

birth, from centuries of persecution, misgovernment and alien landlordism, leaving behind them a land blessed with all the bounteousness of nature, but crushed by the iron rule of oppression, found, landing on these shores, that they were not strangers; that thousands of their expatriated countrymen were here ready to receive them; that here industry would find its reward, and labour its recompense. That the St. Patrick's Society was ever ready to give them advice, and afford them relief according to its scanty means,—unfortunately not always adequate to its wishes,—but again the blame rests not with itself but with those who have forsaken it. I will now take up the third preamble in our constitution, on which I will offer a few remarks: "To ensure the due Celebration of the Festival Day of the Patron Saint of Ireland." Has the Saint Patrick's Society in this not fulfilled its obligations? who dare stand forth and accuse it of inaction? On the National Anniversary its banners have been unfurled to the breeze, and the music of Erin resounded through our streets; the golden chords of the Harp glimmered in the sun, and the banner of Clontarf was borne on high.—Yes, on each and every National anniversary since its formation, has the St. Patrick's Society fulfilled this obligation. Though often deserted by those who should have swelled its ranks, though often sneered at by those recreants who exulted in its apparent feebleness, who gloried in their own humiliation, who disdained to march beneath the Sunburst, and the Harp, for some paltry reason best known to themselves, who sacrificed their love of country to personal spite, or who young in worldly wisdom, displayed the pomposity of the fool, with the fulminations of the top, who turn up their nasal organ at the mere idea of ranging themselves beneath the banner of St. Patrick, forsooth, for fear their fellow-citizens might think they were Irish. Such men remind me forcibly of Hamlet's description of the players, who thus characterise them:—

"O, there be players that I have seen play—and heard others praise, and that highly—not to speak it profanely—that neither having the accent of Christians, nor the gait of Christian, pagan, nor man, have so strutted and belov'd, that I have thought some of nature's journeymen had made men, and not made them well, they imitated humanity so abominably."

Oh, patriotism! where is thy fire? Oh, reason! where art thou? Prompted by these feelings, my heart was grieved by an observation which fell from the lips of one of our misguided countrymen, on our last anniversary, when invited to fall into the ranks. "No," he exclaimed, in a derisive manner, "there's enough of ye there now, and there will be less of ye this day twelvemonth. Will his prophecy be verified? It is for you to say. I think it came not from his heart; for the heart of an Irishman cannot be so malignant; it was an indiscreet observation, made without reflection. True there may be fewer of those who were present on our last anniversary to take part in our next; death may come to thin our ranks—our nearest and dearest may be laid in the tomb. But death has no terrors for the Christian and the patriot; it is the apostate and the traitor who dreads his fangs. Shall the St. Patrick's Society die, or shall it live and flourish? "I see before me a bright vision of the future, cheering to our hearts; I see the banner of St. Patrick, as it were, in the clouds, borne along by seraphic hands, angels with trumpets precede it, and the hosts of heaven follow in its wake. At length it hovers o'er a green speck in the ocean, and the trumpets sound a terrific peal. The flag descends by invisible hands, and is planted on the bill of Tara." Then a mighty voice cries aloud throughout the whole earth—come. Come thou poor persecuted children of Ireland; come from every land, and from the bottom of the sea; come from every land where thou hast carried and preserved the faith of Patrick; come from the bottom of the ocean in which thousands of thee have perished; come from the banks of the St. Lawrence, where thou wert stricken down by pestilence; come from the far West, where thou hast carried civilisation, and planted the Cross; come with thy Priests, who never deserted thee in weal or in woe,—faithful disciples of thy Divine Master; come one, come all, for the days of thy pilgrimage are o'er; thou hast been faithful to thy mission; thou hast carried the Cross into every land; thou hast been long absent from thy home, which thou lovest so dearly; thou hast been long divided; but the day of thy union has come—a union everlasting and indivisible—a union with thy Patrick who is in heaven. Such, my countrymen, are the joys which await us, the sons of St. Patrick—the realisation of our hopes, the consummation of our eternal happiness. I shall not mar the picture by portraying to your vivid fancy, the agony, the remorse, the humiliation, the despair of the apostate, who renounced St. Patrick, and his holy teachings, and formed an alliance with his enemies; such is not my purpose, nor would I cast a shroud over the bridal garment. I trust their numbers may be few, and their punishment mitigated. I will now take up the fourth and last Preamble in our Constitution, viz., "To represent, when circumstances require, the Irish interest in the City of Montreal, and elsewhere, when the interference of the Society may be deemed proper." This Preamble, as you will see, covers a field of vast extent. It encircles the globe, and binds us all together with a chord of adamant. It also entails on the Saint Patrick's Society a heavy responsibility, and demands great unity of action on our part. There are many things in which we are all interested in common; for instance, the question of emigration. To assist our countrymen who leave their home to settle among us; to encourage them to remain here, and not to pass through the Province like the wild fowl of the desert, unheeded and uncared for. This country is of vast extent; and we want the hardy children of Ireland to explore, and reveal its buried resources. The law will afford them equal protection and equal privileges, with the most favored of their fellow-subjects; for it is an incontestable fact that in no country on the face of the globe is there more real liberty, combined with personal security, than here, in Catholic Lower Canada. There are many other matters of interest to which I might draw your attention; but I have already trespassed too

much on your patience. I will now conclude in few words. The Saint Patrick's Society was founded, as I have shewn you—first—to promote harmony and love of fatherland. Second—to render assistance to one another. Third—to celebrate the National Festival; and fourth—to represent Irish interests, at home and abroad. Fraternity and patriotism, benevolence and love. Commemoration of all that is dear to us as Irishmen, and representation of our interests, with a paternal solicitude for our welfare, have been the ambition and fond hopes of our Association. Individually and collectively, the members of St. Patrick's Society have endeavored to promote those objects; and I trust that time will not cool their ardor, but stimulate them to greater and more heroic exertion. And now, my countrymen, seeing that we owe much to the St. Patrick's Society; that without it we would be collectively unrepresented here; that our character and national distinctiveness depend on its maintenance; that it forms, as it were, a link in the chain between the glories of the past, and the hopes of the future; that it lives for the benefit of each and every one of us. I therefore call on Irishmen to come forward to its support, and throw off that apathy which of late seems to have taken possession of their souls, and rekindle the fire of patriotism now smouldering in their hearts, that it may blaze forth with renewed splendor and magnificence, never surpassed in the days of yore. Let them remember that union is strength, and division is weakness; that the greater the combination, the greater the results; that a Society of one hundred members cannot cope with one of ten hundred. Here in Montreal we are numerous, and the members of St. Patrick's Society should be counted by thousands. We have every opportunity and privilege that men can wish for; we have the means to make ourselves great and honored in the land. And shall we, so favored by Providence, grow callous and cold? Shall it be said that prosperity chilled the warm blood in our hearts, or that the icy blasts of a northern winter froze the rivulets of our affection, and lulled us into forgetfulness of our common home? No; let us rather exclaim, in the words of our own immortal bard—words never to be forgotten—"Remember thee, yes, while there's life in this heart, it shall never forget thee, all room as thou art; More dear in thy sorrow, thy gloom and thy showery; Than rest of the world in their sunniest hours; Wert thou all that I wish thee, great, glorious and free."

First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea, I might hail thee with prouder, with happier brow, But oh! could I love thee more fondly than now; No, thy chains as they rattle, thy blood as it runs, But make thee more painfully dear to thy sons, Whose hearts like the young of the desert bird's nest, Drink love in each life drop, that flows from thy breast."

Oh! that we would inscribe these words, and the inspiration they enkindle, on the tablet of our hearts, there to remain for ever, unmixed with baser matter. And now, fellow-members of the St. Patrick's Society, you have elevated me to a position of which I may justly feel proud. I again thank you for your confidence, and I shall never betray it; our interests are undivided, and I trust our efforts will be mutual. I shall endeavor to administer the affairs of the Society with prudence and impartiality; I shall endeavor to make it the haven of peace and love for us all; that when tossed about by adverse winds, which often prevail in this stormy world, we may cast our anchor in its placid bosom, and repose in safety from the rocks and shoals.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS, &c.

Quebec, 1st May, 1862.

The discussion on Mr. Scott's Separate School Bill commenced last night, the motion for the second reading having been made just before the evening recess. The debate upon it was not a very interesting one. Few of the speakers really met the points of difficulty, and the two hours and a quarter occupied by Mr. Ferguson, were simply very valuable time lost. Mr. Morris, it was expected would have met the question in a bold spirit and have grappled with its salient points, but I must confess, with all my admiration of the honorable gentleman, his speech last night was, in my mind, a failure. His attempt to draw a distinction between the right of separate schools in Upper Canada, and of dissenting schools in Lower Canada, was not happy. He said dissenting schools here were necessary because the genius of the people was different and the system of common schools was different, being to a large extent a system of religious teaching. That in Upper Canada, on the contrary, the common schools were wholly secular, no one's religion being in any way interfered with. But Mr. Morris appears to have overlooked the important fact that the necessity in both cases is simply a matter of conscience, and that the Protestant in Lower Canada has no greater right to demand the dissenting school because religion is taught in the common school, than the Roman Catholic, holding that education and religion should go hand in hand, has to demand his separate school, because the common school is purely and entirely secular, or as he would call it infidel. Nor was Mr. Morris justified in regarding the existence of separate schools as calculated to destroy the school system of Upper Canada. Dr. Ryerson came nearer the truth when he pronounced them the safety-valve of the system. It may be very desirable that all persons should consent to forget their religious differences, and come together into one system; but that is simply wishing for a state of things which it is hopeless to expect will be realized, and therefore as practical men it is not becoming to attempt to predicate any system of public instruction upon a theory of general agreement which can never exist.

There is one radical mistake which the opponents of separate schools make. They constantly assume that because religion is not taught in the common schools and because the Bible, as a compulsory textbook is excluded, that therefore there can be no reasonable or valid objection to all parties in the community consenting that their children should be educated in them. Dr. Cheever, I think it is, in his book on 'the right of the Bible in our common schools,' shows very clearly by extracts from the ordinary text-books in use in these schools, that to the Roman Catholic they should be more obnoxious than the Bible itself; and he urges with great force that if with these books in use Catholics are yet required to sustain the common schools, then should not the Bible be excluded. And the argument I use now simply to show that to the Catholic in Upper Canada the absence of religious teaching, coupled with the use of text-books which are essentially Protestant in their tone, is as much a reason why he should claim separate schools, as the character of the common schools in Lower Canada, as pointed out by Mr. Morris, is a fair ground for the claim on the part of Protestants for dissenting schools.

The error, as it seems to me, of the friends of separate schools is that they speak of Roman Catholics at all. The school law of Upper Canada recognizes the right of Protestants as well as Roman Catholics

to establish separate schools. It requires a larger number of the former than of the latter for that purpose, but this is a matter of detail. Now why not simply declare that separate schools may be established by a certain stated number of dissentients from the common school system, whatever their creed, and that being separated by having a duly qualified teacher, securing a fair number of scholars, and raising by municipal assessment an equivalent to the government grant, that they should receive that grant. Such a plan would suit equally well the objections of Roman Catholics to our school system, while it would take from the discussions and from the law that peculiar religious character which such bills as that introduced by Mr. Scott, imports. We shall probably have a very long debate on the subject, and as the bill is fully certain to pass, I can only hope that it may be so amended as to take from it some very erroneous features which it now contains.

Common School Law.—We have directed attention to the present iniquitous School Law in many phases—for it cannot be viewed in any aspect in which it bears a favorable view. We now append the opinion of the Grand Jury of the recent Assize Court of Toronto, men whose expressions are given under oath as to their sincerity, and who have had the most ample opportunity of forming a correct judgment. In making their presentment they say:—"The Jurors of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, at the conclusion of their duties at the present Court of Oyer and Terminer, present, that in consequence of the Gaol having been recently visited by former Grand Jurors, they considered that their visiting that institution so soon again might not be indispensable; but they nevertheless consider that there is one thing connected with the condition of the Gaol which they desire to notice. That is the contaminating and hardening influences produced by congregating the prisoners in a continuous state of idleness during the whole periods of incarceration. This absence of arduous bodily exercise they consider the chief cause why so many merely disorderly characters are found to be constant inmates of the prison and are of opinion that the introduction of something like a repulsive discipline, consisting of hard manual labor, would lessen the number of commitments of this class of prisoners."

"The attention of the Jurors has been directed in a particular manner to that portion of His Lordship's charge, which points out the intimate connection between a defective school law and the progress of crime; and more especially to the fact that the School Law is not adapted to meet the wants of the poorer classes of the population, for which gratuitous education ought to be provided. Between the two alternatives on the one hand of erecting an expensive supplementary machinery of Reformatory, and on the other, altering the defective school law, so as to make it do the work for which it was designed, namely, educating the classes requiring gratuitous educational aid, the Jurors recommend the latter, especially in so far as it can be done, with reference to cities, towns, and incorporated villages."

"The Jurors would further present, that the exposure of goods by traders on the side walks and in front of their places of business, particularly during late hours of the day, when gas lamps are lighted, is a fruitful cause of temptation to the young persons who are unfortunately without proper parental control."

"All which is respectfully submitted.
Grand Jury Room,
11th March, 1862."

The above is an unmistakable vote of non-confidence in the present School Law; and we believe there is not an intelligent Grand Jury in Upper Canada who would not pronounce the same verdict on this question. Youthful depravity (which is only one of a number of evils arising out of the System) is alarmingly on the increase in this Province, and is a fruitful source in our Common Schools. It may be asked, how can this be remedied? Simply by making proper provision for the education of the poor—a provision which does not at present exist—and allow those who are able to perform their own educational duties. A compulsory system has been advocated by some, but this, we hold, would have a still more disastrous effect than the present law. If the cause of the present non-attendance was investigated to its legitimate source, it would be found that the compulsory payments have done more to render the people negligent of their educational duties than any other cause. It is true the lax morality and apathetic conduct of our schools, as with all State endowments generally contribute in degree. The parental interest and power in the child's education being taken away by the power of the law and vested in certain characters named Trustees—of whom more anon—the parent, whether he gives a dogged acquiescence or open and violent opposition, looks upon the latter as his oppressors, and as is natural, shows his manhood in the only manner he dares, by keeping his children at home. "They can compel me to pay," he says, "but they can't compel me to have my children contaminated by association with the offspring of persons so base as to despoil me of my property." In this lies the evil and until it is remedied our schools must go on degenerating until they contaminate the very atmosphere.—*Durham Standard*, 18th April.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS AND A HUNTING LEVER GOLD WATCH, &c.

TO CHARLES CROOKALL, ESQ., LONDON, C.W.

The following Address, along with a Gold Hunting Lever English Watch, Chain and Brooch, amounting in value to \$200, was presented to Charles Crookall, Esq., as a mark of esteem, by the Merchants of London and the officers and men of the freight depot of the Great Western Railway, London. Mr. Crookall is, we understand, brother to the Very Rev. John Crookall, D.D., Canon, Southwark, and President of St. Mary's College, Berkeley, England:—

London, C.W., Jan. 31, 1862.

TO CHARLES CROOKALL, ESQ.

Sir—Having heard that you have resigned your situation as Freight Agent of the Great Western Railway, and will probably soon leave this City, to enter the employment of the Commercial Bank of Canada, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to express our approval of the manner in which you have discharged the duties of Freight Agent at this station since the opening of the Great Western Railway. Your conduct has invariably been just, obliging, and attentive to us, yet marked at all times by a laudable desire to promote and protect the interests of your employers.

As a mark of our esteem, we request your acceptance of the accompanying gifts.

We wish you every success in your career, and have full confidence that a continuance of the same rectitude and assiduity, which you have shewn in the employment of the Great Western Railway will secure due reward.

We are, Sir, &c.
Edward Adams & Co., T & J Thompson,
Adam Hope & Co., J Mulholland & Co.,
D Farror & Co., Edward Heathfield,
John Birrell & Co., W & J Gilling,
Kerr, McKenzie & Co., Charles Hunt,
Fred Rowland & Co., Thos Forbes & Co.,
McDonagh & Kent, L C Leonard,
W S Smith, S & A M Bird,
John K Labatt, Gressen Bros,
B A Mitchell, Murray Anderson,
A & G McIntosh & Co., P J Dunne,
H O R Beckett, Q C.

And by
John Phillips, D M'Phail,
George Tibbitts, on behalf the Freight Department of the Great Western Railway, London.

REPLY:—

Gentlemen—I thank you very much for the kind and commendatory expression in your Address on

the occasion of my leaving the employ of the Great Western Railway Company. For many reasons it is very gratifying indeed to me to find that my conduct during the eight years I have acted as Freight Agent for the Company has met with your approbation; the more so, because I had a somewhat difficult position to maintain. I must express to you also my acknowledgments for the considerate treatment I have invariably received from you.

To my old friends and fellow-workers in the Freight Department, I am also very much indebted, and I return them my sincere thanks.

The Gold Watch and Chain you present to me are very valuable and very acceptable. They will in years to come serve to recall the period which I passed in the Great Western Railway Company's employment, and the knowledge that I left their service retaining the approbation and friendly feeling of a large number of the mercantile community of London. I also thank you very much for the beautiful brooch you so kindly give to me for Mrs. Crookall.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES CROOKALL.

As a sequel to the way in which the chief organ of the Clear Grits interprets Mr. Scott's representation by population resolution for the edification of the people of Upper Canada (holding it up as a mere trick without any sincerity of conviction in it) we quote the following extract from a report of a speech of Mr. Brown in the elections of Owen Sound, which we find in the *Toronto Leader*:—"During the course of his onslaught he said, only got the Government out and there will be no trouble in carrying Rep. by Pop., that the only trouble his Government had in Lower Canada was in selecting the members to fill the various offices from the crowd of applicants, and that the only thing necessary to hang up the bait of the five thousand dollars salaries and any number of French members would snap at it. His statements, throughout, were in that bitter style which the honorable gentleman knows so well how to use, and no doubt the broad assertions he made were not intended for the ear of the general public, but only for his particular allies in Owen Sound." We can readily believe that Mr. Brown used the language which is attributed to him. Before he made an experiment in 1858, he entertained the pleasant delusion that he could manage the Lower Canadians in the same way as a troop of 'mountains.' One would think that his bitter experience on that occasion might have prevented him from speaking in the reckless strain he did at Owen Sound. The truth is that his alliance was so damaging to Mr. Durand, that Mr. Scott, Mr. Durand's successor in the leadership, considered it expedient to move his resolution in order to establish that he had no sympathy with the Clear Grit views on the representative question, and thus to bid for the support of his countrymen. It is worse than idle to attempt to conceal that the Lower Canadians are in thorough earnest on this question, and that they consider it vital for their peculiar interests. To spread deception in Upper Canada is only to add to the bitterness of the sections, to put further off a solution of the difficulty, and to complicate party relations.—*Montreal Gazette*.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL, AND DR. RYERSON.—Dr. Ryerson has written a letter to the *Leader* in which he indignantly repudiates a statement of the *Globe* that he presented a Separate School Bill to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto for the approbation of that prelate on behalf of the ministry, before Mr. Robinson's election came on. He says, however, that though not on behalf of the ministry he did wait upon the Bishop with a Separate School bill, and is happy to say that the Bishop and himself perfectly agreed. He intimates moreover, that although of course the Government knew nothing about this, yet that it was very probable their assent would be given to a bill having the same provisions.—*Montreal Herald*.

THE SPRING SEASON.—There has not been for years a spring in which the fall wheat and grass crops have looked better than this, and next harvest it is evident that the farmers will again be able to indulge in the luxuries that the 'hard times' and the crops of the past few years have deprived them of.—The fruit trees look healthy, and the indications are in favor of a large yield. Seeding has been going on actively during the past few days, and if the fine weather continues, in the course of a couple of weeks an immense breadth of country will be put under seed.—*London Free Press*.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Ottawa City, R Gody, \$4; Picton, A Shannon, \$3; Fortnash, M Cassidy, \$1; Franktown, F Brogan, \$1; Swanton Falls, U S, Rev Mr Cam, \$2.50; Williams-town, A Grant, \$2.50; Vankleok Hill, D Hurley, \$2; Hemmingford, J Ryan, \$2; Alexandria, A Kennedy, \$2; Cayon, R Smith, \$2; Trenton, J Derlin, \$2; Belleville, W Donovan, \$3; Bourbons, Ill, U S, Rev Mr Paradis, \$2; N Lansester, L O'Neil, \$2; Renfrew, T Costello, \$3; Pointe Claire, J Rodgers, 1.50; Roxton Falls, T Doyle, \$1; Fort William, W Jennings, \$3; St. Anice, P Barret, \$3; Summersdown, A Summers, \$3; Rawdon, T Lunn, \$2; St John, Dr Howard, \$3.50; Farham Wret, Rev Mr Springer, \$3; Norwood, D Murray, \$2; Milton, T Hacker, \$2; St Rose, Rev Mr Brunet, \$2.50; North Duro, A P Snoty, \$2; Sorel, W McCallan, \$2; Galt, P Lavin, \$2; Quebec, M Carroll, \$4; Pakenham, E Cavanagh, \$7.50.

Per J Gillies—Prescott, D Conway, \$1.75; M Kiely, \$2; D Crowley, \$2.50; Cornwall, A McDonnell, \$2.50; Iroquois, A Walsh, \$1; Smith's Falls, D Tierney, \$2; J Hourigan, \$1; J Heaton, \$3; Lombardy, J Healy, \$2; Perth, Very Rev Mr McDonough, \$2; P McLaughlin, \$4; J Mangin, \$2; P Kerr, \$2; M Stanley, Jr, \$1; P Hanratty, \$2; M Walsh, \$1; G Northridge, \$8.75; H Ryan, \$2; W O'Brien, \$2; M Stanley, sent, \$1; Brockville, W Manley, \$1; P Maron, \$2.85; P Fogarty, \$2.

Per P Purcell, Kingston—T M'Dermott, \$2; P Comerton, \$1; Rev J Sane, \$2; Rev J Lonergan, \$2; P Smith, \$2.50; T Collins, \$1; R Gardner, \$2.50; Wolf Island, T Bricekin, \$2.50; Portsmouth, E Beaupre, \$3; R Howard, \$2; J M-Cawley, \$2; P Crimmins, \$2.50.

Per J J Murphy, Ottawa City—D Whelan, \$1; Richmond, Rev P O'Connell, \$4; Gloucester, A Tromley, \$4.50.

Per J Clancy, Ottawa City—T Connelly, \$1; F Burns, \$1.

Per J Fock, Prescott—E Jessup, \$3.

Per Rev P Beaumont, St John Chrys., Co Levi—Self, \$2; J Estill, \$2.50; J Martin, \$2.50.

Per E M-Cormack, Peterboro—F M-Anliffe, \$2; P Bryns, \$3.

Per M O'Leary, Quebec—D Salmon, \$5; J Rocket, \$3; Rev Mr Kelly, \$3; T Delaney, \$3; J Archer, \$4.50; T J Murphy, \$4.50; G Kindell, \$3; R Gamble, \$3; Mrs J Murphy, \$3; Point Levi, Rev Mr Walsh, \$2.50.

Per Rev G A Hay, St Andrew's—S McIntosh, \$2; D McMillan, \$2.

Per P J F Mullin, Toronto—E Preston, \$1; W P McKee, \$1.

Per T McManus, Haldimand—Self, \$3; T Fanning, \$2; P Gearing, \$2; F Brady, \$2.

Per J Carroll, Rawdon—L Dupuis, \$3; J Gannon, \$2; J Daley, \$2; W Rowan, \$2.37½.

Per W McManamy, Brantford—Self, \$2; D Dugan, \$2; J Houlahan, \$1.

Per Rev C Wardy, Newmarket—T Foley, \$1.

Per Rev M Lator, Picton—M Bird, \$5; Mrs P Law, \$2.50.

Per B Henry, London—J M'Laughlin, \$2.50; J Bain, \$1.

Per W Featherstone—Burgessville, J Hickey, \$1.

Per T Donagan, Tinigwick—Self, \$1; J Williams, \$3; S Gody, \$2; M Foy, \$4.

Per M Foley, Ramsay—Self, \$2; E Doolan, \$2.

Per J R Woods, Aymer—B Daly, \$5.

MYSTERIOUS.—The *London Free Press* reports that a respectable resident of Nairo, C. W., recently died suddenly, and was hastily interred. This and other suspicious circumstances led to an enquiry by the Coroner, the jury was summoned and the grave opened, when it was discovered that the body and coffin had been removed, and an empty suit-barrel and a child's sleigh placed in their stead. The empty coffin was subsequently found buried in another part of the grave-yard, but no trace of the body has been obtained.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour Pollards \$2.50 to \$3; Middlings about \$3.50. Fine, \$4 to \$4.40; Super. No 2, \$4.50 to \$4.75 Superfine, \$4.75 to \$5.5; Fancy, \$5.10 to \$5.15; Extra, \$5.25 to \$5.40; Superior Extra, \$5.60 to \$6. Bag Flour, \$2.60 to \$2.65, per 112 lbs.

Flour is rather lower; sales No 1, at Point, at \$4.75 to \$5.

Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs.—\$3.80 to \$4. Nominal.

Wheat U C Spring, in cars, at \$1.03 to \$1.05.

Peas Nominal, at 72½c to 75c per 66 lbs.

Barley, Oats and Corn, No wholesale transactions.

Asbes, per 112 lbs Pots, \$6.75; Inferiors 5c to 10c more; Pearls \$6.75. Pearls scarce; demand fair.

Butter—Fine new Dairy is held at 20c; old Store-ware sold at from 10c to 13c.

Eggs.—There are fair supplies, which move off freely at 10c.

Pork—Mess \$12 to \$12.50; Prime Mess, \$10 to \$11; Prime, \$10 to \$10.50.

Lard is in fair request; bbls 7½c to 8c; kegs in demand at a little more.

Tallow 7½c to 8½c; in fair supply.

Seeds—Clover Seed, \$4.00 to \$4.50; Timothy, \$1.60 to \$1.75. Dull.—*Montreal Witness*.

Died.

Of typhoid fever, on the 25th ult, at the residence of his father, Hornby, Trafalgar, Samuel Lindsay, aged 19 years and 7 months.

On the 28th ult, of consumption, Ellen, second daughter of Timothy Lonergan, Esq. St. Theresa de Blainville.

In this city, on the 5th inst., Mr. Daniel Sexton, aged 39 years.

At Gono, C K, on the 1st instant, James Porteous, Esq, late of Saint Theresa de Blainville, aged 67.

At Lochiel, in the County of Clengary, C W, on the 2nd inst, John Campbell, Esq, in the 37th year of his age.

At Staten Island, N Y, on the 5th inst, Mrs Mary Porteous, widow of the late Henry Griffin, Esq, of this city, aged 68 years.

In this city, on Monday, the 5th inst, at her residence, Belmont Hill, Sherbrooke street, after a very short illness, Mary Anne Elizabeth Mollon, widow of the late Hon John Mollon, aged 70 years and 5 months.

In this city, on the 7th inst, after a few days' illness, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Commissary-General Clarke.

At Terrebonne, on the 7th inst, at his residence, after a very short illness, Alexander MacKenzie, Esq, Lieut-Col. of Militia, aged 56 years.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the style of BERGIN & CLARKE, Tailors and Clothiers, has been Dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st instant. M. BERGIN, who continues to carry on the business, is empowered to collect all debts due to the late firm, and to liquidate all claims against the same.

MICHAEL BERGIN,
C. A. CLARKE.

IN REFERENCE to the above Notice of Dissolution of Co-Partnership M. BERGIN will continue to carry on the same business at No. 79 M'GILL STREET, to which place he will remove in a few days.

MICHAEL BERGIN.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, have entered into Partnership as Wholesale and Retail DRY GOODS Merchants, under the name and Firm of DUFRESNE, GRAY & CO.

L. H. DUFRESNE,
ROBERT GRAY,
CHARLES H. DUFRESNE.
31.

May 8

AN ENTIRE STOCK

OF
NEW DRY GOODS,
AT
No. 290 Notre Dame Street.

WITH reference to the above, we, the undersigned, have the honor of announcing to our Friends and the Public in general that we have received a well assorted Stock of SPRING and SUMMER DRY GOODS, now ready for inspection at very moderate prices.

DUFRESNE, GRAY & CO.,
No. 290, Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, May 8.

WANTED,

A SCHOOLMISTRESS, who can Teach French and English. Salary moderate.
For particulars, apply at this Office.
May 8.

SCHOOL.

CORNER OF M'CORD AND WILLIAM STREETS.

MISS LALOR would take this opportunity to respectfully inform her friends and the public that she will continue her School at the above mentioned place. From her assiduity and care, she hopes to deserve a continuance of that patronage which she has hitherto enjoyed. Her course of instruction comprises Reading, Writing, History, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, with instructions on the Piano Forte.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held, on MONDAY EVENING, 12th instant, in the BONAVENTURE HALL.

The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock

(By Order.)

P. O'NEARA, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.
Jan 17, 1862.