

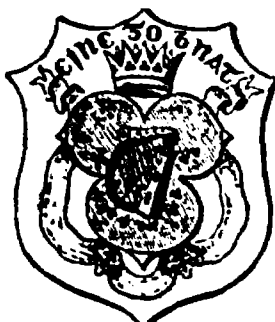
against the rights of nations, Christians though enlightened by the light of faith, should fall into that crime without scruple, without remorse, nay!—almost without reflection? Is it not lamentable that men for the most part, now-a-days, abstain only from theft, when they cannot steal? Amongst the ancient Egyptians there was a law, which obliged each one to render an account, every year to the superintendent of the province in which he lived, of all his goods and chattels; he was to point out accurately the means he had used in the acquiring of wealth—the profession he followed—the estate or riches he had inherited—the profits he had made. If any one was convicted of lying or deception, but above all, of having made money unjustly, he was forthwith condemned to be dragged at horses heels until he was dead, and his dead body was to be given to the vultures. Such was the high appreciation in which this pagan nation held the rights of property—such the terrible punishment which it meted out to the thief and the unjust. Christian soul! if a like law were to be enacted in this our Christian dominion, how many would there be to survive its enforcement? If, then, theft was held in such abhorrence amongst idolaters, who had only arrived at a knowledge of its enormity by the light of their reason—how much more ought Christians to detest it and fly from it; who have learnt its enormity from the law of God? If these men so punished theft—because it was a crime against the laws of man, how much more will God punish it, because it is a crime against the law of God? Let us not stay to consider the temporal punishments with which God has visited it. The bodies of Achab and Jezebel condemned to the dogs for unjustly possessing Naboth's vineyard—and Antiochus devoured by worms for having stolen the sacred vessels from the temple—Judas hanging from a cord. These are only temporal punishments. The eternal punishments who shall tell? Christian soul, on that day when eternity shall dawn on you—on that day when you shall first appear in the sight of God—on that day, when in the twinkling of an eye, all your crimes shall be revealed to you by the eternal Judge—if on that day there shall be found amongst those crimes one act of injustice or of theft, on that day will the gates of the kingdom of heaven be closed irreparably and for ever against you. It is an Apostle who has declared it. "Neither thieves nor robbers shall possess the kingdom of God." Unhappy soul! for one small chattel, you have renounced heaven and God; for one small piece of silver, which you have not even been able to bring with you, you have seen the eternal gates of heaven closed against you. Theft, having been placed by St. Paul amongst the crimes that exclude from the kingdom of heaven, is by its nature a mortal sin. It is true that in consequence of the smallness of the thing stolen it may not always be mortal; as for example to steal a cent or an apple, but this does not prevent it being considered as mortal in its very nature. As a poison, which, mortal in itself, yet when taken in exceedingly small quantities may not cause death, is still considered a mortal poison; so theft is in its nature mortal, though when the thing stolen is exceedingly small, it does not necessarily condemn to eternal death. Nor will it do to object, that in the Book of Proverbs (c 6) by the words, "the fault is not great when a man hath stolen," the Holy Ghost has declared stealing to be a trifling fault. In this passage two things are evident. First, that that kind of stealing is alone contemplated, which being done to satisfy the cravings of a starving soul, we have already seen diminishes the guilt. This is evident from the concluding words of the verse, where the Holy Ghost assigns as the reason of the theft "for he stealeth to fill a hungry soul." In the second place, it is evident that the Holy Ghost is here drawing a comparison between the crime of adultery and its temporal consequences, and the crime of stealing and its much more mild temporal punishment. It is in this sense that the venerable Bede explains this passage. Theft, he says, is not here called a light crime considered in itself—but considered in comparison with adultery. Thus God complaining by the mouth of the Prophet Ezekiel (c 16) of the enormity of the crimes of Jerusalem, tells her that her sisters Samaria and Sodom were justified above her, not because they had not committed great crimes, but because their crimes were not to be compared to hers. Christian soul, deceive not thyself with this idea that stealing is not a grievous crime. You have the thunders of Mount Sinai speaking to you, and they have declared "Thou shalt not steal."

IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE. The monthly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Home Rule League was held Tuesday, the 3rd inst. in the St. Patrick's Society's Hall, Toupin's Buildings, McGill Street. The President Edward Murphy Esq. on taking the Chair alluded to the information derived from the latest Irish Journal in his possession dated 9th ult., the Nation of the 14th not having come to hand by last mail, and dwelt upon the evident strength of the adherents of Home Rule in their native country; in proof of the earnestness of the people, he mentioned that Mr. Ellis, one of the best landlords in Ireland, having always dealt fairly with his tenants, had been defeated in the county of Kilkenny, solely because he did not subscribe to the principle of Home Rule, while Mr. Pim, who was admitted to have been in the past one of the most earnest, truthful, and conscientious representatives of the Irish people in the Imperial Parliament, had met, with the same fate, with overwhelming odds, his successful opponent, a Home Ruler the Lord Mayor of Dublin beating him by nearly three to one. The Chairman also referred to the defeat of Mr. Bagwell for Clonmel and to show what a hold the movement has on the people of Ireland gave the following extract from the Freeman: The grasp taken by Home Rule on the electoral mind of Ireland has been nowhere more strikingly displayed than in the result of the election for Clonmel. Though not so remarkable as the Clare election of 1873, when Viscount Fitzgerald, a Catholic Emancipator of great territorial influence, was beaten by O'Connell, it possessed some features not dissimilar and certainly worthy of a passing record. Mr. Bagwell, of Marlfield, the late member, has long been, deservedly, a most popular man. He enjoys the large income of £12,000 per annum, a considerable part of which is generally spent in Clonmel. He voted for the Irish Church Bill, the Land Bill, and uniformly supported all other Liberal measures. His famous demesne of Marlfield is situated close to Clonmel; and, being open and free, merits the appellation of "the People's Park." His woods are cut down in winter, and the poor liberally supplied. His prestige stands so high with his ex-colleagues in the Irish representation, as well as with the Ministry that, in a public speech of the late Mr. Moore, M.P., Mooreport, his elevation to the House of Lords was openly urged. For a long period he has represented Clonmel, and his ancestors sat in the Irish Parliament. To fight such a man in his own stronghold seemed a serious undertaking; but he refused to declare for Denominational Education or Home Rule, and thus swung down the gauntlet. In this he was politically and religiously opposed to a large portion of the electors, and Arthur Moore, Esq., son of the late popular member for Tipperary, was selected to fight Mr. Bagwell on his own ground. It was a proud position for a young man to take. Though thousands of miles away at the critical time he telegraphed to an esteemed friend, placing his services at the disposal of the National party. His late father's acts in the County Tipperary, especially in the purchase of Ballycogh, had endeared his name so much to the tenant-farmers of that great county that his esteemed agent had the greatest difficulty in restraining them from nominating him for the county. They came to Clonmel to do so, and yielded only on explanation and appeal. Mr. Moore picked up the glove, and won. It was a great victory. The number of registered voters is 443, and out of these Mr. Moore polled 220, and Mr. Bagwell 149, thus leaving Mr. Moore a majority of 71. In this contest, all the old interests broke down, and the supporters of Mr. Moore carried their colours through victorious to the end. He believed that from the number of representatives returned by the populous districts, they could claim that three-fourths of the population were in favor of this movement, and he read an extract from an enthusiastic letter from Mr. Mitchell Henry telegraphed to the Freeman, above all things urging that the Home Rule Parliamentary representatives should meet in Dublin at an early date, and decide upon a definite course of action to be pursued in their interests in the House. He mentioned subscriptions received by him since last meeting, and announced that all sums donated would be punctually acknowledged in the True Witness. Mr. Carroll addressed the meeting urging his fellow countrymen to contribute to the Cause. Mr. M. Donovan, President of St. Patrick's Society, declared that his heart was wholly in the movement, and instanced the exertions made by Grattan a century past to secure legislative independence for Ireland, success being obtained, he remarked, during the progress of the American revolution. He urged that during these eighteen years of legislative independence, Ireland had enjoyed unusual prosperity in every department, besides producing some of her great men, O'Connell being during this period brought to the surface, and stated his belief that every person present was in favour of either Home Rule in Canada or Home Rule in Ireland. Mr. J. J. Curran referred, amid applause to the formation of a branch association recently in Quebec, and expressed a hope that this example would be speedily imitated in the other principal cities and towns of Canada. He affirmed that within a very recent period journals which had at best given the movement a cold shoulder, if they had not maintained an open opposition, began to view it with favor and approval, and spoke strongly in favor of Home Rule as a simple act of justice to Ireland. Mr. McDonald energetically supported the movement, maintaining that an act of injustice performed by one nation towards another would inevitably ultimately bring about a just retribution; he urged that Home Rule should be granted as atonement by England for seven centuries of wrongs suffered by Ireland at her hands, and argued that it would not only benefit the other two kingdoms, England and Scotland, but might yet be the sole means of averting ruin from England. Mr. Healy supported, in an eloquent and witty speech, the Home Rule cause for Ireland. Mr. Howley being loudly called upon, declared his devotion to Old Ireland, quoting lines written by Lady Dufferin, and held that any man, whoever he might be, that lauded the uprisings of the people in Spain, Italy, and other Continental countries, and did not equally support this movement on the part of the Irish people, was a fraud. A number of subscriptions were received, and Mr. Donovan having announced amid applause, that an item had appeared in the Boston Pilot, stating that a Branch Association had been organized in New Zealand. The chairman announced that the next monthly meeting would take place the first Tuesday in April, but should it be thought necessary, the Council would call a special meeting this month, after St. Patrick's Day. The meeting then adjourned. We append the names of the subscribers:— T. F. O'Brien, \$25; M. Donovan, 5; M. Cummings, 5; P. Mohan, 5; J. C. Doyle, 2; D. McCaffrey, 1.

NO IRISH NEED APPLY.

The Local Government give to Scotch emigrants, who are married and have two or more children, 200 acres of land and to those who are married and have less than two children 100 acres of land with a house thereon, and pledge themselves to have four acres chopped in each of the 200 acre lots, and two acres on each of the 100 acre lots, the house in each case to cost the Province not more than \$90. The Government also construct the road to the settlement and roads through it at the public expense. They give also a loan of £3 sterling to each adult to help to pay the passage of those Scotch emigrants. They now offer like advantages and inducements to English emigrants.

The Government made another kind of bargain with the agent of a Danish colony, binding themselves to provide work for the emigrants for two years. The terms of the arrangement were afterwards commuted, and besides giving them the free grants of land and making their roads for the settlers, they gave to married men with families of more than two children \$110 in cash, in lieu of the log house and chopping, and to married men with smaller families \$60 in cash, and to unmarried men \$40 cash. We remarked on Tuesday that none of these inducements were offered to Irish emigrants, and the News of yesterday, under the heading "unreasonable dissatisfaction," said:—"The Freeman can seemingly find nothing exactly as it should be in the policy or practice of the Local Government. Most sensible people think the Government deserves well of the country for their efforts to promote the settlement of our wild lands. Not so the Freeman; for although it cannot dispute the fact that the Government, considering the means at its command, have done well in the immigration matter, yet it complains that Ireland, as a field for emigration agents, has not had justice done it by the Government; and that our own people have not been properly encouraged to try their fortunes in the bush." "The first complaint is senseless. The Government immigration policy is in no wise shaped under the influence of mere race considerations. The Government has operated where, by securing the co-operation of Dominion Emigration Agents, they could secure the largest desirable result at the smallest expense to the country. With increased means at its disposal, it would be glad to direct its attention to Ireland, as well as to England and Scotland." This is the coolest insolence. This member of the Local Government, publisher of a paper in this city of St. John, the majority of whose inhabitants are Irish, has the effrontery to tell us that when the Government have done all they can do in England and Scotland and Scandinavia they may, if they have any money to spare, direct their attention to Ireland.—St. John Freeman. NOTICE. As many of our subscribers, in communicating with us, omit the names of the Post Offices at which they receive their papers—simply stating the names of the Townships in which they reside at the head of their letters—we have to request that they will be particular in future and mention the Post Office address in full. When parties remove and desire their address changed, they will please name the P. O. changed from as well as that changed to. The Sisters of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, St. Denis street, beg to acknowledge with sincere gratitude, the very opportune and handsome donation of \$50 from the hands of Messrs. Wilson and Brennan; surplus fund of a social ball on the 13th of February.—Com. PASS HIM ROUND.—On the 15th August last, a person calling himself John Round, and representing himself as a gardener, was married in due form, by license obtained in this town. A clergyman, in good standing performed the marriage service, to a respectable young girl belonging to the Township of South Monaghan. A few weeks ago it began to be rumored that said John Round had at the time of the marriage referred to, a wife living in England, and was by her the father of several children, all of whom he deserted. As the rumor was confirmed by several persons in and about this town, who allege that they are acquainted with the family of Round, the mischief was taxed by the relatives of the woman he lately married with the offence to which the rumor pointed. Bold denials and plausible evasions with which he met at first, were followed, after a few days, by his flight from the neighborhood, and efforts which were then made to arrest his flight, through the use of the telegraph have proved unavailing. The scoundrel has doubtless, sought refuge from the vengeance from our laws in the United States. The press would do well to pursue him with the publicity which it can give to his villainy. His actual wife is said to be living in Keigste, County of Surrey, England. The woman whom he so cruelly wronged, if the allegation which has been made be true, is now residing in this neighborhood with her friends, and is plunged into the deepest distress of mind by the unhappy position into which she has been unwittingly led. Is there not something far wrong in this mode of issuing marriage licences which makes an occurrence like the above possible? Did the securities know enough or indeed anything at all, about the history of the man for whom they became answerable? We have every reason to know that the carelessness and incompetency which are apparent in some of the licences which come into the hands of clergymen occasion them much annoyance and anxiety. The office of an issuer of marriage licences is pretended to protect society from such outrages as that we have brought to light, and not in this case to make the perpetration of them fatally easy.—Peterboro Review. ROBBERY ON THE GRAND TRUNK.—The Belleville Intelligencer gives the particulars of a daring robbery committed on the Grand Trunk Railway, near the Belleville Station, between 10 o'clock on Monday night and 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. It seems that a number of cars, forming part of a way freight train which arrived about 6 o'clock in the evening, were shunted on to one of the eastern sidings. In one of these cars was a number of cases of goods consigned to Montreal, consisting chiefly of Canadian Trenches. Workmen were employed about this train repairing some damaged cars up to 10 o'clock, when labour at that point was ceased, and soon after midnight a shunting engine was run down to the spot. The men on the engine saw two men go into the bushes, which are there quite close to the track, but paid little attention to the circumstances, until hearing the parties talking in the bush, some of them went over to see what attraction there was to keep the strangers there. On doing so, the men who were in the thicket started to run towards the town when the railway employes discovered two large rolls of cloth, containing probably about 20 yards each, on the ground. No pursuit of the parties who had left the goods was attempted, as they had too much of a start, and besides it was not known what they had been up to. They were, however, seen to turn to the northward again, crossing the field which lies in rear of the Station-master's house. The cloth was taken to the station, and the night agent caused a search to be made, which resulted in the discovery that one of the cars had been unsecured, and a case of cloth opened, a portion of the contents of which were scattered about the car and that some 25 pieces of cloth, estimated to be worth \$500, had been stolen. The burglars were either novices at the business, or were poorly provided with tools, as the lid of the case had been smashed open with a stone, fragments of which lay in the car. The robbers also left behind them some articles which may form a clue to the detection of their former owners. The case was at once put into the hands of the Belleville police, who, we trust, will succeed in discovering the culprits, whose punishment, if they should be found out, will prove a warning to others who may be similarly inclined. Rimouski, March 2.—Last night, about 8 p.m., the postmaster of St. Flavie, was arrested on a charge of mail robbery, and at once taken to Rimouski. He was examined this morning, tried this afternoon, and at once sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The arrest, examination, trial, and sentence all took place within twenty hours. This is probably one of the most remarkable instances of speed in the action of the law on record.



ST. PATRICK'S DAY. PROGRAMME OF GRAND PROCESSION.

- THE SOCIETIES are requested to assemble at the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S HALL, at NINE o'clock A.M., sharp, and proceed by CRAIG and ALEXANDER Streets to ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH. After Grand Mass, the PROCESSION will re-form on CRAIG and BLEURY Streets to St. CATHERINE Street, along St. Catherine Street to St. LAWRENCE MAIN Street, along St. Lawrence Main Street and St. LAMBERT HILL to NOTRE DAME Street, thence to the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S HALL, Corner McGill Street. Route: THE SOCIETIES are requested to assemble at the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S HALL, at NINE o'clock A.M., sharp, and proceed by CRAIG and ALEXANDER Streets to ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH. After Grand Mass, the PROCESSION will re-form on CRAIG and BLEURY Streets to St. CATHERINE Street, along St. Catherine Street to St. LAWRENCE MAIN Street, along St. Lawrence Main Street and St. LAMBERT HILL to NOTRE DAME Street, thence to the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S HALL, Corner McGill Street. Order of Procession: JOSEPH CLORAN, Marshal in Chief. BAND. 1. CONGREGATIONS of St. GABRIEL and St. HENRY. 2. CONGREGATION of St. BRIDGETS (not members of any Society). BAND. Flag. 3. St. BRIDGETS TOTAL ABSTINENCE and BENEFIT SOCIETY. 4. BOYS of the St. ANNS CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS. 5. CONGREGATION of St. ANNS (not members of any Society). BAND. Banner. 6. St. ANNS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. 7. BOYS of the St. LAWRENCE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS. 8. St. PATRICK'S CONGREGATION (not members of any Society). BAND. Flag. 9. STUDENTS of St. MARY'S COLLEGE. BAND. Flag. 10. IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY. BAND. Flag. 11. CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. BAND. Banner. 12. St. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. BAND. Father Mathew Banner. 13. St. PATRICK'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. St. Bridget's Banner. HIBERNIAN INDEPENDENT BRASS BAND. Flag. 14. St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. MAYOR and INVITED GUESTS. CLERGY. P. C. SHANNON, Secretary of Convention.



ST PATRICK'S SOCIETY WILL GIVE A GRAND CONCERT, IN HONOR OF THEIR NATIONAL FESTIVAL, ST. PATRICK'S DAY, ON Tuesday Evening, March 17, 1874, IN THE CITY CONCERT HALL.

A SELECT PROGRAMME has been arranged for the occasion. Several eloquent Irishmen will deliver addresses. The HIBERNIAN INDEPENDENT BRASS BAND has been engaged. Admission—Gentlemen, 50 cents; Ladies, 25 cts. The proceeds of the Concert will be devoted to the building of a St. PATRICK'S HALL. Doors open at 7 o'clock p.m.; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. For further particulars see small Hand Bills. SAMUEL CROSS, Sec. ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. The Members of the above Society are requested to meet on St. PATRICK'S MORNING at Eight o'clock sharp, on the ground in front of the ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, there to form in PROCESSION and proceed, with Bands and Banners, to the St. Patrick Society's Hall, (Toupin's Building) McGill Street, where they will join the various Irish Societies and return with them to St. Patrick's Church to attend Divine Service. Members are earnestly requested to attend in full force, and to wear their Badges on this occasion, and immediately after Grand Mass, to rally around the Banners of St. Bridget and Father Mathew and take their place in the Grand Procession of the day. By Order, SAMUEL CROSS, Secretary. A MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, will take place immediately after Grand Mass, next Sunday, 16th inst., in the Society of St. Patrick's Church. Old and New Members in want of badges can procure them on this occasion. Every member will please attend.

THE MENONITE IMMIGRANTS.—The following information about the emigration of Russian Menonites to America may be relied on:—"Five hundred Menonite families are to come early in the summer by the Allan Line, and through Canada for Manitoba. Arrangements for these were made some time ago. One thousand two hundred families, going to Kansas and Dakota, having failed in arranging to pass through Canada, are coming from Hamburg to New York by the Izman line, and the Erie Railroad to St. Paul. Five hundred families from Russian Poland, who will require more pecuniary assistance than the others, are not yet satisfactorily arranged for. It is quite possible these may find their way to Manitoba."—Globe. CLERGY ESCAPE.—Mollie Holbrook, who was arrested on the charge of stealing twenty thousand dollars' worth of bonds in Chicago, has escaped from custody. The lady was being conveyed to Chicago to be arraigned, by a detective who, with the usual stupidity took her by the Canadian route. As soon as she crossed the frontier she appealed to a Canadian policeman for protection, and, having been brought before a magistrate, was set at liberty. Was she sent to Canada through stupidity or knavery?—N. H. Herald. The fact that Miss Rye receives £8 and an outfit from the overseers for every child she delivers the workhouse of is creating considerable adverse criticism, and she is pretty severely handled by the press in England as well as this country.—Bellville Intelligencer. M. Pouchet, in his great work "The Universe," says that "Anatomically and physically speaking, the human mechanism is very rude and coarse compared to the exquisite delicacy revealed in the organism of certain animals. But in us, the intellect, the real scepter of the universe, predominates over the apparent imperfection of the matter. Through it man alone approaches the chosen creatures who shine near the throne of the Eternal, and form a bond of union between heaven and earth. If in his structure he belongs to our sphere, he seems already to elevate himself towards the Supreme Science by the splendor of his genius." A grand and philosophic truth, and yet how comparatively small the number, and rare the genius, displayed in proportion to the number of the earth's inhabitants. Were man to conform more to the laws of health and of nature, and be less addicted to the gratification of his passions, it would not be necessary to advertise Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites as a restorative for the powers of the brain and nervous system, while the world's progress in enlightenment would indeed be marvellous. BIRTHS. At St. Johns P.Q. on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. Jeremiah Breanan of a daughter. DIED. For charity pray for the soul of Donald Roy McDonald, No 33, 9th concession of Lancaster, who died on the 8th inst., aged 75 years. MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour 47 brl. of 196 lb.—Polaris... \$3.50 @ \$3.75 Superior Extra... 6.30 @ 6.45 Extra... 0.00 @ 0.00 Fancy... 0.00 @ 0.00 Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs... 0.60 @ 0.60 Supers from Western Wheat [Welland Canal... 0.00 @ 0.00 Canada Supers, No. 2... 0.00 @ 0.00 Western States, No. 2... 0.00 @ 0.00 Fine... 4.75 @ 5.00 Supers City Brands [Western wheat] Fresh Ground... 0.00 @ 0.00 Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)... 0.00 @ 0.00 Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)... 0.00 @ 0.00 Strong Bakers... 5.80 @ 5.90 Middlings... 4.30 @ 4.45 U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs... 2.70 @ 2.80 City bags, [delivered]... 2.25 @ 3.00 Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs... 1.10 @ 1.25 Lard, per lbs... 0.11 @ 0.12 Cheese, per lbs... 0.12 @ 0.13 do do do Finest new... 0.13 @ 0.14 Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs... 0.40 @ 0.41 Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs... 5.10 @ 5.40 Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs... 0.70 @ 0.75 Pease, per bushel of 60 lbs... 0.85 @ 0.88 Pork—Old Mess... 17.50 @ 00.00 New Canada Mess... 18.75 @ 00.00 TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET. Wheat, fall, per bush... \$1 23 1 20 do spring do... 1 13 1 14 Barley do... 1 30 1 40 Oats do... 0 43 0 45 Peas do... 0 00 0 71 Rye do... 0 00 0 70 Dressed hogs per 100 lbs... 7 00 7 50 Beef, hind-qs. per lb... 0 05 @ 0 07 "fore-quarters... 0 03 @ 0 04 Mutton, by carcass, per lb... 0 06 @ 0 07 Potatoes, per bus... 0 50 0 00 Butter, lb. rolls... 0 30 0 35 "large rolls... 0 20 0 21 tub dairy... 0 29 0 22 "packed... 0 16 0 20 Apples, per brl... 2 50 3 00 Carrots do... 0 50 0 00 Beets do... 0 55 0 75 Turnips do... 0 60 0 75 Turnips, per bush... 0 30 0 40 Cabbage, per doz... 0 50 1 00 Onions, per bush... 1 00 1 50 Hay... 24 00 27 00 Straw... 16 00 18 00 KINGSTON MARKET. Flour—XXX retail \$8.00 per barrel or \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs, and Fancy \$3.50. Grain—nominal; Rye 70c. Barley \$1.25. Wheat \$1.15 to \$0.00. Peas 70c. Oats 40c to 9c. Butter—Ordinary fresh by the tub or crock sells at 22 to 27c per lb.; print selling on market at 30 to 00c. Eggs are selling at 25 to 00c. Cheese worth 10 to 11c; in stores 17c. Meat—Beef, \$6.00 to 7.00; grain fed, none in Market; Pork \$8.00 to 9.00; Mess Pork \$17 to \$18 00; Mutton from 6 to 7c. to 00c. Veal, none. Hams—sugar-cured, 13 to 15c. Lamb 0 to 0c. Bacon 10 to 12c. Poultry—Turkeys from 80c to \$1.50. Fowls per pair 50 to 80c. Chickens 00 to 00c. Hay steady, \$17 to \$19.00. Straw \$10.00, to \$12.00. Wood selling at \$4.50 to \$5.00 for hard, and \$3.25 to \$3.50 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7.00 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7.00 if contracted for in quantity. Soft \$8. TEACHER WANTED. For the R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, Brockville, a MALE TEACHER, holding a First or Second Class certificate, to enter on duty the 1st March next. Good testimonials of moral character required. Application, stating salary, to be made to the Rev. John O'Brien, Brockville. Brockville, 9th February, 1874. 26