

## PERSONALITY OF THE DEVIL.

An anecdote is told of an English clergyman who had a custom of introducing the personal pronouns in a redundant manner, somewhat after the idiom of the Continental languages. On one occasion he chose the text for his sermon "The devil goeth about like a roaring lion seeking whom he might devour," and accordingly he would divide his subject by examining where the devil—he was going—what the devil—he was roaring about—and who the devil—he was going to eat.

If this simple good man lived now, how startled would he be to hear the infallible head of the English church with her privy council, have decided there is no devil, or at least the teaching of the church of England, does not require any one to believe it. A man named Jenkins using his prerogative of private judgment denied the personality of the evil spirit, that the being, "whom the angel descending from heaven bound for a thousand years,"—"the dragon"—"the serpent" and "Satan," who tempted Christ and so frequently expelled from human beings by our Blessed Lord himself, did not exist. The clergyman of the parish, zealous for the existence of the Father of Protestantism, and mindful of the distinctness with which his personality is put forward in the Sacred Text, considered this doctrine too broad for even Anglican breath, and tried a little game of excommunication on the gentleman who would sustain any opinion derogatory to the existence and influence of his satanic majesty. The clergyman refused Jenkins the "Sacrament." Jenkins resented this attempt to interfere with the liberty of private judgment and appealed to the ecclesiastical court to maintain his right to do without a devil if he pleased. The Court of Arches, upon what grounds it is easy to judge, decided that Mr. Jenkins (as a contemporary suggests) was out *latitudinarianism latitudinarianism* in dispossessing the fallen angel of his personality and that the discipline in *fora Cookii* had been rightly exercised in refusing him the Sacrament.

Jenkins appealed to the Privy Council wherein with the sanction of her majesty, resides the highest ecclesiastical authority, and in whom—although composed of infidels and Jews—the revelation of Christianity, must for Protestants infallibly flow. It might have been expected, continues our contemporary just quoted, that the profound theologians of which this somewhat secular tribunal must be supposed to be made up, would have enquired of the appellant what he meant by "personality." It is not likely that he is any more of a theologian than his judges, and he may merely mean by that term the fanciful form, black and hairy, with two horns, hoofs, and barbed tail, in which his imagined likeness has been drawn in pictures; or the hideous, hairy-skinned monster with cloven feet, tail, and huge bottle-nose which represented him in the "Mystery plays" of the Middle Ages. If this be all, surely even the zealous Mr. Cook could scarcely have thought of excommunicating him for the error of his "doxy." But no; my lords of the Council, with a strong private bias, possibly in favor of the appellant's scepticism on the subject, decided, without much ado, that it was quite permissible for any member of the Church of England to regard the personal existence of a "devil" as a fiction, and that Mr. Cook had no right whatever to refuse English sacraments to any one whose private judgment had led him to that conclusion.

Of course, all Christendom will instantly submit to this authoritative decision of the venerable doctors of the English religion. The sinners of the world will be especially relieved to find that they are under no necessity of believing that there exists a malignant being, into whose hands they are playing, whilst indulging their evil propensities, whether in the matter of unbelief or of immorality. Mr. Cook, and those of his way of thinking, will be shocked at the fresh insult to their orthodoxy, coming from the highest ecclesiastical authority of their church; and the Low-Church people will be disgusted at the decision that there is probably no such being as that "beast of the bottomless pit" to whom they have hitherto been so much indebted for the power of their pulpit oratory; but the great multitude of easy-going folk, who look upon worldly prosperity as a sign of God's favor, and poverty and worldly misfortune as a sign of reprobation, will receive, with complacent satisfaction, a decision which gives them the authority of the lords of the Privy Council, of Queen Victoria of England, for wiping the devil out of the category of existences, and of regarding that supposed personage as a universal myth, a bugbear of the nursery, and a pious fraud.

## THE BIBLE AND ITS ENEMIES.

The following statement appeared in the *Witness* of last Friday:—

THE BIBLE AND THE PAPACY IN 1553.—It has been for many centuries the boast of Rome that she never changes, and although three are periods in her history which prove that when it has suited her purpose she has not hesitated to deviate from the trodden path of former generations, there is one principle at least, to which she has adhered with unwavering tenacity, and that is her hostility to the word of God. In the February number of the *Reporter* there appeared a speech of Professor Pritchard, the Savilian Professor of Astronomy, delivered on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Oxford Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society. Since then that speech has been printed for separate circulation, and in a note appended to it, the following remarkable statement is made, and verified by reference to printed documents in the British Museum and the Imperial Library of Paris:—

"At Bologna, on the 20th of October, 1553, three Romish Bishops gave the following written answer to Pope Julius III., when desired to furnish their counsel as to the best means of strengthening their Church:—

"Lastly, of all the advice we can give your Beatitude, we have reserved to the end the most important, namely, that as little as possible of the Gospel (especially in the vulgar tongue) be read in all countries subject to your jurisdiction. That little which is usually read at Mass is sufficient; and beyond that no one whatever must be permitted to read. While men were contented with that little, your interests prospered; but when more was read, they began to decay. To sum up all, that book [the Bible] is the one which more than any other has raised against us those whirlwinds and tempests whereby we were almost swept away; and, in fact, if any one examine it diligently, and then confronts therewith the practices of our Church, he will perceive the great discordance; and that our doctrine

is utterly different from and often even contrary to it; which thing if the people understand, they will not cease their clamor against us till all be divulged, and then we shall become an object of universal scorn and hatred. Wherefore even these few pages [in the mass-book] must be put away, but with considerable wariness and caution, lest so doing should rise greater uproars and tumults."

"The above document is as important as a testimony against Rome and all Romanizers on the 20th October, 1553, as it was on the 20th October, 1553. It is to be found in the Imperial Library at Paris, folio B, No. 1,038, vol. ii., pp. 641-650; also British Museum, 7, c. 10, 11, Fasciculus Rerum, London, 1690, folio.

We are not in a position to prove the correctness of this document but for fear the weak and unlettered should stumble across the statement and not know how to answer, we suggest the following:—

It is a well known fact similar documents have been quoted lately by dishonest controversialists, whose forgeries and false assertions have been exposed to their disgrace. 2nd. Even suppose this document to be all it is said what follows. 3rd Bishops don't make the Catholic Church. In the days of the hapless dawn of Protestantism, at a much later period, not three but ten Bishops are found putting their names to documents far more anti-Catholic than those mild Bolognese enemies of the Bible.

In the time of Arius over forty Catholic Bishops were heretics. Yet they were cut off like rotten branches and did not affect the integrity of the church. In other heresies it was the same way and surely now that from musty old records, they unearth the protest of three nameless and unimportant prelates, must the teaching and perpetuity and divine mission of the Catholic Church be cast aside as false and unreliable?

Moreover, it may surprise some of the pious readers of the sanctimonious *Witness* to hear, the Catholic Church takes the same precaution as she did in centuries gone by, and discourages the promiscuous reading of the Bible. The Bible—the word of God—this sacred deposit of revelation—has caused long and bloody civil wars; it has torn the side of Society with the most obstinate and unerring heresies; and it has sent many a well-meaning but weak head to stark madness. Every sect, no matter how ridiculous or absurd, the Seekers, the Jumpers, the Southcotts, the Marmons, all appeal to the open Bible—the word of God. Once in a school we found the little boys and girls passing on a slip of paper to each other references of the Sacred Text which proved to be the filthiest passages of the Old Testament. The Church very wisely discourages indiscriminate reading of the Bible for those who will make the vagaries of their own minds the interpreters of its true meaning.

Our contemporary has to stretch his imagination to assert the above quoted document is a testimony against "Rome and Romanizers." After the discovery of this startling document, the Catholic Church, the *Witness* thinks, after its 1800 years of existence and benefit to the world must now step down and out.

## CLERICAL INTERFERENCE IN POLITICS.

To the Editor of the *True Witness*.

DEAR SIR,—The recent pamphlet of Sir A. T. Galt on the political situation in the Province of Quebec, should, it seems to me, challenge the serious reflection of every true son of the Catholic Church, not alone in that old Catholic province, but also throughout this entire Dominion. They, it is true, are more immediately concerned therein; but the rest of us can and will be taken in detail afterwards! There is no mistaking the aim and scope of that momentous document. Its distinguished author is evidently anxious that all should catch its full import. He frankly declares his readiness—aye, even his determination to renounce at once and forever his lifelong allegiance to the Conservative party, and to cast in his political fortunes with the Liberals for all time to come, and calls upon all his co-religionists in the province of Quebec to do the same; and for what purpose? The gallant knight must have carefully reckoned the cost before giving his brochure to the public, for he squarely places his motives therefore on record. He would organize all the Protestants of Quebec—Liberals and Conservatives—into one united phalanx, regardless of all minor differences of opinion on public questions of whatever import; and by amalgamating these forces with those of the Rouge party, who are incarnate enemies of that Church to which they still shamelessly profess to adhere; Sir Knight charitably hopes that he shall be in a position to effectually cripple, if not wholly destroy, the great influence which the Catholic Church wields over politics in the Province of Quebec. If this projected Protestant crusade be sufficient to open the eyes of all Catholics in that province, but especially of those of French Canadian extraction, to the grave changes which now menace their Church in the near future; then, I for one, should unhesitatingly pronounce them unworthy of their glorious heritage. Unlike their brethren in the faith in this, and the other provinces of our young Dominion; the Catholics of the Province of Quebec are numerically able to protect their religious, social and political rights, if they will but keep united; and if they neglect this prudent and necessary precaution in face of the insidious foe, they will merit but scant sympathy in their sure-to follow misfortunes. I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that it is not any unfriendly feeling towards my coreligionists of the sister province, that prompts me to address them these warning words. Not at all; but when one member of the body suffers, do not all the members suffer?—and so sure as the Quebec Citadel of Catholic, social and political rights is successfully stormed by the advancing foe; so surely will the outlying Catholic forts in Ontario and elsewhere be reduced to abject silence; no further, mutterings of dissatisfaction on their part will be tolerated; and the Protestant millennium will have blessed (?) our dear Canada. If for such a consummation that Sir Alexander Galt—one of our most experienced statesmen and facile writers as well, is willing to hazard a reputation that any man might be proud to possess. For this, the gallant Knight now seeks to enjoin our young Dominion in a war of races and of creeds, and to turn our fair Canada into what Hon. Mr. Holton aptly termed it the other day in the Commons at Ottawa—a Pandemonium! Shall Galt? Huntington, & Co., prosper in this unholy design? That is a question for the Catholics of your Province to answer, and which we may all devoutly pray they will answer after a fashion that will consign it to the Shades—forever and ever!

Glengarry, Ont., } Yours truly,  
Feb. 26th, 1876. } SAGART IAN.

St. Thomas Church, Belleville, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning.

Our contemporary the *Star* has come out in a new dress, and its appearance is considerably improved thereby.

## REVIEWS.

DEVIL'S CHAIN.—The author of "Ginx Baby," has given us a valuable contribution to Temperance literature. The pictures of domestic sorrow, drawn by a master hand, are too realistic and familiar to the sad memories of many, to admit the indifference given to a work of fiction. The *Devil's Chain* embraces pathetic and even sensational reading, that bears a thrilling moral. From the glare we have cast over this work, we have not detected anything that could wound any sensibility, either religious or moral; on the contrary, we felt in its pages all the force of a deep moral feeling. Many a poor wife or mother, who watch with secret agony the intemperate proclivities of some dear one, might not regret that she threw in his path the warning rattle of the *Devil's Chain*. Our Temperance Societies could scarcely forward their interests better than widely scattering this work, which is a powerful advocate for the sacred interests of humanity. Would that our zealous tract distributors, who lavish startling sums to disseminate doctrines false and distasteful, would cast into the houses of the poor, such useful and necessary literature; they would surely do more good than by trying to foment religious animosity. We cordially wish this little work to be known and rapidly spread through all classes on its noble mission; it is destined to do good.

The Canadian edition is brought out in cheap form by Messrs. Dawson Bros., of this city.

DANIEL DROMEDA.—We have received the first number of this story; it is to be published in eight monthly parts; it is just such a work as will be welcomed by those who love long-winded three volume novels. The writer, we are told, is a favorite with a class and has won some laurels from the fair sex; this covers a multitude of faults. The first number *The Spoiled Child*, is the promise of an interesting story.—Also from Messrs. Dawson Bros.

MATILDA DE CANOSSA.—Translated by Anna T. Sadler. From Messrs. Sadler & Co. 275 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

This is a beautiful historical story from the gifted pen of the celebrated Italian essayist, Bresciani. In the original this work ranks amongst the foremost of classical literature, and when we know the present translation comes from the able pen of Miss A. T. Sadler, we have a guarantee that the splendid original has lost nothing in the reproduction. The story is teeming with historical incidents. The troubles of the church in days gone by, the struggles of the Holy See against intruders, and the fortunes of a noble lady, are interwoven into a charming narrative that chains the interest to the very end.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW, for January, 1876.—This number of the world renowned *Review* is unusually rich and well selected; the articles sustain the reputation this quarterly gained in its palmy days. The man of letters, who loves deep philosophic thought surrounded with all the safe guards of Catholic theology, and decked with the flowers of cultivated diction, seizes each number of the *Dublin Review* more eagerly than any other periodical that claims a recognition.

The article on Catholic miracles is deeply interesting. The writer treats the subject not as an abstract question of Theology but in its bearing on facts and tendencies of the present sceptical age. "Paris" is an article to be read with a moral, the lights and shades of the great city of luxurious vice; the degradation of the stage and the extravagant developments of fashions are judiciously and piously portrayed in all their appalling consequences.

On the whole we have scarcely ever found this valuable periodical more interesting.

We are happy to notice amongst the recent nominations by the Local Government of this Province to the dignity of Queen's Counsel the name of our friend J. J. Curran, Esq.

CARD OF THANKS.—The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society on Tuesday evening, 22d Feb., 1876:—

That the thanks of this Society be tendered to the Rev. Father Salmon for his kindness in furnishing the Society with the St. Gabriel Brass Band, and to the members thereof for the efficient services rendered on the occasion of the Lecture by the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly.

The Premium Engraving, the Three Graces, advertised in our 7th page, is one of extraordinary size, and in its execution nothing has been sacrificed or slighted. It portrays the three Christian Graces, Faith, Hope, and Charity, represented in the forms of three female figures, to produce the highest type of loveliness in pure womanhood. Each figure is more than one-third life size, and the Engraving is a most desirable one for every Christian family.

MICROSCOPE FOR SALE.—We have entrusted to us for disposal, a large binocular Microscope, one of the most powerful imported into this country, made to order by Cassella, London, England, with all modern improvements and necessary appliance for concentration and polarization of light. The owner leaving for Europe prefers to let the instrument go at a sacrifice rather than expose it to the danger of travel. Further particulars can be had from the Editor of the *True Witness*.

## NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications for insertion in the *True Witness*, or relating in any way to the news columns, must be addressed to THE EDITOR, *True Witness*, Montreal, and must be authenticated with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The Editor reserves to himself the right of expunging from all such communications whatever matter he may consider objectionable, nor will he be in any way responsible for the opinions of Correspondents. Anonymous communications, or those written on both sides of the paper, will be consigned unread to the waste paper basket. If writers attach any value to their manuscripts they should keep copies of them, for in no case can rejected MSS. be returned.

## BUSINESS NOTICE.

All Business Letters, relating to Advertisements, Subscriptions, supply of Copies, Back Numbers, &c., &c., should be addressed to the Proprietor, Mr. JOHN GUILLES, *True Witness*, Montreal, to whom Postal Orders, Cheques, &c., should be made payable. Persons asking for receipts should enclose a postage stamp for same.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—The following members of the Montreal Bar have been appointed Queen's Counsel by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec:—Messrs. George Maréchal, Joseph M. Loranger, Desiré Girouard, Hon. Senator Trudel, Alexandre Lacoste, John Joseph Curran and Charles P. Davidson. Messrs. Edward T. Brooks and Robert N. Hall, of Sherbrooke; and Messrs. J. P. G. Blanchet, A. P. Caron and J. G. Colston, of Quebec, have also been appointed.

Intelligence has been received at Quebec of destruction by fire of the Catholic Church at Pierre Les-Bacquets. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FATHER LOCKHART AND THE "DUBLIN REVIEW."—In another column will be found a letter from this distinguished priest in which he strongly condemns the anti-Irish pronouncement of the *Dublin Review*, when referring to the proceedings in connection with the O'Connell Centenary. We are pleased, says the *United Irishman* of Liverpool, to find Father Lockhart taking this course. Indeed, it is precisely what we would have expected from him, for he has ever been the champion of Ireland and the Irish, and throughout England there are few to whom our people owe more gratitude than to himself. Knowing the temptations into which they are absolutely hung in this country (England) it has ever been Father Lockhart's mission to hold out a helping hand to them, and while championing their wrongs, he has at the same time earned for himself the right to counsel them when they have fallen into dangerous courses. We are pleased to hear from Father Lockhart that the anti-Irish feeling amongst the English Catholics is dying out. We trust this is the case, and that this good priest is not judging of other peoples' hearts by his own, which is so generous and just. We are well aware that the animosity between the two countries has been intensified by religious differences, but we learn from history that England was just as anxious to keep her foot on Ireland's neck when she was Catholic as since she has become Protestant. We are willing, however, to continue our contemporary, to believe that Father Lockhart is correct in his judgment, and the day when Ireland and England shall regard each other as two Christian nations should will be the sooner hastened according as there shall arise more men of the same stamp as our respected correspondent.

The total amount expended in the promotion of emigration in 1875 was \$296,000.

Mr. Sansum, the Manager of the Mechanics' Hall, informs us that during the month of April the citizens of Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto may expect to be favored with a visit from the distinguished pianist Von Bulow, who intends to give a series of first-class concerts in these cities.

WORKED TO DEATH.—One of the horses employed by the C. P. R. Company dropped dead on Saturday evening nearly opposite the Jesuits' Church, on Bleury street. The car was heavily laden with passengers, and the two horses had a stiff pull to get it up the hill. The poor animal (indeed he was poor, in the literal sense of the word) being exhausted by his severe labors, succumbed as he had nearly reached the top of the ascent. Is there no supervision of overworked horses by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the city?

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.—The Postmaster-General's Report has been received from which we learn that the number of Post Offices in Canada on the 1st January, 1876, was 4,892, of which number 3,054 are in Ontario and Quebec. The number of letters and postal cards sent during the year is estimated at 42,000,000; newspapers, 31,300,000; registered letters, 1,750,000; free letters, 1,297,000, and 131,352 parcels. The revenue for the year ending the 30th June, 1875, was \$1,536,509.50, and the expenditure \$1,873,251.41. Money orders are issued during the year amounting to \$6,721,439.28. Post Office Savings Banks in operation on 30th June numbered 268; depositors, 24,294; amount deposited during the year \$1,942,346; amount to credit of depositors, including interests, on 30 June, \$2,226,090.48. The report refers to the changes which took place under the Act of last session. The loss to revenue by the same amounts to \$20,243.32. During this year 572,127 dead letters were received at the headquarters of the Department. The report contains a vast amount of information in regard to the working of the Department in the different Provinces furnishing a detailed statement of income and expenditure.

LUCAN, Feb. 24.—This afternoon, while John Bowden, constable, and John Reid were attempting to arrest two men at Fitzhenry's tavern, by the name of Donnelly and Farrell, the latter drew a revolver and shot Reid in the stomach; Reid is not expected to recover. Bowden was knocked down and bent on about the head in a fearful manner. Both Farrell and Donnelly made their escape. About twenty armed men turned out in pursuit.

The writ for the new election in the county of Two Mountains, to fill the vacancy created in the House of Commons by the resignation of Mr. Glombek, has been despatched to the returning officer Mr. Roussville. The nomination will take place on the 11th March; voting on the 18th.

## REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Hamilton, W. H. H. \$2; Barrie, J. M. 2; Milford, P. McM. 2; Clayton, W. O. N. 2; Tracadie, N. B. W. F. 2; Cow Bay, N. S. Rev. D. J. McF. 2; North Lancaster, A. L. 2; Willowgrove, M. H. 2; Rockwood, J. K. 1; Buckingham, J. M. 2; Kingsbridge, Rev. J. S. Teeterville, P. G. 2; Pakenham, Rev. D. J. L. 4; Three Rivers, Rev. J. B. C. 5; Danville, Rev. L. A. M. 2; North Gower, J. K. 2; Almonte, M. F. 2; Peterboro, T. B. 1; Roxton Falls, Rev. F. P. 2; Paumotu, J. M. 2; Ampring, D. McK. 2.  
Per S. L. St. Eugene—P. K. 3; Vankleek Hill, T. H. 1.50.  
Per D. S. Malcolin—Self, 2; J. M. 2.  
Per J. G. Lindsay—A. C. 2.  
Per M. J. C. Hawkesbury Mills—Self, 2; J. O. 2; T. O. M. 2; W. McK. 2.  
Per P. H. Osceola—M. S. 1.  
Per J. O. B. Inverness—A. K. 75 cts.  
Per J. L. Perth—R. G. 1.  
Per R. E. Brockville—J. S. 2.  
Per M. O. C. Marmora—J. M. 1.50; W. C. 2.

## Birth.

CASHMAN.—In Toronto, on the 17th ult., the wife of Mr. C. Cashman, of a daughter.

## Died.

SCANLAN.—In this city, on the 24th ult., Patrick Scanlan, formerly of H. M. Customs, in the 78th year of his age.

McNALLY.—In this city, on the 26th ult., Mary Ann, only daughter of Wm. McNally.

The Sisters of Mercy wish to inform the public that they are to have raffish divers objects amongst which are:—

A lady's cloth mantle, braided and beaded, this mantle is valued at \$100, and the price of ticket is 50cts.

A child's mantle of white French merino embroidered, this mantle is valued at \$100, and the price of ticket is 50cts.

A dress of pink swiss silk for a child from eight to ten years old, this dress is valued at \$20, and the price of ticket is 25cts.

A magnificent piano of rose-wood valued at \$630, price of ticket \$1.

The persons who desire to encourage this raffish which is made for the benefit of the Institute, will please address at No. 253 Lagacheville st., corner of Campeau st.

A special announcement will make known to the public the day which will be chosen for this raffish.

The Sisters of Mercy profit by this circumstance to announce to the public that they have a clothing department where they make all kinds of Gentlemen's, Ladies and Children's work, and that they have constantly divers work ready to be furnished on demand.

A call is respectfully solicited at their clothing department, No. 253 Lagacheville st., corner of Campeau st.

Greenbacks bought at 12½ dis. American Silver bought at 10 dis.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Globe.)

Flour #1 bbl. of 196 lb.—Follards	\$2.50 @ \$2.50
Superior Extra	5.10 5.20
Fancy	4.70 4.75
Spring Extra	4.50 4.55
Superfine	4.20 4.35
Extra Superfine	4.90 4.95
Fine	3.70 3.75
Strong Bakers	4.60 4.80
Middlings	3.18 3.22½
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.	2.37½ 2.40
City bags, [delivered]	2.35 2.40
Wheat—Spring	0.00 0.00
do White Winter	0.00 0.00
Oatmeal	4.65 4.70
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs.	0.57½ 0.00
Oats	0.30 0.32
Pease, per 66 lbs.	0.85 0.00
do alfalfa	0.00 0.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada	0.55 0.60
do do do U. Canada	0.00 0.00
Lard, per lb.	0.13 0.00
do do do	0.14 0.00
Cheese, per lb.	0.10½ 0.11½
do Fall makes	0.00 0.00
Pork—New Mess	22.00 22.50
Thin Mess	21.00 21.25
Dressed Hogs	0.00 8.75
Beef—Prime Mess, per barrel	00.00 00.00
Ashe's—Pots	4.62½ 4.75
Firsts	0.00 0.00
Pearls	4.95 0.00

BUTTER.—Quiet; 16½c to 23c, according to quality

## TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe.)

Wheat, fall, per bush.	\$0 98 1 00
do spring	0 97 1 00
Barley	0 58 0 78
Oats	0 30 0 35
Peas	0 69 0 70
Rye	0 60 0 00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.	8 50 9 00
Beef, hind-qtrs. per lb.	6 00 7 00
fore-quarters	3 50 5 00
Mutton, by carcass, per lb.	6 00 8 00
Butter, lb. rolls	0 22 0 25
large rolls	0 21 0 22
tub dairy	0 20 0 21
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	0 20 0 21
packed	0 17 0 19
Apples, per bbl.	1 50 2 25
Geece, each	0 60 0 90
Turkeys	0 70 1 50
Cabbage, per doz.	0 40 0 00
Onions, per bush.	0 95 1 60
Turnips, per bush.	0 20 0 25
Potatoes, per bus.	0 45 0 50
Lay	12 00 17 00
Straw	7 50 8 50

## THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig.)

Flour—XXX per bbl.	6.00 to 6.80
" 100 lbs.	3.00 to 3.25
Family " 100 "	2.25 to 2.50
GRAIN—Barley per bushel	0.50 to 0.70
Rye "	0.56 to 0.60
Peas "	0.70 to 0.71
Oats "	0.31 to 0.33
Wheat "	0.00 to 0.95
Fall Wheat	0.00 to 0.00
MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs.	4.00 to 4.00
" hind " "	5.00 to 4.80
" per lb.	0.00 to 0.00
Mutton per lb.	0.05 to 0.07
Ham " in store	6.14 to 0.16
Veal " "	0.00 to 0.00
Bacon " "	0.10 to 0.15
Pork	7.00 to 7.50
HIDES—No 1 untrimmed	5.00 to 0.00
" 2 "	3.00 to 0.00
" pelts	0.65 to 1.00
Calf Skins	0.16 to 0.25
Dukin Skins	0.00 to 0.00
Lambskins	0.60 to 0.00
Tallow	0.04 to 0.07
POULTRY—Turkeys, each	0.50 to 1.00
Geece	0.50 to 0.60
Ducks per pair	0.50 to 0.60
Fowls per pair	0.30 to 0.40
GENERAL—Potatoes, per bag	0.50 to 0.60
Butter, tub, per lb.	0.20 to 0.22
do print	0.24 to 0.25
Eggs, per dozen	0.23 to 0.25
Cheese, home made	0.08 to 0.10
Hay, per ton, new	8.00 to 9.00
Hay, per ton, old	6.00 to 6.00
Straw	4.00 to 4.50
Wood, hard	4.00 to 4.50
Coal, per ton, delivered	0.00 to 7.50
Wool, per lb.	0.90 to 0.00

## J. H. SEMPLE,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER,  
53 ST. PETER STREET,  
(Corner of Foundling.)

MONTREAL

May 1st, 1874.

37-52

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of this CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY HALL, corner of Craig and St. Alexander Streets, on MONDAY Evening next, 6th Mar., at 8 o'clock.

SAMUEL CROSS, Rec.-Secretary

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the IRISH HOME RULE LEAGUE will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of St. Alexander and Craig Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 7th March, at EIGHT o'clock, sharp.</