

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.—We regret that it is not in our power to give more cheering news of the state of our beloved Bishop's health. He is still at the Hotel Dieu, and no decided improvement in his condition has yet been reported. The prayers of all his flock for his speedy recovery will not be wanting.

A Circular Letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec was read in all the churches of Quebec, enjoining a special solemn Te Deum and Salut in Thanksgiving for the restoration to health of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

We have just received the report of a farewell address to the Reverend M. Piret, parish priest of St. Andrew of Argenteuil, presented by his parishioners on the 26th of February last. The address was presented by Mr. Mackay, Barrister-at-Law, with a few appropriate introductory remarks; after which Mr. John Kelly presented the Rev. M. Piret with a Breviary and a well filled purse—the proceeds of a collection taken up in the parish.

The Rev. M. Piret returned thanks in suitable terms, in which he paid a high but well deserved compliment to his dearly beloved parishioners.

The ice in front of the City has at last broken up, and has gone away quietly. For this we should be very thankful, as a flood such as often occurs in the lower parts of the City would have greatly aggravated the already very serious unhealthiness of the City. The mortality from small-pox for the week ending the 13th inst., was 50, of which 48 cases or 96 per cent were French Canadians. The total mortality for the week was 144.

VACCINATION IN THE ROYAL NAVY.—The beneficial effects of vaccination are strikingly illustrated by the Official Report of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets. The men and officers in H. M. Service have enjoyed almost perfect immunity from the foul disease, although "small-pox and other zymotic diseases were very prevalent throughout the United Kingdom;" and the Report continues that "it was doubtless owing to the prompt and energetic measures that were adopted for the protection of the crews of the vessels on the home station, that they suffered so little from these causes. Every one in the service was re-vaccinated, unless that operation had been already performed between the date of his entry, and the age of 18." The actual death rate in H. M. Service for the past year would, but for casualties such as the loss of the *Capitaine* with all her crew, and deaths by violence, be less than Nine per thousand per annum. Considering the many unfavorable climatic conditions to which men and officers in the Royal Navy are exposed, this is certainly not a very high rate of mortality.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—We find in the *Montreal Herald* of the 22nd inst., a notice of a very important decision in a case ecclesiastical, given by the Supreme Court of the U. States. The case came before it in the shape of an appeal against a judgment by a Kentucky Court, which judgment the Supreme Court of the U. States set aside, on the grounds that—Where an ecclesiastical Court is recognised by a denomination as the proper tribunal to adjudicate upon any ecclesiastical question, the Civil Courts must accept its decision without enquiring into its accuracy.

The *Montreal Gazette* gives the following analysis of the correspondence between the Imperial and Dominion Governments on the subject of the Treaty of Washington. The *Gazette* says:—

"We have reason to believe that the papers will disclose that the Dominion Government at the outset notified the Imperial Government that Canada would not assent to any sale of the Fisheries without her consent being first obtained, and that the British Government replied that such intention had never been entertained by Her Majesty's Government. We further understand that as the negotiations for the Treaty of Washington proceeded, our Government urged that the Canadian claims arising out of the Fenian raids should be included in the Treaty, and trade advantages should be secured in return for the temporary use of the fisheries. When the negotiation proceeded without effect being given to these views our Government strongly remonstrated, but after the conclusion of the Treaty, an appeal was made by the British Government to the Government of Canada to carry out the Treaty in the interests of the Empire, and to allow the Americans to fish in Canadian waters. Our Government declined to accede to this latter request, and placed on record their disapproval of the terms of the Treaty as regards the Fisheries and the Fenian raid claims. The correspondence on the subject was continued, and eventually a proposal was made by the Canadian Government that, in liquidation of the Fenian claims against Great Britain, and to meet the anxious desire of the British Government, they would be ready to submit the treaty for the favourable consideration of the Canadian Parliament, provided the British Government would guarantee a Canadian loan of £1,000,000 sterling, to be applied to the construction of the great Canadian Pacific Railway and the extension of the canal system. The British Government replied, offering to guarantee £2,500,000, and the Canadian Government accepted this counter proposal."

The Catholic body of Pembroke and vicinity will erect this summer a fine new church, which will cost, when completed, about \$26,000.

A correspondent of the *Sherbrooke News* states that the small-pox is raging fearfully in the County of Beauce. In the Townships of Forsythe, Shanley and Frampton, over sixty persons have died of this disease within two months.

IN MEMORIAM.

The vine-yard of God's Holy Church has lost another young and saintly laborer in the person of the Rev. Christopher Phaneuf, O.M. J., who died the martyr's death in Lowell, Mass., on Tuesday April 16th.

One short month ago, after a winter's toil in the dreary Northern forests, the deceased was summoned to the house of the Oblate Congregation in Lowell, there to fulfil the onerous duties devolving upon his heavenly commission. Willingly did he respond to his Superior's call; nobly did he guard his post when the terrible small-pox scourge was laying its victims low on every side; and calmly, with true Christian resignation did he commend his an-turished soul into the hands of his Maker, whilst the poor afflicted body was fast growing cold. Dust is now consigned to dust, but the spirit yet liveth; and we, who know that the just go not un-rewarded, may well exclaim although our hearts are saddened by the loss of a valued friend: "O Death, where is thy victory! O Death, where is thy sting!" *Requiescat in pace.*

OTTAWA, April 20th.

TRACTS AND "STICK NO BILLS."—A short time ago, the evangelical thunderers of Ottawa City and neighborhood determined to inaugurate a new era in this part of the country, by the establishment of one of those formidable machines known to us—poor benighted heathen that we are!—as the "Tract Nuisances." A meeting of zealous, God fearing men was called for the purpose; and after many forcible appeals, the dollars and cents began to appear, slowly at first, but afterwards with such rapidity of succession that an additional Treasurer became a necessity. The meeting adjourned—as all meetings do—without having effected any perceptible change in the atmosphere, notwithstanding all predictions to the contrary. Nothing more was heard of the "Tracts" until the morning of April 11th. (note the date historians!) when the multiform offspring of the late assemblage appeared, pasted like ordinary bills to the public fences. We stopped—and gazed—and rubbed our eyes—and gazed again. It was no dream—it was reality—fond or sad reality we leave our readers to judge.

What did we see?

We saw, we read what we hope to never see or read again:—

"Where shall I spend Eternity?"

And underneath:—

"First Annual Soiree of the Hair-dressers of Ottawa etc."

Another fence exhibited:

"The wages of Sin is death."

Look out for the new Hardware Store! etc.

On a gate-way:—

"After death the judgment."

Brown's Bronchial Trochies, etc.

We could give numerous other samples equally ridiculous, but we think the above sufficient to give a fair idea of the success achieved by the Tract Society of the Capital. We hope to see the "Stick no Bills" law rigorously enforced, for the sake of injured Christianity, and suffering humanity. MARK.

CELIBACY OF THE PRIESTHOOD.—Catholic priests should marry, say the Protestant clergy; Catholic priests should marry, say the Protestant Laity. For the thousandth time we ask—why?

"With regard to Parish duties, I much regret that sickness in my family has materially interfered with my promised visiting while among you." Words taken from Rev. C. P. Mulvany's reply to an address presented by his grateful Fitzroy parishioners on April 2nd, 1872.

That, we presume, is the reason why.

MARK.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—May, 1872.—D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. Terms of subscription, \$4.50 per annum; single copies, 45 cents.

The contents of the current number are as follows:—1. Duties of the Rich in Christian Society—No. IV.; 2. Anniversary of a Baptism; 3. The House of York—Chaps. 28, 29; 4. Super Omnes Speciosa; 5. The Mother of Lamartine; 6. A Quarter of an Hour in the old Roman Forum during a Speech of Cicero's; 7. A Salon in Paris before the War—I, II.; 8. The Legends of Oisla, Bard of Erin; 9. A Jewish Convert; 10. Affirmations; 11. Fleurance—XII, XIII, XIV, Part II.; 12. Tennyson: Artist and Moralist; 13. How the Church Understands and Upholds the Rights of Women; 14. Devota; 15. The Garesses of Providence; 16. New Publications.

SENTENCED.—Narcisse A. Duberger, advocate, and Deputy Prothonotary of the Superior Court of Three Rivers, who pleaded guilty at the Queen's Bench, before Judge Monk, to a charge of forgery of fictitious newspaper accounts, and embezzlement of the moneys alleged to have been so disbursed, have been sentenced to twelve months imprisonment. The sentence was made light in consideration of the petition of Judge Polotte, the Bishop of Three Rivers and other gentlemen of influence, recommending the prisoner to mercy on account of his large family and long good behavior in the public service.

OPENING OF THE WELAND CANAL.—St. CATHERINES, April 22.—The water was let into the canal on Friday night. Navigation opened this morning and vessels have started down the canal.

PSALM—"DOMINUS REGIT ME," &c.

BY THE REV. ANNEAS MACD. DAWSON.
Aye, subject to Thy sway, great Lord!
Nought wanting to me e'er can be;
Is mine, reliant on Thy word.
All I can wish or pray from Thee,
In pastures sweet Thou settest me down;
Dust loving rove where careless flow
Refreshing streams; my soul doth own
Conversion's power, and all aglow
With Grace Divine, I'm constant led
In virtue's path: "Thou, Heavenly Sire,
My stay, no evil shall I dread,
But, undismayed, shall e'er aspire,
Even in the shadow dark and drear,
Of death, steadfast, my steps to guide;
For Thou, Great Lord, art ever near,
Ever with me, even by my side.
Thine armour shields me, I am strong;
Extendst Thy rod, no foe assail.
Aye, for Thy presence do I long
Against them who bid me weep and wail.
The bread Thou breakst for me is power;
Thine oil of strength upon my head
All fragrant poured, and flowing o'er
Thy cup of bliss, my foes all fled,
With true delight inebriate.
Aloud Thy goodness I proclaim;
Whilst life remains my happy fate,
Thy mercy to possess and claim
That ever in Thy House, O Lord,
I dwell, obedient to Thy Word.
Ottawa, Feb. 1872.

Mrs. LIVERMORE.—The more mention of this lady's name in cities in the United States has been sufficient to draw large audiences to her lectures, and in Montreal the fame which has already preceded her should have the same effect. "What shall we do with our daughters?" the subject of her lecture on Saturday, is a question of the most vital importance, and we are sure Montrealers will regard it as such.

We regret to have to announce the death of one of the Students of St. Mary's College, young Charles O'Hara Grant, who died of congestion of the brain at St. Mary's College, in this city, last Friday afternoon. The deceased was born on the 22nd October, 1850, in Columbus, Georgia, of one of the best families in the place. He was always remarkable for physical, intellectual and moral development. Like all the other members of his family, he grew up with truly Southern luxuriance; and though he had not completed the first half of his sixteenth year, he already measured six feet, and was stout in proportion. This was his first year at St. Mary's. Coming some time after classes were resumed, he soon made up for lost time, so much so, that last month, he stood fairly at the head of his class. Besides an extraordinary fund of general knowledge, especially in matters of history, he had a rare facility for instrumental music, which he cultivated with a taste and perseverance seldom to be met with among men and still less among boys of his age. Many as they went through the passage near the practising rooms, have stopped and listened with admiration to Charlie Grant's violin. Those who knew him in his childhood, say that he was ever what his teachers and school-fellows found him to be here, an amiable companion, and an unassuming high-minded boy. Liked and esteemed by all who knew him, he used to say that the only thing he regretted in his college life, was being so far away from his mother, whom he fondly loved. Just when his brilliant success in the classical course had increased his natural taste for serious study, he was seized with a violent attack of brain fever, brought on, no doubt, by a return of the "chills," to which he was subject ever since his arrival in Canada, and from which he had formerly suffered at home during three or four years. From last Wednesday morning, when he fell into a convulsive delirium, till his death, he was almost all the time unconscious, only recovering his senses long enough to receive the last consolations of religion. His father, a planter of high standing in Columbus, was converted about eleven years ago, to the Catholic faith, of which the mother has always been a sincerely devoted adherent. The college has lost in young Grant, one of its best and most talented pupils; we need not add how heavily the blow will fall upon his absent family. His sister, who is finishing her education at Villa Maria, had the sad consolation of watching by his death-bed; and in this office of charity—shared, as it was, with the collected Fathers and Brothers of the St. Mary's community—she was nobly assisted by Mrs. Everitt, a Georgian lady, an old friend of the family, who did all that a mother could have done to soothe him in his agony. The remains left Montreal on Saturday afternoon, for their last resting place in Columbus.—R.E.P.

MR. MATTHEW RYAN ON THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

In his recent lecture delivered in Lindsay, Mr. Ryan, thus spoke on the above important topic:—
It is late in the evening to speak on the Temperance Society, and it may be regarded as not in good taste to do so in a community where I find Temperance to be the order of the day, and in presence of a Reverend gentleman whose labours have already secured for him the fame of a very Apostle of that cause; but he and you will, I trust, excuse a brief reference to the subject. I have said that I desire to see the Temperance Society wherever the Irish are—not, be it understood, because I regard them every where, *en masse* as drunkards. No, no; I am not going to say here what I have never said elsewhere, that I belong to a drunken or even hard drinking race; I would rather believe, I do believe what the great Doctor Doyle said: "The Irish," said he in the third of his immortal J. K. L. letters, "are not only religious like other people, but entirely devoted to religion; more sanguine than the English, less mercenary than the French, they seem to be compounded of both these nations, and better suited than either to seek after and indulge in spiritual affections." But, Mr. Chairman, it is because of these higher qualities and gifts, because that when the Irishman falls from this high position great is the fall indeed, that I wish him to deal cautiously with intoxicating drinks. The Irishman never has drunk, does not now drink as much as others who claim a superiority over him; for instance, the figures of the excise show that the Scottish people drink five gallons to the Irish two and three fourths, and if "Dunlop's drinking usages of North Britain" is to be believed they are, high and low, a hard drinking people on that side of the Tweed; but, sir, the lesser quantity does the Irishman the greater harm, because of his peculiar and more delicate organization. The Scotchman can drink and work at least for a time—so even for him comes a day of reckoning—but the Irishman cannot drink and work because he cannot drink and think; he can make noise in his own house and out of it, he can appear in the Police Court and provoke the derisive laughter of those whose sins are greater but more secret, but he cannot add himself to alcoholic drinks and for any length of time prosper in any single pursuit—his organization is against it, his temperament is against it, his acute conscience is against it, for when that cannot restrain him it makes him worse. When an Irishman does not drink he can work, wherever in the order of God's Providence he is placed, from the highest to the humblest position, and he can benefit by his work, as I have shown to-night; he can save money, he can appreciate a home and its comforts—he can be genial and gentlemanly, and above all he can, as Bishop Doyle says, "seek after and Indulge in spiritual affections."

THE SMALL-POX AND THE VACCINATORS.—We understand that notwithstanding the scant remuneration offered by the Board of Health to the medical men, who are to undertake the house to house visitation and vaccination. Dr. Dugdale and Dr. Larocque, the Health Officers of the city, have found no difficulty in filling up the number required. Indeed, two additional have been appointed, the number, now sixteen, includes several of the old vaccinators who repudiated the action of the deputation. We are glad to be able to say that several of the newly appointed vaccinators commenced their labors yesterday afternoon, and as the districts will be arranged to-morrow. No time will be lost in having the vaccination carried out. A fresh supply of lymph is to be sent for at once by the city, and at last this necessary step to stamp out the disease will be taken. It reflects credit upon the medical profession and upon their zeal for the preservation of the public health, that many of the newly appointed vaccinators that would have undertaken the duty gratuitously in order to prevent the spread of the disease, had such selfishness been necessary.

Sir John Macdonald has given notice of a Bill to assimilate the criminal law of Canada in relation to Trades Unions to that of England. The necessity for this law arises out of an opinion recently given by Mr. Harrison in Toronto to the effect that all such organizations are illegal in this country. By the common law they were illegal in England, but legislation has taken place there from time to time by which they have been regulated and rendered legal. The proposal to make the law here the same, I think, dictated by sound policy. We cannot afford in Canada to place workingmen under disabilities which have been removed in England and the United States. The circumstances which have given rise to the legislation are to be greatly regretted; but of the wisdom of the legislation itself there can scarcely be any difference of opinion.

SMALL-POX.—During the past week, 42 deaths occurred from small-pox, a decrease of 8 on the week previous. Of this number, 5 took place at the Tanneries, 2 in the General Hospital, 1 at Longue Pointe, and 34 within the city limits. Nearly all the deaths, as usual, occurred in young children, the majority being under 5 years of age. Out of 33 deaths among Roman Catholics within the city limits, 14 were vaccinated.—*Witness.*

BRIDGE ACROSS THE ST. LAWRENCE.—Mr. D. A. McDonald has prepared a petition for a charter for bridging the St. Lawrence from Coteau Landing to Valleyfield, thence by rail to Rouses Point. Mr. McDonald has been induced to take up this line by large offers of assistance from American capitalists, who believe that the traffic of the Ottawa Valley can be diverted to a considerable extent by its means to New England, and by a shorter line than by Montreal.

The Ottawa *Chronicle* complains that some Quebec firms engaged in the Ottawa lumber trade are going to boom the Ottawa River below Chatham so as to catch their saw logs, which will be run down the Long Sault in slips. The boom will interfere with the navigation of the river, and a deputation of the Montreal and Ottawa Forwarders, it is understood, are to have an interview with the Hon. Minister of Public Works to prevent the boom from being constructed.

CORREX, Ont. April 16.—Some unknown persons broke into the Roman Catholic church here on Sunday night last, and stole therefrom a chalice valued at \$15.

Mr. Owen Murphy has been appointed by the Quebec Board of Trade an Official Assignee.

The steamer *Nova* left St. Hyacinthe on Friday night for St. Pie, her first trip this year, and a month and five days later than last year.

The following account is given of the scarcity of fodder in Lathur Township, by a correspondent to the *Quebec Mercury*:—"The times this year are the hardest I ever saw, the crops were very poor in this part of the country last year, indeed what with the frost and draught the crops might be said to be almost a total failure, there not being a bushel for over 100 in former years. There are no potatoes at all; we have all our seed to buy this year, and we don't know where to get any. The crop of straw was poor the cattle are almost dying for want, and there is but little prospect of the weather getting any better yet: the snow is about three feet and a half in depth present and the roads all blocked up with the last storm. It would be a good job if the snow would rapidly disappear, as the half of the cattle in the country will die of starvation. (Oats are 60c per bushel, and hay is \$24 per ton and rising in price every day; we are all feeding cats round here.)

HALIFAX, April 26.—About twenty guns were heard a little after midnight this morning, and rockets were also seen going up at the month of the harbor indicating a steamship ashore. The signal from the citadel, in answer, showed her to be the *Pennina* from Liverpool. She had gone on Thrum Cap Shoals and was in a dangerous position. Tugs were sent to her assistance at two o'clock, and the passengers, 700 in all, were put in the boats and sent on board a schooner which had previously gone to assist on nothing the signal rockets. About four o'clock the tugs succeeded in getting the steamer off, and she is now lying off in the stream looking badly, and it is stated that two compartments are filled with water. Divers have gone down to examine the condition of her bottom. The place where she went on is a bad one, and in an hour more the steamer would probably have become a wreck.

Owing to the boisterous state of the weather the divers were unable to make an examination of the *Pennina*. A temporary raft has been constructed to sink alongside the ship, to enable them to make a minute examination, and if possible repair the damage; but it is most likely she will have to go to Boston and be docked there. The passengers, with the exception of 73 for Halifax, expect to be sent on by another of the Allan Line, probably the *Maurois*, from Portland. The *Pennina* is discharging Halifax and other freight. Her engines had to be free, as she was making water at the rate of 9 inches in fifteen minutes. The disaster is said to have been the fault of Michael Edwards, the pilot. Captain Smith observed the close proximity of the vessel to the shoals, and rang out to the pilot to know where he was taking the ship. Five minutes afterwards she was on the rock, and all was excitement and confusion. For a time the position was so dangerous that the ladies were put into the boats, and then many of the other passengers were transferred to a schooner which came to their assistance. No accidents or loss occurred, and they were all safely brought to the city after the *Pennina* was hauled off the rock. The night was quite calm and clear, and the tide pretty well up with a heavy swell in ashore. Fortunately the ship was got off before the wind rose or the tide ebbed, or she would have gone to pieces like the *Dacian*. The pilot made off in his boat as soon as he could, and has not since been seen.

Miramichi promises to regain even more than the importance it enjoyed thirty years since. The Hon. Mr. Mitchell, in his letter advocating Miramichi as an ocean port, says:—"As a point of departure for Europe, it is nearer to Liverpool by 82 miles than Halifax, the distance being 2,428 miles in the latter; while it is only 2,351 in the former, while the land route from New York, Chicago or Montreal is shorter to Miramichi than Halifax by about 300 miles, thus giving the Miramichi port, as a point of departure, an advantage over any other available port in the Maritime Provinces of about 400 miles as a summer route." Mr. Mitchell's verdict in favour of Miramichi has secured it one of the Allan's line of steamers this summer. Miramichi is on the line of the Intercolonial Railway.

VACANT LOTS.—In order as much as possible to put a stop to the practice, too much indulged in by some parties, of depositing filth in vacant lots, Sub-Chief Flynn is about to issue notices to the owners to have them enclosed with a good substantial fence. This practice is one of the greatest difficulties the Sanitary Police have to contend with, as it is not easy to detect offending parties. A young man named Chapman, however, was detected in the act of committing an offence of this description, and a warrant has been issued for the arrest of his master. All the vacant lots on Ontario street, about which there has been lately so much complaint, will be without delay placed in a proper sanitary condition.—*Witness.*

The Legislature of Nova Scotia has passed a liquor law, which among other stringent provisions, requires liquor dealers to close their premises at nine o'clock in the evening, and prevents the sale of groceries and liquors in the same shop.

The Liverpool, N.S., *Advertiser*, gives currency to a report that recently a box with a chain around it was driven on shore at Beach Meadows, and on opening the box the body of a malatto boy of some three or four years was found in it.

It is said that a young man at St. John, N.B., was seriously poisoned a few days since by incautiously eating gum camphor, and is still under medical treatment. This should remind others of the danger of eating this article as freely as many are accustomed to do.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Charlebourg, Rev. A. Beaudry, \$2.50; Grand Pabes, W. O'Connor, 1; Pembroke, P. Aunghy, 1; Porter's Hill, J. A. McIntosh, 3; Carleton, J. Barley, 4; Ormston, P. Murphy, 1.50; Sheenborough, W. Darcey, 2; J. Shea, 2; Lacolle, H. Barker, 2; Tracadie, N.B., M. E. Bourgeois, 1; Vankleek Hill, Dr. W. Harkin, 2.

For J. Hackett, Chambly Canton—L. Connors, 6; W. Hopley, 2; M. Muller, 4.

For Rev. Mr. Ouellet, Calumet Island—Dunraven, C. Healy, 2.

For L. Murphy, Southworth—Molesworth, J. J. Gardner, 2.

For P. Lynch, Althamette Island—T. Duif, 2; J. Ryan, 2; M. Donnellan, 2; J. Coghlin, 2.

For J. M. Jones, Stanbridge East—T. Gibson, 2.

For Dr. Cameron, Ottawa—Good Cove, N.S., Rev. L. McGillivray, 5.

BREAKFAST.—EPPE'S COCOA.—"A HEALTHY AND COMFORTING."—By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which governs the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicious and nourishing beverage which may save many heavy doctors' bills.—*Chief Service Goods.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—James Eppe & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London. Also, Makers of Eppe's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

DR. S. JACOBS, ON APHONIA, OR LOSS OF VOICE.—Orange Street, St. John, N.B., 1869.—MR. FELLOWS.—"Sir: I am bound to award the palm of merit to the preparation of Hypophosphites discovered by you. I had occasion to use it myself in a case of Aphonia, which would not yield to regular treatment, and am happy to say, it proved to be all that you claimed for it, having acted with expedition and entire success."

I feel called upon to publish the fact, that the profession may avail themselves of a remedy in your "Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites."

Yours, very truly, S. JACOBS, M.D.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment gives immediate relief to scalds, burns, wounds and bruises.

Died.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., at 366 Dorchester Street, Mary Louise Mabel, infant daughter of Henry R. Gray.

In this city, on the 18th inst., Alice Jane, aged 24 years and 10 months, beloved wife of Mr. P. Jordan, ex-Councillor of this city.—R. I. P.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

	April 23.
Flour 47 brl. of 196 lb.—Pollards.....	\$3.25 @ \$3.60
Superior Extra.....	0.00 @ 0.00
Extra.....	6.10 @ 6.50
Fancy.....	6.20 @ 6.25
Fresh Supers (Western wheat).....	0.00 @ 0.00
Ordinary Supers (Canada wheat).....	6.00 @ 6.10
Strong Bakers'.....	6.30 @ 6.50
Supers from Western Wheat (Wheatland Canal).....	nominal.
Supers City Brands (Western wheat).....	
Fresh Ground.....	0.00 @ 0.00
Canada Supers, No. 2.....	5.50 @ 5.70
Western Supers, No. 2.....	0.00 @ 0.00
Flour.....	5.00 @ 5.10
Middlings.....	4.25 @ 4.50
City bags flour, per 100 lbs.....	2.75 @ 2.80
City bags (delivered).....	2.95 @ 3.00
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.....	nominal
Oatmeal, per bushel of 20 lbs.....	4.85 @ 5.00
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs.....	0.65 @ 0.70
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs.....	0.82 @ 0.84

WANTED.—A SITUATION for TRAVELLING COMPANION or ENGLISH GOVERNESS. Would not object to crossing the Atlantic with an invalid, or in charge of children, not under eight or over fourteen years of age. Terms moderate, and best references given. Address—Box 47, Kingston, Ont.

MRS. LIVERMORE

LECTURES AT MECHANICS' HALL

SATURDAY Evening, April 27th.

SUBJECT:

"What shall we do with our Daughters?"

MONDAY Evening, April 29th,

"The Reasons Why."

Doors open at 7.15. Lecture to commence at 8 p.m. precisely. Doors closed at 8.15 p.m. Tickets, 50 cents—For sale at Gould's, Dawson Bros., Prince's, and at the door.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of JOSEPH MAURICE, Trader.

An Insolvent.

A Reformed dividend sheet, as per order of Court, has been prepared, subject to objection until the 22nd day of April, 1872, after which dividend will be paid.

JAMES TYRE, Assignee.

MONTREAL, April 4th, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN the matter of CHARLES CADIEUX, Joiner and Carpenter, of Montreal.

Insolvent.

The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 97, St. Jacques Street, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday the 18th day of April, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a.m., for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee.

MONTREAL, April 3rd, 1872.