, or we fancy we see, the agency of the "other party;" and applying the test, "by their fruits shall ye know them," we conclude from the works of the Apostles of the Italian Reformation, to the devilish origin of their apostolic commission.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF MONTREAL.—Mr. Valade, with as many of the School Commissioners as could conveniently attend, visited, in the course of last week, the Catholic Commercial Academy of this City, which is under the direction of Mr. U. E. Archambault, assisted by Messrs. P. Garnot, J. Archambault and W. McKay. This school has been attended, during the whole course, by upwards of a hundred students. The course of study pursued in this school is thoroughly commercial in all its branches. English and French reading, a most careful method of penmanship, arithmetic in all its branches, Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, Algebra, Geometry, History, Geography, Commercial Correspondence, and an extensive knowledge of literature in both languages—are taught in this school. The students answered in a most satisfactory manner in all these branches, and the Commissioners and Inspector could not but openly express their utmost satisfaction. This institution, established for some eight or nine years, has daily taken such growth and has been so efficacious that the Commissioners have been compelled to refuse thirty students from the country seeking admission, from want of accommodation. They intend to enlarge the establishment as soon as their pecuniary means shall permit them to do so. Students who at the end of their course have looked for employment in Montreal have always found advantageous situations in the best commercial houses of the city. Such also is the case this year, for those who have finished their studies have not only found remunerative, but also very desirable situations. This institution is called to fill a vacancy which unhappily existed too long in our French establishments of this city. It will also enable our youth to occupy most important positions in our commercial houses.—Com.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, WOODSTOCK.

To the Editor of the Canadian Freeman.

SIR,—It is but seldom that the readers of your valuable journal are favored with anything concerning the Catholics of Woodstock, but now I am happy to communicate the fact that the people of that town have commenced the good work of erecting a large brick church, of which the foundation was laid four years ago, but owing to certain circumstances they were unable until the present time to proceed with the building.

On Sunday the 31st of March, His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton, the Right Rev. J. Farrell, D.D., laid and blessed the corner stone of the new church, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. G. Volkert, P. P., of Ingersoll, J. Bardou, of the Cathedral, Hamilton, and J. T. Wagner, P. P., of Windsor. High Mass was celebrated in the Town Hall at 9 o'clock, by the Rev. J. T. Wagner, after which His Lordship preached a very eloquent and impressive sermon, appropriate to the occasion. Long will his words be remembered by the assembled faithful; and let us hope that their effect will not be lost on our dissenting brethren, who formed a large portion of the congregation. Immediately after the sermon, His Lordship and the clergy proceeded to the church ground, followed by the immense congregation, where the ceremony of laying the corner stone was performed, after which His Lordship addressed the people on the importance of having the church completed at an early day, so that it may be the first church consecrated by the new Bishop of the diocese. The singing of the Ingersoll choir, whose services were kindly given on the occasion was much admired. Miss M. V. Flynn ably presided at the organ. There is no doubt but the new church will soon be completed, since our energetic and much beloved pastor, Father Volkert, has commenced it; and but for him the Catholics of Woodstock would much longer bear the reproach that they had not a suitable place to assemble to assist at the holy sacrifice of Mass.

The generosity of the Protestant portion of the community cannot be too highly spoken of, as many of them have subscribed liberally to assist the building of the Church.

In the afternoon His Lordship and the clergy came to Ingersoll. Pontifical Vespers were sung in the evening. The Bishop again preached to a densely crowded congregation. After the sermon Benediction with the most Blessed Sacrament was given.

J. O'D.

A curious occurrence has taken place at St. Catherine's. A drill shed in the course of erection was nearly completed, but not taken off the contractors' hands. The recent heavy fall of snow brought a pressure on the roof, equal, it is computed, to 3,000 tons when the whole building collapsed, and now lies a mass of ruins.

IRISH GRIEVANCES.

To the Editor of the Leader.

St. MICHAEL'S PALACE, Toronto, April 6, 1867.

Sir,—As you were good enough to permit the insertion of two letters from "An Irishman in Canada," you will be kind enough to insert a reply. I could not, under ordinary circumstances, take notice of an anonymous communication taking me to task, were not the false ideas of your correspondent so widely circulated, and so innocently believed by many persons who wish for fairplay for all people; but I think I shall serve the cause of truth, justice and humanity by stating the cause of Irish discontent. I would remark, as a preface to my observations, that it would be far better and show more loyalty to acknowledge frankly and at once the wrongs of Ireland, and help the peace-loving and loyal people of Ireland to obtain redress of their grievances from the British Parliament than to ignore and laugh at them. Such taunts sting bitterly the hearts of the injured, and lend another excuse to the revolutionary party to pursue their mad project. In Canada we are already paying heavily for Irish discontent—millions of dollars, and valuable lives, too, and how much more no one can tell. In this case we are as a father and son lashed at the same stake: the strokes that miss the father cut the tender flesh of the boy. Therefore, I say that we in Canada would help England, Ireland, and Canada itself, were we to help the peace-loving Irish to obtain redress of their grievances by Constitutional means.

"An Irishman in Canada" asserts that there is no difference whatever in the form of Government in England and Ireland, and the same laws are in force in both countries, &c., &c., &c.—in fact that Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen are precisely and in every particular in the same political condition. There are so many assertions in this paragraph so utterly false, that I conclude the gentleman who penned it must not be a member of the British Parliament, nor an Irish student of law, nor a constant reader of the London Times. How many acts of parliament have reference only to Ireland, and to Irish affairs? You could hardly afford me space were I to take assertion after assertion and show their fallacy. I would refer your correspondent to tracts published by the Irish League, and edited by O'Neil Daunt. In this peaceful league are the R. C. Bishops and Catholic gentry of Catholic Ireland. The land tenure is not the same in Ireland as in England. English possesses all the land in England; not so the Irish in Ireland. The English landlords make all improvements, build houses for their tenants, &c., or allow in the rent the value of the improvements which render the land more valuable. In Ireland the poor tenants have to make all improvements; and moreover can be dispossessed at any time, not being allowed one shilling for their improvements—a frequent occurrence in Ireland, where the landlord too often becomes iniquitously enriched by the sweat and outlay of the impoverished tenant. The Irish farmers sometimes act as other men would having no lease; they make as little improvement as possible. But then the consequences to a farmer paying an exorbitant rent! Let a bad year or two come and he is ruined, and the landlord is not exempt from loss. There is no use in talking of the land bargain.—The Irish farmer must either take the land at the landlord's rate or emigrate. He is like a poor man obliged to borrow money from a usurer—borrow, starve, or emigrate. Many hold on to the home of their ancestors to keep their family together though all adversity as long as they can. The Kamschatkan loves his home. The tenant votes for any other than his landlord's protegee for parliamentary honors—eviction! He refuses to send his children to the school of his landlord's choice—eviction! The tenant, confiding in natural justice makes improvements in the land, the land consequently becomes more valuable, but more valuable for the landlord! *res fructificat Domino!* The unfortunate tenant gets notice that the rent must be raised as the farm is of greater value. He remonstrates; the land is of greater value on account of the outlay of the tenant. No matter—eviction or an exorbitant and unjust rent. I recollect the case of a rich farmer in the county Dublin who had made vast improvements on his rented farm. He built coach-houses, stables, &c., &c., of stone and covered them with slate. His lease expired and he was demanded such an exorbitant advance on his old rent that he concluded he could not live and pay the rent demanded. He carried away as many of the moveables as he could, and his exasperated children did what harm they could to the barns, &c., &c. Such destruction was made a felony by an act of parliament soon afterwards: the British parliament during the last twenty years has made many enactments in favor of the landlords—not one to protect the tenants. The landlords are the members of parliament, and no wonder that they take care of themselves, suffer who may. Have we ever heard that in England 270,000 houses were razed to the ground, and as many poor families thrown on the roadside to perish or seek the poor-house or emigrate, to swell the numbers of the enemies of a government which favored such iniquity? Two hundred and seventy thousand houses of the poor of Ireland were levelled by the "crow bar brigade" as they were called in Ireland! British officers at length remonstrated at being called upon to aid the "levelers." They could no longer prevent their tears from mingling with those of the houseless poor. How would our beloved Queen have stood these scenes? This levelling happened not one hundred years ago, but according to official statistics presented to the House of Commons between the years 1841 and 1851, including the years of the famine. This levelling partially continues. In the bitterness of my heart, in viewing the spiritual and temporal evils arising from the consequences of a wholesale emigration of an impoverished people, such as would have befallen any other people in the same circumstances, be they English, French, or Scotch, I wrote a few years ago, a private letter [which afterwards became public] to the bishops and clergy of Ireland, with the view that they, with

their people, might beg a remedy from the British Parliament for the prime cause of the evil; but the clergy of Ireland, after thanking me for my letter, declared that they were utterly unable to do anything in the case. I pointed out very plainly the political consequences of this forced movement of an exasperated people, and events since have justified my well-founded apprehensions. Would that a few years ago the same measures of relief for Ireland as now are proposed were enacted. In England landed proprietors reside, and have a friendly care of their tenants amongst them. The Queen and Royal family reside and appear from time to time, and cultivate friendly relations with their people. In Ireland, on the contrary, the lords of the soil too frequently reside elsewhere and £4,000,000 sterling are yearly spent out of the country by absentees in gay capitals of Europe. The Chinese are objected to because they do not spend the gold in the country in which they earn it. The Revenue of Ireland is spent for the most part in England. Ships of war are built there; clothing, &c., of the army are manufactured there—all of which would be made in Ireland if that country enjoyed self-government. The relative state burdens laid on England and Ireland according to parliamentary returns of 1853 is 4s 3d in the pound sterling upon the assessed income of England, whilst it is 6s 3d in the pound sterling upon the Irish.

In an agricultural country with few manufactures—England having monopolized that branch of trade, all would be fair and even encouraging if Ireland had her fair share in the national expenditure or even if her own surplus revenue were expended within her borders. Ireland is, in fact, paying out of her capital and not out of her income. Laws are made in England for Ireland by a Parliament in which the great majority are Englishmen and Scotchmen who differ from her in interests, in religion, in nationality and in sympathy. The subject of Turkey and the East, though it be, never fails to command an amount of attention in the British Parliament, commensurate with the interests involved; and strange as it may seem, more is known by British people of Turkey, her laws, circumstances, needs and forthcoming, than of those infinitely more important regions whose population are subject to British rule. 'Laws are made in England for Ireland,' said the learned and witty Curran, 'and sent over there as cargo of shoes to fit whom they may.' Too many of them pinch.

The second proposition of your correspondent 'that there is only one grievance in Ireland' which, after all, as he says, is only 'sentimental,' is also false. The Established Church in Ireland is not the only grievance, and it is, moreover, false to say that it is only sentimental. Is it merely a sentimental grievance, to be obliged to pay money for articles which you never bargained for, that you refused to receive as valueless, that you consider noxious? The heavy burden of the Established Church is a real charge on the lands, and the tiller of the land, the Catholics, generally must pay in the last analysis the salary of the ministers of the Protestant Church. Cardinal Guilen is the owner in fee simple of his mansion in Dublin. It is only a sentimental grievance that attacks his Eminence yearly when he has to pay a large amount to the incumbent of the Protestant parish in which he lives. 'One of the hardest things I have to do in the year,' said the superior of a convent near Dublin to me, 'is to pay £16 to a Protestant minister to take care of our souls.' Thousands of Catholics in Ireland have to do that hard thing. Sentimental grievances, forsooth! Would the Protestants of Upper Canada consider it only a sentimental grievance to pay to the Roman Catholic clergy a heavy land charge? Or would the Canadian Catholics who form so overwhelming a majority as the Catholics in Ireland do would they not consider it an intolerable grievance to pay tithes to the Protestant ministers and see their cathedrals and glebe lands in their hands. Your correspondent said: 'nothing could be more groundless than the notion that any but an insignificant faction of Irishmen desired to have an Irish parliament in Dublin. This I consider false, if we take into account the Irish people. If we take the English landlords in Ireland as an Irish nation, then the proposition of your correspondent may be true. I know the people of Ireland thoroughly, as well as at least as your correspondent. What was the cause of the late Canadian difficulties? The Upper Canadians did not want to be legislated for, as they said, by the Lower Canadians, though they had an equal number of members of parliament. Lower Canadians would never consent to have themselves governed by a parliament in which a Protestant country [Upper Canada] should have more members. I heard an intelligent and representative man in Lower Canada say 'that they would fight first.' The way Catholic Ireland is governed by Protestant England, said he, taught us a lesson. To remove the difficulty, Lower Canada is to have its own parliament and Upper Canada its own; and confederate legislation for all imperial questions. Ought Ireland have ideas that other people, wishing to retain their rights and nationality, have not? Is patriotism a crime in an Irishman and a noble virtue in every other man? I need not refer to the wife Garribaldi who was fettered in England. The Irish are an affectionate people. They cannot forget their country and their kindred at home. The poor emigrant's first earnings find their way to Ireland. From official statistics I find that five millions dollars are yearly sent to encour their relations, to keep cabins over their heads, or to pay their passage out. Ireland has no effective representation in the British Parliament; and I look with pity on a true Irishman in its halls. Vincent Scully, M.P., counted the Irish Catholic members of parliament of late years—they have fallen off from 45 to 30. The landlord class is represented and the bulk of the people misrepresented, and their wants and interests ignored. Before the union the Irish were subject to the British crown; now they are subject to the English people. In an English parliament, assembled April 4th, 1856 Lord Palmerston, in the house of Commons, uttered these memorable words:—'Every member of parliament must know, that for a long series of years Ireland has been the victim of the misgovernment of this country.'

Lord Derby is reported to have said (when in opposition) 'that Ireland was occupied not governed.'

I will briefly state a few of the grievances of Ireland at the risk of repetition, for the matter is important, and the times pregnant with difficulties.

1st. The tenants in Ireland are grievously wronged. Out of 800,000 tenants in Ireland, only 20,000 have leases of their lands. They have no legal security against the oppression and injustice of their landlords. I have said enough on this subject above.

2nd. The Protestant Established church in Catholic Ireland is a 'wrong' and an 'absurdity.' Alas poor Ireland has been too long governed by the rule of absurdities. Sydney Smith said of this Established church that such an abuse is not to be met with in all Europe, in all Asia, in all the known part of Africa, nor in all we have heard of Timbuctoo. The London Times recently said, that there was no argument in heaven or on earth for it. Still, it has worked its worst in Ireland over three hundred years, and continues. Let every denomination support its own church. What should we think of a law that would oblige a man to pay his neighbor's bills, even on a road that be considered led him in a wrong direction? We would consider it not binding, at least, in conscience.

3rd. Absenteeism is another grievance, or the consequence of a grievance, Ireland not governing

herself. Four millions of pounds sterling are spent by absentee landlords out of Ireland, that produces that amount from its soil and the hard earnings of the poor Irish farmer go to enrich some other country than his own.

4th. The stagnation in trade, business and industrial pursuits, except agriculture; a lack of employment for the people, as men of capital live out of the country. England of course, is mostly benefited by this state of things. I have been in many countries, and I most solemnly say that I have nowhere seen peasantry so ill fed, clothed and housed, as in Ireland. After defraying all local expenditure, Ireland is obliged to remit annually out of her taxation about three millions sterling for Imperial—that is English purposes.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Population, Revenue paid. Data for 1841, 1851, 1861.

These figures show legislation with a vengeance. The population of 1-61 counted a little more than five and a half millions, whilst the taxes amounted to over six and a half millions, or six dollars per head.

5th. Education is not on its proper footing. The governmental colleges were not instituted for the greatness of the people of Ireland, who are Catholics, but rather to prevent them. The denominational system prevails in England. Trinity College, Dublin, is adapted to Protestant only. It is endowed with one million acres of Irish land that formerly belonged to the Catholic Church. Four other colleges apply to med Godless, are not suited for the people of Ireland. The national school system is only tolerated by the Catholic bishops, who were obliged even to forbid Catholic aspirant teachers to go to the Normal schools, as their faith was there tampered with by a Protestant system of undermining.

6th. The Catholic University of Dublin, founded and supported by Catholic money, cannot obtain a charter, because it is a purely Catholic institution though for an imminently Catholic country. What would be thought of a 'movement that would refuse a charter to the Laval University of Quebec? Here colleges of all denominations are subsidized by the state. Only one is endowed in Ireland, Maynooth College; and the Government well knows the reason why. It is almost too humiliating to mention some ridiculous and insulting enactments against the Catholic clergy.

7th. A Catholic bishop in Ireland or England cannot, without subjecting himself to a heavy fine or imprisonment, sign after his name the title of the see that he spiritually governs and for which he was consecrated. A priest cannot officiate with sacred ceremonies in the old graveyards of Ireland, nay, even over the corpse of his own mother—without incurring a so called law and subjecting himself to pains and penalties. A case of this kind recently occurred at a soldiers funeral in Ireland. The British officer commanding interfered with the Protestant incumbent's headie who notified the priest to desist. By the manly interference of the officer, promising to take all responsibility on himself, the Catholic service was read over a brave Irish Catholic British soldier. A touching custom prevails in Ireland, and in no other country that I know of. The priests there repeat after mass at the altar, the 'De Profundis,' for the souls of the faithful departed, as they cannot say that prayer at the graves of those who die in the Lord and are buried in the old Irish graveyards of their ancestors. A layman is not prohibited to pray at funerals. Being yet a child I performed my first semi-civil act in the graveyard adjoining the ruined Dunsfield castle chapel in Lucan, county Dublin, by repeating the De Profundis, whilst going round the graveyard following the corpse of a school-mate. It was also the custom of blessed clay thrown into the coffin of the dead, who were of course, to be buried without the blessing of a priest.

The Irish ask, when they come to this country, how is it that under the same flag of England, the laws in it so different. I repeat again, if Ireland was governed on the same liberal principles as Canada, Ireland and her sons would be an honour and strength to the British Empire, and not a difficulty at home and abroad. Difficulties stand in the face. Nations may surround themselves with their armies, navies and bulwarks; but can they shield themselves from the arm of justice? Justice and truth are the bulwarks of a kingdom. 'An Irishman in Canada' speaks of emigration. I do not wish to discourage a healthy emigration, particularly of the Catholic Irish, as they are spreading the true faith in many lands. I have raised my voice against a wholesale and improvident emigration. Ireland has been proved time after time to be able to sustain from fifteen to twenty millions of inhabitants, were all the lands reclaimed and properly tilled. During the famine, we find in Governmental statistics, that more food in grain, cattle and general provision were exported from Ireland than would amply supply food for more persons than perished by the famine. (Statistic quoted in notes in the appendix to the sermon of M. Dupanloup). A poor emigrant speaking on this subject said to one of my priests:—'I know that in three months myself and wife and children would starve, as the potatoes rotted so fast, yet we had to sell every grain of wheat to pay the landlord the rent. My poor wife and children died, and here I am left in the world alone.'

In conclusion, as a lover of peace and the British constitution, and in our own interest I propose that we get up a petition to our Gracious Sovereign the Queen to remedy the evils of Ireland and thereby cause peace to dwell there, and relieve Canada from great expense and disquietude. A voice from Toronto would show that we do not despair of seeing the evils of Ireland redressed constitutionally, and would have a telling effect in England. So think many good and loyal men who wish to see Ireland dependent on the British Crown as Canada is, an honor and strength to it. It would be unworthy in a Christian Bishop to have denunciations for revolutionary chiefs and their poor misguided dupes, and not a word of reproof for the oppressors of the poor. Our denunciations will be buried back at us as long as the evils remain unredressed. The British Parliament has in its power by a few acts, to effectually give peace to Ireland and remove from us the heavy burden of protecting our country and our homes.

I have neither time nor inclination to answer a y more communications on this subject. Those who may require further proofs and information, I refer to Parliamentary returns, and pamphlets by the 'Irish National League.'

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN JOSEPH LYONS, Bishop of Toronto.

Fire.—About 10 45 on Sunday evening a fire occurred in a number of wooden dwellings and sheds lying between Murray and McCord streets, and respectively owned by Mr. O'Neill and Mr. M. Cannon. The houses numbering five or six were on McCord street, and the damage by fire was principally confined to the roofs. The board sheds on the other street were more or less damaged. By great exertions the Fire Police prevented the flames from spreading, and we understand the property was insured, though not to the full amount.—Telegraph

VERY UNHEALTHY.—Dead dogs are again noticed as lying about in a large numbers in Ontario street near St. Constant street, and neighborhood. Chenneville and many such streets are in an indescribably filthy state, and the people seem to make it a habit to empty slops and the refuse of the kitchen directly in front of their doors. In one of these streets the other day within a space of ten yards a gentleman counted two

dead dogs, the wings and entrails of fowls, besides a large hole in the snow which had been used as a cess pool during the winter. The smell was very strong and could not be healthy, although the residents in the house seemed to rather like it, for this filthy hole was only two yards from the front door.—Ib.

DISASTROUS.—We would call the attention of the police to a number of rowdies who collect every fine evening at Pooley's Bridge and annoy those who have to pass that way with their remarks. Ladies are afraid to pass the bridge after dark for fear of being insulted, and as the rowdies occupy the narrow sidewalk pedestrians are obliged to step into the muddy street to get past them.—Ottawa Citizen

QUEBEC, April 13.—A man named Graham about 30 years of age, lost his life through accident, while conversing with others in Baldwin's ship yard yesterday forenoon. Several men were engaged in hoisting a large piece of timber, when one of the guy ropes slipped, and the timber falling heavily upon the unfortunate man, crushed him below. Medical assistance was called in, but proved of no avail, life being extinct.

GUNBOATS.—The gunboats on the lakes are all ready for cruising as soon as the ice permit. At present the Heron is the only boat that can leave harbor. The following are the officers in charge of the British gunboats:—Heron, Lieutenant Solly; Britomart, Lieutenant Allington; Cherub, Lieutenant Huntley.—The Provincial gunboats have been manned from the Aurora as follows:—Prince Alfred, Lieutenant Douglass, 3 officers, 1 surgeon, 2 engineers and 64 men; Rescue, Lieutenant Fairlie 2 officers, 2 engineers, and 48 men; Hercules, Lieutenant Hooper, 2 officers, 1 surgeon, 2 engineers, and 50 men. These boats have been in charge of Mr. Wyatt, Government Agent since they were laid up last fall. It is expected another boat will be placed on the St. Lawrence river when navigation opens.

ROBBING THE LETTERS.—At the Spring Assizes held in Berlin last week, a young man named Black, well, formerly in the employ of Mr. Jeffrey as telegraph operator and assistant in the Post Office, Berlin, was placed on his trial charged with abstracting money from a post letter in October last. He was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary.—Coburg Star.

A NOBLE BOY.—Near the British school at Godalming, there is a branch of the river Wey some six feet in depth. While the boys attending the school were at play on Friday, one of their number, Charles Best, a youth about nine years of age, fell into the water. As the poor little fellow was disappearing for the second time, another boy, about ten, named Wm. Shelton, courageously jumped in the water and most gallantly rescued his companion. It was all done very quickly, but those who witness the rescue, say it was a splendid sight. It was decided to present the boy with a medal, to be purchased by penny subscriptions.—Perth Herald.

MONOMONISM.—It may be asked of what advantage can it be to this community to hear a lecture on a delusion which is not likely ever to lead away people of common sense. It is nevertheless true that they are in this city those who have relations now in Salt Lake City, and from 5 to 6000 of our country people from Great Britain are annually recruited in England to swell the number of Brigham Young's followers. So systematic have been the reports of the Mormon apostles that they have opened a public hall in Kingston, which is nightly filled with people listening to the lying promises of these preachers.—Montreal Herald.

Remittances in our next.

Died. On the 11th inst., Francis Phillip, youngest son of Daniel McEntyre, aged 2 years 3 months and 25 days.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, April 16, 1867. Flour—Pollards, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Middlings, \$6.50 to \$7.00; Fine, \$6.90 to \$7.10; Super., No. 2 \$8.00 to \$8.10; Superfine \$8.50 to \$8.75; Fancy \$8.25 to \$8.50; Extra, \$8.75 to \$9.00; Superior Extra \$9.00 to \$9.25; Bag Flour, \$4.10 to \$4.22 per 100 lbs. Wheat per bush of 60 lb.—Range for U. S. Spring according to samples, \$1.70 to \$1.75. Peas per 60 lbs.—Market dull; the quotation per 60 lbs. is about 82c to 84c. Oats per bush of 32 lbs.—Worth 40c to 42c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Market dull, at 53c to 57c. Rye per 56 lbs.—\$1. Corn per 56 lbs.—\$1.00 to \$1.02 1/2. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Ports \$3.95 to \$6.00 Seconds, \$5.30 to \$5.40; Thirds, \$4.30 to 4.40.—First Pearls, \$8.20 to \$8.25. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$19.50 to \$20;—Prime Mess, \$12.50; Prime, \$13 to \$14. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.—A sale of four loads of choice carcasses, to arrive, at \$5.30 bankable funds.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. April 9, 1867. a. d. a. d. Flour, country, per quintal, ... 22 0 to 22 6 Oatmeal, do ... 13 6 to 14 0 Indian Meal, do ... 0 6 to 11 3 Wheat, per min., ... 0 0 to 0 0 Barley, do, (new) ... 2 0 to 2 6 Peas, do, ... 4 6 to 5 0 Oats, do, ... 2 3 to 2 6 Butter, fresh, per lb. ... 1 2 to 1 3 Do, salt do ... 0 7 to 0 8 Beans, small white, per min ... 0 0 to 0 0 Potatoes per bag ... 6 0 to 6 3 Onions, per minot, ... 0 0 to 4 0 Lard, per lb ... 0 8 to 0 9 Beef, per lb ... 0 4 to 0 6 Pork, do ... 0 5 to 0 6 Mutton do ... 0 6 to 0 7 1/2 Lamb, per do ... 0 4 to 0 6 Eggs, fresh, per dozen ... 0 9 to 0 10 Hay, per 100 bundles, ... \$7.00 to \$8.00 Straw ... \$3.00 to \$6.50 Beef, per 100 lbs, ... \$6.00 to \$9.00 Pork, fresh, do, ... \$5.50 to \$7.25 Milch Cows, ... \$26.00 to \$28.00 Hogs, live-weight, ... \$5.00 to 00 00 Dressed hogs, ... \$5.50 to \$6.00

THE NEW MONTH OF MARY; OR, REFLECTIONS FOR EACH DAY OF THE MONTH on the different titles applied to the Holy Mother of God in the Litany of Loretto. Principally designed for the Month of May. By the Very Rev. P. R. KENNEDY. Price 50 cents. D. & J. SADLER, Montreal.

WANTED, BY a young Lady, provided with a Diploma from the Normal School, capable of teaching both languages, a Situation as TEACHER. Address, (if by letter post paid) to Sec-Treasurer of Schools, Craig's Road, St. Sylvester. St. Sylvester, April 5, 1867.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF PETER O'REELEY, who left Montreal 3 years ago. Supposed to be in the vicinity of London O.W., in the employement of a Mr. John Cooke, horse dealer. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his widowed mother, MRS. O'REELEY. No. 4, Smith Street Montreal, O.E. U. C. papers please copy.