

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

If another proof were needed of the injustice which anti-Catholic bigotry is constantly guilty of, additional to those which are daily furnished by Protestants and Liberals in the course they pursue in this country upon all public measures which involve the rights of Catholics, it would be furnished by that of the English Government in reference to Ireland, and by the sneers and misrepresentations, by the Protestant and secular press, of the Home Rule movement in Ireland.

The Home Rule movement is based upon a principle which is universally acknowledged in this country to be wise and just; the principle which lies at the foundation of our confederacy of States, and the most competent to legislate in regard to them. And it is patent to all who consider the subject without prejudice, that, of all countries in the world, this principle is most applicable to Ireland.

If England would allow a regard for her real interests to govern her, she would see and act upon this principle. Its systematic and persistent violation has frequently crippled and hampered her, in her foreign policy, and prevented her from assuming a position towards other nations, which wise statesmanship, and a regard both for her dignity and her interests dictated. But religious bigotry, and the love of England, to rule rather by superior force and fear, than by the inherent power of just and beneficent legislation, have constantly overborne all other considerations. And hence, when the emergency demanded prompt and decisive action, and a firm assertion of her position among European nations, she has felt herself crippled and powerless, by the knowledge, that the brave hearts of the Irish people, which would have patriotically responded to her call, had she given to Ireland but a tithe of what justice requires, and would have furnished to her a hundred thousand soldiers to fight in her defence, were filled with bitterness and hate; and that the Irish people, instead of being a "fortress of strength," were her enemies, and a source of weakness. Thus, time and again, has England, through her persistent injustice, been compelled to act amongst nations, the part of a "craven," and to take the position of a fourth-rate European power, keeping silence, and adopting a passive and time-serving policy, when the dictates of national pride and national interest, and of wise statesmanship, would have led her to speak out openly, and take a positive and decided position.

The same course she is pursuing to-day. She not only persistently turns a deaf ear to the demands of the Irish people for a local Parliament, but she persists in insulting them; and no proposition looking to the advancement of the interests of Ireland has the slightest chance of succeeding in the Parliament of Great Britain, or of meeting anything but sneers and opposition from the British press.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is a person whose appointment is a standing insult to the people of Ireland. Not only is he destitute of the slightest kindred feeling with the people over whom he has been placed as the representative of the British Government, but he has accepted the post of the Grand Master of the Freemasons in Ireland—a post which binds to deadly hostility to the five millions of Catholics, who compose the bulk of the people of Ireland. As Viceroy of the Queen, he should have some regard, in decency and justice, to the feelings and wishes of the people whom he has been appointed to govern. Nor has he outraged their feelings, in accepting the office of Grand Master of Freemasonry, without full knowledge of the relation in which it would place him to the Irish people. He knew well that almost all of them look upon Freemasonry (and rightly), as a secret society, and as a society which was against their religion and their faith. Cardinal Cullen, too, pointed out, in an able pastoral, the outrage of his acceptance of the position, and expressed the hope, (not only his own, but that of five millions of the people of Ireland,) that the Lord-Lieutenant would not thus insult them. But these expressions of Irish-Catholic sentiment were disregarded, and in defiance of them, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland occupies a post which makes him the official head of a society, which Ireland has good reason to look upon as composed of her bitterest enemies.

A week or two ago a measure of relief to the Irish fisheries, which are in a languishing condition, although the seas around her teem with fish, was proposed. It contemplated nothing more than simple justice to the poor fishermen of the west of Ireland; nothing more than England allows, ungrudgingly, to the fishermen of Scotland. But no words were too harsh, no scorn too deep, when it was asked that the Government should do for Ireland, what it freely does for Scotland and for England.

Another recent measure shows, just as clearly, the gross partiality of English legislation. A bill has been introduced into Parliament for improving the condition of the dwellings of the working-classes in England, Wales and Scotland; but nothing is proposed for those of Ireland.

In London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other cities in England; in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other cities in Scotland measures are taken to remove the plague-spots, and by the opening and cleaning of streets, the improvement of dwellings and by other sanitary and salutary measures, to elevate the general condition of the working-classes and of the poor. But Dublin, Cork and Limerick are entirely passed over in this legislation, and the condition of the working-classes and of the poor of Ireland, is as completely ignored as though the Irish people formed part of the population of China or of Siberia. If their condition is alluded to, it is to point a jest or furnish occasion for a sneer.

The Parliament of Great Britain will neither allow the people of Ireland to exercise the right of legislating for their own local interests, nor will it lift a finger itself to promote those interests. It tyrannizes over the people of Ireland, laughs at their misery, and then excuses its injustice by pointing to their discontent and just indignation. English social discontent is assuaged by remedial and paternal measures. Irish social discontent, thwarted and neglected and contemned until it assumes a political aspect, is assuaged by laws of unparalleled severity, confessedly "dreadful" and humiliating.

Meanwhile, the Protestant religious press, and the majority of the secular papers of the United States, taking their cue from the religious bigotry, which is the real cause of this gross and persistent and cruel injustice and oppression, are either silent in regard to them, or cover them by partial statements and misrepresentations.—*Catholic Standard, Philadelphia.*

AN AMERICAN OPINION ON CANADA'S DEFENCE.

The following article from the United States Army and Navy Journal will show our readers the estimation in which our Militia is held by our neighbours in comparison with their own defence in the Northern States:

The report of Major-General S. B. Smyth, the new Commander-in-Chief of Canada, on the Canadian military position is one of the few intimations that reach us from time to time, to show as that our Canadian cousins are not so helpless as we imagine. As compared with those regions of the United States which would come in conflict with Canada in the event of trouble between the two nations, the northern country is in some respects better prepared for a contest than the rich and populous States that confront it on the south.

With an active militia in fair training of 43,000 men, and a reserve militia, enrolled, and of which a large portion has already passed through three years' training, Canada will compare well with the States nearest to her, of which New York alone possesses a nominal force of 20,000 men, not half of which can be called trained. The border States to the west of New York have little or no militia at all, and the total force of all New England is not ten thousand men. The northern frontier would have to depend for defence, in case of invasion, on the handful of regulars able to be spared from service on the Plains, backed by some 20,000 men, who would have to be collected from a radius of about a thousand miles, to concentrate on the few vulnerable points of the Canadian frontier. In all this little force two regiments of cavalry able to do scout and picket duty could not be raised, for New York has but one, which is almost valueless, Massachusetts can only raise five companies, and no others exist available for service, except a few independent companies of New York State. In all this militia force moreover, there are not six batteries of artillery fit to be called batteries, and here again the regulars would be the only dependence. General Smyth, a regular officer, has been sent to Canada expressly to undertake the reorganization of the Canadian forces, and his report, while not very flattering, still shows that but little remains to be done to make a homogeneous and effective army out of the Canadian militia. The only trouble apparent to him is that common to all militias, apathy and carelessness of officers and men in the present time of peace. The withdrawal of the English regular forces from Canada, and the consequent failure of the stimulus of competition, has done the militia much harm; but the proposition to establish model corps of the more scientific arms of the service, in the militia itself, is relied upon to furnish that stimulus anew, while the founding of a military college on the model of West Point may be now regarded as almost a certainty within a very few years, perhaps months. The pupils of this college will give their country one advantage over those of West Point, in that they are destined for service in the permanent military force of the whole nation, instead of being confined to the duties of a small mercenary force which always proves secondary in contests of any magnitude. The experiment of short terms and rapid rotation of the whole population through the training of soldiers, has proved successful in Prussia to a marvellous degree when directed by educated officers. The same system in Canada has been languishing for the lack of these very persons. The new regime of Canada proposes to supply this want, and import the German principles in a modified degree on this continent. Of the success of this experiment we can only judge by the event. As it is, we are inclined to think that the time may yet come when we shall have to follow the same road, and train our whole population to defend themselves without the aid of mercenaries.

Death of the Rev. P. S. Mancip, P. P. of L'Original.

We received the following too late for last week's issue:

It is with regret the most sincere we announce the death of the Rev. P. S. Mancip, priest of the Diocese of Ottawa, Canada, which took place at an early hour on the 15th inst., at the presbytery of the Church of St. John Baptist. The rev. gentleman has been ailing for some time past under a lingering disease, liver complaint, and although it was certain that there was no hope of his recovery, still his death has taken many by surprise.

Father Mancip was a native of old France, of respectable well-to-do parents. He was the only son, and in the early part of his youth he manifested an ardent and pure zeal for the priesthood. He studied for the diocese of Gap. After two years of Theological study he volunteered to cross the wide Atlantic, and landed on the shores of hospitable Canada. He was adopted by the late Bishop Guigues, and having entered the Seminary of St. Joseph's, Ottawa, he studied the remainder of his Theology, and was ordained priest by Bishop Guigues. After his ordination he was sent as an assistant to Rev. J. J. Collins, the then parish priest of St. Eugene. After some time he was transferred to the parish of L'Original as assistant to Rev. Father Bouvier, where he manifested his zeal in the Apostolic labours of his daily duties. From L'Original he was transferred as parish priest to the parish of St. Philip and Grenville, where he remained for about ten years administering to the spiritual wants of his beloved people. He loved them dearly, and truly they loved him. About two years ago he succeeded the Rev. A. Brunet, parish priest of L'Original, since which his health became somewhat more impaired. Month after month the slow but sure hand of death was evidently taking possession of its victim, as could be seen by the sickly appearance of its prey. Still to the last he bore his sickness with Christian resignation. The Rev. O. Routhier administered to him the last rites of the Catholic Church, which he received for the love of God and the salvation of his immortal soul. The funeral took place on the 19th inst. The Rev. F. Shene sang the solemn mass of Requiem. Rev. F. Philip was deacon; Rev. P. Mehan, sub-deacon; Rev. O. Routhier, master of ceremonies. In the Sanctuary were Rev. F. Townner, pastor of St. Eugene; Rev. F. Lavioie, parish priest of Alfred. The parishioners are for ever thankful to St. Labrosse, of St. Eugene, for his kind presence, and for the very skillful and able style he assisted the choir of singing. Mrs. Lortie, of Hawkesbury Village, presided at the organ with her usual style of skillfulness.

St. Eugene.

Examination of the Christian Brothers' Schools.—St. Ann's School.

The annual examination of the pupils of this flourishing school took place on Wednesday evening of last week. Several prominent citizens and members of the clergy were present by special invitation, and the large hall of the building was filled to overflowing with the parents and friends of the scholars. The programme of subjects for examination comprised English and French translation, history of Canada, geography of the American continent, book-keeping, mensuration, geometry and several other branches. The examiners, amongst others Rev. Brother Visitor and J. J. Curran, Esq., tested the acquirements of the pupils, and the intelligence and appropriateness of the answers given elicited the rapturous applause of the audience. In the mathematical branches the pupils of St. Ann's school always occupy a first position, but what was, perhaps, the most pleasing feature of the evening was the promptness and accuracy with which the boys answered every question on the History of Canada from the landing of Jacques Cartier to the formation of Confederation. On the whole the people of St. Ann's ward have reason to feel proud of the progress and proficiency of their children. At the close of the performance the Rev. Brother Flavian, Director General, made a few observations, congratulating the parents on the good conduct and persevering efforts of the pupils, and thanked in a special manner Messrs. M. P. Ryan and J. J. Curran not only for their attendance on that evening, but for the interest they had always manifested in the advancement of education by attending all the examinations of the pupils in various parts of the city. He concluded by requesting those gentlemen to say a few words to the audience. Mr. Ryan, who was

received with prolonged applause, spoke in high terms of the school and the scholars, of the sacrifices their good brethren were making, and stated that with the foundation of learning the boys received in this institution there was no position in the Dominion of Canada to which they might not aspire. They enjoyed advantages which he and others who were listening to him could not enjoy in their early days in the old land, and he sincerely hoped these young men who have enjoyed such splendid opportunities, and who gave evidence of such talent and assiduity, would in the future, whatever sphere they might be called upon to move in, show that they had profited by their good teachers' lessons—above all, their example—and become good and useful citizens.

Mr. J. J. Curran next addressed the audience in his usual felicitous and fervid style, his remarks being greeted with hearty cheers. At intervals during the evening the band of the Brothers' Schools played operatic selections in a very creditable manner. The total number of children attending the schools this year is 5,000, of which 600 are pupils of St. Ann's.

AGENTS.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities, for the True Witness:—
For Waterville, P. Q., and neighborhood—Mr. T. McGovern.
Parish of Mount St. Patrick.—Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald.

St. Brigid.—Mr. W. Donnelly.
Sydney Mines, N.S.—Mr. Wm. Haggerty.
Souris, P.E.I.—Mr. James Moyne, jr.
Sarnia, and the County of Lambton—Mr. John Mahoney.

Brockville.—Mr. Richard Evans.
Eriensville.—Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M.
Tamworth.—Mr. Andrew Prout.
Roblin.—Mr. Andrew Donovan.
Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey.
Madoc.—Mr. Richard Connell.
Marmora.—Mr. Michael Connors.
Kalladar.—Mr. James Armstrong.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Grey nuns are now building an extensive addition to their premises on Guy street, among which is a chapel 202 feet in length. The walls will be 75 feet high, and the mason work of the tower 106 feet. There will be 21 cast iron pillars, 10 of which will stand in two rows supporting the roof; these are of great size and very ornamental. A wing will extend 140 feet beyond the chapel, and another running transversely to it 125 feet. The whole will correspond to the portion already built with respect to height and construction. At the intersection of the two new wings there are to be double cellars, the foundations of which are laid far below the surface of the ground. The whole is to be roofed in by next fall. The contractors for the masonry, which alone will cost \$100,000, are Messrs. Perrault and Boismann. When finished this will probably be one of the largest conventual establishments in the world.

Early last week, Mgr. Racine, Bishop of Sherbrooke, received as a present from residents of the Faubourg St. John, Quebec, a number of Pontifical ornaments, as chasubles, copes, &c., in cloth of gold, richly embroidered, purchased in Lyons, France, for \$1,455; a subscription raised on behalf of the Bishop amounts to \$4,230.

Messrs. Allan & Co., in addition to the regular weekly lines of mail steamers between Montreal and Liverpool and Glasgow, will run this season the following clipper ships, which are now on their way from Europe:—The "Abeona," 989 tons, an iron vessel; the "Chippewa," a wooden vessel of 1,072 tons; the "City of Montreal," a wooden vessel of 1,187 tons; the "Gleniffer," an iron vessel of 800 tons; the "Pomona," an iron ship of 1,200 tons. From Liverpool, the "Strathairn," an iron vessel of 1,784 tons, and the "Ravensraig," also of iron, and registering 1,400 tons.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of this Committee on Saturday afternoon, the contract for street and market cleaning was awarded to Messrs. Parker and Riley, whose tender was \$4,000, with the privilege of utilizing the material, which they intend to do. A plan of a swimming bath was submitted by Major Labranche, who proposed that it be moored to the shoal opposite the Custom House, and bathers be conveyed to it in a boat for a small fee.

Work has been resumed on the new basins on the south side of the Wellington Bridge, but as yet only a few men are employed. The frost being yet in the ground, excavating is very difficult.

The Gazette in noting the fact that ocean navigation has been open to Quebec for the last ten days, while Montreal has been ice-blocked, considers the trouble lies at Cap Rouge, as experienced pilots hold that if the ice had been broken up at that point navigation would have opened here ten days ago. It suggests to the Harbor Commissioners that it should make use after this of a few torpedoes in accelerating the departure of the ice.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—At a meeting of the representatives of the city Irish Societies, regarding the celebration of the O'Connell Centennial, held in the hall of St. Patrick's Society, Mr. B. Devlin, M.P., President of St. Patrick's Society, in the chair, the following Societies were represented: Montreal Irish Home Rule League, by Mr. Edward Murphy, President; St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, by Mr. B. Connaughton; St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, by Mr. James Connaughton; St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, by Mr. J. Duggan; St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, by Mr. T. J. Donovan; Catholic Young Men's Society, by Mr. W. Mullins; Young Irish Men's Literary and Benefit Society, by Mr. T. Mulvaney, and the Irish Catholic Benefit Society by Mr. T. Buchanan. It was moved by Mr. E. Murphy, seconded by Mr. T. J. Donovan, and resolved: "That they approved of the celebration of the O'Connell Centennial as proposed by the St. Patrick's Society, and that they would use their best efforts to promote its success. Moved by Mr. B. Connaughton, seconded by Mr. J. Duggan, and resolved: That the officers-bearers of all the Irish Societies of Montreal be, and they are hereby constituted, a committee to make all necessary arrangements for the due celebration of the O'Connell Centennial on the 6th of August next. Moved by Mr. W. Mullins, seconded by Mr. J. Connaughton, and resolved: That a general meeting of the committee above named be held on the evening of the 7th of May next, for the purpose of giving effect to the foregoing resolutions.

THE POSTAL ACT.—We (*British Whig*) have at last heard definitely and authoritatively in regard to the operation of the postal act. It goes into effect on Saturday, May 1st, in all respects except the prepayment of postage on newspapers from the offices of publication. This last provision does not become a compulsory one till October 1st next, but publishers have the option of prepaying their mail matter, if they like, beginning on the First of May. We need scarcely say that is an option which we will be slow to take advantage of, and that we shall put the interval between this date and the First of October to good account in reducing our subscriptions more thoroughly than at present to the cash basis. [We may inform our subscribers that we shall do likewise.—Ed. T. W.] They have an admirable way of doing it in England. Here is what the *Manchester Guardian* tells us of the style in which they turn off the

tal ruffians who insult defenceless women in that city:—"Yesterday morning, at the Norfolk Assizes, William Silli, convicted of a felonious assault on a young lady at Great Massington, Norfolk, sentenced to eighteen years' penal servitude, and to receive twenty lashes with the cat." And the only comment upon this announcement is that contained in the words: "rightly punished." So say we. A few exemplary punishments of that kind in Montreal, not omitting the cat—would make our streets as safe at midnight as at noonday, but with twenty dollar fines, as the magisterial estimate of enormity of the offence, we fear our chances of seeing them are rather remote.—*Gazette.*

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING.—On Thursday, the 29th ult., Mr. E. Lemoine of the Senate was united in wedlock to Miss Mackay, eldest daughter of Mr. William Mackay, lumber merchant, of this city. The ceremony took place in Joseph's Church, where His Lordship Bishop Duhamel assisted by Fathers Pallier and Jovet joined the happy couple together in the bonds of matrimony. The altar was gaily decorated, and fine trees of artificial roses, together with a myriad of lighted tapers, adorned the sanctuary. The bridal party entered the church shortly after 8 o'clock a.m. The groom was attended by Messrs. Tessier and Lemoine, of Quebec, and the bride, who entered shortly after on her father's arm, had Miss Jennie Skeand and Miss Lemoine as bridesmaids. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Lemoine, Honorable James and Mrs. Skeand, Colonel Amund, Mr. W. H. Amund, Mr. and Miss Kingsford, E. S., Mr. and Miss Skeand, Mr. R. and Miss Ryan, Mrs. Lemieux and Miss Mullin, Dr. and Mrs. Sweetland, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Magee and a number of others. The ladies were richly dressed, and those near the sanctuary presented a very brilliant appearance. After the marriage ceremony was completed the party retired to carriages in waiting, in which they proceeded to the residence of the bride's father, where a splendid breakfast awaited their arrival. The newly married couple left by the afternoon train for Montreal and Quebec on a marriage trip. We wish the happy couple much joy and hope they may spend a pleasant honeymoon.—*Ottawa Times.*

A Minnesota newspaper has the following approval of the necessity of encouraging immigration to that State:—"Population will go where life is protected, property rights respected, where labour is profitable, where taxes are low, and where markets are accessible to the products of industry. Producers and labourers come West to better their fortunes. Neither healthful climate, nor pure air nor rich soils, are alone sufficient. Liberal laws are necessary, friendly and enlightened public spirit, fostering immigration and protecting immigrants from the hardships of the frontier and from the exactions of designing scoundrels." This picture will suit the present or immediate future of our own North-West to a nicety. With the establishment of an organized Government and that rigid and impartial execution of the laws which always distinguishes British institutions, life will be protected and property respected nowhere more effectually than in the North-west Territory of the Dominion. There are to be found a most healthful climate, pure air, and rich soil. The laws are as liberal as the most ardent lover of freedom can desire, and probably the immigrant is as safe from imposition there as at Castle Garden. And in a very few years the produce of the whole territory will be easily accessible to the markets of the world. It seems to us that every condition set forth in the foregoing paragraph may be secured by the immigrant making the North-west his destination.—*Globe.*

BRANTFORD, May 3.—A painful accident occurred on Saturday evening at the Grand Trunk Railway station. As a farmer named Sargent and his wife were returning home from the town, their vehicle was struck just as they were on the railway crossing by the yard locomotive. A scene of horror was in a moment produced. The wagon was demolished, there being scarcely two pieces left whole, while the occupants were pitched out, the woman escaping with scarcely a scratch on her person; but the husband was frightfully mangled; the right leg from the ankle to about midway to the knee was mashed to a jelly, besides three ugly looking gashes about the skull. The team fled little better; one horse escaped without any serious injury, but the other has a broken limb, and is of course worthless. Mr. Sargent is in a critical state, his age—over sixty—being against his recovery.

PORT COLBORNE, May 5.—The wind on Saturday was south-east, with light snow which turned to rain, and continued raining all day. About 10:30 p.m. the wind changed to south-west, blowing hard. At midnight it had increased to a violent gale, which partly unroofed North's brewery, and blew down the veranda of Mr. Matthew's house, and did considerable other damages. A number of people were afraid to go to their beds, but remained up expecting every moment their houses would be blown down. It moderated a little after one o'clock. The storm drum was ordered up on Saturday a.m.

KENANVILLE, Ont., April 29.—A fire broke out in Mr. Small's premises at Bally Eroy, this morning at three o'clock, laying his extensive warehouse, two hotels and nearly the whole of the village in ashes. Sadler still, three lives were lost. The names of deceased are Bridget Burke, Mary Ann Fanning and Margaret Daley. Nothing but Mr. Small's books were saved. Loss about \$15,000. Insurance, \$10,000.

The following are Militia Orders:—The appointments are notified of Major General Edward Selby Smyth to command the Militia of the Dominion, and of Lieutenant Colonel Walker Powell, Deputy Adjutant-General, to be Adjutant-General of Militia at headquarters, with the rank of Colonel in the Militia.

ACRON, May 1.—The residence of Doctor McGavin was burnt down on Thursday night. The building was partly brick and frame. Some of the furniture was saved. The Doctor and family narrowly escaped. Loss about \$2,000, partly covered by insurance.

HALIFAX, May 3.—The steamer "Alhambra" from Boston for Halifax, is ashore at Cape Sable, and will probably be a total loss; all hands saved. Messrs. Cane & Elvidge's foundry and workmen's houses adjoining at Newmarket, Ont., were totally destroyed by fire on Monday. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, and there was no insurance at all.

The Catholic Temperance Society of Port Hope is prospering. Mr. M. Garjan is president for the current year.

The grain in store at the Great Western depot, Hamilton, amounts to 240,000 bushels, and the flour to 25,000 bbls. About 9,000 bushels of flour are stored at the Hamilton and Lake Erie Station.

Henry Fitzsimmons was tried at the Assizes at St. Thomas, on the 16th ult., on a charge of murdering old Dr. Nihm in that town in September, 1872, and convicted of manslaughter.

The Mormon apostles labouring in London, Ont., are reported to be making numerous proselytes to their creed.

It is stated that the Hon. B. W. Scott is to be offered a seat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court.

A new hotel to cost \$30,000 is to be built at Murray Bay.

Died.

In this city, on the 3rd instant, Denis, second son of Mr. D. O'Connor, aged 35 years.—*R.I.P.*

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Tracadie Cross, P.E.I., Rev T.P., \$3; East Point P.E.I., J.B., 4; Metz, D.McG., 4.50; Maniwaki, J.L., 2; Three Rivers, Mgr. L., 2; Lac Etchemine, Rev J.A.R., 2; St. Patrick's Hill, N.C., 2; East Bay, N.S., Rev N.McL., 2; Hastings Rev J.Q., 2; Smithville, Mrs T.McK., 1; Arry, J.M., 3.25; Shippegan, N.B., P.J.N.D., 2; Cheticamp, N.S., Rev H.G., 4; Port Hawkesbury, N.S., Rev A.McK., 2; Maniwaki, M.M., 2.50; Toronto, S., 2; North Lancaster, L.McL., 2; Calumet Island, J.C., 2.65; Ste Brigitte des Saults, Rev A.S., 4; Bernholm, Mrs H.McK., 2; Frampton, T.F., 1.50; Ste Agathe, J.D., 2; St Canute, J.M., 1; Hereford, M.J.W., 1.25; West Winchester, P.McM., 2.

Per J.C.H., Read—J.N., 2.
Per P.D., Ste Agathe—Self, 1.50; J.E., 1.50.
Per J.McC., Carleton, N.B.—Self, 2; P.O.K., 2.
Per J.H., Warkworth—Dartford, J.D., 2.
Per J.D., Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Self, 2; J.C., 2; P.K., 2; M.C.P., 4.
Per A.McL., Antigonish, N.S.—N.R., 2.50; M.D., 1; W.C., 1; Marydale, J.C., 2; Cape George, Rev J.F., 2; Malignant Cove, A.McD., 2.
Per J.N., Kingston—Rev B.H., 2; W.B., 4; Collins Bay, J.McK., 2; Railton, J.L., 2.
Per Rev S.J.D., Richibucto, N.B.—Self, 4; Mr T.B., 4.
Per P.F., Shamrock—J.O.G., 1.50.
Per D.O'S., Pictou—J.M., 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Flour 47 bbl. of 196 lb.	3.45 @ 3.50
Superior Extra	5.10 @ 5.25
Extra Superior	4.30 @ 5.50
Fine	3.90 @ 4.00
Strong Bakers'	4.70 @ 4.90
Middlings	3.75 @ 3.89
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.	2.20 @ 2.85
City bags, (delivered)	2.35 @ 2.35
Outrun per bushel of 200 lbs.	5.50 @ 5.60
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs.	0.79 @ 0.80
Pense, per bushel of 66 lbs.	0.90 @ 1.03
do do do for May delivery	1.05 @ 1.06
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.	0.70 @ 0.70
Lard, per lb.	0.16 @ 0.16
Cheese, per lb.	0.19 @ 0.14
do do do Finest new	0.00 @ 0.00
Pork—New Mess.	0.00 @ 23.00
Thin Mess.	21.50 @ 22.00
Ashe's—Pots.	5.50 @ 5.50
Firsts	0.00 @ 0.00
Butter—Market quiet; rules are 14c to 18c, according to quality. Roll at 15c to 16c; New at 20c to 22c.	

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe)

Wheat, fall, per bush.	\$0.97 @ 1.00
do spring do	0.94 @ 0.96
Barley do	1.00 @ 1.03
Oats do	0.90 @ 0.90
Poss do	0.85 @ 0.86
Rye do	0.90 @ 0.90
Apples, per bbl.	0.00 @ 0.00
Geece, each	0.55 @ 0.75
Turkeys	0.70 @ 1.00
Cabbages, per doz.	0.50 @ 0.60
Onions, per bush.	0.75 @ 1.00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.	8.50 @ 9.00
Beef, hind-quarters, per lb.	6.50 @ 8.00
do fore-quarters	4.50 @ 6.00
Mutton, by carcass, per lb.	8.00 @ 9.00
Potatoes, per bus.	0.00 @ 0.00
Butter, lb. rolls	0.25 @ 0.30
do large rolls	0.17 @ 0.20
do tub dairy	0.20 @ 0.22
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	0.12 @ 0.13
do packed	0.11 @ 0.12
Turnips, per bush.	0.20 @ 0.25
Hay	18.00 @ 21.00
Straw	11.00 @ 11.50

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig)

Flour—XXX per bbl.	6.75 @ 6.25
do " 100 lbs.	3.25 @ 3.25
Family " 100 "	2.00 @ 2.50
Ex Fancy 100 "	0.00 @ 0.00
GRAIN—Barley per bushel	0.92 @ 0.95
Rye "	0.00 @ 0.65
Poss "	0.00 @ 0.80
Oats "	0.41 @ 0.42
Wheat "	0.85 @ 0.90
MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs.	5.00 @ 6.00
do hind "	7.00 @ 8.00
do live "	0.00 @ 0.00
do per lb on market	0.10 @ 0.12
Mutton "	0.97 @ 0.09
Veal "	0.00 @ 0.00
Ham " in store	0.14 @ 0.15
Bacon "	0.12 @ 0.13
Pork "	3.00 @ 16.50
HIDES—No 1 untrimmed	5.00 @ 6.00
do 2 "	3.00 @ 4.00
Lambskins	0.00 @ 0.00
do pelts	0.75 @ 1.50
Calf Skins	0.10 @ 0.10
Butter, tub, per lb	0.16 @ 0.18

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling.) MONTREAL.

May 1st, 1874. 37-51

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.—In the Parish of St. Bernard de Lacolle, P.Q., there are vacancies for FOUR MALE TEACHERS, capable of teaching French and English. The Schools commence on the 1st of July next. Also for the Model School in the Village of Lacolle, P.Q., a MALE TEACHER, holding a First Class Diploma, and capable of Teaching French and English, to whom a liberal salary will be given; School to be vacant on the 1st of July next. Application (post paid) to made to DAVID LAREAU, Chairman School Commissioners, Lacolle. 38-5

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria), PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICAL, 615 CRAWFORD STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—M

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