

SECRET SOCIETIES.—If we may place reliance upon the statements of a writer in the Ottawa *Tribune* of the 21st inst., these odious organisations exist, and are spreading amongst the people of Canada; and, saddest of all, it would seem that Catholics are sometimes persuaded to become members of these detestable societies. The article in the *Tribune* by us referred to, says:—

"In Canada, our adopted country, we are yet compelled to battle with our old foe, Orangism; but, at least, we know our enemy, and in that there is some consolation. Another enemy, hitherto, at least, comparatively unknown, is lifting up its head and beginning to stalk about in open day. Freemasonry has spread its roots in our midst; it has grown into a shrub—has some pretensions to become a tree, with its concomitant branches, buds, leaves, flowers and fruits. Had the 'Brotherhood' confined their initiations and inductions to our Protestant brethren—carried on the 'good work' of enlightenment and proselytism in their midst only, we should not have complained; but when their pretensions of encroaching upon Catholic ground begin to appear, we think it time for Catholics to bestir themselves and give expression to their disapprobation. This is certainly not done by patronizing by their presence the amusements got up under the tutelage of Freemasonry. Far from it; this is what gives a moral strength to such societies; and we would remind our Catholic friends that there may be indirect co-operation in the moral as well as in the material life. We speak not against persons but things."

Assuming that the facts are as stated by our contemporary, we would remind our readers that no Catholic can upon any pretence whatsoever, become or remain a member of any secret society, no matter by what name designated, or upon what pretence it may have been organised. In other words, any person becoming or remaining a member of any such society is, *ipso facto*, excommunicated; and therefore, no matter what he may call himself, no matter in what religion he may have been educated, is cut off from the communion of the Catholic Church, and is as much beyond her pale, and excluded from all participation in her benedictions, as is the Mahometan or the unbaptized infidel. Freemasons, Ribbonmen, Orangemen, and members of all secret societies of every description are excommunicated; and can only be readmitted to the communion of the Catholic Church upon the condition of renouncing entirely, and forever, all connection, direct or indirect, with any such associations. This is simply the law of the Catholic Church, from which no deviation however slight is, or can, upon any pretence whatsoever be tolerated; and this law, Catholics, as they value their eternal salvation, should always bear carefully in mind, and faithfully obey.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday last His Lordship, the Bishop of Kingston, conferred the Order of Priesthood upon M. N. Fortier, in the parish church of Ste. Claire.

PROTESTANTISM AND INFIDELITY.—Sadlier & Co., New York and Montreal.—This is a new work by the Rev. F. X. Weninger of the Society of Jesus. The writer addresses himself to Protestants, and shows with unanswerable logic, that the Protestant, if consistent, must push his protest till it becomes infidelity; and that in denying one article in the Symbol, he really rejects the whole. We can recommend the work to our readers, as a valuable addition to the controversial literature of the day.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—The voting for these elections commenced on Saturday last, and was continued during the course of the week.—But little interest was manifested in the contest for the Mayoralty betwixt M. Rodier and M. Beaudry. The result cannot be known of course at present, but both candidates seem sanguine of ultimate success.

The great snow storm of Monday last has for sometime blocked up all the lines of communication. Correspondents will please bear this in mind, and accept of it as an explanation of any omissions on our part of which they may think they have reason to complain.

A CORRECTION.—In our last we set down the sum total of the Prescott Collection in aid of the Irish Famine Relief Fund, as \$520 10, whereas the amount actually realised was \$539 80. This is highly creditable to the people of Prescott, and is a convincing proof that an appeal to their charity and patriotism is never made in vain.

The Montreal *Pilot* tells us, without assigning his authority, however, that:—

"It is reported that many of the clergymen of the Church of England embrace the peculiar tenets of Swedenborg, that the Queen is inclined to the same way of thinking, and that Prince Albert died in that faith."

The Swedenborgians are also making progress in Canada; and have already organised a church at Quebec, where the peculiar tenets of this Protestant sect are expounded.

We have to record the death of Joseph Papin, Esq., formerly Member of Parliament, and for the last four years, City Attorney for Montreal.—*Commercial Advertiser*, 25th inst.

MILITARY POLICE.—We understand that an order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief in Canada directing the immediate organization of a Military Police Force for this city, to number sixty officers and men, whose duty it will be to patrol the streets in small parties and arrest and convey to their respective barracks every soldier seen drunk or in any way misbehaving. The military police will have their headquarters in the building belonging to Mr. Jean Brunson, which has been leased for the purpose and is situated off Notre Dame street, opposite Levin and Davis' store. They will be under the direction of the Town Major.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Brookville, Feb. 17, 1862.

DEAR SIR—Will our friends of Lower Canada assist the liberal-minded men of Upper, if there be any, in procuring a more equitable separate school law for the Catholic portion of Her Majesty's subjects of the Upper Province, during the next Session of Parliament, or not?

I think the Government might be induced to alter one or two clauses of the existing Separate School Act, at all events, if not disposed to do more, so as to make them more worthy of this enlightened nineteenth century. As they are at present, they are very unjust indeed, and cause the persons to whom they relate a great deal of trouble and annoyance. For instance, one of the clauses to which I refer compels Catholics, who wish to support a separate school, to make a declaration to that effect before the Clerk of the town, city, or Municipality, in which the school is established; and all who fail to do so are assessed for the support of the common school;—and this must be done on or before the 1st of Feb. every year. This is certainly very unfair and troublesome to the supporters and Trustees of the above-named schools.

Why not give us the same privilege for our schools that the Protestants have for theirs?—They are not forced to go through all these formalities. No; they are permitted to assess every rate-payer on the assessment roll, who has not entered his protest as above stated. Would it not be more in accordance with the spirit of Christianity to have this clause re-arranged, so as to authorise separate school Trustees to tax all Catholic rate-payers for school purposes, except those who had declared their intention to support the common school? In fact, just to reverse the clause, and make it incumbent on Catholics to support their own schools, unless they had gone through the ordeal of appearing before the Clerk of the place, and of protesting against the support of the common school. We would then be on the same footing, in this respect, with our Protestant fellow-subjects. The other clause makes it necessary for separate school Trustees to swear to the correctness of their returns to the Educational Department, before a Magistrate, while those of the common school do not; they simply sign the form attached to the returns. Is this not a glaring piece of despotism? If it were perpetrated in a Catholic country towards Protestants, would there not be howling and gnashing of teeth?—The Protestant press would never tire of sounding the outrage on humanity. But when they are the guilty party, and the Catholics the sufferers, how different! How coolly they can enjoy the joke. I would simply ask why is this disparaging distinction made? Are not Separate School Trustees as reliable as Common School Trustees? If it be right for the former to swear to their returns before a magistrate, why not equally so for the latter? I call it a foul blot upon Canadian Legislation, which ought to be swept from our Statute-Book for the credit of our country. I will conclude by repeating the words I commenced with—Will our Lower Canadian friends assist us to remove the above mentioned grievances during the next Session of Parliament?

TRUSTEE.

We find a communication upon the same subject in the Brookville *Monitor*, to which the editor appends the following note:—

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—We have always been most decidedly of the opinion, that all classes of her Majesty's subjects should be put precisely on the same footing in school matters, as in every other matter. The policy of Separate Schools is now effectually grafted on the Canadian Statute Book, and will have to remain there while Upper and Lower Canada constitute one Imperial Province. That policy should be effectually and fairly carried out, and no obstacles thrown in the way of the proper working of Separate Schools.—The principle having been once conceded the odious distinctions made, as forcibly alluded to in the letter of our correspondent, should most certainly be abolished. They answer no practical purpose, beyond that of gratuitous and unnecessary annoyance.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Canadian Desert, Valley Oak,

Feb. 12, 1862.

DEAR SIR—You will pardon me, I hope, for borrowing from the issue of the most excellent and esteemed *True Witness* of the 7th inst. a few words, upon which I mean to make some remarks, in reference to the Schools of Upper Canada, &c.:

"Numbers without union profit little; and it is because Catholics, unfortunately, have not been united, that the minority of Western Canada have still to complain of vexatious restraints upon their Schools."

The foresight, Mr. Editor, of not saying School law appears to me admirable; for, to speak truly, so far as the law relating to separate schools is concerned, it should be called a *farce* or a *bag-pipe* of a separate school law, upon which a skilful performer can play any tune to please himself. Although words or explanations avail but little without facts, yet I will, for this time, confine myself to a few facts out of many.

I know a small town in this Upper Province in which there is a common school and a separate school in the same Municipality; and although the so-called separate school law of 1855 says that the Government apportionment shall be based on half-yearly returns, yet I find that while the common school receives for the half-year ending 31st December last the sum of \$70, with an average attendance of 110, the separate school of the same town received for its apportionment for the same half-year the liberal sum of \$16 with an average attendance of 65; 49 being resident, and not including resident Protestant children who attended. This deserves to be called on the bag-pipe—*tonus liberalitatis*.

The next in order, Mr. Editor, merits the name of *tonus paralis*; for while Catholic children who attend the common school can be returned in the average attendance of the common school, and draw Government money for its support, Protestant children who attend the separate school cannot be returned in the average attendance; and therefore cannot draw any Government money to support the separate school.

The next I may call *castramentum legi*; for in the same town I perceive that when, for instance, a Catholic and a Protestant are assessed, say for \$1 50 each, according to Statute, each must pay \$2 taxes; but the \$2 are all that will be required from the Protestant for town and common school taxes, while the Catholic must pay the \$3 for the town taxes, and will have to pay his taxes to the separate school besides. Think what dissatisfaction and confusion this quibble of the law creates.

It is evident, Mr. Editor, from these few facts that before we can boast of "Freedom of Education" in

this part of a free Province, these points must be amended, and a law substituted that shall leave Catholics and Protestants equally free to make choice of a school for the education of their children, as they are free to make choice of a church wherein to worship God. Protestant and Catholic ought to be left free to support the school of their choice by taxes and donations, as they are free to support the church of their choice. Then let the Government aid be given to each school recognised by law, according to its average attendance, without exception of creed; then the Chief Superintendent's motto will be truly carried out—"Thus each school is aided according to its works."

The writer of these lines, Dear Sir, remembers well the time when the English Government of the day sowed in the fertile soil of Ireland the bitter seed of injustice of which there is cause now to apprehend from the blighted appearance after so many summers, what the consequence will be, when Ireland's harvest day will come, and come it will.

As I have already said, facts speak louder than words, therefore I will give one. When the Irish Catholic peasant of the time intended to dig out his potato crop for the support of his poor family, he first notified the Protestant Parson to come and take away his *tithe* of his hard labor for months. Oh *tithe*! *tithe*! thou curst seed of animosity and injustice—why permitted to be sown in the midst of a people, the most faithful, loyal, and valiant on the face of God's earth. But to return: when the poor Catholic dug out the tenth potato, he threw it one side, sometimes a perch or two, and the next tenth in like manner—leaving the Parson or his man, or the crows to pick up the tithe. From such corrupted seed what can be expected; for as a man sows, so shall he reap; and the Statesmen of the time must have been very short-sighted if they could not foresee the consequences.

And let me tell you, Mr. Editor, that the Statesmen of Canada are now just as short-sighted if they cannot foresee the consequences of the law respecting "Freedom of Education" at present on the statute books of Upper Canada; for in the midst of as live many of our Yankee neighbors, who know right well our secrets, our feelings, and our wrongs, and the bitter seed that the unjust separate school law has sown in the hearts of many during years past. Yes! They behold these things and rejoice; because from these they expect one day to reap where they did not sow, any manifestation to the contrary notwithstanding.

There is another source of dissatisfaction in this part of the Province which appears to me I ought not to pass over without noticing—namely, the assessment of the residence of clergymen. Surely common sense ought to dictate that clergymen who give their whole labor for the welfare of the people and have to be supported by the people, ought to be free from the aversive grasp of some bigoted Councilman. Some honorable gentlemen, I understand, brought in a bill at the last Session of Parliament in Quebec, to exempt from assessment the residence and a half acre of land, when such should be the actual residence of a clergyman. Since this would be a favor in which clergymen of every denomination would gladly unite to return thanks, it is hoped that the Hon. gentleman will add a little amendment, and make it an unit instead of a fraction—one acre, as the case may be, with the residence. And as the Bill has passed the first reading, it is firmly hoped that it may very soon become a pleasing law.

Trusting you will pardon me for the length of this communication, and wishing every success to your most highly esteemed and faithful journal, the *True Witness*,

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,
Yours very respectfully,
J. R.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Huntington, Feb. 17, 1862.

SIR,—On Tuesday last, a meeting was held in the large building lately erected for a Nunnery, by the Rev. Louis G. Gagnier, for the purpose of contributing towards the relief of the suffering Irish.

On the motion of Mr. James M'Frey, seconded by Mr. James M'Frey, the Rev. L. G. Gagnier, pastor of St. Joseph's Parish, was called to the chair; and Mr. William Hassan was requested to act as Secretary.

The Rev. Chairman in a brief but moving address explained the object of the meeting; he brought before his auditory in a cursory and striking manner, the considerations which should induce them to contribute liberally towards the relief of their countrymen, who were threatened with, or who already suffered, the horrors of famine. He insisted particularly on the evils of delay, as the necessities of the season; in the diocese of Tarn, were well known to be very pressing.

Mr. William Hassan, in rising to move the first Resolution, said:—Rev. Chairman and Gentlemen—In the assembly which has met here to-day I recognise a strong proof of that undying sympathy which exists among the scattered members of the Irish Family wherever they are exiled among the nations, and of that tenacious attachment which binds us with cords of love to the Green Isle of our nativity. Yes, the land of our birth is green and lovely; her streams are numerous and fertilizing; her mountains are grand and picturesque; her plains are broad and fertile; her climate is delightful and salubrious; and her sons are famed for their industry and virtue.

How is it then that we are met here for the purpose of affording assistance to the sons of a land to which nature has been so proverbially bountiful? How is it that the husbandman starves in the midst of plenty? How is it that his offspring suffer the pangs of hunger, the shame of nakedness, and are unprotected against the pinching blast of the inclement winter; while the father's heart bleeds and burns alternately at beholding the misery he is unable to alleviate, and the scalding tears of the mother deepen the furrows which age has ploughed on her emaciated cheeks? Human tyranny, and the just dispensations of an all-wise God, are weighing heavily on some parts of Ireland at present; and threaten, if a prompt and efficacious remedy be not applied, to strew her valleys and mountains with the bleaching bones of her famished children. This is no exaggerated statement; it is no hyperbolic fancy of a diseased imagination. I know that similar announcements were regarded as such, previous to the terrible years of '46 and '47, when famine and pestilence scattered death in its most terrible forms, over large districts of Ireland. It is true that relief—abundant and generous relief—came from various countries; but it came in most cases when it was too late; when the same grave had closed over the gray hairs of the mother and the bloom of her daughter; over the strong frame of the father and the feeble ones of his famine-stricken children; when the heart was numbed with the unburied remains of the once happy family circle that sat in domestic bliss around its cheerful blazing fire; and when the ocean barge, the emigrant ship, had carried off tens of thousands of the pride of our land to a death still more dreadful, if possible, than the green surge of the Atlantic still prolongs the wild wail of agony that arose to Heaven, when the ship with its living cargo began to sway and sink in the boiling deep; the willows still burn the lonely death dirge of the lost, over the watery grave of their forgotten bones; bones that no eye may see, save the avenging eye of Jehovah—bones that shall one day, when vivified by the breath of the resurrection morning, appear in the valley of Josaphat, and bear bitter and condemning testimony against tyrannical legislation, and cruel landlordism. Who shall number the woe, or who shall probe the depth of the wounds which landlordism has inflicted on Irish society? Is it not grasping and unrelenting landlords which through the highways of that country, and the streets of its cities with the

starving, homeless children of poverty? What is it but their system which crowds the poorhouse, and whets the scythe of death, that he may mow down his harvest of wretched humanity before their time? What is it but landlordism that has created the crowbar brigade, that levels the houses of the tenantry, and depopulates whole districts? What is it but landlordism that feeds the fishes of every sea, and pares the bottom of every ocean, with the putrifying bodies of the exterminated Irish?

Moved by Mr. William Hassan, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Murphy, and

Resolved,—That this meeting has learned with profound sorrow, the distress that prevails, for want of food and fuel, in some parts of the west of Ireland, and that the members of this meeting consider it their duty to contribute as liberally as possible, for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of their afflicted countrymen.

Moved by Mr. James M'Frey, seconded by Mr. Patrick Kelly, and

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be, and are hereby appointed, to form a committee for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions in the settlements where they respectively reside, viz.: Messrs. Denis Martin, William Feeny, James M'Frey, Patrick M'Frey, John Gilmore, James Flynn, Charles M'Faul, Peter Brady, John Donnelly, James O'Neil, John M'Carthy, Edward M'Alfreay, Austin M'Donnell, Michael Bannon, James Narey, and William Hall.

Moved, by Mr. Michael Murphy, seconded by Mr. James Fagan, and

Resolved,—That the Rev. S. G. Gagnier be appointed Treasurer, for the purpose of receiving the monies collected by the Committee, who will make their returns to him on or before the 23rd inst., that they may be transmitted without delay to the Archbishop of Tarn.

The chair having been vacated, was taken by Mr. Michael Murphy, when a vote of thanks was returned to the rev. gentlemen who presided over the meeting, which then adjourned.

WM. HASSAN, Sec.

We understand that extensive fortifications are about to be commenced on the Island of Orleans below Quebec, on the line of the St. Lawrence Canals, and at other points needing protection.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

GREAT FIRE AT HAMILTON.—On Tuesday, the 18th inst., the large grain elevator belonging to the Great Western Railway Company, at Hamilton, was burned to the ground. About 100,000 bushels of wheat were stored in the building at the time of the conflagration, and nearly all of it was consumed. The fire commenced near the top of the building, about three o'clock in the afternoon, and although the fire companies were soon at the spot, their efforts to save the building, which was of wood, or its contents, were entirely fruitless. In about two hours after the fire was discovered nothing remained of the stately building but a pile of smoking ruins. The elevator was erected by the Company at a cost of \$32,000, and the wheat it contained is calculated to have been worth about \$100,000. The latter belonged to various wheat dealers, but we have been unable to learn the names of any of them with the exception of Mr. Baxter, Wellington Square, who lost 10,000 bushels. His loss is covered by insurance. The building is said to have been covered by insurance, and no doubt the greater portion of the wheat is also insured.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—MIRLAND DIVISION.—A meeting of the Reform Convention for the choice of a representative of the Mirland Division, in the Legislative Council, was held at Bradford on Tuesday last. The unanimous choice fell upon the Hon. Geo. Brown, who, however, on receipt of the nomination, telegraphed the following refusal:—

"E. Jackson, Esq.,

Secretary Mirland Division Reform Convention.

"I return sincere and grateful thanks to the Convention, but must decline the high honor they have conferred on me. For many reasons I have resolved to remain out of Parliament at present."

"Geo. Brown."

Mr. McMaster of Toronto, a gentleman of the highest mercantile standing, as well as of political influence, was then nominated with unanimity.—*Transcript*.

A Western paper says, it will be gratifying to all interested in the lake trade to hear that the prospects are favorable to an early opening. There is far less than the usual quantity ice in the lakes, and it is now too late in the winter for the quantity to be much increased. A letter from Mackinaw to the *Milwaukee Sentinel* says there was very little ice in the straits on the 23rd ultimo; the snow was very heavy, and the prospects of an early opening were very good.

THE REGIMENTS IN CANADA TO BE AUGMENTED.—The Adjutant-General, Sir James Youle Scarlett, has issued a circular memorandum, dated the 25th Jan., addressed to general officers commanding, and to regimental and depot officers serving in Canada. It announces the augmentation to 1200 rank and file of the 15th Foot, 1st battalion; 15th Foot, 1st and 2nd battalions; 17th Foot, 1st and 2nd battalions; 30th Foot, 4th Foot, 60th Foot, 4th battalion; 62nd Foot; 63rd Foot; 96th Foot; and Rifle Brigade, 1st battalion; and states that his Royal Highness the General Command-in-Chief has decided that the distribution of their establishment shall be as follows:—10 senior companies, 3 field officers, 10 captains, 11 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 6 staff, 51 sergeants, exclusive of school master, 21 drummers and buglers, 50 corporals, and 950 privates; 2 depot companies, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 10 sergeants, 4 drummers and buglers, 10 corporals and 130 privates.—*London Times*, Jan. 31st.

AMERICAN DESERTERS.—For the past two months quite a number of stragglers, dressed in Brother Jonathan's sky blue togger, have made their way over here. Three or four of them came along to strut in their new livery and exhibit themselves to the gaze of admiring relatives; but by far the greater number are deserters, tired of the glorious pomp and circumstance of Federal warfare, to say nothing of the miserable pay and hard usage which they are subjected to. A day or two ago we saw a batch of five or six of them in town, all having their arms and accoutrements with them. They all tell the same story of harsh treatment from the officers and seem glad to arrive in a place where they can breathe the air of freedom.—*St. Catherine's Constitution*.

AYEN'S AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1863 is now ready for delivery gratis, at the Drugstore, who are happy to supply all that call for them. Every family should have and keep this book. It is worth having. Comparing much general information of great value; it gives the best instruction for the care of prevalent complaints that we can get anywhere. Its anecdotes alone are worth a basket of wheat, and the medical advice is sometimes worth the sick the wheat's weight in gold. None of the usual almanacs are trash, but this is solid matter. Its calculations are made purposely for this latitude and are therefore correct.—Call and get an Ayen's almanac and when got keep it.

Birth.

At Quebec, on the 19th inst., the wife of Capt. T. Mahon, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

Died.

In this city on the 25th inst., Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Brennan, aged 19 years, 11 months and 5 days.

In this city, on the 26th inst., after a short and painful illness, Annetta De-nars, aged 77, widow of the late James J. De-nars, of this city.

At St. Hyacinthe, on the 22nd inst., Hon. Eusebe Carrier, aged 66 years.

A new oil well has been sunk within two hundred of Shaw's well, at Wyoming, C.W., and it pouring out one hundred gallons a minute, the greater part of which runs waste, for want of receptacles.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

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

Flour—Pollards, \$2 25 to \$2 75; Middlings, \$2 90 to \$3 25; Fine, \$3 80 to \$4 00; Superfine, No. 2, \$4 00 to \$4 80; Superfine, \$4 90 to \$5 00; Fancy, \$5 10 to \$5 20; Extra, \$5 45 to \$5 50. Bags, U. C. Spring, \$2 60 to \$2 70; Scotch, \$2 70 to \$2 75 per 112 lbs.

Small Sales No. 1, at \$4 97½ and \$5 Strong Bag Flour in fair demand. The Mills at the Canal being idle this winter, causes more demand for Bag Flour from a distance.

Wheat—\$1 07 ex-car for U. C. Spring. Demand active and supplies small. The roads must be quite impossible for some days, and, consequently, there is nothing doing.

Coarse Grains—No transactions.

Oatmeal per bbl. of 200 lbs, no sales—holders ask \$4 per bag of 112 lbs, 10s. to 10s. 6d.

Ashes—Pot, \$6 50; Inferiors 10c. more. Pearls, \$6 35 to \$6 40.

Butter—Sales at 11½c. to 12½c. for Store-packed.

Dairy, 13c. to 14c.

Eggs are in good demand at 17c to 20c, and purchasers are willing to take their chance of a little frost if the Eggs were fresh and good when sent off.

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

There is increasing firmness in the Pork market on account of Union victories in the States.

Dressed Hogs—About \$4 50; few in market and holders firm.

Lard—7½c to 8c.

Tallow—8½c to 9c.

Seeds—Clover Seed, \$3 75 to \$4 25, for common to good; Timothy, \$1 75 to \$2.—*Montreal Witness*.

SEEDS—SEEDS—SEEDS.

R. J. DEVINS,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

NEXT THE COURT-HOUSE, MONTREAL.

(Promises 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

THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 28th of March.

The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

P. O'MEARA,

Assistant Rec. Sec.

Feb. 27, 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 years' 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." *True Witness* Office, Montreal.

Feb. 1862.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF MICHAEL HENNESSY. When last heard from, in 1858, he was in Ogle County, Illinois. Any information concerning him will be most thankfully received by his wife,

MARY HENNESSY,

St. Rochs, Quebec.

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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.