

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO THE GRAND SEMINARY.—On Monday afternoon, accompanied by a large body of officers of his staff, by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, Major General Lindsay, M. Cartier, and others of our prominent citizens, the Governor General paid a visit to the Grand Seminary, and College under the Reverend Sulpicians of Montreal. His Excellency was received by the Reverend M. Bayle Superior of St. Sulpice and the Rev. M. Le Noir Director of the College, who led him to the room prepared for his reception, where four Addresses, one in Greek, another in Latin, a third in French and a fourth in English, were presented to him by the pupils. To these Addresses of the pupils, expressive of the loyalty which their teachers never fail to inculcate, His Excellency responded in grateful terms. The National Anthem was then sung by the pupils, after which the Rev. M. Bayle made a short address to the illustrious visitor, explanatory of the principles on which the educational system of the College was conducted. The visitors then proceeded to the Refectory where a magnificent collation was laid out, to which due honor was done. The handsome Seminary Chapel was then visited, as were also the grounds around the building, His Excellency entering freely into conversation with the Reverend Superior, and Clergy of the institution. When about to take his leave, the illustrious visitor proclaimed to the great delight of the pupils, that he had obtained a holiday for them from their Superior. We are confident that the Governor must have been agreeably impressed with what he saw, and that he has thence conceived a high notion of the value which the Seminary and the Sulpicians confer upon this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

HOW POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE TREATED.—A telegram dated New York, April 10th, gives us the following particulars:—

"Dr. Mudd is under close guard, and compelled to clear the bastions in the basement of the fort, and do the manual work; his constant wish is for death."

Contrast this with the treatment of the political prisoners in England, about which such an outcry has been made in some of the United States papers. The British prisoners are confined in Pentonville prison, where the separate system—a system borrowed, if we mistake not, from the United States—obtains; they are consequently not compelled to herd with convicts, and their feelings as men of education and refinement are not outraged; though, of course, solitary confinement is irksome. Yet who is there who, if a prisoner, would not prefer never to look on the face of human being again, never again to hear the sound of human voice, to being obliged to herd with criminals, to associate with felons, to be contaminated by their contact, and to listen to their impure utterances?

Solitary confinement has of course its disadvantages. With prisoners in whom the animal greatly predominate over the moral and intellectual faculties—as is usually the case with prisoners from the criminal classes—its tendency is to produce folly, a peculiar kind of moping madness, and eccentricity more or less noticeable in most criminals who have been subjected to it for any length of time. But political prisoners for the most part belong to a different order of beings. They are often, as in the case of the unhappy men lately convicted of treason felony, of highly cultivated intellects, of much mental refinement, and by no means necessarily of depraved moral habits. On such men, separate or solitary confinement works none of those deleterious intellectual effects that it works on burglars, garotters, and ordinary criminals. The political prisoner, being a man of education, has resources within himself, which enable him to withstand the evil effects of long protracted solitude, and separation from his kind; and to such a one, the most cruel, because the most morally degrading and mentally debasing punishment that could be devised, would be one which should leave him intercourse with his fellow-mortals indeed, but intercourse only with the vilest of the race. There is nothing degrading, nothing morally contaminating in perfect solitary confinement; and to men of the mental calibre of Luby, and his unfortunate accomplices, such a punishment is, if they are to be punished at all, the most merciful of all modes of penal treatment.

* In New South Wales the term was "cranky."

LOOK AT HOME.—The cruelties towards the Jamaica negroes after the suppression of the sanguinary insurrection at Morant Bay, which the Committee under Sir H. Stork have but too clearly established, have provoked some sweeping censures in the Yankee press against the British Government. Yet would the critics of the latter do well were they to look at home first, and to wash their own hands before commenting upon the dirty state of their neighbor's hands. The following paragraph copied by the *Toronto Globe* from one of its Yankee exchanges will illustrate our meaning:—

"A Town Meeting at Owyba, Idaho, recently resolved that three men be appointed to select 25 men to go Indian hunting, and all those who shall fit themselves out, shall receive a nominal sum for all scalps they may bring in; and all who cannot fit

themselves out shall be fitted out by this committee, and when they bring in a scalp it shall be deducted out. That for every buck scalp be paid \$100; and for every squaw scalp \$50; and \$25 for everything in the shape of an Indian under 10 years of age. That each scalp shall have the curl of the head, and each man shall make oath that the scalp was taken by the company."

Amongst those conversant with the history of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the methods by those eminent "men of God" resorted to for extirpating the red men, the above paragraph will excite no surprise. The only thing about the matter at all extraordinary is this: that the people of a country in which the newspapers openly advertise rewards to be given for the hunting, murdering and scalping of Indian men, women, and children indiscriminately, should presume to sit in judgment upon, and condemn their neighbors. As a specimen, however, of civilisation in the nineteenth century the above paragraph it is worth preserving; and if it be objected that it would be unfair to hold all the people of the United States responsible for the barbarous action of their fellow-citizens of Idaho, we would reply that—admitting the objection to be well founded, it is equally unjust and absurd to hold the people and the Government of Great Britain responsible for acts perpetrated in a moment of fierce excitement, under the pressure of imminent danger, in an out of the way corner of a remote colony, by some subordinates, who, if proved guilty will assuredly not escape the consequences of their wicked conduct.

The *Herald* of last week calls attention to a beastly and most dangerous practice that obtains in this City, thanks to our sapient Corporation. The filth, the carrion picked up in the streets, and every abomination with which the cess-pools are filled, are all utilised—how do our readers imagine? By being employed in filling up hollows in the public thoroughfares, or as the Road Committee calls it "grading." And with the earth on which we walk thus in great part composed of putrid and pestilential animal matter, which in warm weather emits a stench strong enough to turn the stomach of a pig, we pretend to marvel at the fearful mortality of the City! The only thing to be wondered at is that Montreal, with its inconceivable abominations on every hand; with its thousands, and tens of thousands of stinks, sometimes separate, sometimes commingling until they culminate in one grand overpowering stench, such as even the bottomless pit for strength of fragrance could not surpass—is ever free from disease; is not always the cherished abode of Plague, and Typhus, and Small Pox, and Cholera and those other diseases which men invite by their disregard of cleanliness, and then blame heaven for.

The Commissioners appointed by the United States Government to enquire into and report upon the frauds committed upon the Revenue Laws, by means of smuggling, illicit distillation, and fraudulent reports, have recommended that the tax upon whiskey be lowered, from \$2 to \$1 per gallon. The reasons they assign are, that high taxation on intoxicating drinks, does not increase the revenue, but acts simply as a stimulus to smuggling. The quantity of whiskey consumed bears the same proportion to the population under a high tariff, that it did under a low tariff; the difference is, that the revenue is annually defrauded to an immense amount, and that dishonest traders make large fortunes. It is in vain to attempt, either to raise a revenue, or to put a check upon drinking habits by taxation, or legislative action of any kind. Men who have acquired the habit of drinking will stint themselves in food, in clothing, in fuel, rather than be deprived of their dram; for their dram they will still have, no matter what the cost to themselves, or what amount of misery it may inflict upon their wives and families.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday, the 8th inst., His Lordship, Right Rev. Dr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, conferred the Holy Order of Priesthood on the Rev. Mr. Gaffney of the Diocese of Burlington, Vt. The Rev. gentleman, who made the principal part of his theological studies in Maynooth College, has been for the last few months a student of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of this city.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for the *True Witness* in the under-mentioned localities:—Mr. P. Doyle, Arcade, for Toronto and vicinity; Mr. Edward Murphy, for London and vicinity.

OUR COLLEURS.—It is stated that suggestions have recently come from the British Admiralty, that the Colonies should provide a little Marine, proportionate to the resources of each. This Colonial Marine will be completely separate from the Imperial Marine, and each Colony will have its distinctive flag. It is said our Government have adopted the flag which floats at the masts of the vessels charged with guarding the fisheries, under Commander Forin. This flag is composed of a crown of maple leaves, surmounted by the British Crown, with the beaver in the centre. The design is Mr. Tache's of the Agricultural Department—*Herald*.

SLANDER CONTRADICTION.—We are requested and authorized by Mr. Pominville, Advocate, to state that certain allegations made in the City Council last night, to the effect that the Hon. Mr. Cartier had related certain houses belonging to him, as houses of ill-fame, are utterly false, and have not a shadow of foundation. The houses referred to are related to the Military authorities, and have been for three years occupied by soldiers and their wives. Mr. Pominville makes this explanation as the representative of Mr. Cartier, Mr. Cartier having had nothing whatever to do with the matter personally.—*Transcript*.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Raptus est ne malitia mutaret intellectum ejus, et ne fictio deciperet animam illius." (Wisdom, iv.)

Died at the Jesuit's College in this city on Saturday the seventh of April, Mr. Edmund Power in the sixteenth year of his age. This esteemed young man was exercising on the gymnasium the evening previous, and he received a fall from the effect of which he died.

Although he was only in the boyhood of life: although he was as yet scarcely known amidst the stir of this busy world; although there may not be many who in reading this will, from their own knowledge of his good qualities, drop a friendly tear, yet it may be permitted to write a few lines, and show that there are yet human beings who preserve the evangelical purity, and who by their conduct cause us to believe that they have preserved unscathed the white robes of their baptismal innocence. It is true that he had not time to receive any stain from the contagion of wickedness; it is true that his intercourse with the world, was not of a nature to cause him to have a great knowledge of evil, yet he possessed good qualities in a more than ordinary degree, and even among those who had characters, without stain he shone conspicuously, and won their respect and admiration.

He was a native of Halifax, and had come to this city in order to pursue his studies under such learned masters as the Jesuits. When he arrived here there was scarcely one on this city with whom he was acquainted, but his good qualities soon won for him friends in the College, and before his death he was an object of love for his fellow-students, a source of gratification for his professors. But his time among them was short, for death which does not respect persons snatched him suddenly from their midst. His fellow students were disconsolate when they were informed that he was dead, and by their tears and looks of sorrow showed that they most deeply felt their loss. His professors too took every opportunity of manifesting their respect for him. On the Monday after his death a high Mass for the repose of his soul was sung in the large and beautiful new church of the Jesuits, and all the professors and students attended. On Tuesday his body was sent to Halifax under the care of Rev. Mr. Chisholm. The Reverend gentleman has gone on a visit to that city, and he kindly consented to take the charge upon him of delivering the corpse to the sorrow-stricken parents.

Mr. Power's life has been short, but it has been full of good works; he has acquired no illustrious name in the annals of earthly fame, but his deeds are written in letters of gold in the book of life; he has received no earthly reward, but he has gone to receive a reward everlasting and all sufficient, a reward in comparison with which all the rewards of this world are as nothing. Although he was short lived he accomplished the task that had been imposed upon him by his Creator, and thus he has merited more than those who pass long and chequered lives in the pursuit of the fleeting and transitory goods of this earth. "Consummatus in brevi explevit tempora multa." *Requiescit in pace.*

W. G. D.

LINES WRITTEN

On the lamented death of Edmund Power, a native of Halifax, N.S., who accidentally met his death from the effects of a fall which he received whilst amusing himself, along with others, in the gymnasium attached to St. Mary's College, Montreal.

Death, the dread reaper of souls, is still near us.—We know not the moment his sickle may fall; When least we are thinking there's reason to fear us.

'Tis then that he sounds the loud summoning call! No age, nor condition, no station respecting, Nor money, nor merit can purchase delay; But stern, unsparring, his victims selecting, The rich and the poor man alike must obey.

Some in the 'spear leaf' of autumn are leaving, Others in manhood are struck to the tomb; While some, like the lost one for whom we are grieving,

Are called while the flower of youth is in bloom!

Ah! little we thought that, as onward he bounded, So buoyant in spirits a moment before, As we heard his loud laughter that merrily sounded, So soon we should lose him to see him no more! So soon we should lose him! a youth of such promise, Possessing the rarest of talents and parts; So soon we'd behold one so cherished snatched from us.

Whose virtues and sweetness lie deep in our hearts!

When was he ever but hopeful and smiling, Contented and happy as happy could be; Belov'd by his masters—his comrades beguiling, The life and the soul of their innocent glee!

But now that he's left us, so lonely and dreary, We listen to hear his gay carol in vain, In scenes where we often beheld him so cheery— But alas! where we never shall see him again!

The Angel of Death, on his sble wings soaring, Regarded his victim sporting in mirth, Then lo! on his fate-bearing pinions quick low'ring, Amongst his gay comrades, he smote him to earth!

And thus, far from his home, was his young career ended, With none but the stranger to comfort him nigh; For no gentle mother his death-bed attended, Or watched by his pillow to catch his last sigh!

But he met the Destroyer, unawed, unrepining, Full of trust in the Saviour on whom he relied, And his soul in the hands of his Maker resigning, In the odor of virtue, regretted he died!

W. O. F.

Montreal, April 1866.

PREPARING FOR CHOLERA.—We would direct the attention of the Health Committee to the hot bed now preparing in the old creek in Ontario street between St. Charles Borromeo street and St. Urban street. The compost is being so judiciously laid down that if the prize is to be awarded to the locality producing the first case of cholera, this place will run a pretty good chance of securing it. All winter offensive matter has been emptied into this desirable place. This rubbish is now appearing in all its hideousness, and the work of cleaning dirty yards and emptying all sorts of abominations into this hollow is briskly carried on at this moment. This the Road Committee facetiously call grading the Street. If they called it degrading the whole neighbourhood they would use a more appropriate term. It is to be hoped that this is not a fair specimen of the stuff used for filling up the hollows in the city streets. The filthy mess should immediately be covered over with earth and lime so the dead may be buried out of our sight, to wit, dead dogs, dead cats and other animals. It is no time for delay when cholera may be at our very door.

DE PROFUNDIS.—Out of the depths of the snow begin to appear strange collections of long buried and forgotten relics. The tidy kitchen maid, who considered her duty done when months ago she emptied her kitchen slops in the yard, has probably now discovered the spoon about which there was so much stir when it was lost. That scrag of mutton tossed out not half scoured of flesh turns up its cold shoulder and makes her look sheepish. In the stable mews, dead cats, long past feeling, turn up from their long repose, having, like unfortunate card players, gambled their lives away. Where three or four defunct tabbys are all found lying close together, as was the case in Fortification Lane yesterday morning, a man might easily perform an *entre chat* without much skill in dancing. Dead dogs, dead cats, and even dead monkeys appear from under the snow "to scent the morning air," like the ghost of Hamlet's

father. But these are only the minor fry. Yesterday in Peel Street a dead horse was lying in the open roadway, between Sherbrooke and St. Catherine Streets, and a dead cow was "nosed" in Belgrave Street. The names of all the Streets in which dead dogs are lying would occupy too much space, and we have not room to make up a Street directory. In Durham Street two cart loads of night soil were dumped between Monday night and yesterday morning, and a gentleman who had his yard and out-house cleaned out, dispatched the contents with a cart who after wandering about all night, or nearly so, looking for a place of deposit, returned the whole to the yard from whence he had taken it. Since Fortification Lane has been mentioned, and as the Road Committee will soon be done with the job in Ontario Street, which we laid out for them a couple of days ago, we would recommend that they should take up Fortification Lane next, beginning at the Victoria Square and do the work thoroughly as far as St. Francois Xavier Street. When that is properly done we will point out another task, but as it seems to be too much to expect anything to be done if a great amount of work is set before them at a time, it will be best to go gradually on with the cleaning. Probably by next Fall more than half of the city may be cleaned up, which all things considered, may perhaps be as well as can be looked for from the unfortunate over driven Road Committee which is certainly not a Colossus of roads.—*Montreal Herald*.

THE ARREST OF MURPHY AND HIS ACCOMPLICES AT CORNWALL.—Yesterday morning we gave a brief statement of the arrest of Michael Murphy, the alleged Canadian Fenian Head Centre, and five accomplices, on the train at Cornwall on the previous night. The conduct and utterances of the prisoner Murphy have long been subjects of remark and suspicion, but the government, as we have intimated, determined to stay their action until proofs which all the world would deem sufficient might accumulate, to render conviction a certainty. Believing then that the proper time had arrived to take a decisive step, and learning by telegram from Toronto on Monday that Murphy with some of his followers had taken passage on the train for Portland, the Attorney-General, who was at Ottawa, decided that the arrest should be made at Cornwall. The Mayor of that town was notified by the government to take such steps as would ensure the detention of Murphy and any of his accomplices in the mad scheme in which he had engaged, who might be in his company. The Mayor, (Dr. Allan) lost no time in perfecting arrangements, for the capture of the parties, even should it turn out that they were present in large numbers. Everything was done with as much quietness as possible, however, and when the train arrived at a quarter past eight o'clock on Monday night, no one but the conductor knew why such a large guard of honor was present to receive it, or why it was at once surrounded by rows of glistening bayonets. While the Cornwall Volunteers thus kept guard without, the Mayor entered the car which was indicated as the one occupied by Murphy and his party. His worship approaching Murphy informed him that he arrested him in the Queen's name, and called upon him to point out his confederates and give up their arms. He further informed the R.U., that resistance was useless, as every man had been allowed to leave the train until the guilty parties were secured. The great commander with the whole of his army thereupon unconditionally surrendered. The force thus successfully captured by Mayor Allan and the Cornwall Volunteers, consisted of the reputed Head Centre Michael Murphy, five assistants, and—no one else. This was the strength, rank and file, of the Canadian complement of the invading army of the embryo republic. Murphy acknowledged that they were on their way to Portland. The arms and ammunition in possession of the party were also handed to the captors. Murphy had two revolvers on his person and 300 rounds of ammunition in his carpet bag. Each of his companions was armed in like manner having 350 rounds of ball cartridge in each of their bags. Two rifles were also seized. The prisoners were immediately removed under a strong guard to the Cornwall gaol, to await an investigation before the proper authorities. The manner in which the arrests were effected reflects credit on all parties concerned.

TORONTO, April 10.—Patrick Sheedy, shemak, Secretary-Treasurer to the Fenian Circle here, was arrested to-day. He was reading a telegram from Portland for Frank when arrested. His house was searched, and \$300 worth of revolvers, bayonets and sword-cane found; also, books with secret passwords of the Hibernian Society and Fenian Circle. Michael Murphy's house was searched, but only Enfield rifles and bayonets were found concealed.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—A letter from St. John's says:—"The volunteers were suddenly called out, inspected and furnished with twenty rounds of ball cartridge each. This regular troops have also been employed incessantly in placing guns in position in all the forts. Earthworks have been thrown up on Signal Hill at the entrance of the harbour, in which guns are to be mounted as if in anticipation of attack. Considerable excitement has been created in St. John's and the outposts by these energetic measures on the part of the Government, and the general impression was that the authorities had received warning of a Fenian raid, or even of more serious complications with foreign powers. It is understood that the 'Ariel' is here on business connected with those military movements in the island; that despatches were brought by her from Governor Musgrave to our executive and military authorities, and that she will likely take on board material of war from the ordnance stores here, to transport to St. John's."

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The following is the address of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick on the question of Union of the Provinces:

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:

Most Gracious Sovereign:—We, Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty with the conviction that a Union of all Your Majesty's British North American Colonies, based on the resolutions adopted at the Conference of Delegates, from these several Colonies, held at Quebec on the Tenth day of October, 1864, is an object highly to be desired and essential to their future prosperity and influence, and calculated alike to strengthen and perpetuate the ties which bind them to Your Gracious Majesty's Throne and Government; and humbly pray that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, for the purpose of thus uniting the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island in one Government."

Governor Gordon forwarded the following message to the House of Assembly of New Brunswick the other day:—

"His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor thinks it necessary to inform the House of Assembly that until the reinforcement of Her Majesty's Naval force on this station, which will probably soon be effected it is indispensable for the full security of the Province that cruisers should be at the disposal of the Provincial Government, and placed under the orders of the senior naval officer on the station. The Lieutenant Governor lays before the House a copy of the Imperial Act, 28th Victoria, Chap. XVI., in titled 'An Act to make better provision for the naval defence of the Colonies,' under the authority of which measures to effect this object may be adopted by the Legislature, and should the House of Assembly, with the concurrence of the Legislative Council, see fit to pass such an act as by the provisions of the statute in question they are empowered to do, it will at once receive His Excellency's immediate and ready assent."

Whereupon the Hon. Mr. Gilmere introduced a Bill in accordance therewith.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Dalhousie Mills, D. McDougall, \$2; J. Osholm, 1 c, Lochiel, \$6; Poite aux Trembles, Rev Mr Parent, \$4.50; Restigouche, Rev Mr Sancier, \$2; Lancaster, Miss Mary McDonald, \$1; Rapides des Joachims, R. Ranson, \$2; Coteau Landog, J. Brougham, \$2; St. Maurice, Rev J. O. Prince, \$2; St. Helena, Rev Mr Gagnon, \$2.50; Carleton Place, P. Galvin, \$2; Yarmouche, Rev J. H. Dorion, \$5; Des Joachims, M. Colley, \$2.50; Penetanguishene, M. Quinn, \$2; St. Jude, Rev O. E. Fortin, \$4.
Per P. Hackett, Granby—O Collins, \$2.
Per J. Rennie, Napanee—J. Robinson, Morven, \$2.
Per Rev Mr Lalor, Pictou—M Power, \$2.
Per W. Chisholm, Cornwall—O McRae, St. Andrews, \$4.80.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint James McShan, jun., a Justice of the Peace in and for the District of Montreal.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The Provincial expenditure for the month ended 31st ult., was \$461,391, 91. The revenue for the same period was as follows:—Customs, \$339,433 96; Excise, \$152,985 59; Bill Stamp Duty, \$10,511 42; Crown Land Department, \$92,875 45; Miscellaneous, \$76,944 67;—Total, \$4,11,708 72.

Married.

On the 10th instant, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, by His Lordship Right Rev. Dr. Horan, uncle to the bride, assisted by the Very Rev. Mr. Dollard, V.G., and Rev. Mr. Couillard, Mr. J. H. Sample, of Montreal, merchant, to Isabella Eleanor, daughter of the late Hugh Moray, Req., of Quebec.

Died.

At Glensheen, Lancaster, James McRae, eldest son of Alex. McRae, aged 42 years. May his soul rest in peace.

At Chicago, U. S., Francis Logan, son of the late Thomas Logan of this city, aged 34 years. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, April 17, 1866.
Flour—Pollards, \$3.60 to \$3.90; Middlings, \$4.00 to \$4.30; Fine, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Super., No. 2 \$5.20 to \$5.50; Superfine \$5.70 to \$5.80; Fancy \$7.00 to \$7.50 Extra, \$8.00 to \$8.25; Superior Extra \$8.25 to \$8.50; Bag Flour, \$3.30 to \$3.40 per 112 lbs.
Eggs per doz, 20c to 23c.
Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c.
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$23.00 to \$24.00; Prime Mess, \$30 to \$30.00; Prime, \$30.00 to \$30.00.
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.40 to \$4.60.
Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.30.
Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5.95 to \$6.00 Seconds, \$5.90 to \$6.00; First Pearls, \$7.80 to \$10.00 Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ..\$10.00 to \$11.00
Beef, live, per 100 lbs 7.00 to 9.00
Sheep, each, ..\$8.00 to \$14.00
Lamb, ..3.00 to 4.00
Calves, each, ..\$6.00 to \$8.00

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

April 17, 1866
b. d. a. d.
Flour, country, per quintal, 17 0 to 17 6
Oatmeal, do 11 0 to 11 6
Indian Meal, do 8 6 to 9 0
Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0
Barley, do, per 50 lbs 3 4 to 3 6
Peas, do, 4 0 to 4 6
Oats, do, 1 10 to 2 0
Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 8 to 2 0
Do, salt, do 1 1 to 1 2
Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0
Potatoes, per bag 3 0 to 2 6
Onions, per minot, 4 0 to 0 0
Beef, per lb 0 6 to 0 7
Pork, do 0 7 to 0 8
Mutton do 0 5 to 0 6
Lamb, per quarter 5 0 to 7 6
Lard, per lb 0 10 to 1 0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 9 to 0 10
Apples, per bbl \$2.00 to \$4.00
Rais, per 100 pounds, \$5.00 to \$6.50
Straw \$2.00 to \$3.35



ST. ANN'S HALL.

WINTER COURSE OF LECTURES,
To conclude (THIS)

THURSDAY EVENING, 19th APRIL, 1866.
WITH

DRAMATIC READINGS,
BY

PROFESSOR SWIFT,
assisted by his infant daughter, and some of the young gentlemen of St. Ann's Boys' Schools, his pupils.

PART I.
Hubert and Prince Arthur—Shakespeare—Prof and Miss M. R. Swift.
The Exile of Erin—Campbell—Master W. McNally.
The Lady's Dream—Thomas Hood—Prof Swift.
(This is one of the most affectingly beautiful of Hood's compositions)
The Ivory Tooth.
Portia's speech in the Merchant of Venice—Shakespeare—Master Frank Brown.
To be followed by the imitatively comic piece, entitled

THE BAGMAN'S DOG—R. H. Barham—Prof Swift

PART II.
Cardinal Wolsey's address to Cromwell—Shakespeare—Masters Quinn and P. McNally.
Look at the Clock!—R. H. Barham—Prof Swift.
(Full of wit and humor, amusing in the highest degree.)
The Sister of Charity—Gerald Griffin—Prof. Swift.
To conclude with
'POTEMKIN'S Great and famous Speech in the grand square of Kremlin at Moscow, against a reported attempt to spread 'John Bull' principles and maxims in Russia!—Very Rev. John Henry Newman—Prof. Swift.

WANTED,

FOR the School Municipality of ST. PATRICK OF SHERBINGTON, ONE MODEL SCHOOL TEACHER and FIVE ELEME-TARY SCHOOL TEACHERS. Applications received to the First of May. THOMAS HALPIN, Sec.-Treasurer. Sherbington, April 9, 1866.

NOTICE.

CHARCOAL (IN REFRIGERATORS.)
An explanation of its useful and indispensable application in Refrigerators can be had at
NO. 526 CRAIG STREET.

We make three kinds, comprising 15 sizes, which we put in competition, and satisfied of securing more Sales than ever, provided parties call and inspect our manufacture.

MEILLEUR & CO'S,
STOVE DEPARTMENT, 526 CRAIG STREET,
OFFICE—PLACE D'ARMES HILL,
April 19, 1866.