

on before him. Centralisation ever has been in the past, as it is in the present, the characteristic of Liberalism, meaning by Liberalism the tendencies of modern democracy. Beginning with 89, when first the spirit of Liberalism burst upon an affrighted world, what was the first step taken by the triumphant party? The stamping out of all Provincial liberties in France, of all local privileges and right of self-government, and the fusing down of all France into a homogeneous mass of Departments.—Centralisation though not originated by the French democrats, was the essential principle of the Republic, One and indivisible. Or if we but look at what is going on around us, is not centralisation, or unification everywhere the mark of the triumph of the Liberal party and of Liberal principles. It is by that triumph only—that the once free and independent Kingdoms and States into which the Italian Peninsula was politically divided, having passed through the Liberal crucible, have been melted down into the centralised Kingdom of Italy. So has it fared with Germany since the Teutons have been smitten with the plague of Liberalism. So in Spain, the battle between the Royalists under Charles VII. and the Liberals, is a battle between the supporters of the *Fueros* or right of local self-government on the one hand, and the advocates of centralisation who will if they succeed, set at naught the peculiar privileges of the Biscayans. In America it is the same; it was by the Liberal party in the United States that the death blow to States Rights was struck; and in Canada it is from the same party that danger to the cause of Provincial autonomy is to be apprehended.—Centralisation is the very life and soul of Liberalism.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS.

No. 55.

"THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."—7th Com.

We have seen, Christian soul, that he who steals in small things with "the spirit of stealing," sins mortally even though some accident should prevent him from continuing his thefts. He sins mortally, not by virtue of the value of the thing stolen, but by reason of his intention of doing what at length would constitute mortal sin. And remember: in thus stealing with the intention of continuing his thefts, this man sins mortally the first time he steals, however small the things stolen may be. Hence those children who steal from their parents; those servants who steal from their employers; those merchants who by short weights steal from their customers, even though stealing only small things at a time, still sin mortally, if they do so with the intention of continuing these thefts; and they sin mortally the first time they steal.

"Ah: but though I often steal in small things it is not with any intention of continuing these thefts; I only do it on the spur of the moment, without any thought of the future."

And yet perhaps, unhappy man, even your sins are mortal. Remember it is the last feather that breaks the camel's back. If your thefts unaccompanied as they may be by any intention of continuing them, are still committed against the same person, and if when added together, they would at any time be equal to "a notable sum" (we have already seen what a notable sum is, you sin mortally the moment the last small theft has rendered them in the aggregate notable. Here the sin arises from the fact of the thefts being cumulative; from the aggregate value being notable, irrespective of any intention.

But what must be said of those who steal in concert? A troop of boys or a regiment of soldiers enter an orchard, and although each boy takes only a few apples, yet the apples taken by the whole troop amount in value to a notable sum, what sin committed by each boy; by each soldier?

If each boy, or each soldier, could have entered the orchard ignorant of the thefts of his fellows, none would have sinned mortally; for although the damage to the owner would be notable, the sin of each would have been perfectly disjoined from its fellows. But if either entering together by common accord, or being cognizant of each others act, they caused a notable loss to the owner, then each one sinned mortally; and each one is bound to restitution of the whole, or such part of the whole as the others fail to restore.

Viewed in the light of these principles, Christian soul, can we ever say that there is such a thing as a small theft? when the value stolen is small, the intention perhaps comes in to render the theft mortal.—when the intention does not render it mortal perhaps the thefts being cumulative render it mortal;—when each steals only a little, perhaps the fact of it having been done in concert renders the small theft, grievous. How dangerous then is this sin! How rash he who allows himself to be carried away by that most terrible of concupiscences,—the concupiscence of the eyes, the desire of having even in small things. Hold yourself then ever on your guard Christian soul. It is the devil's own weapon—this desire of having

—and right skillfully does he know how to handle it. Is your conscience tender? would it revolt against a grave robbery. He begins by degrees. He suggests that you should steal in small things in order to lead you to greater. The illusion of their being trivial, he knows full well will quieten your conscience, whilst the "desire of having" will, he knows equally well, be strengthened by each indulgence. We do not mount a tower by a single spring—slowly and step by step we reach its summit. It is with vice as with virtue; we require time and exertion to acquire it. To the sinner, the grace of God, and the relics of our primitive innocence are as the water that buoys the swimmer. The swimmer requires as many efforts to reach the bottom of the lake, as to sustain him on its surface. The sinner cannot reach the lowest depths of crime without similar efforts. This the devil knows, and he approaches you accordingly. Ah, Christian soul, again I ask you can any theft be trivial? with such dreadful consequences attached to it, is not even the most petty theft most earnestly to be dreaded?

"But I steal only through necessity."

And what kind of necessity, unhappy soul? If your necessity is absolute—if you steal to save yourself from starvation, I have already told you, that under certain circumstances you do not sin. But if your necessity be not absolute; alas! what an iniquitous means you have taken to attain your ends. To lessen your toil; to obtain a slight enjoyment, to gain some little indulgence, you break the Commandments of God. Calculate carefully the profit and loss of your transaction. You gain a chattie and lose a kingdom; you gain a little ease and lose the grace of God. You enjoy yourself for a moment at the price of an injustice which will cling to you even in Hell; in saving yourself from toil here, you give yourself up to the flames of Hell or at least of purgatory hereafter; your gain then is your loss. Your desire of having destroys your hope of having. Your riches are poverty. Your accumulation is scattering. And not only is this true in a spiritual sense; it is true likewise in a temporal one. What says the proverb "I'll gotten, soon gone." This is the teaching of human experience, and human experience is the oldest institution of the world. But if, unhappy man, you have yet left any remains of human feeling, consider that thus stealing from your neighbour you make your gain his loss—in lessening your toil you increase his;—in gaining a little ease for yourself you bring pain to him;—in making yourself rich you make him poor.

"Ah but I steal only from the rich." And what then? unhappy man! Alas again the devil is at work with his specious arguments, again he whispers "you shall not die the death." But of what avail is your excuse? By stealing from the rich man you make him poor in the article stolen. Stealing from the rich is stealing still. When the great St. Austin governed the Church of Hippo there arose therein certain misguided Christians, who thought it allowable to steal from the rich to give to the poor.

Against this unholy doctrine the holy Doctor protested with all his learning, with all his energy, and with all his zeal, and yet you do not steal for the poor but for yourselves; to ease your labour, to add to your enjoyment, to satisfy your desire of having. If their conduct was reprehensible, what must yours be? Reproving the false zeal of these unhappy men, St. Austin cried out: "You expect a recompense for your alms. Alas! your recompense will be eternal stripes. Beware, unhappy men! Take care of your souls! for know you not that this is only a device of the wicked one by which he seeks to deprive you of such recompense as God has already in store for you. Your alms, instead of lessening your fault, will only make it the greater. 'You steal in order to give alms.' What! you would violate a positive and absolute command of God in order to fulfil one only of counsel! What right have you to do evil that good may come of it?" If then, Christian soul, those men who stole from the rich in order to give alms to the poor were thus reproved by this holy Bishop, how much more reprehensible must the conduct of those men be who steal from the rich, not indeed for the poor, but for their own enjoyment—for their own ease—for their own aggrandisement? Give ear, Christian soul, in fear and trembling to what is recounted in the lives of illustrious men of the Cistercian order. A certain man on the point of death sent for a notary to make his will; on the notary's arrival, "write," said the sick man to him, "these words: My body I give to the earth whence it came. My soul I give to the demons to whom it belongs." "No," said the friends, "do not write that, the man is raving." "No," said the sick man, "I am not raving, nor have I yet finished my will. Write as I command you: My soul I give to the demons, and the soul of my wife, and the souls of my children, and the soul of my confessor. My own soul I give to the demons because I have acquired unjustly the goods of others. My wife's soul I give because I acted unjustly to satisfy her vanity. My children's souls I give because they will be enriched at

the cost of others. My confessor's soul I give because he encouraged me by giving me absolution.

IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The monthly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish Home Rule League was held on the 7th inst. in Toupin's Buildings, Edward Murphy, Esq., President of the League in the Chair. The attendance was large and great enthusiasm displayed. The President distributed the cards from the Home Rule League, Dublin, to those who had subscribed (previous to the remittance of the 13 Feb. last) the sum of \$5 each and upwards to its funds. (These cards constitute the holders members of the Parent Association.)

The President addressed the meeting stating some interesting facts in reference to the advantages Home Rule would confer on Ireland, among others, that previous to the Union over one million of the population of Ireland were engaged in, or living by Manufacturing industry; whilst the number employed in 1862 was less than 38,000. He also stated that Ireland had an enormous amount of water power running to waste, no country in the world was better watered. The late Dr. Kane estimated the water power of Ireland at equal to 1,432,000 horse power, which could be increased to three million by careful management and economy. Were this waste water power utilized, and manufacturing industry encouraged by a judicious system of protection, something like what Canada has enjoyed for over thirty years under which she has so greatly prospered, Ireland would become one of the most successful manufacturing countries in Europe; and situated, as she is, on the extreme west of Europe, she would intercept much of the American and Canadian trades now monopolized by her rich neighbours. He announced that the enthusiasm in Ireland was unabated, and that all but one of the members elected in Ireland on Home Rule principles had re-elected themselves, since the elections, not to relax their efforts till Ireland obtained her rights again in a full measure of Home Rule.

The NATIONAL ROLL was then organized, a large number subscribed their names to the "Roll" and paid the fee viz., (one shilling sterling) or 25 cents currency. All are invited to enroll themselves, without distinction of age or sex, on the "National Roll," which is a branch of a similar organization got up in Ireland for the purpose of proving to the people and Government of England that the Irish people are thoroughly in earnest on the great question now before them and to show them that a vast majority of the people as well as a majority of their representatives are Home Rulers. It was announced that the subscriptions would be regularly forwarded to the parent association and the names of the Montreal subscribers carefully registered (with those of the rest of their countrymen) in the Great Book of the NATIONAL ROLL in Dublin, this announcement was received with much applause.

A number of subscriptions were paid in, among which was a small amount in coin—one dollar and eighty cents, handed in by the President, this sum he stated had been in his possession for over 25 years, and was the balance remaining on hand at the time of his father's death—the late Mr. Daniel Murphy, who was Treasurer of the Irish Repeal Association of this city from its organization till his death at the close of the year 1848. In handing in the above sum the chairman remarked that as Home Rule is the legitimate offspring of the "Old Repeal Association of Ireland" this sum, small as it is, keeps up the succession and serves as a connecting link between the Repeal Association of the past and Home Rule for Ireland of the present, and is another proof that the "Spirit of the Irish Nation never died" and is as vigorous and buoyant to-day as it was in 1782 or any other period of its history.

This interesting little episode was received with the greatest enthusiasm and was followed by prolonged cheers for the predecessor (Repeal) of Home Rule.

After remarks by some of the gentlemen present and the transaction of routine business the meeting then adjourned.

We append the names of the subscribers:—Messrs. P. S. Murphy, \$10; John Hatchette, 10; Denis Tracey, 5; P. Kearney, 1; Michael Moore, 5; John Walsh, 3; Louis Hughes, 5; Michael Walsh, 1.75; Miss Sarah Kane, 5; 1.80 balance on hand from the old Repeal Association of Montreal, handed in by the President.

THE DEBT ON LA SALLE INSTITUTE.

(From the Irish Canadian.)

The Catholic population of Toronto, among the many religious and educational establishments erected and held in trust in their name, take no little pride in the splendid structures—both old and new—at the corner of Duke and George streets, owned and occupied by the Christian Brothers. It is one of the most valuable blocks in the possession of that zealous Community in the Province of Ontario; indeed there are few buildings connected with any religious or educational class in this city that can vie with it in magnitude, in style of architecture, or in comfort and accommodation to the requirements of a large attendance of pupils. La Salle Institute is now ranked as a Commercial Academy of the highest character, and its remarkable efficiency and success are attested in the constantly-increasing numbers who seek within its walls the elements and perfection of that education which properly prepares the student for the active duties of a thorough business life.

How pleased we all were when the good news came upon us that the old Upper Canada Bank premises had been purchased by the Christian Brothers. Although the price paid for the ground and the buildings and appurtenances was large, yet it did not much more than cover one-half the actual value of the purchase; and therefore the good Brothers were justified in securing a position so ample and suitable to their purposes even at the risk of going somewhat into debt. Time and a little assistance would eventually relieve them of that; but the tempting offer of the Bank trustees, once refused or neglected, could not again be recalled.

So the Christian Brothers bought, and thus made themselves "masters of the situation"—they made an investment that at this moment would pay them 50 per cent at least on their outlay, were they disposed to sell. Once in their possession the Brothers resolved to utilize every foot of their land and enlarge their facilities for instruction and recreation. The vacant lot to the east of the old building was at once submitted to the tender mercy of the pickaxe and the spade; and the architect and the builder did the rest; they surmounted what used to be the Bank garden with what is now La Salle Academy—a description of which it was our great pleasure to publish when the building was completed in 1871. It is enough to say here that it is an ornament to that part of the city, and a monument to the industry of the Christian Brothers and the generosity of the public.

This valuable acquisition might be deemed sufficient for the wants of the Christian Brothers, in the matter of education as well as for domestic purposes; and so indeed it would, were that Community to rest on their oars and wait for the current to carry them along. They are no such laggards, however, but wide awake gentlemen, with an eye to business, and a spirit in consonance with the progress of the age. They saw another valuable prize lying right beside them—a magnificent house and lot, behind which part of their property already considerably extended. Would they be so foolish as to allow a stranger to lodge next door to them, to their great inconvenience, and perhaps to their serious annoyance? Certainly not. But what is to be

done? There are no funds "No matter," said the friends of the Christian Brothers; "purchase, by all means; the funds will come sooner or later."

The Director of the Community, Rev. Bro. Arnold accordingly took the advice thus tendered, and the consequence is that, albeit the owner of the most eligible property in East Toronto, he is yet heavily burdened with what it cost, that a restless pillow must be his for many a day to come. He hopes notwithstanding the weight of his liabilities, soon to pull down a part of the debt for which he is now responsible. He proposes to hold another Bazaar towards the end of next June, and asks his numerous friends once more to come to his assistance. We have no doubt that his appeal will be cheerfully responded to by those whose chief pride it is to see the Catholic youth, as well as many of the other religious denominations, growing up and excelling in all that constitutes moral worth and good citizenship. No individual will begrudge a half-dollar—the price of a ticket for this Bazaar—when the person reflects that that small coin, gathered in reasonable numbers will place the success of the enterprise beyond the shadow of doubt. All doing their duty makes the labor light on the whole, and the effort is thus insured against the possibility of failure.

We shall say no more, then, for our good friend, Bro. Arnold, than that his sacrifices in behalf of education entitle him to the gratitude of a community ever willing, ever ready to reward merit in whatever form it appears. He is in want of money to pay off, in part at least, his liabilities—inured not for his own special benefit, but that the Catholic Youth of Toronto might have a seminary in keeping with the rules of health as well as compatible with all the requirements of study. This through the energy and enterprise of the worthy Director we possess. He has acted well his part—more than his fair share has been taken in much that concerns, not merely us of the present day, but those who are to follow us. We should remember this, and now that we have an opportunity of showing our appreciation, convince him that those who labor for us and ours, labor not in vain.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held in Toupin's Building, 223 McGill street, on Tuesday evening the 7th inst., for the election of Officers for the ensuing twelve months, and the transaction of other business, Michael Donovan, Esq., President, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and confirmed. The Auditors' Treasurer's and Committee's annual reports were also read and adopted, after which the election for officers and bearers, was proceeded with, and the following is the result of the ballot:—

President—E. Devlin, Esq.
First Vice President—Alderman James McShane.
Second Vice President—Mr. P. O'Sullivan.
Treasurer—Mr. Daniel Lyons, (re-elected).
Corresponding Secretary—Mr. James Kehoe.
Recording Secretary—Mr. Samuel Cross, (re-elected).

Assistant Recording Secretary—Mr. Matthew Rappley.
Chaplain—Rev. Father Dowd, and the Irish Clergy of St. Patrick's Church.
Physician—Francis O'Rourke, Esq., M.D.
Committee of Management—Messrs. Terence Gillespie, R. P. Burke, John Patton, John Lyons, S. J. Quinn, P. O'Donoghue, M. Tracey, T. Quinn, Geo. Murphy, Patrick Rowland, Wm. Sullivan, Michael Mullin, James Kinsella, Denis Coghlan, John Thoms, Geo. Craven, Thos. Fyfe and H. Mooney.

Grand Marshal—Mr. James Neville, Jr.
Assistant Marshals—Messrs. P. Hushen, W. J. Kearns, P. Connolly and J. Markum.
The meeting then adjourned until Monday evening, the 20th inst.

"PROTECTION" FOR GRIP!—Grip only asks fair-play. He claims protection for everything. Casting a business glance around he finds he is suffering from competition with foreign vandals. Your button-maker wants an unknown per cent. to enable him to sell home-made buttons at a profit. Your flannel-maker also wants a high tariff. Grip strikes hands with the cotton-manufacturer, and claims protection against foreign prints! Why, by all that is reasonable, should *each* be permitted to show his detestable pliz in Canada? And those nasty cartoons in the American pictorials, why should they be suffered to come in? Grip says they should all be excluded by a moderate protective duty of about 10 per cent.; and he, on his part, in consideration of such duty, will solemnly promise not to exact more than 25 cents per copy from the public. Can any patriotic Canadian have any objection to that? True, the farmers may complain, and may urge that they desire to get their fancies tickled and to buy their gawbles as cheaply as possible. But who cares a copper for the farmers or anybody else? Grip must be protected. He is one of the great industries of the country. He gives employment more or less permanently to at least two full grown men and one boy, and puts into circulation an immense number of five cent pieces. If he is not protected, how can Canada ever expect to become great or practically independent of foreign influences. If the Reform Government dare refuse Grip protection, he knows how to put on the pressure. Caw! Caw! Caw!—Grip.

DR. CODRER'S WORK ABROAD.—FROM FALL RIVER. —The Small Pox.—(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald).—There are now in the city thirteen cases of small-pox, which the authorities are using every endeavor to overcome. No doubt exists but that it was introduced here from Montreal, as it is confined almost strictly to the French Canadian population. By orders of the Mayor the turnpike and flint mill schoolhouses were closed to-day one of the teachers of the latter school being prostrated with the disease, contracted from her Canadian pupils. Extra physicians have been engaged and every possible precaution is being adopted to overcome the scourge.

Wonders of the Microscope.—The Rev. E. C. Solles, the eminent microscopist, will give three lectures on the above subject in the Mechanic's Hall on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd. These lectures will be illustrated by a series of beautiful experiments, taking the living object and magnifying it upon a screen 36 feet in diameter. We clip the following from a report of one of the lectures: "Specimens of the common red ant, the ant lion and other insects were also shown together with several interesting pieces shown how insects breathe through holes in the circles of their bodies. The silkworm's intricate structure was skillfully shown, and the itch parasite was vigorously applauded."—Herald.

The St. John News is told that there have been forty fatal cases of small pox in the parish of St. Athanasius this winter. The lower classes of the people there are very indifferent about it. Some of them, a stranger would think, almost court the disease. They certainly take little care to guard against it. They consort together in small ill-ventilated houses where the small pox is virulent, they neglect or refuse vaccination, and we have heard of instances where inoculation has actually been practised.

Toronto, April 13.—Small-pox was very fatal last week; there were five deaths, and six patients discharged from the Hospital this morning, leaving nine still in that institution.

The Catholics of Amherstburg are erecting a Separate School to cost \$6,000.

DIED.

At Bedford, P.Q., on the 22nd of March, P. McCulvey, aged 72 years.—N.I.P.

Chisholm's International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for April received, and, as usual, contains a large amount of useful information.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Bellevil, J. A. G. \$1; Shamrock, J. H. 1.50; Harrison's Corners, J. McL. 1; Alexandria, A. McD. 2; Keyzers, J. L. 2; Richbuck, N. B. P. Q. 4; St Albans, Vt. Rev G. N. C. 3; Broad Cove Marsh, N. S. D. McL. 2; Glace Bay, N. S. Rev J. S. 4; Hopefield, J. M. 1.50; Sullivan, P. M. 2.
Per J. M. Low—Venosta, N. K. 1.
Per D. O'S. Pictou—Bloomfield, J. McG. 1.
Per A. B. McL. Chatham—D. F. 2.
Per T. H. Milton—W. R. 2.
Per L. S. Sheenborough—Self, 1.75; J. S. 1.75; K. L. 1.75; P. M. 1.75; J. S. 1.75; T. H. 1.75; G. M. 1.75; J. M. 2; M. M. 3.50; Chichester, W. J. 1.75.
Per L. M. Sanford—O. H. 1.
Per L. A. McL. Fenelon Falls—J. McG. 2.
Per P. L. Escott—Farmersville, J. H. 2.
Per D. O'S. Pictou—Rev J. B. 2.
Per P. H. Ouellet—N. R. 2.
Per A. B. Mayo—M. L. 1.50.
Per W. C. Cornwall—Self, 2; Rev C. M. 2; Avonmore, C. McL. 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour of 196 lb. Pollards.....\$3.50 @ \$1.00
Superior Extra..... 8.20 @ 6.30
Extra..... 0.00 @ 0.00
Fancy..... 0.00 @ 0.00
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs..... 0.00 @ 0.00
Supers from Western Wheat (Welland Canal)..... 0.00 @ 0.00
Canada Supers, No. 2..... 0.00 @ 0.00
Western Supers, No. 2..... 0.00 @ 0.00
Fine..... 4.80 @ 4.30
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)..... 0.00 @ 0.00
Strong Bakers'..... 5.75 @ 5.30
B. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs..... 4.40 @ 4.80
City bags, (delivered)..... 2.90 @ 2.80
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs..... 1.10 @ 1.20
Lard, per lb..... 0.11 @ 0.11
Cheese, per lb..... 0.12 @ 0.13
do do do Finest new..... 0.13 @ 0.14
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs..... 0.42 @ 0.43
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs..... 5.10 @ 5.25
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs..... 0.70 @ 0.75
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs..... 0.77 @ 0.78
Pork—Old Meas..... 18.50 @ 19.00
New Canada Meas..... 00.00 @ 00.00

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, fall, per bush..... \$1.25 1.31
do spring do..... 1.17 1.17
Barley do..... 1.20 1.30
Oats do..... 1.40 1.48
Peas do..... 0.00 0.07
Rye do..... 0.00 0.70
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs..... 7.50 8.50
Beef, hind-qtrs. per lb..... 0.06 0.08
" fore-quarters..... 0.04 0.045
Mutton, by carcass, per lb..... 0.08 0.10
Potatoes, per bus..... 0.50 0.00
Butter, lb. rolls..... 0.30 0.35
" large rolls..... 0.27 0.30
" tub dairy..... 0.30 0.33
Eggs, fresh, per doz..... 0.16 0.17
" packed..... 0.13 0.14
Apples, per brl..... 2.50 3.00
Carrots do..... 0.60 0.60
Beets do..... 0.55 0.75
Parsnips do..... 0.60 0.75
Turnips, per bush..... 0.30 0.40
Cabbage, per doz..... 0.60 1.05
Onions, per bush..... 1.00 1.50
Hay..... 18.00 24.50
Straw..... 15.00 17.00

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Flour—XXX retail \$8.00 per barrel or \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs and Fancy \$3.50.
Grain—nominal; Rye 72c. Barley \$1.15. Wheat \$1.10 to \$1.15. Peas 70c. Oats 40c to 45.
Butter—Ordinary fresh by the tub or crock sells at 24 to 26c per lb.; print selling on market at 20 to 22c. Eggs are selling at 17 to 18c. Cheese worth 10 to 11c; in stores 15c to 17c.
Meat—Beef, \$8.00 to 9.00; grain fed, none in Market; Pork \$8.00 to 9.00; Meas Pork \$17 to \$18.00; Mutton from 6 to 8c. to 90c. Veal, none, Hams—sugar-cured, 13 to 15c.
Poultry—Turkeys from 80c to \$1.50. Fowls per pair 50 to 80c. Chickens 40c to 60c.
Hay steady, \$14 to \$16.00. Straw \$8.00 to \$10.00. Wood selling at \$4.50 to \$5.00 for hard, and \$3.00 to \$3.50 for soft. Coal steady, at \$8.00 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7.00 if contracted for in quantity. Soft \$8.
Hides.—Market unchanged, quiet, \$6.00 for No. 1 untrunked per 100 lbs. Wool 06c for good Fleeces little doing. Calf Skins 10 to 12c. Tallow 6 to 8c per lb, rendered; 4c rough. Dukin Skins 30 to 50c. Pot Ashes \$5.25 to \$5.50 per 100 pounds.—British Whig.



Persons in the country desirous of sending remittances to the Home Rule Association, Montreal, will please address Ed. Murphy, Esq., President, or the undersigned.

JOHN F. FENTON, Sec.

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH TEACHER; must be a Catholic and successful disciplinarian. Address, (enclosing testimonials of morality and ability, stating experience and where last employed).
P.O. Drawer No. 438
Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of JULIA CUTLER, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, widow of the late THOMAS DAVIS,

An Insolvent.
THE Insolvent has made an Assignment of her estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, in the room wherein proceedings under the said Act, are usually held on Monday the Fourth day of May next at Eleven o'clock, A.M., to receive statements of her affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

A. B. STEWART,
Interim Assignee.
Montreal, 14th April, 1874. 35-2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of GERVAIS DECARV of the City of Montreal, Plasterer and Trader,

Insolvent.
THE Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at his business place, No. 171 St. Elizabeth Street, on Monday, the 28th day of April instant at 10 o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

G. H. DUMESNIL,
Interim Assignee.
Montreal, 7th April, 1874. 36-2