LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

London, March 11.—The Lords' committee announce formally that they will proceed with the inquiry of the Land Act, notwithstanding the majority in the Commons condemning the inquiry, but it is well understood that the attitude of the Government and the resolute unanimity of the Liberal majority have convinced the Lords of the necessity of prudence in their proceedings. Mr. Labouchere's motion affirming the needlessness of the Upper House can no more be carried than Lord Redesdale's proposal to require a declaration of theistic belief from every member of Parliament. One expresses while the other promotes a growing conviction in the country of the approaching necessity for modifying the existing legislative privileges of the Peers. The Irish feeling is supposed to be slightly improved by Mr. Forster's courageous but too conciliatory speech at Tullamore. Mr. Biggar took pains to dispel this illusion by an unusually ferocious attack on Mr. Forster. Private accounts say that a much larger proportion of rents is coming in.

A Killarney despatch says it is believed matters are rapidly mending in Ireland. Numbers of tenants are coming forward to claim the advantages of the Land Act.

At a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party, Monday evening, it was determined to form an Irish National Independence Association, Ireland's inalienable right of self-government being proclaimed.

Great Britain.

The army estimates for 1882 provides for 123,000 men at a cost of £15,500,000.

At a meeting of the social democratic club of London to commemorate what they designated "The glorious execution of the Czar Alexander Second," resolutions were passed thanking those who accomplished the deed.

Rome.

The Pope in an audience with the German representative said if it only rested with him the settlement between Prussia and the Vatican would have been already reached on all points.

The Pope has expressed his objection to the proposed visit of the Emperor of Austria to the King of Italy, if it is to take place at Rome.

United States.

The Treasurer of the National Land League, at Boston, reports that the total receipts from the Chicago levy have been $91,000.

The President sent a message to the Senate on Monday recommending the passage of a compulsory vaccination law.

The House of Representatives has passed the Senate Anti-Polygamy Bill without amendment. Yeas, 199; nays, 42.

During February 28,487 immigrants arrived in the United States; for eight months, 375,000: same period last year, 306,000.

A Washington despatch says Senator Frelinghuysen reports that on the 4th of March he directed Minister Lowell to ask that Americans detained under the Coercion Act in Ireland be brought to speedy trial. Mr. Lowell reported he obeyed directions, and this doubtless will be done.

Washington, March 15—In the correspondence respecting the imprisonment of Americans in Ireland, the cases of McSweeney and Hart are especially alluded to. Regarding the former, Lowell failed to obtain any information beyond that contained in the warrant of arrest, but was assured by Granville that McSweeney's conduct had brought him under the Coercion Act, and he could not be released. Hart's reputation is bad. Lowell does not believe either is more innocent than the majority of persons who had been arrested. In answer to the Department's instruction to waive for the present all discussion of the justifiableness of these arbitrary imprisonments, but to press for an early trial of American suspects, Lowell states Her Majesty's Government has promised to give the matter its immediate attention.

Russia.

St. Petersburg advices state that Wednesday night a reception was given Skobeleff at the rooms of the Russian Officers' Club. The rooms were crowded, the audience representing the leading Russians in thought and influence. Skobeleff was received with tremendous cheering. Replying to an address, Skobeleff said he meant every word he uttered in his speech to the students. He was prepared when he made the speech for the consequences that might follow. He felt that he was speaking for all Russia. He had had a conference with the Czar since his return. The whole matter discussed at the conference was the speech. The Czar endorsed the speech, every word of it, but never hinted that any word should have been unsaid. The Czar assured him he had no desire either to have him recall or explain a word of the speech. Skobeleff intimated that the Czar assured him the only reason he did not care to approve the speech openly was because of the dependence of Russia upon Germany in certain diplomatic relations which he did not at present deem it wise to report.

It is stated the Czar has received convincing proof that the Nihilists have determined to abandon the policy of assassination. The Imperial clemency will consequently be extended to political prisoners, and the number of executions will be reduced as far as possible.

The Jewish World says the decision of the St. Petersburg commission will render one million Jews homeless and deprive them of subsistence. The decisions are a warrant for the reception of outrages, which are in effect legalized by the commission appointed to investigate them. The Russo-Jewish committee in London have received information of outrages too horrible for publication.

A Paris correspondent has received information that Bismarck thinks seriously of letting the relations between Germany and Russia take their course. No confidence is felt in Berlin in the alleged wishes of the Czar to remain friendly with Germany.

The new iron bridge at the foot of Wellington Street is to consist of two spans of 207 feet each, with a five foot sidewalk, and will cost about $11,000.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

After routine Friday, which was more protracted than usual, Mr. Charlton resumed the adjourned Budget debate. After a brief reference to the charges of inconsistency made against himself, and pointing out the real scope of his often-quoted speech of 1876, accused the Government party of seeking to confine public attention to the tariff alone while there were several other questions of equal importance, such as the Ontario boundary, disallowance of Provincial legislation, North-West land policy, and the absurdity of charging the Mackenzie Administration with the responsibility for the depression which existed during their term of office and traced it to its true cause—unproductive investment of large amounts of capital and fluctuation of currency in the United States. The effect of the depression there and in England in reducing the value of Canadian exports was pointed out, and the causes leading to a revival of trade here were carefully traced. He denied that Liberals were hostile to manufactures, and declared that they were willing to improve the tariff for the manufacturers by taking the duties off raw materials. He held that the Tilley tariff had failed to secure the Canadian market for Canadian manufacturers, for in spite of the tariff there is a rapid increase in the total imports of manufactured goods, showing that Canadian manufactures are not increasing their hold of their own markets. The tariff had equally failed to secure a home market for the farmer, and since its imposition the price of grains of different kinds had ruled higher in the United States than in Canada. He dissected Sir Leonard Tilley's list of new factories, showing how thoroughly incorrect and unreliable it is, and how much each additional operative kept at work by the tariff cost the country. Turning to Sir Charles Tupper's speech he replied to some of his points in detail, and after briefly noticing Mr. MacLennan's remarks, he laid down the principles of a sound system of taxation, maintaining that in every respect the Tilley tariff failed to fulfil the description. He concluded his speech with a vigorous peroration, in which he ridiculed the claims put forth on behalf of the N. P., and outlined what he considered to be the true policy of the Liberal party.

Mr. Wallace, of Norfolk, followed, and after him the debate was continued by Mr. Irvine, who discussed the operation of the tariff as affecting the Maritime Provinces and especially the farmers.

Mr. Gigault then spoke for a short time, and the House adjourned, Mr. McLellan having the floor.

In the Commons Monday the 13th, after routine, a large number of Private Bills were advanced a stage. In answer to a question by Hon. W. McDougall, Sir John Macdonald stated that the Government had not been asked to recognize and had not recognized, the right of the Hudson Bay Company to trade in public bonds under their charter. He also stated that there was an Order in Council relating to the Company's claim to certain valuable lands in the Red River valley, which order could be brought down if moved for. A number of unopposed motions for papers were passed, and the rest of the evening was spent at public Bills. The first on the list was Mr. Girouard's Bill concerning marriage with a deceased wife's sister, which was considerably amended in committee, after a long and interesting discussion over its terms and the effect its passage would have on the marriage laws in different Provinces. Mr. Charlton's Bill, to make seduction and adultery criminal offences, was after a brief explanation of its text by its author read a second time on a division of 107 to 16. Mr. Cameron's and Mr. McCarty's Bills, to enable persons charged with certain offences to give evidence in their own behalf, were allowed to stand, and will be discussed together at a future sitting.

During routine yesterday Sir John Macdonald introduced Bills to consolidate and amend the Land and Mounted Police Acts. Before the orders of the day were taken up Mr. Hector Cameron raised a question of privilege in connection with the Montreal Gazette's attack on him for not stating fairly the scope of his Bill to amend the charter of the Montreal Telegraph Company, and used some strong language towards Mr. Thomas White, without, however, naming him. The Budget debate was then resumed by Hon. Mr. McLellan, who undertook to show that the Mackenzie Administration had added nearly $4,000,000 to the national debt. He did not question the honesty of that Government, but charged it with misappropriating public money. He discussed at some length the annual expenditure and endeavoured to show that it had not been materially increased since the change of Government. He denied that the rate of taxation had been increased by the Tilley tariff, and could not see how the Cartwright tariff would by this time have raised sufficient revenue as Sir Richard Cartwright said it would. He argued from certain statistics capriciously cited that Britain's exports of her own produce are steadily declining, while her imports of manufactures are on the increase.

Mr. Flynn followed. He traced Mr. McLelan's relation to protective tariff from a period anterior to Confederation, when he opposed union on the ground that it would be the means of imposing a high tariff on Nova Scotia. He quoted from his anti-confederation speeches and also from his earlier speeches in the Dominion Parliament, to show what his attitude was then, and the contrast between that attitude and his present one, pointing out that the effects of depression had not at all passed away. The remainder of his speech was devoted to a thorough exposition of the coal question. He admitted an increased output, and accounted satisfactorily for it by increased sales to points that cannot possibly be affected by the Tilley tariff, while the imports of coal had increased as much as the output. He cited the fact that miners have for some time past been on strike as a proof that the N. P. had done nothing to improve their condition, and protested against the coal industry being favoured at the expense of others of equal importance. The debate was kept up to a late hour by Messrs. McDonald, of Cape Breton, and Kranz.

Mr. Drew presented on Wednesday the 15th, the eleventh annual report of the Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. Cameron, (Victoria) presented the third report of the Committee on Private Bills.

On motion of Mr. Drew, the time for the reception of private bills was extended to April 1st.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

An Act to incorporate the Qu'Appelle Land Company.

An act to amend the charter of the Fellows Hypophosphites Manufacturing Company.

Mr. White (Cardwell) rose to make a personal explanation. He quoted the remarks made by Mr. Cameron, (Victoria) yesterday in connection with a paragraph in the Montreal Gazette of yesterday. He said he regretted the hon. gentleman had not in accordance with Parliamentary practice, given him notice of the remarks he intended to make. What he (Mr. White) desired to say was that he had not the remotest control or connection in any shape with the Parliamentary correspondence that appeared in the Gazette or any other paper.

Mr. Cameron accepted Mr. White's explanation, and said he would have given him notice of what he intended to do, but he was not in the House.

Mr. Cameron (Victoria) introduced a Bill to further amend the Patent Act of 1872. He explained that the object was to give the Commissioners of patents the same power to extend the time for foreign patents in Canada as he had with regard to native Canadian patents.

Mr. McCarthy asked, (1.) When ever an annual rate has been fixed on by the Railway Committee of the Privy Council of the sum per mile payable by the railway companies towards the fund called "The Railway Inspection Fund" pursuant to the Railway Act, section 97. (2) How much has been paid into that fund, and the amount now to the credit thereof.

Sir C. Tupper replied that no rate had been fixed, therefore no sum has been paid into the fund.

Mr. Gillies—Is it the intention of the Government that licensed freshwater fishermen operating on the lakes shall participate equally with the fishermen of the Maritime provinces, in the sum of $150,000, to be voted as a bounty for the encouragement of those who follow that calling?

Sir L. Tilley said that when the vote was asked for, the fullest particulars concerning it would be given.

Mr. Blake moved for a copy of any resolution of any Provincial legislative body transmitted to His Excellency on the subject of the exercise by the Parliament of Canada of the power to declare Provincial railways to be for the general advantage of Canada, &c. Carried.

Mr. Blake moved for a statement of the total quality of land agreed to be sold by the Canada Pacific Railway Co., &c. He said it was important to know the prices realized for the station lands. He believed that almost all the advantage due to enhance value of Dominion lands in the vicinity of the Canada Pacific Railway station grounds would go to the Company instead of the country. Carried.

Mr. Blake moved for copies of all despatches between the Government of Canada and Manitoba, and of all correspondence between members of such Governments, and of all Orders in Council in reference to the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba, etc. Carried.

Mr. Schultz moved the reading of the journal of the House of Monday, March 7, 1882, so far as they relate to the petition of Henry J. Clark, Q. C., and others, setting forth certain charges against the Hon. Edmund Burk Wood, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for the Province of Manitoba.

Mr. Blake said he did not see that the hon. gentleman had given notice of any subsequent action, and it was not competent for him to take any further step without giving notice. Therefore it seemed a purposeless thing to merely read the petition without taking any further step.

Sir John McDonald suggested that if the hon. gentleman (Mr. Schultz) intends to give notice of further steps, he should let the matter stand.

The motion was then allowed to stand.

Several private Bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at 5:45.

Mr. Domville, on Thursday, the 16th, presented the third report of the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Mr. Abbott introduced a Bill respecting the Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway.

Mr. Robertson, Hamilton, introduced a Bill to amend laws of evidence in criminal cases. He said the object of the Bill was to make the law of evidence in criminal cases similar to the Ontario law of civil evidence, which permitted witnesses to make affirmation. The Bill only applied to the Province that had a similar law respecting civil cases.

Mr. Fiset complained that the translation of the Hansard was behind, and would like to know the reason why.

Mr. Desjardins said he had made enquiries about the matter, and was assured that the fault was on the part of the printers.

The Budget speech was resumed by Mr. Rykert, who said he would endeavor to show out of the mouths of the Opposition themselves, that the policy of the Government had been a success. He attacked the policy of Mr. Mackenzie's Government, stating that their policy had been one of hypocrisy. It had been said that the present Government had succeeded to power by false pretences; but he would like to know where they had made any false pretences. This was something the Opposition did not care to discuss in their speeches. They preferred to pile up figures, in order to befog the country, and direct attention from the real question at issue. He next reviewed the financial affairs, under the late Government. The difference between them and their successors was that they had turned surpluses into deficits, and the latter had turned deficits into surpluses. That was something of which any Government might well feel proud. He charged Messrs. Charlton and Patterson with inconsistency on the trade question, and accused the former of having stolen his speech from those of American Congressmen.

Mr. Patterson, Brant, said the gentlemen opposite were very fond of reminding the Opposition that they had been defeated in 1878. He did not deny that they were very well aware of it. The Reform party thought there was a time to laugh and a time to be in earnest, and they thought it was no time for them to laugh after the 17th of Sept. But though beaten at the polls, the party was left and represented in the House. It was not represented in the House in the same proportion as in the country. The contention of the party is that the people did not pronounce in favor of the National Policy. They were asked to vote for a policy that would give them larger markets, that would increase the wages of the workingman, and appealed to the pockets of all. They were denounced on every platform as the enemies of the manufacturers, and the people were told that if the Reform party were returned to power, every manufactory in the country would be closed in two years. He challenged any gentleman opposite to show a single act of the McKenzie Administration that was hostile to manufactures. The Reform party had never sought to wipe out all protection to manufactures, and do not now propose to. They contend that a tariff of from 17½ to 20 per cent was a sufficient protection to industry. From 1876 to 1878 the manufacturers, were as prosperous or more prosperous than any other class in the community, and he defied anybody to show by returns of mercantile agencies or otherwise that this was not the case. What was the position taken by the present Government toward the manufacturers in 1876? When a vote was proposed to send Canadian manufactures to the Philadelphia Exhibition, the present leader of the Government opposed the grant. He went on to show that under the present tariff manufactures were worse off than they were under the previous tariff. The present Government took their raw materials out of the free list and put high duties on them, thus placing them at a disadvantage, both in the home and foreign market. There was $9,000 worth more of crockery ware brought into the county in 1881 than there was in 1876. He continued a general review of the Government policy, from an Opposition standpoint.

At midnight Mr. White, Cardwell, took the floor. He said the Opposition speaker had endeavored to create the impression that they would, if returned to power, give to manufacturers a certain amount of protection, but it was evident from the speech of the member for Brant that that protection would amount to just 17½ per cent. He closed with a eulogy on Sir John Macdonald, at 2.30, when Mr. Landry moved the adjournment of the debate.

On Friday, the 17th, the House met at 3 o'clock. After routine Mr. McCuaig introduced a Bill entitled "An Act to prevent the amalgamation of railways, directly or indirectly under the control of the Parliament of Canada, unless under express provisions in the Act respecting each of the companies amalgamated, and to provide that in no case shall such amalgamation be lawful unless, and until bonuses of privileges of any kind, paid or granted to either company by any municipality, be previously repaired or restored, or the grant or promise thereof cancelled."

The Budget debate was resumed by Mr. Landry, who spoke in French, in support of the Government policy.

Mr. Bechard followed in French, speaking strongly against the National policy.

The House adjourned at six o'clock according to the usual St. Patrick's Day custom.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

MONTREAL, March 17.—The celebration by our Irish citizens of their national holiday of St. Patrick's Day was commenced here this morning by the various societies assembling on Craig street at 9 o'clock. They then proceeded to St. Patrick's Church, where special services were held. At the termination of the church services a procession was formed on Lagauchetierre street, which subsequently marched through the principal streets in the following order: Montreal hackmen's Union, mounted on horseback, 300 strong; congregations of St. Gabriel and St. Henri, St. Gabriel's Temperance Society, congregation of St. Mary's, boys of St. Bridget's schools, Young Irishmen's Literary and Social Union, St. Bridget's Total Abstinence Society, Shamrock Lacrosse Clubs, McMahon's Guards, St. Patrick's congregation, students of St. Mary's College, St. Patrick's National Society, Irish Catholic Benefit Society, St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, St. Patrick's Society, the Mayor and invited guests in carriages, the clergy. The proceedings passed off very quietly. Concerts, balls, theatrical performances and suppers will wind up the festivities.

TORONTO, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day in this city is being celebrated in a quiet manner, no demonstration of any kind being made. At 6 o'clock mass was celebrated in all the Catholic Churches, the attendance being unusually large. Grand mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock in St. Michael's Cathedral, the celebrants being Rev. Fathers Laurent, McCann and Fell. Rev. Father Fell, in glowing and eulogistic terms, gave a brief history of the life of Ireland's Patron Saint. This evening meetings will be held at the Albert and St. Andrew's Halls, when resolutions respecting the condition of Ireland and praying for Home Rule for Erin will be passed.

QUEBEC, March 17,—There was no St. Patrick's day procession here to-day. High mass was however celebrated in St. Patrick's Church, the musical service, "Mercadante's Mass," being very fine. An eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. Father Colloghan, of Montreal. To-night musical services will be held, and the St. Patrick's Society will sit down to their annual dinner.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

London, Ont., Mar. 18.

GRAIN		
Wheat, Spring	℔ 100 lbs.	$0 00 to 0 00
" Deihl,	"	2 15 to 2 17
" Tredwell	"	2 14 to 2 16
" Clawson	"	2 10 to 2 14
" Red	"	2 11 to 2 15
Oats	"	1 15 to 1 16
Corn	"	1 30 to 1 45
Peas	"	1 40 to 1 50
Beans	"	0 00 to 0 00
Barley	"	1 40 to 1 70
Rye	"	1 15 to 1 25
Buckwheat	"	4 00 to 4 25
Clover Seed	"	4 00 to 4 40
Timothy Seed	"	3 00 to 3 25
FLOUR AND FEED.		
Pastry Flour	per cwt.	3 25 to 3 50
Spring Flour	"	3 00 to 3 25
Oatmeal, Fine	"	2 25 to 2 50
Granulated	"	2 50 to 2 75
Graham Flour	"	0 00 to 0 00
Cornmeal	"	2 00 to 2 50
Shorts	℔ ton	20 00 to 22 00
Bran	"	16 00 to 18 00
Hay	"	9 00 to 11 00
Straw, per load		2 50 to 4 00
PRODUCE.		
Eggs, retail		0 13 to 0 14
" basket		0 12 to 0 13
Butter per lb		0 25 to 0 25
" crock		0 22 to 0 22
" tubs		0 15 to 0 28
Cheese ℔ lb		0 10 to 0 12
Lard		0 14 to 0 15
Maple Sugar		0 18 to 0 00
SKINS AND HIDES.		
Lambskins, each		0 75 to 1 30
Calfskins, green, ℔ lb		0 10 to 0 14
dry "		0 15 to 0 17
Tallow, rendered		0 00 to 0 07
" rough		0 00 to 0 04
Hides, No. 1		7 00 to 0 00
" 2		6 00 to 0 00
" 3		5 00 to 0 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Turkeys, each		0 75 to 2 00
Chickens, ℔ pair		0 50 to 0 70
Ducks per pair		0 50 to 0 70
Beef, ℔ cwt		5 00 to 7 00
Mutton, ℔ lb		0 06 to 0 08
Lamb, "		0 09 to 0 10
Veal, "		0 05 to 0 07
Dressed Hogs		7 50 to 8 00
Potatoes ℔ bag		1 15 to 1 25
Apples, ℔ bag		0 60 to 1 00
Onions, ℔ bbl		1 00 to 1 00
Hops, ℔ cwt		21 00 to 30 00
Wood ℔ cord		4 00 to 5 00

London Stock Market.

London, —noon. Mar. 18.

Sh.	Name.		Buyers.	Sellers
$50	Agricultural	xd	120	125
50	Canadian Sav		129	130
50	Dominion	xd	120	122
100	English Loan		90	95
20	Financial A. of Ontario		...	...
20	" " pref		...	...
50	Huron & Erie	xd	...	...
50	London Loan	xd	110	112
50	Ontario	xd	65	...
50	Royal Standard		...	110
50	Superior		...	...
	Ontario Investment Ass'n		133½	136
	London Life		109	110

Toronto Markets—Car Lots.

Toronto, Mar. 18.

WHEAT—Fall, No. 1, $1 27 to $1 28. No. 2 $1 25 to $1 25. No. 3, $1 21 to $1 22. Spring—No. 1, $1 29 to $1 29. No. 2, $1 27 to $1 27.

BARLEY—No. 1, 85c. to $0 85. No. 2, 81c. to $0 81. No. 3 extra, 78c to 78c. No. 3, 73c to $0 73.

PEAS—No. 1 78c to $0 79. No. 2, 76c to 77c.

OATS—No. 1, 41c to 41. No. 2, 39c.

CORN—00c to 00c.

WOOL—00c to 00.

FLOUR—Superior, $5 55 to $5 65; extra, $5 45 to $5 50.

BRAN—$16 00 to $16 00.

BUTTER—13c to 20c.

GRASS SEED—Clover, $4 60 to $4 90.

BARLEY—(street)—77c to 83c.

WHEAT (street)—Fall, $1 18 to $1 21.

OATMEAL—$4 60 to $4 75.

HOGS (street)—$8 00 to $8 25.

Montreal Market.

Montreal, Mar. 18

FLOUR—Receipts, 600; sales 200. Market: quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows Superior, 6 00 to 6 10; extra, 5 90 to 6 00; spring extra, 5 70 to 5 80; superfine, 5 30 to 5 40; strong bakers', 6 25 to 7 75; fine, 4 50 to 4 60, middlings, 3 60 to 3 70; pollards, 3 25 to 3 50; Ontario bags, 2 50 to 2 75; city bags, 3 90 to 4 00.

GRAIN—Wheat, red winter, 1 41 to 1 42; Upper Canada white winter, 1 26 to 1 38; spring, 1 34 to 1 50. Corn, 80c to 85c. Peas, 76c to 77c. Oats, 36c to 37c. Barley, 60c to 70c. Rye, 85c to 90c.

MEAL—Oatmeal, 5 00 to 5 10. Cornmeal 3 40 to 3 50.

PROVISIONS—Butter, Western, 16c to 18c; Eastern Townships, 20c to 25c; B. & M., 25c to 25c. Creamery, 00c to 00c. Cheese, 10c to 13c. Pork, mess, 21 00 to 22 00. Lard, 13c to 14c. Bacon, 12c to 13c. Hams, 13c to 14c.

ASHES—Pots, 4 75 to 4 85.

HAMILTON, Mar, 13—Wheat, white at 1 22 to 1 27: red, 1 24 to 1 25; spring, 1 22 to 1 25; barley, 75c to 78c; oats, 42c to 44c; peas, 74c to 76c; corn, 70c to 00c; rye, 75c to 75c; clover seed 5 05 to 5 00; timothy, 2 50 to 2 75. Dressed hogs, choice, 8 00 to 8 50; No. 2 do., 7 75 to 8 00; live hogs, none offering. Hams, 13c. B. bacon, 13c; roll do., 12½c; shoulders, 10½c; long clears 11c; C. C. bacon. 10½c. Butter—tubs, ordinary, 13c to 15c; good, 16c to 20; extra, 20c to 22c; large rolls, fresh, 18c to 20c. Eggs—Fresh, in cases, 15c to 18c. Lard—Farmers' tried, 12½c to 13c; tierces, 13½; Akegs. 14c; pils, 14½c; held firm. Tallow—tried, 7½ to 8c. Dried apples 5½c to 6½c.

GUELPH, Mar 18—Flour, No. 1 super, 3 15 @ 3 40; fall wheat, 1 18 to 1 20; spring wheat, 1 20 to 1 23; barley, 70c to 80c; peas, 70c to 78c; oats, 38c @ 42c; cattle (live weight); 4 00 to 5 00; beef, 6 00 to 7 00; mutton, 7 00 @ 9 00; dressed hogs 7 50 @ 8 00; hides, 5 00 @ 6 00; sheepskins, 0 75 to 1 25; wool, 23c to 25c; butter, 17c @ 23c; eggs, 13c @ 15; cheese none; hay, 9 00 @ 10 00; potatoes, 1 00 @ 1 10 per bag; corn, 72c @ 00c.

ST. CATHARINES, Mar. 18,—Flour, No. 1 super, 6 25 @ 6 50; fall wheat, 1 25 @ 1 30; barley, 70c @ 75c; peas, 65c @ 70c; oats, 38c @ 40; cattle, (live weight) 4 00 @ 4 50; beef, 6 00 @ 7 00; mutton, 7 00 @ 8 00; dressed hogs, 7 00 @ 8 00; hides, 0 00 to 7 00; sheepskins, 1 00 to 1 10; butter, 28c @ 30c; eggs, 16c @ 18c; cheese, 14c @ 16c; hay, 8 00 @ 10 00; potatoes, 80c @ 00c; corn, 72c @ 00c.

BELLEVILLE, Mar. 18.—Flour, No. 1 super 6 50 @ 7 00; fall wheat, 1 15 @ 0 00; spring do., 1 15 to 0 00; barley, 70c to 75c; peas, 65c to 77c; oats 42c to 43c; cattle, live weight, none; beef, 4 00 to 7 50; mutton, 5 00 to 8 00; dressed hogs, 9 00 to 9 50; hides, 5 00 to 7 00; sheepskins, 1 00 to 1 30; wool, 22c; butter, 20c to 30c; eggs, 15c to 20c; cheese, 12c to 15c; hay, 8 00 to 9 00; potatoes 80 to 0 90 per bag; corn, none; rye, 70c to 70c; clover 4 80 to 0 00; timothy 2 50 to 3 00.

KINGSTON, Mar. 18.—Flour, No. 1 super, 7 00 to 8 00; fall wheat, 1 25 to 1 30; spring wheat, 1 28 to 1 33; barley, 74c to 80; peas, 75c to 78; oats, 35c to 38c; cattle, live weight, 3 50 to 4 50; beef, 6 50 to 7 50; mutton, 7 00 to 8 00, dressed hogs, 9 00 to 10 00; hides, 6 00 to 8 00. sheepskins, 0 80 to 1 25; wool, 20c to 24c; butter, 18c to 20c; eggs, 15c to 16c; cheese, 11 to 12c; hay, 8 00 to 9 50; potatoes, 55c to 80c per bush; corn, 80c to 82c; rye, 78c to 82c.

BRANTFORD, Mar 18,—Flour. No. 1 super, 3 00 to 3 25; fall wheat, 1 20 to 1 22; barley, 65c to 70c; peas, 70c to 73c; oats, 38c to 39c; cattle, (live weight), 4 50 to 5 00; beef, 6 00 to 6 50; mutton, 7 00 to 8 00; dressed hogs, 7 50 to 7 75; hides, 6 50 to 0 00; sheepskins, 1 20 to 1 25; wool, 20c to 22c; butter, 27c to 30c; eggs 13c @ 15c; cheese, 13c to 15c; potatoes, 1 00 to 1 05 per bag; corn, 60c to 65c.

OTTAWA, Mar. 18:—Flour, No. 1 super, 6 25 to 6 50; fall wheat, 1 30 to 1 35; spring do, 1 30 to 1 35; barley 65c to 70c; peas, 0 70 to 0 75; oats 0 38 to 0 40; cattle (live weight), 3 50 to 4 50; beef, 6 00 to 6 50; mutton, 6 00 to 7 00; dressed hogs, 8 00 to 8 50; hides, 7 00 to 8 50; sheepskins 0 90 to 1 25; wool, 23c to 35; butter, 16c to 24c; eggs, 20c to 24c; hay 9 00 to 11 00; potatoes, 0 90 to 1 10 per bag. Corn 70c to 75c.

WANTED A CATHLIC MAN of good business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in section in which he resides. Apply, with references, to BENZIGER BROTHERS, 311 Broadway, N. Y. [179.3m

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT. No pay till cured. Ten years established, 1,000 cured. State case. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich. 175-13w-eow

Canadian.

ST. JOHNS. N. B., March 13.—Small-pox has broken out at New Denmark. It comes from the Peruvian passengers, one of the Danes having escaped from pest-house, at St. Croix.

A factory fight occurred at Metcalf on Saturday. Twenty Frenchmen were pitted against an equal number of Englishmen. The latter were victorious.

The Montreal Evening Post has formulated a series of charges against F.B. McNamee, accusing him of introducing Fenianism into Montreal, then betraying his party for a reward from the Government, and other offences. The article concludes by stating that it remains for McNamee to decide when its proprietors will be called upon to substantiate the allegation. Mr. McNamee has retained Messrs. McMaster, Q. C., Richie, Q. C., and Berry to enter an action for libel against the Post Publishing Co.

Montreal, March 16.—Warrants were issued to-day against the managing director and editor of the Post, for criminal libel, at the suit of J. B. McNamee. A civil action is also on the tapis, damages being laid at $50,000.

An impromptu musical entertainment was given His Lordship Bishop Walsh by the pupils of the Rideau St. Convent, Ottawa, on a visit which he paid them during a recent trip to that city. The Bishop complimented Miss Annie Hagan very highly on her skillful playing of the harp.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The ceremony of investing Mr. J. M. Keary with the distinguishing badge of President of the Irish Benevolent Society, was performed in the magnificent rooms of the Association in the Masonic Temple on the evening of March 17th. Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Past-President, Mr. Benj. Cronyn, who was in Ottawa, the installation ceremony was recited by ex-President Mr. Daniel Regan, assisted by ex-President Mr. H. D. Long. After the other officers were duly installed Mr. J. M. Keary delivered a very able and eloquent address, and bespoke for the Society a prosperous year. He was pleased to see the Society was growing financially and numerically better every year. It would be the grand object of his heart to see while he held office that the principles on which the Society was founded were carefully carried out, namely: The bringing together of Irishmen irrespective of party, creed or sect. At the conclusion of his well-timed remarks the new President was loudly applauded.

DIED.

At Quebec, on the 19th inst., Bridget Elizabeth McGill, wife of L. Alex. Boisvert. Aged forty-three years.

Consumption Cured.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. dec23.4m

Dress Trimmings.

Nothing adds so much to the appearance of a dress as good and stylish trimmings, and now that spring is approaching a question of great importance to the ladies will be where to find the newest and at the same time the cheapest goods. If we were asked the question, we should say without the least hesitation that Green has one of the best and cheapest assortment of goods in the city. His stock in all departments is very large, and contains all the latest novelties in gimps, fringes, cords, girdles, buttons, plain, fancy, checked, and brocaded trimming silks and satins, and in fact everything new and stylish in dress and mantle trimmings. We would advise every lady requiring anything in trimmings to inspect Green's stock before purchasing.

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