

and De Profundis; the immense congregation departed, fully believing in the innocence of the Aylwards, and that they died free of the foul crime of murder.

My own opinion is that the fact of the Jury recommending them so strongly to mercy was a sort of "a compromise verdict;" and that they would not have been found guilty if the Jury had believed for one moment that they would suffer death; otherwise, I believe the verdict would have been only that of manslaughter.

You have now before you all the facts of this melancholy tragedy, faithfully and truly portrayed; and it is now for the public to form their judgment, without any design on my part of inculpating or of exonerating the Ministers of the day.

Yours, &c., KINGSTON, Jan. 10, 1863.

SARFIELD.

MRS. AYLWARD TO HER DAUGHTERS.

Belleville, Dec. 6, 1862.

To My Dear Little Infant Daughters—God bless you. May God protect you, my lovely babes. Your sweet names and memories lie heavily on my pale and parched lips. This will be the last time I will have the pleasure to write to you, my dear daughters. My sympathy and love to you. God has willed it that your Pa and Ma will suffer death on Monday next. I hope God will have mercy on our souls. My wish is that when you, my dear infant children, will come to the use of your reason, that you will pray to Almighty God for the repose of the souls of your Pa and Ma, who loved you dearly. I know we leave you to an unchristian world, but God, who sees all things, will take you under his Divine protection. Oh! how bad I feel in leaving you—what pleasure I have taken in raising your dear little heads. In a few hours more your Pa and Ma will be cold in their graves. Visit our graves, so that you may remember us, and you, my affectionate and unfortunate children, will be orphans, left in this wicked world. But, my dear children, one wish I beg you, as coming from the deathly lips of your mother, namely that you will attend to your religious duties. Say your prayers morning and evening. Attend to Church and never remain away from your Church on Sundays. If possible, obey those whom God will appoint to take care of you—Always obey the instructions of your pastor.

My sincere wish is that Mrs. Grant, whom God I hope, will bless for her many kindnesses to me, will take care of my orphan children, according to the instructions of the Rev. Mr. Brennan. My sincere wish and command is that my children will be brought up in the Catholic religion, which was the Church of their fathers. O, my God, will I see my dear children again in this world? O, what a cruel fate to be taken from my infant children so young. God forgive those who are the cause of it. I forgive all those who were against us. All I have done was in defence of my husband, as a wife was bound to do.

I believe Mr. Pinn and Mr. O'Reilly did all that was possible in my case, and I hope God will bless them. May God bless those who generously memorialized the Executive in our behalf. I forgive those in authority to whom our petition was sent, and had the power to commute our sentence. All of them will soon appear before the tribunal of mercy. It is my sincere wish that they will receive mercy, although they did not show me mercy, although strongly recommended by the Jury.

I forgive the Doyles and the Reddys, although John Reddy, Martin Reddy, and Michael Doyle, kicked me when two days after my confinement and broke in the door, and took my husband out and beat him severely. Michael Doyle struck me with a handspike, at the same time knocked me down senseless for a long while, and John Reddy kicked me, he swore at the same time he thought it as good to take both of our lives as one. They then went away and said the next time they would come they should fetch something that would kill him besides kicking as he could not be killed by kicking. I, in my lonely cell, forgive them, and leave them in the hand of God. I hope God will do justice to them, although they failed to do justice to me and my husband and used us bad.

I leave the Judge who sentenced us, and the Jury who sat on our cause to God. It is best known to themselves whether they have done us justice or not.

I leave my blessing to Mrs. Grant and family, and to my own children, my dear Mary and Bliza and Lida; my infant daughters, whom I leave destitute in the world to-day, and to all my best friends I leave my love and blessing.

I protest before God and man the unfortunate blow I struck was in defence of my husband, on my own soil, and near my own house, among my own helpless children. I say in my lonely cell, and on the brink of the grave—that I had not the least thought of killing Munro—that I did not premeditate the unfortunate blow, and all that Mrs. Isabella MacRae swore at the trial was false, and not a word of truth in it. What she said that I said, I never said. The scythe was sharpened for cutting under-bush, and not for any other purpose. All the other lies that have been told about me are all false. All the money both of us earned we lent to my husband's agent, Mrs. Doyle and to John and James Doyle, and never got back any of it but a small part. \$600 was what we lent.

I suspect that Munro did throw a dead dog in my own well or where I was taking water, and asked me how I liked the soup of it.

(Signed) MARY AYLWARD, Wife of Richard Aylward.

I concur in the foregoing statement. RICHARD AYLWARD. In the presence of J. P. McDonnell, Mrs. Grant, Anna Dufor, Zenas Dufor.

THE AYLWARD TRAGEDY.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Montreal, Jan. 22, 1863.

DEAR SIR—I beg you will permit me to thank you, as I now do from the bottom of my heart, for your able exposure in the last True Witness of the judicial murder of the unfortunate Aylward and his devoted and heroic wife. But for your watchfulness, we should have known little, if anything at all of this awful tragedy—the lawless and infamous perpetrated in the town of Belleville upon the 8th of December last, in the name of law; and by virtue of which two of our fellow-creatures—the husband and wife—though as guiltless of the crime of murder charged against them as either you or I—were hurried with blood-thirsty haste to the scaffold, and from thence launched into eternity.

Sir, I cannot express the intensity of my regret at the unaccountable injustice of the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada in this matter. What were they about? and why did they not in the most solemn and public manner record an indignant protest against the mockery of the trial which consigned Aylward and his wife to the gallows? True it is, some few amongst them got up a petition to the Governor-General, praying for a commutation of the death penalty, and that petition, I am happy to learn, for it is the only bright spot in the otherwise dark and bloody picture, was signed by every Protestant to whom it was presented, save and except the man Wallbridge, the Grit M.P.P., Wallbridge, from his refusal to participate in this act of justice and mercy, would evidently be satisfied with nothing less than the consummation of the human sacrifice; and Wallbridge's thirst for the blood of the innocent was slaked—Aylward and his wife were hanged by their necks until their bodies were

dead. It may, however, be asked—what more could have been done than to petition? Alas! a great deal more could have been done that was left undone. The facts of the case should have been, at any expense, published all over the Province the moment it became known that the Government determined upon the execution;—the people, in public meetings assembled, should have cried out against the iniquity of the whole proceedings; aye, and they should have denounced all the hangers who contributed, either directly or indirectly, to the perpetration of the bloody deed. Now, however, such means are powerless to repair the loss or heal the wounds thus inflicted upon society. It only remains for us, therefore, to do something for the living—for the dead we cannot bring back to life. Aylward has left three helpless little children, the eldest not more than four years, the youngest three months. I humbly propose that these little ones, the children of our murdered countryman and countrywoman, be forthwith adopted by the Irish Catholics of this Province. Robbed as they have been of the tender care of a kind father and loving mother, they are now cast upon the mercy of the world. Shall they be permitted to perish? No, assuredly no; for unless we are dead to every sentiment of justice, to every tie of nationality, and every feeling of humanity, we will loudly guard these little tender plants from every blast, and nourish them with parental care. Indeed, apart from all other considerations, it is the only way now left open to us to mark our detestation of the judicial murder of the unfortunate Aylwards; as well as of the heartless and unprecedented conduct of our Government in refusing all enquiry into the injustice committed upon the trial of the Aylwards, and in subsequently closing their ears to their cry for mercy when they found justice was denied them. May God forgive all the actors in the wicked and atrocious act.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would suggest that a public subscription be at once opened for the maintenance and education of the Aylward orphans, and that His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston be requested to act as Treasurer of the fund so to be raised.—But in the mean time, and until definite arrangements for the guardianship of our orphans are made, I would further suggest that persons desirous of subscribing to this object should send their subscriptions to you, which, I am sure, you will take pleasure in acknowledging through the columns of the True Witness. Indeed I am confident that if the suggestion which I have thrown out is taken up, it will be attended with great success; and that it will be found the Irishwomen of Canada, like the noble-hearted Mrs. Grant of Belleville, will, at the moment the opportunity is presented to them, give substantial testimony of their admiration for the virtues of their murdered sister, the heroic Mrs. Aylward; who was hanged for defending the life of her husband, whom she loved with all the warmth of a true Irish heart. Let us pray that their souls, through the mercy of God, may rest in peace.

AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

DR. CAHILL IN BROCKVILLE.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR—The Rev. Dr. Cahill, on his way from Ottawa to Kingston, paid Brockville a visit, and, while the guest of our respected Pastor, kindly delivered a lecture for the benefit of our church. The Rev. Mr. Byrne while on a collecting tour through the Western part of Canada and the United States, called upon the distinguished gentleman, who was at the time but a few months on the American part of this Continent, and obtained his promise, should he visit Canada, to aid the funds of his (the Rev. Mr. Byrne's) church, by delivering a lecture in Brockville. When the Doctor reached your city, Mr. Editor, the Rev. Mr. Byrne again went to see him, and received the consoling information that so soon as he got through with his friends in Lower Canada he would fulfill his promise. When the Rev. Mr. Byrne returned, and announced this fact to his hearers they certainly felt rejoiced, at the prospect of hearing and seeing the great Divine, whose learning is the admiration of Europe and America—whose eloquent and powerful defense of poor old Ireland and her religion, is dear to every Catholic Irish heart—and whose heart-rending description of Ireland's woes in '47 and '48, and scorching denunciations of the cruel wretches who were the cause of them, will never be forgotten. The lecture was advertised to be delivered in the Catholic Church on Tuesday evening, the 13th January, and every exertion was made to have it thoroughly known, in order that all might avail themselves of the opportunity to hear and see Ireland's Priest and champion. Of course all expected that there would be a very large attendance, on account of the Rev. gentleman's great fame as an orator and logician, and on account of the subject, "the Eucliarist," being one of much interest to our separated brethren. Now, Mr. Editor, it may not be amiss to notice, by way of amusement, the "baboonery" of some of our would-be-thought No-surrender ("Know-nothings not Protestants")—Protestants. Before I proceed, however, I wish it distinctly to be understood that Brockville does not contain many such blood-thirsty characters. No; they are few indeed, and their influence not so great as they imagined. You know, Mr. Editor, we have residing in this aristocratic town two Honorables—the oh, dear, how I tremble!—one of whom wipes the water from his beautiful eye lashes in the Canadian House of Lords, and occasionally makes the speaker sit aghast at his eloquent, caustic language. The other graces the Canadian House of Commons with his handsome countenance; and when he rises to speak, all "commotion" is electrified into speechless silence by his oratory. No doubt, Mr. Editor, you have heard of them. Well, Sir, when the noble Lord heard that Dr. Cahill was to lecture in Brockville, it is said, the water ran from his eyes in tears he was so horrified; and in order to prevent Protestants from going to hear him, he actually, it is rumored, wrote notes to some of his acquaintances advising them to remain at home, otherwise their Protestantism and loyalty would be suspected; and the Doctor might make Papists and rebels of them, should they go to hear him. Is he not a valuable subject, Mr. Editor; and is not Canada safe while he lives to warn his countrymen of danger?

The 'Common Honorable' was so scared that he shut himself up in his library, and read the British Central Canadian all night, to keep him from thinking of that terrible man, Dr. Cahill. It is currently reported that the shock his nervous system sustained by the arrival of Dr. Cahill, completely prostrated him; and that consequently, he was unable to write to his friends to beware of the danger. Is not he too an honor to Canada, Protestantism and British connection? Could Lord Palmerston do more in this respect, than have these two wretches? What makes the conduct of these two men appear contemptible, is, the fact that they have time and again been supported by Catholics. I, Mr. Editor, have voted for each of the individuals in question three times in succession, under the conviction that I was voting for men of education and enlightenment; but their rabid nonsense in the present instance, has had the effect of deceiving me; I shall know them better for the future. These men, in conjunction with the 'small man' who drives and spatters about his superiors through a 'snare crowd' called the B. O. Canadian, conspired to make the Rev. Dr. Cahill's lecture in Brockville a failure. They missed their mark, however, and brought the contempt of the whole community upon them.

The Doctor arrived from Prescott by the 7 o'clock, p.m. train, on Monday the 12th of January, and was received by the Committee and a large number of his countrymen, who were in waiting at the Station, and escorted to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Byrne. He was visited during the following day by many of our most respectable townsmen, Protestants as well as Catholics, who enjoyed the good Doctor's society very much; and who became convinced, after a short acquaintance, that a soul more genial or a

heart more warm or charitable never resided in an earthly tenement than that which beats in the bosom of the great Dr. Cahill.

At half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., I proceeded to the Catholic Church, deposited my money at the door, and with a good deal of squeezing, patience and perseverance succeeded in gaining an entrance. I took a rapid glance around and found, even at that hour, there were about 800 already assembled. I secured the most convenient place I could, and watched the flow of people as they entered till 8 o'clock, the time fixed for the lecture to commence, at which hour there were between 1500 and 1700 people in the Church, as near as I could estimate. What a satisfaction this was in the face of the petty endeavors to injure the undertaking, which I have alluded to; and how pleasing to see among this number some of our most influential Protestant fellow-citizens, who were not afraid to risk their persons or their belief in the presence of Dr. Cahill. At eight o'clock the Doctor made his appearance on the platform accompanied by several clergymen, and without preface commenced his discourse. For two hours and a half the Rev. gentleman continued to speak, and during all that time, he was listened to with the utmost silence, attention and interest. His arguments and proofs were grand, convincing and comprehensive.—He put down all opposition as he progressed till in the end nothing remained but a mere skeleton.

At the conclusion of the lecture the Prescott Brass Band, who were in attendance, having voluntarily come from Prescott for the occasion, played some pieces of music in fine style. The Doctor left for Perth on Thursday evening, the 15th for the purpose of lecturing there on Friday evening. He is to return here on Saturday morning, and will remain till Monday, when he is intended to go to Kingston.

I fear, Mr. Editor, that I have already trespassed at too great length upon your space, and will therefore conclude by saying that the Reverend gentleman visited the Separate School, on Tuesday, the day after his arrival, and was presented with an address by the children, with which he was very well pleased, and to which he replied affectionately, and concluded by imparting to them his benediction. The address was read by Miss Kennedy in a very creditable manner. He was also presented with an address by P. Murray, Esq., and Mr. P. J. Maher, on behalf of the congregation, to which he replied verbally.

He is however, to give a written reply on his return from Perth, which, together with the address, the Committee intend to have printed, and kept as a memorial of the illustrious Catholic Divine's visit to Brockville. Yours, &c.

EDWIN.

The following is a copy of the Address which was presented to the Reverend gentleman:—

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—On behalf, and at the request, of the Irish Catholics of this Town, it becomes my pleasing duty to thank you most sincerely for the honour you have conferred on our devoted Pastor, Rev. B. Byrne, and through him, on us all, in having kindly consented to lecture for the benefit of our Church, which is now in course of completion. I likewise consider it my duty to assure your Reverence, that we all hold you in the highest esteem, and I hereby offer you our warmest congratulations and loudest greetings on this the occasion of your arrival amongst us.

As our fellow-countryman and co-religionist, we have every reason to be proud of you; for you have ever proved yourself to be the unflinching Champion of Ireland's rights, and of the good old faith which St. Patrick brought from Rome fifteen Centuries ago, and which was carefully disseminated by him through the length and breadth of our lovely little Island home. Yes, Rev. Sir, when Ireland's adversities were loudest in their aspersions on our race and creed, you were never known to swerve one iota from that dutiful, affectionate obedience which the true patriot Priest owes to his country and his God. In weal and in woe, you were still the same. Whenever a partial gleam of sunshine would, for a moment, loom over our once glorious but now unfortunate country, we well know that your Irish heart would bound with joy; but in Ireland's adversity in '47 and '48, her hour of direst woe, when the shrill wail of famine and the loud moan of fever rose in almost every street, and thrilled through every hovel; when the unwholesome produce rotted in the untended field, and the graves scarcely sufficed for the neglected dead, ah! then, we read you—then we heard you thundering forth terrific but well merited denunciations, in your own bright peculiar eloquence, on the guilty heads of those who looked on with cold indifference, while the bravest and most faithful people under the sun were sinking down by thousands to their cold and silent graves. The many able productions which have emanated from your pen, in defence of poor old motherland and her religion, have been read by us all, by the millions of Irish exiles who are scattered over the wide earth, and they have certainly endeared you to our hearts. No matter what the Irishman's lot in life may be, or wheresoever it may be cast, the name of Dr. Cahill will ever fall like sweet music on his ear. Yes, Rev. Sir, your name will live in the memories of Irishmen at home and abroad, so long as the triune-leaved Shamrock, which is the emblem of our Nationality, shall continue to rear its tiny head above the green soil of Erin.

And now, Rev. Sir, let me utter our parting prayer—May you be long spared to wield the pen which is more powerful than the sword, in vindicating the same good cause you have always advocated since you first started forth into public life; and when it shall please the great author of Nature to call you from this world of woe of ours, may a crown of never fading glory be in wait for you in the mansions of everlasting bliss, for the loyalty and allegiance you have ever borne to the dear old land; and to that Church which Christ came down from heaven to establish, and which has braved the rage of persecution for now, more than 1800 years.

Signed on behalf of the Catholics of Brockville, PATRICK MURRAY, J.P., P. J. MAHER, Secretary.

January 13, 1863.

The following is the Reverend gentleman's reply: GENTLEMEN.—You pay me the highest compliment by the kind address which you have just presented to me. Each successful interview which I have had with my countrymen in Canada, enables me to set a higher value upon their position, respectability, and energy in their new home.

I have been under the false impression till within the last few months that Canada was not a favourable country for Irishmen; the facts which are every day placed before me convince me of the contrary, and demonstrate that the Irish, while fondly attached to their own nationality, are sincerely loyal to the institutions of this country, when they are raised to independence and prosperity.

Gentlemen,—I am greatly rewarded by the good-natured and glowing eulogiums which my countrymen, every where, set on my slender services. I am most grateful, and I only regret that these services have not been more efficient for the happiness, and partial legislation of my country.

I am exceedingly delighted at the beautiful style of your Address, and am improved by its accomplished delivery. I should hope that the gentleman who so eloquently composed it, and gracefully spoke it to me, may very soon fill a situation worthy of his talents, learning and public reputation.

Believe me, Gentlemen, your sincere friend and attached fellow-countryman, D. W. CAHILL.

Fever and small-pox are stated to be prevalent in Kingston, and the disease which has proved so fatal to many of the prisoners in the Penitentiary is spreading.

From the Journal de Quebec we learn the sudden death of the Rev. M. Jean Beaubien of St. Thomas. The Order of the 21st inst., announces the sudden death on the 19th inst., from apoplexy, of the venerable Parish Priest of Terreboune, the Rev. M. Adrien Theberge.

INDECENT PHOTOGRAPHS.—The investigations before the Police Magistrates of the circumstances connected with the late seizures, completely exonerate Mr. Hoffnung from all moral culpability, even should he be held legally responsible for the acts of a servant.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications from want of space we have been compelled to hold over to next week.

The Catholic Report of the number of baptisms, marriages and interments, of persons of this communion in Montreal, during 1862, has come to hand: Baptisms, Parish, 2865; marriages, 429; burials, St. Patrick's, 975; marriages, 184; baptisms, Total, 3865; marriages, 10; interments, 2867.

PAY IN ADVANCE.—Now is the time to send on the advance payment for the TRUE WITNESS. It is a small matter, and not difficult if attended to at once. The longer the delay the more obstacles will arise, and the greater will be the effort to accomplish it. Let all who desire to have their names and consciences at ease on this subject, and who wish to have the satisfaction of reading their own paper, include and forward the \$2, and the business is all settled with them for the year.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTE OF QUEBEC.

The Tenth Annual General Meeting of the members of the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute, took place in the Hall of the Institute on Tuesday, the 13th instant. The following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year:—

- President—M. O'Leary. First Vice-President—P. Sheehy. Second do.—M. J. O'Doherty. Recording Secretary—John Jordan. Corresponding Secretary—G. Nolan. Vice-Recording do.—P. Henchey. Vice Corresponding do.—M. T. Dunn. Treasurer—John O'Leary. Committee of Management—John Luss, A. Egan, P. Whitty, M. Connolly, C. Peters, L. Sullivan, L. Coughlan, M. F. Walsh, Hon. C. O'Brien, J. Lilly.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, QUEBEC.

The Annual Meeting of this Association was held on Monday evening, January 12th, at the St. Patrick's Institute, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

- President—Mr. John Lilly. 1st Vice-President—Mr. J. A. Quinn. 2nd do.—Mr. P. Daly. Treasurer—Mr. T. J. Walsh. Secretary—Mr. J. O'Reilly. Assist. Secretary—Mr. J. P. Goiden. Committee—Messrs. W. Smart, Thomas Connell, Thomas McHenry, J. Conroy, J. Burns, and T. J. O'Brien.

GOAL ON THE SASKATCHEWAN. Fresh proofs of the existence of gold on the Saskatchewan are daily received. We copy elsewhere a letter from Mr. W. Turner, late of Chatham, which furnishes details of discoveries of the precious metal, near Fort Edmonton. That they become some distance from the mountains, and there can be no doubt, when small quantities are found there, and even in the streams farther east where Mr. Turner mentions, that larger supplies will be discovered as the miners ascend. There is no longer any reason to doubt the existence of extensive gold-fields within the territory which we believe legally belongs to Canada, and which in any case we can have for the asking; territory, also, which is not like Pike's Peak or Cariboo, barren in soil and severe in climate, but rich in everything which is needed for human use.—Globe.

It is rumored that the Hon. G. Brown and Hon. J. H. Cameron have laid aside their political differences, and are to unite their forces for the purpose of securing to Upper Canada that share in the Government of the country which they consider is her due.

HAY THE SEDUCER.—The name of Hay, the Common School Teacher, who was tried and convicted on the charge of having seduced a pupil who attended his school, is familiar to our readers. It will be remembered that, the fellow—instead of being hurled away by an indignant community from the scene of his lusts—was retained by the School Trustees in his former position, with the concurrence and request of some thirty heads of families and guardians of youth. The virtuous and moral-loving Trustees of Cornwall were not content with having shielded a man who was proved to be a thorough scoundrel, by endeavoring to whitewash his impure character. No, no; that were not enough. To the turpitude of which they had been guilty, in ignoring the evidence of Hay's criminality in setting aside the verdict of the jury, they superadded the crime of injustice, to save the seducer from any pecuniary penalty incurred by the offence he had committed. The particulars of this last act of grace towards Mr. Hay by his Trustees are narrated by the Cornwall Freeholder as follows:—

AN EXTRAORDINARY ACT.—The majority of the Board of Common School Trustees, in their efforts to shield Mr. Hay from the consequences of his conviction of a heinous crime have performed some extraordinary acts. One of the last of them we now record. The engagements with the teachers is an annual one, and the salaries are payable annually. It has however been usual for the Board to divide among the teachers the Government school monies, as they were received. The balance was commonly settled after the taxes had been collected. So it happened that a considerable sum of money was due to Mr. Hay at the time the judgment had been given against him in the suit of Smart vs. Hay. It was a claim which might have been attached by the plaintiff in that case, and to secure it the Trustees gave Hay an order for the amount of his salary, which order Hay had 'shaved' report says, by the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Hodge, and at the last regular meeting Mr. Hay brought to the Board an account for the amount of the 'shave' and it was actually passed and ordered to be paid. So the Board, to carry out their game were willing not only to attempt to defeat the action of the law by anticipating the usual time of the payment of Hay's salary; but they were content to take out of the public funds the cost of carrying out the trick.

ARE CIGARS INDIAN?—The question is often asked and variously answered. We hardly believe them, in moderate use, to be injurious. Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers are fine for smokers, chewers, and persons with colds, sore throats, &c.; 25 cents a box. Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, Clark & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., B. J. Dalton & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, January 20th, 1863. Flour Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.60; Middlings, \$2.65 to \$3.80; Fine, \$3.75 to \$4; Superfine, No. 2, \$4.30 to \$4.35; Superfine, \$4.55; Fancy, \$4.65 to \$4.75; Extra, \$4.95 to \$5; Superior Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.30; Bag Flour, \$2.35 to \$2.45. There is very little doing in any of the grades. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs., about \$4.50. Wheat Canada Spring, 91c to 94c ex-cars; U.C. White Winter, nominal, \$1.02 to \$1.03. Peas per 60 lbs., 70c to 72c nominal. Ashea per 112 lbs.—Pots, \$6.50 to \$6.60; Inferior, 5c more; Pearls, \$6.40 to \$6.50. Butter, per lb., very quiet; prices nominal; inferior, 10c to 10 1/2c; medium, 11c to 12c; fine, 12 1/2c to 14c; choice, 14 1/2c to 17c. Lard per lb., dull; sales at 7c to 7 1/2c. Tallow per lb., fair demand at 8c to 8 1/2c. Hams per lb., retail transactions only; smoked 6c to 8c; unsmoked, 8c to 10c. Pork per brl., Mess \$10 to \$10.50; Thin Mess, \$8.50 to \$9; Prime Mess, \$7 to \$7.50; Prims, \$7 to \$7.50. No transactions, except in Mess; we hear of a sale at \$10. Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs., are in fair supply, and find purchasers at \$2.25 to \$4; price determined by weight, quality, and condition. Seeds Clover, 8c per lb.; Timothy, \$2 to \$2.37; per 45 lbs.—Montreal Witness.

Married.

In this city, on the 13th inst., in St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Thomas Hewitt, Station Agent, G. T. R., Warwick, to Miss Margaret Clarkin, of this city. In this city, on the 13th inst., in St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Bernard McAnaney, to Miss Elizabeth Mary Murphy, niece and adopted daughter of Edward Murphy, of this city. In this city, on the 13th inst., in St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, James McShane, Esq., to Lizzy, daughter of Hugh Darragh, Esq. On the 14th inst., in St. Peter's Church, Peterboro, C. W., by the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, brother of the bride, assisted by the Very Rev. Oliver Kelly, P. P., and Rural Dean Peter Shevlin, Esq., Solielier, to Miss Mary O'Shaughnessy.

A CARD.

THE REGARDS of the SACRED HEART take pleasure in accompanying the Public, that on the FIRST of MAY next, they purpose taking possession of the House of M. A. LeBlanc, situated on Le-guillaume street, directly opposite Gouge Street.—The Church will be opened on MONDAY, the 4th of MAY. Montreal, Jan. 16, 1863.



A GRAND

PROMENADE CONCERT.

In Aid of the Poor, Will be Given

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th Instant,

IN THE CITY CONCERT HALL,

BY THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,

Assisted by the Ladies of the ST. PATRICK'S CONGREGATION.

TICKETS—25 cts. each; to be had from the Ladies, Patronesses, from Members of the Committee, at the principal Book and Music Stores, and at the Door on the Evening of the Concert. Further particulars in next issue.

P. O'MEARA, Sec. Secretary.

Montreal, Jan. 15, 1863.

SACRED HEART SOCIETY.



THE MEMBERS of the above Society are respectfully notified that the ANNUAL MEETING for the ELECTION of Officers for the ensuing year will take place in the SACRISTY of ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, after Grand Mass, on SUNDAY NEXT, THOS. B. CONSIDINE, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

MR. JOSEPH MOFFAT

WILL OPEN AN ACADEMY FOR BOYS on the 20th of JANUARY, at 296 ST. JOSEPH STREET. He will give LESSONS in the different branches which his pupils may desire to be instructed in—Grammar, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, and Book-keeping. He will at the same time open a NIGHT SCHOOL for MEN, and give LESSONS on the PIANO, after his classes. Extra payment will be required for Music, Drawing and Book-keeping. All at a moderate charge. Montreal, Jan. 15, 1863.

DEVINS' COUGH SPECIFIC

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