

... on the edge of the Corporation, on two good farms. Send us farm labourers and good girls to do house work, carpenters and bricklayers without... We can place well young boys and girls, out about 12 to 18 years old. I am surprised to find many in Ireland at the present high wages have been in raising £4 18s. If sober, careful, and industrious, they could soon do so in Canada—in a couple of months. In recommending them, do not come to this particular spot, please always mind not to send any moderate or even occasional whiskey drinkers. I would do all in my power to drive them away as far more dangerous than cholera patients, and the people here would have nothing to do with them. So let them stay away or betake themselves to some other distant place. We want men to come to us with the old faith and all its surroundings of honesty, sobriety, and industry. The whiskey bottle has done more to destroy the faith of our people in America than all the other agencies combined. Those thousands of children who are carried yearly from New York and other cities in the States and sold to western farmers—whose children are they? What has killed their fathers, and what becomes of them? You know the answer to these questions. There is one little answer I want you to render my countrymen in Ireland. Make the Irish people understand that Canada is the only part of America in which there is true freedom in educational matters. In Canada alone the Catholic parent can educate his child as he pleases, and tax his own property for the education of his own child. Make the people in Ireland understand that this right is nowhere granted in the United States. There is not a single State in the Union in which Catholics are allowed a similar right. There is not one foot of land or one pennyworth of property in that great land of liberty which can be properly in the support of a Catholic school. Wherever in the United States Catholics have schools of their own, they have to maintain them, after having contributed, equally with Protestants, to the support of the public or Protestant school. This is a point which appears not to be understood in Ireland. Will you make it ring throughout the Liberal Press, so that people may know where true liberty is to be found on this continent? There is not a spot on the face of the earth where "true liberty, fraternity, equality, and Home Rule" are better understood and practiced than in this young country of ours. Will you make this known, please, in Old Ireland? Always glad to receive emigrants and letters.

MOUNT SAINT PATRICK, }
May 25th, 1873.
To Henry J. Larkin, Esq., Emigration Commissioner for the Dominion Government of Canada, to west, centre, and south of Ireland.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR—It was rumored here for the past few weeks, the Rev. James McCormac of Brudenell, was about paying a visit to the dear land of his birth. We, the young men of the mission of Mount Saint Patrick, desirous to show our appreciation of the Rev. Gentleman's labors and zealous exertions in this part of our Lord's vineyard, met on Sunday after Grand Mass, and formed a Committee, with John Brady, Esq., as Secretary. The result of the meeting with its acting Committee, was the purchasing of a beautiful Gold Watch and Chain, value two hundred and forty dollars, which T. P. French, of Ottawa, presented the Rev. Gentleman, whilst reading the following address, before a very large assembly.

TO THE REV. JAMES M'CORMAC, PASTOR OF BRUDENELL.
Reverend and Dear Father—
When some five years ago, you came to Canada, we are certain that upon your arrival here, after your passage across the broad and stormy Atlantic and over rough and difficult inland highways, you must have been deeply and painfully sensible of the difference between the dear old land you left and the strange one to which you came.

With bright recollections of the primrose and daisy-clad fields of the "Emerald Isle" still plainly present to your imagination, the forest covered mountains of this district must indeed have appeared uninviting and dreary while as compared with the inhabitants of your own lovely valley of the Shannon the "backwood settlers" of Mount St. Patrick no doubt looked a rough and uncultivated people: yet you seemed nothing daunted by the contrast, but even yet while your young and ardent mind must have been vividly filled with home memories, and while the cherished voices of loving friends were still ringing in your ear, you were neither dismayed nor depressed at the prospect of the laborious life of a backwoods missionary priest, but evidently putting aside all thoughts and feelings other than those of duty, you entered upon your holy work with a degree of earnestness, self-denial and zeal, which none can have an idea of, save us, who daily witnessed your labors and privations, and who, under the blessing of God, have, we hope, largely profited by your zealousness and piety.

This, true, you were not long permitted to remain actually in our midst, for our beloved Bishop thought fit to enlarge the sphere of your usefulness and transferred you to a larger and still more laborious field of duty; but though deeply regretting your departure, we had still left to us the happiness of knowing that while blessed with the presence of your saintly brother as our Pastor, we would occasionally see you amongst us, and that meantime we would occupy a place in your memory, and be remembered in your prayers. In these expectations we thank God we have not been disappointed; and apart from the other and less important occasions upon which since your removal to Brudenell, you ministered at our Altar and instructed us from the pulpit we shall ever remember with peculiar pride and gratitude, the part you took at the ceremony of laying the corner stone of our church, your splendid sermons and other priestly services during the several pastoral visits to our mission; and "though lost, not least," your brilliant and heart touching discourse upon each of which occasions the holy priest, the gifted preacher and the warm-hearted Irish patriot shone conspicuously forth in your every word and act.

Of your unparalleled success in Brudenell or of the devotion of your flock, though well aware of both, we shall not now speak. The love of your Bishop and the well-known piety of your people is the strongest testimony that can be borne to the blessed results of your labors in that Mission.

panying gold watch and chain, as a slight memento of the love and respect which we entertain for you. Deign then, Reverend Father, to accept our little present. Regard not its intrinsic value, but the spirit in which it is given. And when, as each morning you place the chain upon your neck, we hope you will regard its strength of construction and the purity of the metal as emblematic of the strength and purity of our love for you. While each time that you look upon the Time-piece, bear in mind however much you may be enjoying yourself in Ireland, that there are those in Canada who impatiently count the days and hours of your absence and who eagerly look forward to your return.

Wishing you then with all the fervor of our souls a pleasant journey, a happy time at home, and a safe return, we respectfully bid you good-bye, and humbly ask the parting favor of your blessing.

On behalf of the young men of Mount St. Patrick,
JOHN BRADY,
MICHAEL RYAN, } Committee.
JAMES M. ADAMS.

Mount St. Patrick, May 19th, 1873.

The Rev. Gentleman responded in a very long and appropriate speech. The whole assembly were in raptures at what fell from his lips and were bathed in tears whilst receiving his blessing.
J. McC.

THE SPRINGTIME HORROR—THOSE CARPETS.
(From an Exchange Paper.)
The annual ceremony of taking up, and whipping, and putting down carpets is upon us. It is one of the ills which flesh is heir to, and cannot be avoided. You go home some pleasant spring day at peace with the world, and find the baby with a clean face and get your favorite pudding for dinner. Then your wife tells you how much younger you are looking, and says she really hopes she can turn that walking dress she wore last fall, and save the expenses of a new suit, and then she asks if you can't just help her about taking up the carpet. If you are a fool, and you generally are by that time, you tell her you can, just as well as not. Then she gets a saucer for the tacks and stands and holds it, and you get the claw, and kneel down on your knees and begin to help her. You feel quite economical about the first three tacks, and take them out carefully and put them in the saucer. Your wife is good about holding the saucer, and beguiles you with an interesting story about how your neighbor's little boy is not expected to live till morning.

Then you come to the tack with a crooked head, and you get the claw under it and the head comes off, and as it won't do to leave the tack in the floor, because it will tear the carpet when it is put down again, you go to work and skin your knuckle, and get a silver under your thumb nail, and tell your wife to shut up about that everlasting boy, and make up your mind that it does not make any difference about that tack, and so you begin on the corner where the carpet is doubled two or three times, and has been nailed down with a shingle nail. You don't care a continental about saving the nail, because you find that it is not a good time to practice economy; but you do feel a little hurt when both claws break off from the claw, and the nail does not budge a peg. Then your manhood asserts itself, and you rise in your might, and throw the carpet claw at the dog, and get hold of the carpet with both hands, and the air is full of dust and flying tacks, and there is a fringe of carpet yarn all along by the mopboard, and the baby cries, and the cat goes anywhere, anywhere out of the world, and your wife says you ought to be ashamed of yourself to talk so—but that carpet comes up.

Then you lit one side of the stove, and your wife tries to get the carpet from under it, but can't because you are standing on it. So you try a new hold, and just after your back breaks the carpet is held. You are not through yet. Your wife don't tell you any more little stories, but she gets your old coat and hangs it on you, and smoothes you with the carpet, and opens the back door and shoves you out, and intimates that the carpet needs whipping. Then you hang the tormenting thing across the clothes-line the wrong way, and get it righted, and get half a pint of dust and three broken tacks snapped off of the north west corner into your mouth by the wind, you make some observation which you neglected to mention while in the house. Then you hunt up a stick and go for that carpet. The first blow hides the sun and all the fair face of nature behind a cloud of dust, and right in the centre of that cloud, with the wind square in your face, no matter how you stand, you yield that cudgel until both hands are blistered and the milk of human kindness curdles in your bosom.

You can whip the carpet a longer or shorter period, according to the size of your mad; it don't make any difference to the carpet, it is just as dusty and fuzzy, and generally disagreeable after you have whipped it two hours, as it when commenced. Then you bundle it up, with one corner dragging, and stumble into the house, and have more trouble with the stove, and fail to find any way of using the carpet stretcher while you stand on the carpet, and fail to find any place to stand, off from the carpet, and you get on your knees again, while your wife holds the saucer and with blind confidence hands you broken tacks, crooked tacks, tacks with no points, tacks with no heads, tacks with no leathers, tacks with the biggest end at the point.

Finally the carpet is down, and the baby comes back, and the cat comes back, and your wife smiles sweetly, and says she is glad the job is off her mind. As it is too late to do anything else, you sit by the fire and smoke, with the inner consciousness that you are the meanest man in Canada. The next day you hear your wife tell a friend that she is so tired; she took up and put down that great heavy carpet yesterday.

(From the Canada Medical and Surgical Journal.)
Of the contagious character of cholera there can be no doubt. Cholera appears to follow the highways of international intercourse. In India it accompanied the crowds of devotees from the holy fairs. In Persia, Egypt, Arabia and Turkey, it becomes the companion of pilgrim and merchant, who travel in caravans. In Europe and our own country it follows the ordinary course of human travel. Cholera has for some years past been hanging about Persia and some parts of Russia, so that it becomes a question if it may not be regarded as endemic in those countries. During the past year it has shown a tendency to advance westward and northward. In June and July it invaded St. Petersburg, Moscow, Berlin, and other European cities, remaining until the end of September. Fortunately it did not exhibit that tendency to diffusiveness that has marked other epidemics of the disease. Through the winter it has been observed in various parts of Hungary and Galicia. Occasional outbreaks of it still held points giving a warning grumble that it still held a foothold and might break forth with increased violence and spread with its usual rapidity. These facts being undeniable, as they are matters of history, it becomes a consideration how far the disease can be arrested or stayed in its onward progress by care of isolation, strict quarantine and the adoption of sanitary measures. All towns and cities should take warning, having before them the experience of Berlin. This city lost, in a few days last year, several thousands of its inhabitants by cholera, and, at that time, it was stated that the invasion of the disease was due, in a great measure, to the insanitary condition of that capital. It has long been known that filth and disease are boon companions. Where the one exists the other is sure to present itself in some form.

That the advance of the disease, cholera, can be

arrested in its onward progress is impossible. Still we have the experience of Halifax and New York three or four years ago, when, by strict quarantine and almost complete segregation, the spread of the disease appeared to be stayed. We can at least endeavor to arrest its progress by all precautionary means at our disposal. First, we would advise a thorough cleansing of our cities and towns, dwellings and localities. Let every good man be personally interested in the work. Our own city of Montreal, in a sanitary point of view, resembles somewhat Berlin, because there is running almost through the heart of the most populous locality a sluggish sewer, which is always two-thirds full of drainage from the higher levels of the town. We allude to the Craig street sewer, that monument of engineering skill. The emanations from that sewer have tainted the air of the whole city for some years past. We cannot see what is to be done as a remedy as there is not sufficient time to enable us to make the necessary outlet at Hochelaga before the advent of cholera, if cholera we are to have.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE.
The attention of the business community is respectfully requested to the following suggestions, which, it is believed, would, if adopted wherever practicable, greatly facilitate the general despatch and delivery of Mails:
1st.—AS TO THE DESPATCH OF MAILS.
To post letters as soon as possible after they are written, and thus avoid the accumulation of the greater bulk of Mail matter prepared during the day, until the close of the day's business. The effect of holding over the posting of Mail matter until the latter part of the day, is to throw a considerable part of the heavy Western correspondence thus posted between 6 and 7, upon the Railway Mail Clerks, it being impossible to prepare the through Mails so as to include all the matter thus posted, within the time limited for closing an ordinary Mail. It need scarcely be pointed out, that it is desirable that the number of letters thrown upon the Travelling Post Office, should be kept under as much as possible, in the case of those addressed to places for which through bags are made up at the Despatching Office.

2nd.—AS TO THE DELIVERY OF LETTERS, &c.
That in order to the prompt correction of mistakes arising from misplacing letters for delivery in wrong Boxes or Drawers, it would be advisable for Box and Drawer holders to look over the addresses of their letters before leaving the Office, and in case of error, mark upon the corner of the letter or parcel the No. of the Box or Drawer through which it had been erroneously delivered, returning it to the Office at once. The adoption of this suggestion would enable the Postmaster to explain any delay arising from this cause, and give an opportunity of tracing the mistake to the particular individual making it. In this connection, the Postmaster would particularly request, that any instance of irregularity in delivery of correspondence, may be reported directly to him.

The similarity in names of Box and Drawer holders, frequently leading to unintentional mistakes in sorting and delivery, the Postmaster further suggests, that it would greatly facilitate correct delivery, were the rule adopted of adding to the business address, the No. of the Box or Drawer occupied.
Montreal Post Office, 1873.

OBITUARY.—SISTER MARY OF LORETTO.—The Community of the Nuns of Loretto at Toronto, Ont., were sadly bereaved in the death, on the 13th May, at their Convent, Bond Street, of Sister Mary of Loretto. This gifted and lovable nun, whose death is deeply regretted by all who knew her, came from Montreal, in which city she was known as Miss Annie McInnis, in 1867, to join the Order in which she died, and was professed in 1870. Consumption, lingering for several months, was the fatal enemy which terminated her useful life in the twenty-sixth year of her age. She was regarded with rare esteem and affection by her pupils in the Boarding School at the Loretto Abbey of the Holy Family, and in her death, they, as well as her sisters in religion, experience a heavy blow. The estimation in which she was held is testified by the visit which his Grace, Archbishop Lynch, paid her, shortly before her death, and the prayers which were offered for her in St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, the Sunday preceding that sad event. Her obsequies took place on Wednesday, the 14th. They were begun by a Requiem Mass said in the Chapel of the Bond Street Convent, by Very Rev. J. F. Jamot, V. G., at six o'clock, a.m. The body was then removed to the Loretto Abbey, Wellington Place, being borne by six of the Sisters of Loretto and followed by the remaining Sisters and novices of the Convent, Very Rev. Father Jamot and Brother Arnold, Director of the Christian Brothers of Toronto, all the pupils of the different establishments of the Sisters of Loretto, and the friends of the deceased. Her remains were deposited in that portion of the beautiful grounds of the Abbey which has been set apart as a burial ground for the Sisters. The burial service was read by Very Rev. Father Jamot, assisted by Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Toronto, and Rev. P. Shea, the Sisters and pupils joining in the chanting. It was a scene that time will never efface from the memory of those present, this concourse of nuns, and surprised clergy, and pupils and friends, in the clear morning air, under the trees that drooped as if in sorrow, around the early grave of one who, too soon taken from the field of her useful labor, has gone, we hope, to reap her reward and pray for those whom she has left sorrowing behind.—*Requiescat in Pace.*

His Lordship the Bishop spoke in the Cathedral last Sunday regarding his late visit to the Upper Provinces, which, he said, was to him one of much pleasure, as in every part of it which he had visited he met warm friends and much kindness. No Catholic can visit the Province of Quebec without feeling that he is in a truly Catholic country. No city in the world of their size or population are better supplied with noble Catholic charitable institutions than Montreal and Quebec; noble institutions founded and supported by purely private charity, affording shelter and sustenance to thousands of the poor and destitute and suffering of every age and condition and creed. Its Schools and Colleges, and other institutions of learning, are numerous and on a large scale, and flourish in every part of the country. But that to which he wished particularly to call attention on the present occasion was the generous and Catholic spirit in which the whole people manifested their sympathy with the cause of the Catholics of New Brunswick in their struggle for freedom of education for their children. He was also proud to say that at Ottawa he met gentlemen from every part of the Dominion of the highest standing and respectability—Protestants and Catholics—representative men, who expressed themselves strongly in favour of the justice and reasonableness of our claims. And of this we had the strongest proof in the published speeches of all the gentlemen who spoke in the debate on Mr. Costigan's motion, and of every party, whether for the motion or against it. Sir John A. Macdonald, although opposed to the motion, spoke strongly in favour of the Catholic claim for Separate Schools, and said from his own experience that we could not have peace or concord without them. He and all the speakers expressed their regret at the way in which the Catholics had been treated in New Brunswick. The Archbishop of Quebec and all the Bishops assembled in Council had addressed a joint letter to him and to the Bishop of Chatham expressive of their deep sympathy with them and the Catholics of New Brunswick in the struggle which they were forced to maintain for freedom in the education of their children, a cause most sacred to all Catholics. Thus, his Lordship said, the Catholics of New Brunswick

might feel confidence in the success of their cause, as it was the cause of justice and of truth. Catholics sought not to interfere with others; they only claimed the natural right of every parent to educate and train up their children in the way they believed best calculated to make them good Christians and good citizens. They had with them the public enlightened opinion of the whole Dominion and with this their cause must triumph, though for the time they may have unjustly to make some sacrifice in the cause of truth.—*St. John Freeman, 30th May.*

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening a special meeting of the St. Patrick's Society was held in the rooms, Toupin's Block, McGill Street, Mr. M. Donovan in the chair. The attendance was small. The members had been summoned for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of purchasing the St. Patrick's Hall site, or, if disposed of, to take some means to prevent the property being sold under its value. After a long discussion, a motion that the Committee of the Society be authorized to take such action with reference to the sale of the site of St. Patrick's Hall as shall be most conducive to the interests of the Society, was lost on a division of eight for, nine against. After some further discussion it was moved by Mr. H. Gallagher, seconded by Mr. J. Phelan, that a deputation from the Society wait on the Rev. clergy of the various Irish Catholic congregations, and request their co-operation with this Society for the rebuilding of the St. Patrick's Hall, and the securing of the site from the Directors. That the said deputation be composed of the following gentlemen—The President, the first and second Vice-Presidents, Messrs. D. Lyons, J. McKeown, and the mover and seconder. Carried. The meeting then adjourned.—*Gazette, 30th ult.*

IRISH MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.—At the annual general meeting of the Irish Mutual Building Society, held on Friday, the 16th May, Myles Murphy, President, in the chair, the following gentlemen were elected as a Board of Management for the ensuing year:—Messrs. T. Buchanan, F. H. McKenna, and W. P. Maguire, as Trustees; Messrs. Myles Murphy, J. W. Featherston, James Leslie, M. Harrington, P. Doran, T. White, P. Dinahan, P. Matthews, R. P. Burke, J. Sullivan, W. Daley, J. Boudreau, as Directors. Three auditors were also elected, Messrs P. C. Shannon, W. P. McAnnally, M. Moore. The above named gentlemen (Trustees and Directors) met on Friday, the 23rd ult., on business of the Board. At said meeting Myles Murphy was re-elected unanimously to be their President, and J. W. Featherston Vice-President; after which the following appointments were made: Messrs W. P. McGuire, as Secretary-Treasurer; Wright and Brogan, as notaries, and W. H. Hodson as valuator. A vacancy having been created on the Board by the appointment of W. P. McGuire as Secretary-Treasurer, which he accepted, P. Dinahan was elected to act in his stead as Trustee. The vacancy still remaining, the name of M. Mullin was proposed, and he was elected as Director to replace P. Dinahan, who resigned on his election to the office of Trustee.

PRESENTATION TO MR. EX-MAYOR COUNSEL.—Last Saturday evening a number of gentlemen, representing most of the various nationalities comprised in the citizenship of Montreal, waited on Mr. Counsel at his residence, for the purpose of presenting him with a beautiful diamond ring, also an address, as a mark of their sense of his public services, more especially during the term of his occupation of the civic chair of this city. The presentation was made through the Hon. Henry Starnes, who also read the address, to which was appended the names of the subscribers, more than two hundred in number, including a considerable proportion of leading citizens. Mr. Counsel made an appropriate reply; after enjoying the hospitalities of the host, they withdrew with many wishes that he might long be spared to wear the token of their esteem for himself and appreciation of the manner in which he had performed his public duties.—*Witness.*

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.—The site of St. Patrick's Hall was sold on Monday last by Mr. J. J. Amton, at his rooms, which were well attended on the occasion. The bidding began at \$5 per foot, and rose by fourths and eighths, the principal bidders being Mr. O. J. Devlin, Mr. O'Brien, St. Mary street, Mr. Kearney, and Mr. Luke Moore, the property being knocked down to the last named gentleman at \$6 per foot. The superficial contents are 14,000, consequently the aggregate cost is \$84,000. The material was sold in lots and fetched good prices.

With reference to the Guibord case, concerning which nothing has been made public for some time, we are informed that efforts had been made to bring on the argument before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England in July next, but two sources of delay have contributed to the further postponement of the hearing until next fall or winter. In the first place, the death of Madame Guibord necessitated proceedings to take up the suit in the name of her legate, the *Institut Canadien*; and in the next place, an accident to the appellant's solicitor has interfered with the progress of the case.—*Montreal Gazette.*

ANOTHER ACCIDENT WITH A PISTOL.—A young woman, named Monon, chambermaid in one of the boarding houses of Longueuil, met with a serious accident on last Tuesday. It appears she was making up the room of one of the young gentlemen boarders, when she discovered a pistol and proceeded to handle it. Two of the chambers were unloaded, but on urging the trigger, a third was suddenly discharged taking effect in the upper part of the right thigh. The ball came out at the knee. The wound is serious, but the girl is not suffering overmuch. Dr. Fenwick crossed yesterday, and attended her.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—Burglaries are now of nightly occurrence. Some time yesterday morning an attempt was made to break into the store of Mr. F. X. Beauchamp, wholesale jeweller, St. Francois Xavier street. The thieves, who had evidently been frightened during their operations, tried to cut the bar which secured the door, but without success. Shopkeepers and others who do not reside on the premises, should be doubly careful at the present time in securing their places of business.

SMALL POX.—Up to last night there were six deaths from small-pox during the week. It is feared that the disease is spreading, and parents and others should not neglect to have their children vaccinated, which can be done free of charge by the Health Officers at the office, corner of Notre Dame street and Jacques Cartier Square.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.
Point St Charles, Mrs C, St; New Liverpool, J T, R; Alexandria, A McD, 2; Quebec, Rev E B, 4; Toronto, C C, 2; Cobourg, M G, 2; Mill Point, M M, 1; Isle aux Noix, C O H, 1; South Stunkley, F McD, 1; Mrs C McD, 1; Amherstburg, P C L, 2; Pointe au Chene, J B, 2; Douglastown, M C, 2; Ota, T Q, 2; Igersoll, J M, 2; Fitzroy Harbor, Mrs M K, 2; River Desert, M M, 4; Olinot, Rev McD, 2; Milton, W R, 2; J M C, 2; J J, 1.25; Coxsackie, N Y, Rev M C S, 2.50; St Bonaventura, Rev P D, 2; Valcourt, D M, 2; St Remi, Rev M B, 2; Wardminster, R K, 3; North Gower, J K, 2; St Paul's Bay, Rev J N G, 2; Mount St Patrick, Rev J McD, 2.50; Umraville, D K, 2.25; Galt, P L, 2; Rawdon, Mrs F S, 2; St John Chrysostom, P R, 2; Ogogode, P G, 3; Bonaventure, Point J W F, 1; Antigonish, N S, P B D, 2; Grenville, J H, 2; Carillon, J F, 4; Toronto, J O H, 2; Lindsay, G G, 4.
Per Rev J P K, Penetanguishene—Waubuskeno, S L, 2.
Per J C, Hemmingford—J A, 2; T B, 2; N F, 1.50; Maritima, J McD, 3.
Per Rev M B, Eganville—W B, 2.
Per Rev R A O, Barrie—J M, 2.

Per Rev J S, Glace Bay, N S—Cow Bay, J McD, 2.50; A McI, 2.50.
Per W H, Lacolle—J A, 2; Saratoga Springs, N Y, J H, 1.
Per F O N, Antrim—Self, 1; T D, 2; Annprior, J M, 2.
Per W W S, Kingston—T E, 8; Loughborough, A G, 12.
Per F L, Allumette Island—B Q, K, 1.
Per J G Q, Oka—Liaury, P Q, 4.
Per Rev F W, Huntingdon—Club, 21.
Per J Gillies—Port Hope, P M C, 2; R O N, 2; Reaboro, M H, 4; Downeyville, D D, 3; P M, 2; Lindsay, J G, 2; Rev M S, 5; Dr P, 2; C L B, 4; J P J, 2; H A, 1; M M, 1; E McF, 1; M C, 2; W H, 1; A O L, 1; J T, 1; M O H, 2; T K, 2; Windor, P C, 4; Rev J T W, 2; Rev M F, 2; London, M B, 2; J P O H, 2; J E, 3; Rt Rev Dr W, 4; Very Rev M B, 4; S D, 2; W T B, 3; Dr H, 4; Toronto, T M, 5; J E, 2; N & F R, 2; P B, 2; Rev M L, 4; Rev M V, 2; Very Rev M J V G, 2; T M C, 9; A R, 2; J C, 2; J M C, 2; T M C, 1; J H, 2; T D, 2; J W, 2; Very Rev M R V G, 2; M O B, 2; G O, 2; M O H, 2; M D, 2; G B, 2; W H, 2; J O B, 2; M H, 2; J M & Co, 2; J M, 2; Ottawa, W R B, 4; Hamilton, P S McH, 5; Mrs J B, 2; Mimico, J B W, 2; Prescott, B K, 2; J S for J D, Liplico, Co Clare, Ireland, 2.

MARRIED.
In this city, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, Edward MacGovern, Esq., Merchant, Danville, to Bridget, second daughter of Thomas O'Brien, Esq., of this city.
DEATHS.
In this city, on the 27th ult., Mary Cash, aged 40 years, wife of Mr. Francis McNulty.—*R. I. P.*
At Covey Hill, Havelock, P. Q., on the 26th ult., Elizabeth Curran, relict of the late John Curran, in her 84th year.—*R. I. P.*

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.—*Chief Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Epps's Co, Homoeopathic Chemists, London."
MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London.—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.
Flour #1 brl. of 196 lb.—Pollards.....\$3.00 @ \$3.35
Superior Extra.....0.00 @ 0.00
Extra.....0.90 @ 1.00
Fancy.....0.40 @ 0.50
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat).....0.00 @ 0.00
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat).....5.75 @ 5.80
Strong Bakers'.....6.00 @ 6.10
Middlings.....4.00 @ 4.25
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.....2.70 @ 0.00
City bags, [delivered].....3.00 @ 0.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.....0.50 @ 0.55
Lard, per lb.....0.10 @ 0.11
Cheese, per lb.....0.00 @ 0.09
do do do Finest now.....0.11 @ 0.11 1/2
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs.....0.33 @ 0.34
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs.....5.40 @ 5.50
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs.....0.50 @ 0.51
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs.....0.75 @ 0.80
Pork—Old Mess.....17.50 @ 00.00
New Canada Mess.....18.50 @ 19.00

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.
Wheat, fall, per bush.....\$1 25 1 35
do spring do.....1 20 1 21
Barley do.....0 65 0 00
Oats do.....0 45 0 00
Peas do.....0 63 0 05
Rye do.....0 65 0 00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.....7 00 8 00
Beef, hind-qt. per lb.....0 06 0 06 1/2
" fore-quarters ".....0 04 0 04 1/2
Mutton, by carcass, per lb.....0 07 0 09
Chickens, per pair.....0 50 0 60
Ducks, per brace.....0 60 0 75
Geese, each.....0 70 0 80
Turkeys.....1 00 1 75
Butter, lb. rolls.....0 18 0 20
" large rolls.....0 14 0 16
" tub dairy.....0 00 0 00
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....0 11 0 12 1/2
" packed.....0 00 0 00
Apples, per brl.....2 00 3 00
Cabbage, per doz.....0 40 0 50
Onions, per bush.....1 00 1 10
Carrots do.....0 55 0 60
Beets do.....0 60 0 75
Parsnips do.....0 60 0 70
Potatoes, per bag.....0 40 0 50
Turnips, per bush.....0 30 0 40
Hay.....17 00 22 00
Straw.....10 50 12 00

KINGSTON MARKETS.
Flour—Superior extra selling per barrel at \$7.00 to \$8.00; per 100 lbs, \$4.00 \$4.25. Family Flour \$3.00 to \$3.25, retail.
GRAIN—nominal; Rye 60c. Wheat \$1.10 to \$1.25. Peas 60c steady. Oats 35 to 38c. little change.
POTATOES are now selling at 50 to 55c per bag.
TURNIPS and carrots 50 to 60c per bushel.
BUTTER—Ordinary 20c, packed by the tub or creak; fresh sells at 18 to 20c for lb. with full supply.
EGGS are selling at 10 to 11c, and plentiful. Cheese, 12c; in store 13 to 14c.
MEAT—Beef steady at \$7.50 per 100 lbs.; killed, fresh selling at \$7.50 to \$8.00. Mess Pork \$20 to 20.50. Pork Mutton and lamb sell at 9 to 10c.
VEAL 6c. HAMS 15c to 16c.
POULTRY—Turkeys from 75c to \$1.50 upwards; Geese 60 to 75c; Fowls per pair 50 to 70.
HAY \$12.00 to \$15.00 a ton; Straw \$5.50.
WOOL selling at \$5.25 to \$5.50 for hard, and \$3.00 to \$4.00 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7.50 delivered, per ton.
HAMS—Market steady at declines; \$6.50 for No. 1 untrimmed per 100 lbs. First-class Wool Skins \$1.00 to \$1.25; Fleeces Wool, 30 to 35c. Calf Skins 10 to 11c. Tallow 7c per lb, rendered; 4 1/2c rough. Deacon Skins 30 to 45c. Pot Ashes \$6.00 to \$7.00 per 100 lbs.—*British Whig.*

WANTED—A TEACHER for a French and English School. A liberal salary.
JOHN HANNON, Sec. Treas.
St. Canot, P. Q.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.
In the matter of JOHN PATERSON, as well individually, as having been one of the partners of the Partnership that has existed under the name of "PATERSON & WURTLE."
Insolvent.
The Creditors of the above-named Insolvent are notified to meet at my Office, No. 5 St. Jacques Street, Montreal, on the Sixteenth day of June next, at 3 o'clock p.m., to appoint inspectors; order the sale of the effects, &c., belonging to the Estate; and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.—The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend.
Montreal, 30th May, 1873.
G. E. DUMESNIL,
Agent.