

Review of Books, &c.

THE YOUTH'S COMPASS.—The March number is full of entertaining little stories for the juvenile classes. It also contains the illustration—P. O'Shea, 45 Warren street, New York.

THE CATHOLIC FIFTEENS.—The last number to hand contains:—My Treasure Trove; The Bible; Here and There; The Cathedral at Florence; St. Valentine; The Three Desires; Irish Sketches; The Little Boy; Poems, etc. Published by J. P. Dunne, 5 P. O. Box, New York.

LOYALTY PLUS MURDER, by T. M. Healy; M. P. Dublin; H. E. Gill & Son, the National office.—This pamphlet, which consists of choice morsels from the speeches of bloodthirsty Orangemen, will do more to excite the nefarious character and tendency of Irish Orangism than anything that has yet appeared. It is indeed a crushing exposure.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to F. A. Smith & Co., publishers and dealers in sheet music, No. 1308 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, for two pieces of new music; one entitled "The Covent Vesper Bell," and dedicated to the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, and the other, "The Lark and the Nightingale," and dedicated to the St. Cecilia Academy of Haverford, Pa. Both are charming pieces of piano music, worthy of a place on every piano in the country.

DONALD'S MAGAZINE for April. "Ireland and England," by William F. Danneberg; "Ellen Foy," by Rev. P. J. Treacy, and continuations of "The Novelists of Spain," by Hugh P. McElroy, and "Mitchell's Jail Journal," by Della, constitute the original articles of this issue. A number of good selections, together with the contributed matter, make out a fair issue of our brightest magazine. P. Donahoe, 21 Boylston street, Boston.

THE MONTH.—John Murphy & Co., publishers of Baltimore, have completed arrangements to issue an American edition of this excellent Catholic magazine and review. The number for March presents the following series of valuable articles:—Richard Doyle, Painter and Humorist; A Recent Apology for Quietism, by Rev. J. Garard; An Englishman's Impressions of America, by the Rev. Father Clark, S. J.; The Dwellings of the Poor, by H. D. Harrod; Is It Nothing to You? by May Probyn; Belgium Under Liberal Government, by Annetta G. Oates; Sacred Elephants; Shelley and the "Prometheus Unbound," by T. Slater; Across Europe to Constantinople, by a French Jesuit; Breakspere, a tale, by J. B. Morell; Notes, etc.

CRISIS MAGAZINE.—Contents of the March number:—Woman, by Madeline D. Morton; To Poesy, by E. Geary; True Hearts (a new serial story), by Gerald Orrison; The Singing Sand, by Clara Doty Bates; When the Ladies Obedience Their Men, by Edward Dillon; Our Dead Contract (Joseph S. Abraham), by M. Caranagh; Jeannette, by Myra O'Reilly; Our Travels, by M. Cavasaght; Influences of the Ancient Classics (Part II.), by Hon. S. S. Cox; O'Donnell, by T. Buchanan; The Case of Ireland Reviewed and Re-stated, by D. D. Mulcahy, M. D.; The Sweet and Golden West, by Rev. D. O'Connell; The Modern Wild Geese, by Edward O'Donovan; Wandering Hearts, by W. P. Meany; John Roche, by M. Hanlon; T. V. Powderly, by Col. M. Kerwin. Notes, etc. P. S. Cassidy, 359 Ninth Avenue, New York.

The April Magazine of American History is not only strong, substantial and interesting, but it excels all former numbers of this excellent periodical in artistic elegance. The article on Major-General Richard Montgomery of the Continental Army, by General George W. Cullum, is richly illustrated with some sixteen or more historic portraits and antique views. The finely cut portrait of Montgomery himself is the frontispiece to the number. Another notable portrait is that of Daniel Morgan, in the shirt uniform. General Cullum writes forcibly of the military movements against Canada in 1776, and of the assault upon Quebec, in which Montgomery fell, on the last day of that memorable year. In the second paper of this number of the Magazine we have a description of the "Natchez Indians"—A Lost Tribe, which is supplemented in the Minor Topics by a spirited account of the "Massacre of St. Andrew's," Professor Salisburys concludes his scholarly essays on "The Griswold Family of Connecticut," the present essay containing many letters of great public interest; also the interesting Griswold Pedigree. General John T. Robinson contributes a very readable article, entitled "The Utah Expedition," which contains information new to many. Chapter VII. of the "Private Intelligence Papers of Sir Henry Clinton," edited by Edward G. De Looney, is one of the most interesting chapters that have yet appeared from this mine of valuable Original Documents. Minor Topics presents a letter to the reader from Mr. Thos. C. Amory, on the subject of these same Official Documents in connection with General Sullivan and his brother. Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies, and Book Notices are, as usual, crowded with matters of importance and entertainment. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ISLAND POND.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick Society, Island Pond, Vt., celebrated the festival of their patron saint with becoming ceremonies. It being the first celebration of St. Patrick's Day by this society the proceedings were attended by a great deal of enthusiasm. At ten o'clock High Mass was celebrated in the Island Pond Church, and in the afternoon the members of the society formed in procession and paraded the principal streets, carrying appropriate flags and banners. In the evening there was a very large gathering of Irishmen at the Steward House Hall, where the Rev. Father McKenna delivered an eloquent lecture on St. Patrick and the Irish nation, speaking for more than two hours. The rev. gentleman was followed by Mr. E. Richardson, proprietor of the Steward House, who made a few appropriate remarks, during which he paid fitting compliments to the rise and progress of the Society. The celebration is said to have been the grandest affair of the kind ever witnessed in the New England States.

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE UNITED STATES.

FROTHINGHAM, B. I., March 31.—A letter has been received from John Bright in relation to placing a marble bust of him in the Friends' boarding school. He refers to what he did during the war, and says he lamented the conflict, but wished that England should offer her sympathy on the side of freedom of the slave and in favour of the perpetual union of the great republic. He trusts the moral sense of the English people will more and more condemn the war, and add, "England and our United States are two nations, but I always like to regard them as one people. On them the growth of all that is good in the world greatly depends."

OBITUARY.

Nicholas Trubner, senior partner of the well-known publishing firm of Trubner & Sons, Ludgate Hill, London, Eng., is dead, aged 61.

Col. James D. Thompson, secretary of the Adams Express Co., is dead, aged 73 years.

John Farrot, the pioneer banker of Call fornia, is dead.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

Effects of General Graham's Victories.—General Gordon's situation critical.—A British advance impossible until October.—The insurrection spreading.

New York, March 30.—A special cable to the Tribune from London says:—General Graham's latest and bloodiest victory is regarded both at Suakin and in London as ending the campaign against Osman Digna, although there is no evidence as to what has become of that prudent leader nor what is the real temper of the tribes between Suakin and Berber, by whose help it is now hoped the military authorities may open the road to Khartoum. The whole English force is expected to return to Cairo, except the garrison of Suakin.

The Suakin cable says the removal of the troops is a course that is made necessary by the dreadful heat and demoralization it has caused among the regiments. Reports on this head have started and alarmed the whole country. In one march no less than 200 men fell on, and the rear of the forces is described by the correspondents as having the appearance of a routed army. The men too are both physically debilitated and morally dejected. They have been tried by long residence in India, and they don't see what they are gaining for their country by killing and being killed. Thus there is the strange contradiction that while the road to Berber is declared open, not a single English soldier is allowed to accompany the expedition for the relief of Berber. Even the English garrison left in Suakin is to be reduced to the smallest dimensions.

GORDON'S POSITION.—At the same time causes intense anxiety. Apparently the government is doing nothing to help him. The Arabs around Khartoum having broken from his control, have invested the town. He was to have attacked them on the 16th, but all communication has absolutely ceased, and as some means would probably have been found of carrying news of a victory, the gloomiest forebodings prevail. If anything happens to Gordon it will go hard with the Ministry. It has not done a single thing to help him. Already party journals give indications of what will be said. The St. James Gazette declares that the refusal by Zubeir of the Governorship of Khartoum was Gordon's death warrant. Nobody sees how Gordon's rescue is to be attempted.

ENGLISH TROOPS CANNOT BE SENT, because the disastrous march of a few miles near Suakin proves that 75 per cent. would drop out before Khartoum could be reached. The employment of Indian troops is out of the question, and the Egyptian forces are of course utterly worthless.

The Tribune's correspondent speaks even in a less sanguine way of Gordon's position. Another special correspondent cables: The Egyptian treasury has sent Captain Chermidde £10,000 to distribute among the friendly tribes along the route from Suakin to Berber, his attempt to open which by negotiations has been entrusted to him. The whole question of the safety of the road to Berber depends upon the amount of money distributed. General Graham, however, will forbid Captain Chermidde to set out for Berber unless he is guaranteed a safe conduct by all the tribes along the route. The Pall Mall Gazette is the leading Radical advocate of a cavalry expedition. It declares that Capt. Chermidde's caravan will be useless. It will add nothing to the strength of the garrison of Berber and will contribute nothing to the relief of that town. It says: "The government in sending five hundred friendly Arabs instead of two squadrons of Hussars since General Gordon's store when he asked for bread. It makes the bloodshed of Teb and at the Tamaul Wells of no avail, and commits the crowning mistake, a mistake which is likely to prove fatal to the administration."

The Times' London cable says, despite the strong pressure exerted by the jingo section of the radicals, the Government have determined to adhere to their decision not to attempt to send a cavalry expedition from Suakin to Berber. Military operations along the Nile and upon the Red Sea littoral will remain suspended until October, when it will be possible for English troops to march into the interior. During the burning heat of the spring and summer months the military authorities assert that an expedition would be altogether impracticable. It is not quite impossible. Additional weight is lent to this opinion by the disastrous effects of the heat upon General Graham's troops in their last march to Tamaul. Advice from Cairo report that Captain Molynaux and officers with him are making progress in the survey of the Nile which is being made. It will be remembered by order of the Admiralty to find out whether it will be practicable to send a flotilla of gunboats up the river. General Stephenson, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in Egypt, advises the Government to send English troops beyond Assiout during the heated season. Letters received from Upper Egypt all concur in stating that the

TRUCE BETWEEN BERBER AND ASSOUAN are waiting eagerly for the signal which shall bid them rise against the Egyptian authority. They are all in hearty sympathy with the Mahdi. Isolated attacks upon Egyptian villages by Arabs are becoming frequent. The spirit of insurrection and the hope of freedom from Egyptian control are growing stronger every day.

SEVERAL SHEKHS HAVE arrived here, asking that a British governor be appointed for Tokar.

GENERAL GORDON'S SORTS.—London, March 30.—It is reported that on the 16th Gordon made a sortie from Khartoum with 3,000 men, two guns and a squadron of Bashi Basouka cavalry, accompanied by three steamers on the river. The rebels were encountered near Halfayeh. Sixty of the enemy's cavalry charged the Bashi Basoukas and put them to flight causing a panic among the infantry, who also fled in great disorder. General Gordon returned to Khartoum. Notwithstanding this check he declares Khartoum quite safe. On hearing the rebels Gordon drew up the troops in the form of a square, in which they were kept until attacked by the enemy, when the Egyptians turned and fled. Two hundred of them were slaughtered. Three guns were lost. There are enough provisions at Khartoum to enable the town to hold out until winter.

REPORTED MURDER.—Cairo, March 30.—The rumour is current

that Gordon surrendered Khartoum some days ago to a Sheikh representing El Mahdi, and three days after, he and his secretary, Colonel Stewart, were arrested and imprisoned. The vice-consuls of France, Greece and Austria were not molested but were forbidden to leave town. Evelyn Baring sent a communication to the Governor of Berber insisting that he shall ascertain the true position of Gordon.

THE TIME OF OCCUPATION.

PARIS, March 31.—The Gazette says: Earl Granville has asked the powers to assent to an English protectorate over Egypt for five years. Austria, Germany and Russia have assented under conditions looking to an arrangement of the debt. France opposed the proposal, but will probably soon give assent.

Cairo, March 31.—It is reported here that the two black Pachas whose treachery caused the defeat of Gordon's troops have been court-martialed and shot. It is said El Mahdi's unpopularity is increasing at El Obeld.

Advice from Gordon, under date of March 23rd, confirm the report of the execution of the two black Pachas. Ample supplies were arriving at Khartoum from the White Nile country. The rebels at Halfayeh were in want of food. Two emissaries from El Mahdi had arrived at Khartoum, and with drawn swords declared that El Mahdi did not recognize his appointment as Sultan of Kordofan. El Mahdi advised Gordon to become a Mohammedan.

El Mahdi's envoys have returned Gordon's robes of honor. Armed steamers daily engage the rebels, who lose heavily. The rebels are still encamped opposite the town, but their numbers are decreasing. Gordon is mounting a Krupp gun on an iron lighter to reach the rebel camp from the river.

Suakin, March 31.—All the British troops are embarking for home, except the Sixtieth Rifles.

London, March 31.—Mussurus Pacha, the Turkish ambassador, has informed Lord Granville that the Porte has prepared a circular to the powers asking that the conference at Constantinople on the Egyptian question be resumed. The Porte offers to withdraw the circular if England consents to negotiate with the Porte alone for a settlement of the Sudan question.

Cairo, March 31.—After the engagement near Halfayeh the rebels pursued the Egyptians to the Nile. The confusion on this occasion was mortal. The Egyptians and Bashi Basoukas kept shouting that the generals had betrayed them, and the wounded received no attention for several hours. The troops had been clamoring for three weeks to meet the enemy. Early in the encounter the Egyptians were successful and the enemy were in full retreat when their cavalry made a dashing charge. The inhabitants still remain staunch to Gordon. One Arab has lent Gordon £1,000 as his treasury is empty. Another has equipped 200 blacks for Gordon's service. Two black Pachas have been arrested for charging into the ranks of their own troops and allowing the enemy to enter the gap thus made.

THE DEAD PRINCE.

The Remains—Ireland's Tribute—Metal Coffin—The Death Bed Scene—Demonstrations of Respect Throughout England.

LONDON, March 28.—Prince Leopold, youngest son of Queen Victoria, died suddenly at Cannes this morning.

LONDON, March 29.—The remains of the Duke of Albany have been placed in the coffin arrayed in a violet colored robe and wearing some of the many decorations the Duke had received. The coffin Paul has taken care to set out for Berber unless he is guaranteed a safe conduct by all the tribes along the route. The Pall Mall Gazette is the leading Radical advocate of a cavalry expedition. It declares that Capt. Chermidde's caravan will be useless. It will add nothing to the strength of the garrison of Berber and will contribute nothing to the relief of that town. It says: "The government in sending five hundred friendly Arabs instead of two squadrons of Hussars since General Gordon's store when he asked for bread. It makes the bloodshed of Teb and at the Tamaul Wells of no avail, and commits the crowning mistake, a mistake which is likely to prove fatal to the administration."

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The Irish papers, following the lead of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, declare that "from nowhere does a kinder feeling of compassion flow to Windsor than from Ireland."

New York, March 30.—The Tribune's London cable letter says the Duke of Albany's sudden and wholly unexpected death at Cannes elicits elaborate demonstrations of respect and even affectionate regret. The sincere grief of large classes of the people prevails. All the London and some of the provincial papers appear in mourning. Neither houses of parliament adjourned yesterday, the ministers alleging that there was no precedent for such a loss, which leads the more passionate partisans of royalty to remark that it was a good occasion to create one. The London Journals devote eight columns apiece to accounts of the Duke of Albany's life and death, and the demonstrations of public grief, abounding in details which are really interesting to English people, with whom he was more popular than any other of the Queen's sons, excepting, perhaps, the Prince of Wales. His death upsets all social arrangements, postpones the marriage of the Queen's granddaughter and prevents the Queen's journey, which was fixed for Monday week. It also causes diplomatic and many other dinner parties. It called the Prince of Wales away from the races at Liverpool, where he had just witnessed the defeat of his horse, the favorite for the grand national steeplechase. It throws this and nearly every foreign capital into official court mourning. Sympathy with the Duchess of Albany and the Queen is universal. There is some anxiety respecting the effect of the news upon the Queen's health, which is always sensitive to calamities. The Prince of Wales went to Cannes to accompany home the remains of his brother. The Queen and the Princess Beatrice drove to Claremont to condole with the widow. The meeting of the Queen with the Duchess was most affecting. As she entered the park she was unable to restrain the tears at the sight of her son's desolate home. She was weeping bitterly when she met the widow. The Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont, mother of the Duchess, and her sister, the Queen of Holland, will go to Claremont. Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, announced the death in the House of Lords. He expressed his deep sorrow at the affliction. The Earl of Carnarvon, in the absence of the Marquis of Salisbury, leader of the Opposition, expressed the profound grief with which he had heard the sad intelligence. The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, announced the death in the House of Commons.

The Court of Darmstadt will be in mourning for a month. The German Imperial court has ordered a fortnight's mourning. The Czar and the King of Denmark have sent messages of condolence. The St. Peters-

burg Journal says: "The affection of her children, the attachments of a nation and the veneration of a noble world will help to console the Queen." Telegrams of condolence have been received from President Grieg and the Emperor William. The papers of Amsterdam declare that the Dutch nation profoundly shares in the Queen's grief. The accounts of his death are conflicting. One despatch says he was standing on a chair, while special despatches to newspapers state that he was ascending a staircase. The Duke took supper after his return to the Villa Nevada and retired to his usual room. No alarm was felt in regard to his condition. A doctor remained in the bedroom with him. Great tenderness is observed as to the precise cause of the Duke's death, but it is generally supposed to have been apoplexy. The Duchess of Albany received a letter on Thursday from the Duke, in which he said that he never felt better or stronger. Dr. Boyle, who was sleeping in the Duke's room, was startled about half-past two in the morning by the patient's heavy breathing. He approached the bedside, saw that the Duke was in a fit and immediately summoned Capt. Percival. The crisis was of short duration. In six minutes the Duke expired in the arms of Capt. Percival. His end was apparently painless.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUST WITNESS OFFICE, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1884.

Consols in London to-day sold at 102 3/16 for money; 102 1/2 account. Erie 2 1/2; Illinois Central 13 1/2; Canada Pacific 5 1/2. New York stocks were dull Monday. The Northern Pacific sold at 2 1/2 and 4 1/2, and Union Pacific at 7 1/2. Canada Pacific sold at 5 1/2, and Manitoba at 6 1/2.

Between marks 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 is asked for straight sterling bills, 10 1/2 being named for demand. Counter rates, 9 1/2 to 9 1/2 and 10 1/2 to 10 1/2. There is a scarcity of New York funds, which helps to improve the price of sterling. A premium of 1-16 will probably have to be paid to draw out any quantity. Counter rate still 1/16; prem. The local money market is unchanged, with the rate for call loans on stock collateral at 4 1/2 to 5 per cent.

Local stocks were irregular but in the main firm. There was an improvement in Canadian stocks which sold from 12 1/2 to 12 1/2. The Gas statement was out to-day and we give the substance in another column.

Stock Sales.—100 Montreal 19 1/2; 25 do (ex-div) 19 1/2; 1 Ontario 10 1/2; 25 Toronto 12 1/2; 10 Merchants 11 1/2; 5 Commerce 12 1/2; 50 do 12 1/2; 4 do 12 1/2; 150 do 12 1/2; 135 Richelieu 6 1/2; 125 Pacific 5 1/2; 150 Gas (ex-div) 18 1/2; 25 do 18 1/2; 40 Telegraph 11 1/2.

New York, April 1, 1 pm.—Stocks feverish, Am Ex 98; O S 5 1/2; D & H 10 1/2; D & L 12 1/2; Erie 2 1/2; pd 5 1/2; L S 10 1/2; M O 9 1/2; M Pao 8 1/2; N J O 8 1/2; N P 2 1/2; pd 4 1/2; N W 11 1/2; pd 14 1/2; N Y O 11 1/2; H 11 1/2; S T P 8 1/2; pd 11 1/2; S T P M & M 9 1/2; Tex Pao 19 1/2; U P 7 1/2.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

In some departments business men profess to see an improvement, but it is very slight. The roads everywhere are in a terrible condition and must remain so for a time. The spring has advanced very rapidly, and the outlook is generally that navigation will open earlier than most years, but as yet, though rotten, the river has not commenced to break up in this vicinity.

As far as the dry goods market is concerned a quiet week has been passed. A fat inquiry exists for English prints, but Canadian cotton goods are not meeting with the demand usually experienced at this season. The advance in raw cotton will not affect the price of the manufactured article here until stocks are greatly reduced. Canadian tweeds are moving rather slowly, most of the spring orders having been filled. Next month will be a dull one with the wholesale houses, so far as orders are concerned, but on the other hand, retailers look forward to a month of great activity, and remittances may then be expected to show a healthy increase.

GRAIN.—Fair trading in sugar is reported, granulated being quoted at 8 1/2 to 8 1/2 and yellows at 6 to 7 1/2, as to quality. The sale is reported of three cars of yellows at prices ranging from 6 1/2 to 7 1/2, the latter price being for brights. Some new Porto Rico is offered at 6 1/2 to 6 1/2. Molasses are still very quiet; Barbadoes being the principal kind now asked for, which can be had at 4 1/2, a lot of 25 hds of inferior being placed at 40c. Antigua has been sold at 37c. A cable just received from the Islands states that Barbadoes molasses are held at 18c, and that heavy orders are in the market at 16c, which sellers refuse to accept. Syrups are unchanged, the run at present being principally on maple syrup, which is beginning to come in plentifully. There is no change in dried fruit, which can be purchased at generally low prices. Valencia raisins are quoted at 4 1/2 to 5c and currants at between the same range. Prunes are a drag on the market and sales have been made at low figures. Malaga fruit remains quiet, layers at \$1.75 to 1.90, loose muscatels at 1.85 to 2 to 2.00, and London layers at 2.20 to 2.45. Tea.—The sport caused by the American demand is over. Offices are dull and prices are steady. In rice we hear of the sale of two cars at \$3.40, and we quote 8 1/2 to 3 1/2 for round parcels.

Oil.—Lined oil has relapsed again into dullness. Price of both the oil and seed have, it is said, declined during the week in England. Oil oil is also easier, holders being willing to shade prices, notwithstanding that the English market is reported firmer. The weakness here is said to be due to the realization upon some bankrupt stock by one of the banks. Seal is also very quiet, and values are easier. There seems to be no inclination on the part of dealers to purchase beyond immediate requirements, and prices are about as last quoted. In Petrolia sales have been made at 11c f.o.b. We quote:—Car lots in store here 13 1/2, broken lots 14c to 14 1/2, and single barrels 14 1/2 to 15c.

HOOPS, SHOES AND LEATHERS.—The shoe factories are doing a moderate business, but it is not equal to that of 1883. Leather.—In sympathy with movement in the States, stocks of sole and waxed upper have been considerably reduced. In Spanish and slaughter sole some 20,000 sides have changed hands, and prices have advanced fully 1c per lb on No. 1 B. A. and doing in waxed upper, also of medium to heavy being reported at 33c to 37c. Buff and splits are not going forward quite as freely as they were a short time since. Our revised quotations are as follows:—Spanish sole, No. 1, B A, 26c to 27c; do No. 2, B A, 23c to 24c; China, No. 1, 22c to 24c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; Buffalo, No. 1, 20c to 22c; do No. 2, 18c to 19c; slaughter, No. 1, 25c to 28c; rough (light), 25c to 27c; harness, 27c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to 37c; do do medium and heavy, 38c to 36c; grained upper, long, 35c to 37c.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Shipping cattle were steady, and sales were reported at Auer & Kennedy's yards, Point St. Charles at 40c to 60c per lb, live weight, extra choice steers and heifers being quoted at 40c more. Sheep were quoted at 50c to 60c, and hogs \$6.50 to 7.75 per 100 lbs. At Viger about 160 butchers' cattle were offered, and full prices were demanded by dealers, 50c to 50c being obtained for the best offerings, medium and fair grades realizing 45c to 50c per lb, and poor, rough and lean qualities 30c to 40c. Calves sold at from \$3 to 8 each, extra kinds bringing higher prices. A few sheep sold at from \$4.40 to 7.50 each, and spring lambs \$3.50 to 5.50, as to quality, a pair of very fine ones being placed for \$12. Among the principal cattle dealers on the market were Piles & Delorme, R. J. Hopper & Co., M. Benoit, Roberts & Wilder, O. Chute and J. Dorn.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

There has been good enquiry, and several fine heavy horses are expected by Mr. Maguire, of College street market, and Mr. Kimball, of the Montreal Horse Exchange. The last named also received a consignment of pure French horses from Riviere du Loup. He reports the following sales:—One Welsh pony at \$100, one saddle horse at \$400, one pair four-year old ponies at \$450, two horses at

\$200, and one driving horse at \$175. Mr. Maguire reports the following sales:—One black mare, six years old, at \$140; one bay do at \$150; one bay pony at \$100; one chestnut mare, five years old, at \$200; one bay mare, seven years old, at \$200; one grey mare, five years old, at \$120; one brown horse, eight years old, at \$20; one chestnut horse, four years old, at \$150; one bay pony, three years old, at \$30; two chestnut mares at \$150, and one bay horse at \$125.

BIRTH.

KAVANAGH—On the 21st inst, at 11 Lorne Crescent, the wife of Walter Kavanagh, of a daughter.

ASSELIN—On the 24th, at 188 Centre street, the wife of Joseph Asselin, of a daughter.

DIED.

MEANEY—In this city, on the 24th instant, Ellen Burke, widow of the late Andrew Meaney, aged 80 years.

DAWES—In this city, on the 23rd inst, Mary Ann Lawlor, aged 25 years, only daughter of John Lawlor, beloved wife of David Dawes.

CARROLL—In this city, on the 23rd inst, Patrick Carroll, a native of Shannon Harbour, King's County, Ireland, aged 56 years.

PARTLAND—In this city, on March 24th, Winifred Crane, aged 75 years, relict of the late Thomas Partland, and mother of Owen Partland.

MONAGHAN—In this city, March 24th, Sarah Ann Hill, widow of the late James Monaghan, aged 62 years.

FOLEY—In this city, on the 7th instant, Elizabeth Agnes, daughter of James Foley, aged 7 years and 8 months.

LANE—At Quebec, on Thursday, the 27th inst, Thomas Lane, father of Mr. J. B. Lane of the Post, aged 70 years, a native of Limerick, Ireland, from which place he emigrated to Quebec in 1841, and since that time has been a resident of that city, a period of 43 years.

MADIGAN—In this city, on the 25th inst, John Madigan, second dear and beloved son of Patrick Madigan, aged 26 years, 7 months and 4 days.

New York and Chicago papers please copy.

POWER—In this city, March 27th, James Power, son of the late Edward Power, aged 19 years.

WHELAN—In this city, on the 20th inst, Patrick Joseph, aged 14 years and 8 months, youngest son of the late Bernard Whelan.

MR. BLAKE'S GREAT SPEECH

—ON THE—

ORANGE INCORPORATION BILL

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UNEQUALLED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

A LARGE PURCHASE.

Having just purchased, at very low rates, nearly the entire production of the Great Silk Mills, we are prepared to offer Canadian Dress Silks at much below the regular rates.

VENEZIAN TWILLS. DRAP VENEZIAN.

Special attention invited to this new Drap Venezien or Venetian Twill Silks, of which the entire production of the Great Silk Mills, we believe them to be the best weaving silk made, and are much worn in Europe and the United States. We have them in blocks and all the new colorings.

S. CARLEY.

WHITE COTTONS.

Our White Cottons will be found the best makes for wear and prices always lower than any other Dry Goods Store in Canada.

Washed English Long Cloths. Finest American Cottons. Best Canadian Cottons.

Heavy Plain and Twilled Night Gown Cottons.

ON MONDAY

we are opening out another lot of Bleached Cotton Sheetings in 72, 80 and 90 inches wide. These goods have all been bought very low and will be offered at great bargains. A good opportunity to secure a large supply of bedding.

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MEN'S SPRING UNDERWEAR.

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