

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.  
SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS.  
No. XXXII.

"THOU SHALT NOT KILL."

"Wo to the world because of scandal."

Every sin committed in the sight or with the knowledge of others is a source of scandal. This arises from our very nature. At all times imitative, man is never more so than in his sinning. Born with a nature prone to evil, and kept in check only by the small still voice of conscience, he is ever willing to stifle that voice by an appeal to the example of the rest of mankind. When Adam fell and was asked by Almighty God in the garden the cause of his fall, he attributed it to the example and influence of Eve. "The woman whom thou gavest me to be my companion gave me of the tree and I did eat." And this imitative of our neighbour—this influence of example, this force of scandal, runs through all sin. Why are oaths and curses and blasphemies upon the lips of ninety-nine out of every hundred men in the world? Why are the sacred names of God, of Jesus Christ, of the Blessed Virgin and saints—names which the Angels in heaven pronounce with awe and reverence—why are these holy names always upon the lips of men in anger and reproach? From our homes, from the streets, from our market places, from our workshops, from our stores, from our wharves, from our fields, when they are sowing the grain which God has to bless, as well as when they are gathering the harvest which God has blessed, there rises up to heaven a stream of oaths and curses and blasphemies and so universal that one is lost in conjecture, whether the damned of hell or the redeemed of earth are the most insulting to God. And not only oaths and curses but blasphemies the most revolting against God's mercy and goodness, against Christ's death and passion, against that sacred blood which He poured out for the redemption of mankind are hurled in impious defiance against God and against high heaven. And how is this? Man at his birth did not surely come into the world adorned with a language of oaths and curses and blasphemies? Neither has a demon from hell ever been known to come on earth to teach mankind the horrid language of the damned. Whence then arises this fiendish habit? What has brought it upon the earth? It is scandal and the scandalizer, that has thus defiled the tongues of men. Men curse to-day because they heard men curse yesterday, and men cursed yesterday because they heard men curse the day before. The language of angels would be the language of earth, if some enemy had not come, in the night and sowed tares among the wheat. Oh, wo to the world because of scandal! Why are impure words and jests—why are immodest conversations—why are words of double meaning so common amongst Christians? The Apostle expressly forbids them in words of no feeble and no dubious meaning. "But fornication and all uncleanness or coarseness (then shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife) it is not so much as be named amongst you as becometh saints; or obscenity or foolish talking \* \* \* for because of these things cometh the anger of God (even) upon the children of unbelief." (Eph. c. 5.) And he repeats this prohibition to the Colossians (c. 3) when he writes "But now lay you also away \* \* \* all filthiness out of your mouth. How then is it that in spite of this admonition we still find these things so common amongst men? Why is it that obscene language is looked upon—not indeed as forbidden—but, on the contrary, as an amusement and a recreation by workmen, by employers, in our public bar-rooms, in private conversations, at the corners of our streets, at tea parties—may I even in the presence of the dead in our wakes? Nor are the ill-instructed the only transgressors. The highly educated if they clothe their filthy ideas in more refined language transgress equally with the ignorant, whilst their transgression is the more dangerous in as much as its innate coarseness is disguised under the veil of polished language. Nor do men alone transgress, women, from whom all expect angelic purity or the outward appearance of it at least;—women, whose cheeks are endowed with the power of blushing indicative of the inward modesty of purity which reigns within; even women dare to infect their breath and soil their lips with the filth of impure words and the taint of immodest conversations. And how is this? How does it happen that this obscenity forbidden by an Apostle and which is the source of so many impure desires and which keeps the soul in a chronic state of mortal sin and makes it by anticipation a demon of hell—how does it happen, that this obscenity so revolting to the pure mind has become so common upon the earth? Again I answer by scandal. It is the scandalizer that introduces it; it is the scandalizer that continues it; and it will be the scandalizer that will perpetuate it to all time. Oh wo to the world because of scandal.

walk the boldest, and enter male society with the most unblushing effrontery, is the model girl of our model age. And how is this? It was not thus that the saints of God walked whilst on earth. It was not thus that St. Agnes, St. Lucy, St. Catherine, St. Margaret, St. Scholastica behaved whilst they strove for their eternal crown. And that holy Virgin of Virgins, that spotless Mary the Mother of God—did she, think you, act like these bold ones of our days? Oh, no! Christian soul; it was not thus. Her modesty and purity made her tremble even at the presence of an Archangel. When then does it arise that in a Christian nation and amongst Catholic young women even, who profess to revere, venerate and imitate that holy Virgin, there are to be found those, who will flaunt their boldness before the eyes of the world and will imitate the crimes and customs of the Gentiles? Alas here! again we discover the dread power for evil that is contained in the sin of scandal. Why are so many of our women Jezebels, but because they have lived amongst Jezebels. Why are modesty and purity vanishing from amongst us but because custom has sanctified boldness and effrontery.

And has not scandal destroyed the barrier of shame in the dress of our young people? What do you call fashion? Is it not scandal? Why do our women disfigure themselves with dress until it is hard to say whether they are women or mountebanks. If you ask them why they do this, they will tell you "It is the fashion." What does this mean? It means that others have disfigured themselves, and therefore they must; others have scandalized the world by putting on these outrageous dresses, and they, accepting the scandal, must do the like scandal. Which of these young women dare walk down the street dressed out as they are to-day, if it were not the fashion? If they did, would they not be looked upon as insane? What then has this fashion—this scandal—done? It has sanctified in the eyes of the world, the making oneself ridiculous and has in reality made it ridiculous not to make oneself ridiculous. Again; how many of our young women carry on their backs the whole wardrobe of their household? See this young woman coming along the street; she is dressed out in all the height and depth and breadth of what the world calls "the fashion." She is some grand lady surely. Let us follow her to her home. What! broken windows with rags to stop the holes! A father and mother labouring to keep the wolf, hunger, from the door. Her smaller brothers and sisters running about barefooted and in rags. Is this the home of this fine lady? Why not? For has she not the wardrobe of the whole household upon her back? But she is just of a marriageable age you say, and she must seek to catch a husband. Do you hear this? young men! are you then so degraded—has scandal so far debased you as to lead you to take to wife a being who in order to catch you with a gilded hook can stoop so low as to put upon her back what ought to go for rent and fuel and food and clothing for the whole household?

Again, Christian soul, take that most disgraceful of all customs the immodest dresses of our ball rooms. What has sanctioned so disgraceful a custom? Fashion has made a young woman wear publicly in a ball room a dress she would be afraid to leave her bed chamber in, if it were not the fashion. Fashion has made it reputable to dress disrespectably—fashion has made it modest to dress immodestly—fashion has made it fashionable to offend the purity of God and of his Saints and Angels. Again I say, wo to the world because of scandal.

Mgr. Lafleche, accompanied by his Grand Vicar, Mgr. Desautels and the Rev. M. Marchal, arrived in Montreal on the evening of the 21st ult.; they were received by the Coadjutor Bishop elect, Mgr. Fabre, and many of our City Clergy.

Mgr. Lafleche brought with him the Bulls from Rome for Mgr. Fabre, whose Consecration by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, takes place on the 1st of May, in the Church of the Gesu. Particulars in our next.

**SUICIDE OF AN ENGLISH NOBLEMAN.**—The body of the Earl of Delawar has been found in the river Cam, under circumstances that would seem to indicate that the deceased had come to his death by his own act. The late Earl had served with credit in the army, and had taken part in most of the engagements of the Crimean war.

Mgr. Sweeney, Bishop of St. John, N.B., has been at Ottawa during the past week, which City has also been honored with a visit from His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto.

The navigation of the Ottawa opened last week. The first ships from England have arrived at Quebec. The town of Berthier has suffered from flood.

Bidwell, charged with being one of the agents in the late frauds on the Bank of England, and who was arrested at Havana, has been given up to the English Consul, and will be sent to England to stand his trial.

On an article announcing the intention of the journeymen bakers to strike for an advance of wages, the *Witness* of the 25th ult., makes the following remarks:—

We are informed that on the first of March last their pay was raised to \$1.0 a week, having been \$3 and \$9 through the winter. They now demand \$12 a week, which is refused them by the masters, who feel bound to resist any further increase; especially as it is stated that the men propose, as the summer comes on, to demand a further rise to \$15 a week. In making these demands the journeymen bakers, it is said, argue that the masters can easily grant them, by increasing the price of bread.

It is said the men have the usual trade-union regulations in force among them. No apprentices are allowed, and the inferior and superior workmen are kept on a dead level—a man who may not be worth the half of it, not being permitted to work for less than \$10. Emigrants are also, it is said,

prevented as much as possible from obtaining work and an instance is given of a young Scotchman who obtained employment soon after his arrival in the city, but was in a short time forced to leave, although his employer did all he could to retain him. Workmen would do well to ponder these features, which are common among various trades, and whose peculiarities they may be made to properly appreciate in threatened scarcity or dearthness of the staff of life. These various strikes and advance of wages, obtained through artificial means, neutralize each other, and the benefit of competition and the operation of the law of supply and demand is lost. What better is a workman for an increase of wages when he finds that it is more or less counterbalanced by an advance in the necessities of life, caused by those engaged in their production copying the example and tactics that procured him higher pay? We have not the least objection to every workman getting as high wages as possible, but artificial restrictions and interference with the rights of others to sell their labor for what they choose, deserve the utmost reprehension.

We have much pleasure in informing our readers that at a meeting of the Rev. Director and Trustees of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum of this City, held on the 24th ult., our respected fellow-citizen, Patrick Jordan, Esq., was unanimously elected a Trustee of that Corporation.

We congratulate Mr. Jordan on this well-merited compliment, it is a recognition of his many acts of benevolence to the poor.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for the TRUE WITNESS for the undementioned places:—

Mr. MICHAEL REID, Teacher Pembroke.  
Mr. PATRICK HART, Osceola, Adamston and Douglas.

Mr. PATRICK COPPS, Brudenell.  
Mr. P. LYNCH, Escott, Caintown, Farmersville and Charleston.

Mr. D. O'SHEA, Picton and vicinity.  
Mr. LAWRENCE SLATTERY, Sheenboro'.  
Mr. J. MOLOONEY, Reer, Mount St. Patrick.

Mr. NEIL McCALL, Grocer, Clarence Street, opposite the Market, Ottawa.

**ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.**—At a meeting of the above Society, held on Tuesday evening, 14th April, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—President, F. Cassidy, Esq., Mayor of Montreal; 1st Vice President, Mr. Michael Donovan; 2nd Vice President, Mr. P. J. Kearney, re-elected; Treasurer, Mr. Daniel Lyons, re-elected; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. J. J. Curran; Recording Secretary, Mr. Samuel Cross; Assistant Recording Secretary, Mr. Jas. Howley, Jr.; Physician, Francis Bonark, Esq., M.D. Committee of Management:—Messrs. Charles Curran, B. Taussey, M. Mullin, R. P. Burke, P. O'Donoghue, James O'Farrell, John Patton, John Phoenix, P. Dunn, James Howley, S. J. Quinn, M. Tracey, Lewis Hughes, John O'Leary, Thomas Quinn, J. P. Whelan, J. Whitty and P. B. McNamee; Grand Marshal.—Mr. Thos. Bowes; Asst. Marshals.—Messrs. James Neville, Thos. Sherman, Terence Gillies and Patrick Hushung.

**DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.**—On Sunday evening a dramatic and musical soiree was held in the Market Hall at St. Jean Baptiste Village by the pupils of the Catholic Deaf and Dumb Institute. The occasion of the soiree was the ordination to the priesthood of the Rev. Mr. Belanger, Director of the Institution, which took place yesterday. The programme was a very interesting one, and the attendance was large, they being not less than 760 persons present. The Hon. Gideon Olmest, Minister of Public Instruction, presided. On his right was the Rev. Mr. Belanger, and on his left Mr. J. J. Curran, advocate. While the pupils were going on through a theatrical performance some insane or malicious individual in the audience raised the cry of "fire." A scene of indescribable confusion ensued, which lasted a few minutes, the audience being seized with a panic. Quiet was at last restored, however, the band striking up a lively air, and the performance was resumed. During the course of the evening Mr. Curran delivered an eloquent and appropriate address which was frequently applauded. Professor Fowler presided at the piano. At the close of the entertainment an address was presented to the Rev. Mr. Belanger, on behalf of the professor and pupils of the institution. Mr. Belanger made a suitable and feeling reply, thanking the audience for their attendance, and the interest they have always manifested in the good work with which he has the happiness to be connected. The band played "God Save the Queen," and the very interesting proceedings of the evening were brought to a close. —*Gazette of Monday.*

**HOW MAILS ARE ROBBED.**—A special P. O. Detective has just lodged in Boston jail a night clerk in the P. O., who has spent his winter evenings in stealing thousands of money letters from the large and valuable mails which pass through that office, going to Hunter & Co., Hinesdale, N. H. His plan was to examine each letter over a lamp, and steal every one that contained money. In five months the losses amounted to thousands of dollars, causing great loss and annoyance to Messrs. Hunter & Co., but now that the thief is "behind the bars" the popular publishers have returned to their former sure, certain and satisfactory method of doing business, and deserve their ever-increasing business.

**A NEW DREDGE.**—A new steam dredge of the Otis' pattern was constructed by the Harbour Commissioners last fall, and Messrs. Bartley & Co., proprietors of St. Lawrence Engine Works, Mill street, were entrusted with the manufacture of the requisite machinery. Several special improvements have been carried out; the cylinder has been increased in diameter, and a very ingenious contrivance has been added to the machinery, by which the anchors can be used within the minimum of time, a minute or less; the engine is of fifty horse-power, and is flatter to the firm of Bartley & Co.

If some of our countrymen, says the *St. John's News* are still attracted across the lines, others, who have lived in the States, and who recognize the more substantial advantages and privileges that are afforded them here, are finding their way back to Canada in large numbers. On Wednesday last the Vermont Central Company were obliged to provide an extra car for Canadians returning to their homes, and every day witnesses the arrival here of more or less of this same class of travellers. There is room and work for them all.

The Mount Forest Examiner is informed that the fall wheat in that section has weathered the winter well, and now looks quite promising.

**INFANTICIDES.**—The attention of the police was yesterday morning directed to the fact that the body of a new-born babe had been found in Water-Street. An inquest was held and a verdict of "still-born" was returned. Later in the day the body of another child was found floating in a flume on the canal basin. The Coroner was notified. —*Gazette, 25th ult.*

At the annual meeting of the Emerald Base Ball Club, held on Saturday, 28th ult., the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Honorary President—J. J. Daly, Esq., President—M. Poland, Vice-President—W. J. Brennan, Treasurer—B. Warren, Secretary—M. B. Field-Captain—Frank Wilson, Directors—D. Phelan, R. J. McElroy, D. Byden, J. Sinnott, and H. J. O'Neill.

Scarlatina is so prevalent in the township of Potton that Rev. Mr. Bancroft has suspended the Sabbath school at Mansouville as a sanitary measure. He recently exhorted his congregation to use all

measures possible to prevent the spread of the disease. He informed them of 14 deaths within two months in and near Mansouville. —*Newport Standard and Express.*

The new disease—*Cerebro Spinal Meningitis*—has made its appearance in Quebec and proved fatal in a few hours. Seven cases have been reported in St. Rochs district, out of which four proved fatal.

**THREE RIVERS, April 27.**—The Lake ice is passing down in great quantities on the south shore to-day. The water is into the St. Marguerite farms, a mile and a half across the country, and up to the market square in the heart of the city. The lower part of the city is flooded up to the suburbs, and the buildings in that part of the city and along the river side are in imminent danger from the Lake ice, should the wind change. It is now blowing from the north causing the ice to follow the south shore, and thus protecting the city. A good deal of destitution is prevailing among the poorer classes. A large quantity of fence rails and pickets have been passing all day.

#### MARRIAGES.

At Chelsea, P. Q. by the Rev. F. Michel, Geo. C. Rainboth Prov. Land Surveyor of Aylmer, to Minnie, only daughter of Austin Corrigan, Esq., of Chelsea No cards.

At the residence of the Rev. A. E. Dufresne, by the Rev. E. Blanchard, on Monday, 21st April, 1873, Mr. Frank R. Whittaker, merchant tailor, of Sherbrooke, to Miss Mary J., daughter of P. Murphy, of Lennoxville.

#### DIED.

At the Tanneries West, on the 25th ult., John, secondeldest son of John Flanagan, aged 21 years.

In this city, on the 25th April, Mr. Denis Downey, aged 53 years, a native of Cork, Ireland.

In this city, on the 24th April, Mr. Thos. Wilson, fruit dealer, aged 38 years, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland.

At Sorel, P. Q., in the 81st year of his age, John Collin White, a native of Paisley, Scotland.

At Ferguson's Falls, Co. Lanark, on Easter Sunday morning, the 13th ult., of pulmonary apoplexy, Elizabeth Coakly, wife of Charles Hollinger, Esq., in the 56th year of her age. She was a native of County Carlow, Ireland.

At San Domingo, on the 23rd February, James Rennie, Junior partner of the firm of Messrs. R. Rennie & Co., Napanee Ont. The deceased an estimable young man being in ill health went to New York and from thence sailed to the above place where, after a residence of only a few days illness he died, he was attended by the Cure of San Barbara, and being fortified by the Sacraments of Holy Mother Church he rendered up his soul to his Creator.—*May he rest in peace.*

During our interview, the American Consul at Banook, presented the King an elegant assortment of his medicine's from Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., for the use of the Court. He explained to his majesty their origin from the great chemist and their uses. The Cherry Pectoral for coughs—the Sarsaparilla for eruptive diseases and the Ague Cure for the fevers that are so fatal in this hot country. The dangerous condition of a favorite wife in the palace with one of the disorders these medicines cure, gave him special interest in these products of medical skill; indeed, these medical marvels interested him more in our country than all the other attentions we had shown him.—*Letters from a Lady in Siam.*

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.		
Flour 50 bbl. of 196 lb.—Pollards.....	\$2.25 @	\$3.00
Superior Extra .....	0.00 @	0.00
Extra .....	6.00 @	7.10
Fancy .....	6.50 @	6.60
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat).....	0.00 @	0.00
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat).....	6.00 @	6.65
Strong Bakers' .....	6.10 @	6.30
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland Canal].....	0.00 @	0.00
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]		
Fresh Ground.....	0.00 @	0.00
Canada Supers, No. 2.....	5.60 @	6.70
Western States, No. 2.....	0.00 @	0.00
Fine .....	4.30 @	5.00
Middlings.....	4.00 @	4.25
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.....	2.80 @	0.00
City bags, [delivered].....	3.00 @	0.00
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.....	0.00 @	0.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.....	0.45 @	0.65
Lard, per lbs.....	0.10 @	0.11
Cheese, per lbs.....	0.12 @	0.12
do do do Finest new.....	0.13 @	0.14
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs.....	0.30 @	0.32
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs.....	5.00 @	5.15
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs.....	0.57 @	0.60
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs.....	0.82 @	0.85
Pork—Old Mess.....	18.00 @	00.00
New Canada Mess.....	19.00 @	19.08

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.		
Wheat, fall, per bush.....	\$1.25	1.35
do spring .....	1.22	1.23
Barley .....	0.68	0.70
Oats .....	0.68	0.69
Peas .....	0.67	0.69
Rye .....	0.65	0.66
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.....	7.00	8.00
Beef, hind-quarters, per lb.....	0.06	0.06
fore-quarters .....	0.04	0.04
Mutton, by carcass, per lb.....	0.07	0.09
Chickens, per pair.....	0.60	0.60
Ducks, per brace.....	0.60	0.75
Geese, each .....	0.70	0.80
Turkeys.....	1.00	1.75
Butter, lb. rolls.....	0.23	0.30
large rolls.....	0.11	0.15
tub dairy.....	0.16	0.20
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	0.14	0.15
packed.....	0.00	0.40
Apples, per bu.....	2.00	3.00
Potatoes, per bag.....	0.40	0.50
Cabbage, per doz.....	0.40	0.50
Onions, per bush.....	1.00	1.10
Carrots .....	0.55	0.60
Beets .....	0.60	0.75
Parsnips .....	0.60	0.70
Turnips, per bush.....	0.30	0.40
Hay .....	20.00	25.00
Straw .....	12.00	15.00

KINGSTON MARKETS.		
Flour—Pastry XXX selling per barrel at \$7.50 to \$8.00. Spring—extra \$3.00 wholesale; \$3.25 retail. No 1 per barrel \$6.00 wholesale; \$6.25 to \$6.50 retail.		
GRAIN—Barley quiet at 63 to 67c. Rye 60c. Wheat \$1.10 to \$1.20. Peas 68 to 70c. Oats 34 to 37c. No change in prices; receipts 200 bushels a day.		
POTATOES are still selling at 50 to 55c per bag. Turnips and carrots are scarce at 40 to 50c per bush.		
BUTTER—Ordinary 20c, packed by the tub or cask; choice lots bringing 2 cents higher; fresh sells at 22 to 25c per lb. with better supply. Eggs are down in price to 15c. Cheese, no change in market, 12c; in store 13 to 14c.		
MEAT—Beef steady at \$7.60 per 100 lbs.; killed, fresh selling at \$7.50, and \$8.00. Mess Pork \$20 to \$22; prime, none. Pork, Mutton and lamb, sells at 10c. Veal 6c; Hams 15c to 16c.		
POULTRY—Turkeys from 75c to \$1.50 upwards; Geese 60 to 75c; Hens per pair 50 to 75c.		
Hay \$12.00 to \$15.00 a ton; Straw \$6.50.		
Wool selling at \$5.75 to \$6.00 for hard, and \$3.00 to \$4.00 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7.50 delivered, per ton.		

Hides—Market still declines; \$7 for untrimmed per 100 lbs. First-class Wool Skins \$1.40 to \$1.60; Pulled Wool, 35c. Calf Skins to 12c. Tallow 7c per lb., rendered; 4 1/2 rough. Deacon Skins 50 to 75c. Pot Ashes \$6.00 to \$7.00 per 100 lbs.—*British Whig.*



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL (Toupin's Block), on MONDAY EVENING next, 5th May.

By order,  
Wm. E. DORAN,  
Rec-Sec.

**FIRST COMMUNION OR THE GREAT DAY.**—Motives and Means of Perseverance after first Communion, translated from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadiet. Published with the permission of the Most Rev. John McCloskey, D.D., Archbishop of New York. Preface.—In publishing this little work we propose to ourselves to offer to the Reverend Clergy religious teachers and Catholic parents, a cheap book, which they can give as a memento of the happy day of first communion. Cloth, 30 cents; Full Gilt, 40 cents. 37-3w

**TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY,** FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 10 Lancaster; good references required. Applicant to state salary. Application to be made to the Trustees of the above Section, Glennevis Post Office.  
Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont., April 21st, 1873.

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**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.**

CANADA } In the Superior Court.  
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC }  
District of Montreal. }

In the matter of EDWARD COOTE, late of the City of Montreal, Trader and heretofore carrying on business at the said City of Montreal under the style of E. Coote and Company.

Insolvent.  
On the seventeenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act.  
Montreal 15th March 1873.

EDWARD COOTE,  
by A. POWER,  
his Attorney ad litem. 30-5

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