...ss, our columns were open to ...had chosen to use them further. ...no reason for allowing the con... ...to extend to every one who might ...enter into it. We could not ...mitted this without a great sacri... ...space which we believed we ...use in the general reading ...Every man who writes to a ...looks upon his own production ...important than anything else ...as our columns have been for two ...with Parliamentary reports, we ...to be sparing of the room given ...pondents. We have little idea ...shall be able to satisfy Mr. Bazr... ...he has not been ingratiated ...ith by us; but we feel quite cer... ...to Catholic in Canada, be he ...layman, can truthfully say that ...national bigotry or illiberality can ...to our charge. If Mr. BRETANON ...that the reduction of his ...than our offence.

...Government stagger toward the ...Government tugging drop one or ...of the numerous bundles with ...they started out. Tuesday Mr. ...Mackenzie, out the bill ...the reduction of the franchise in Ontario elec... ...Blake and Dunkin had ...that he was about to become the ...of this measure will please accept ...Denise without ...notice.

...THE MEDICAL ACT.

...Members of the Legislature, ...the bill to amend the Medical Act ...erred, brought in their report yester... ...the House. All the preambles of the ...proved, and the bill was not ad... ...to proceed with it this session. ...adopted the report, and the bill ...quently thrown out.

...CURRENT TOPICS.

...ENDED.—The Committee appoint... ...investigate the Credit Mobilier scandal ...three months, and reported to Con... ...session a page. The House took up ...report last week, and stormy de... ...ensued in the presence of crowds of ...ble and excited spectators. Certain ...were pointed out as deserving ex... ...s, but the ultimate decision was that ...some could not expel members for acts ...pitted before their election. Curious ...principle, it strikes ...ity voting that they be censured, and ...matter indeed. The New York ...considers that the House should ...have gone nothing, or have done ...that they, in the exercise of their ...not so long passed they ought not ...to have done it. Still, we think ...ion, judicious and just; censure was ...fully adequate, publication of their ...the proceedings, it strikes, will be that "the ...investigating committee has acquitted itself ...fact in the Credit Mobilier infamy. Low ...the general standard of morality is, it ...to be feared, sufficient that the standard of ...rises is believed to be that of the country. ...and increased public feeling; but ...takes a more lenient view of their ...Herald ...be accepted, no doubt, by the great ma... ...of the American people ...shadowed by a party out... ...the proceeding. The House has sui... ...in showing that members ...right the accused members deserved ex... ..., but that there were too many of them ...the House ...the "rin" for it to ...full unity in the case.

...NEW CRIME.—Now it is "homicidal ...mania. As thus—two years ago, one ...Scannell, a New York alderman, ...his mistress, and he died a few ...afterwards. An associate, named ...Sohne, was suspected and tried for the ...murder, but acquitted on the clearest evi... ...The witness testified, however, ...he could not be convinced of Donohue's ...innocence, and took an oath on his knees to ...him. Ever since he had watched for ...and, on two occasions, shot at him ...street, wounding him once severely; ...lly, a few weeks ago, he went to a saloon ...Donohue was and shot him dead, ...saying his revolver ...the body as it lay on the floor. Of course he was ...on a slight tribute to public feeling, he ...now on trial. The defence is that he ...monomania on the subject of his ...father's death, and it is evident that the plea ...ill be admitted. The circumstance is ...amazing, showing how common ...York towards social liberty—of a sort. One ...can call the affair "the Vendetta Spir... ...", which seems a pretty accurate descrip... ...There might be an improvement, ...the Vendetta Society, and an expensive process ...this legislation. If, for example, a gen... ...Sherman had blundered ...the next world, why arrest him and try ...after the intention had been ...made as to diminish the theory ...more agreeable way for some official, say an ...doctor duly authorized, to examine ...be aggrieved person, and if he found that ...monomania had developed, give ...shooting license without more ado. ...that would be business-like and pleasant, ...the gentlemanly executive dead man, he ...just look out for himself.

...AN OLD SORE HEALED.—The London ...Hyde Park agitation has existed now ...for several years. The right to hold public ...meetings in that place of resort has been de... ...by the Government and asserted by ...various political bodies, and the controversy ...has given rise to much ill-feeling, and even ...riot and bloodshed. At length Mr. Bruce, ...the Home Secretary, has authorized ...by conceding liberty to hold these meetings, ...only restricting them to one locality, and ...guarded and excited speaker. Certain ...are pointed out as deserving ex... ..., but the ultimate decision was that ...some could not expel members for acts ...pitted before their election. Curious ...principle, it strikes ...ity voting that they be censured, and ...matter indeed. The New York ...considers that the House should ...have gone nothing, or have done ...that they, in the exercise of their ...not so long passed they ought not ...to have done it. Still, we think ...ion, judicious and just; censure was ...fully adequate, publication of their ...the proceedings, it strikes, will be that "the ...investigating committee has acquitted itself ...fact in the Credit Mobilier infamy. Low ...the general standard of morality is, it ...to be feared, sufficient that the standard of ...rises is believed to be that of the country. ...and increased public feeling; but ...takes a more lenient view of their ...Herald ...be accepted, no doubt, by the great ma... ...of the American people ...shadowed by a party out... ...the proceeding. The House has sui... ...in showing that members ...right the accused members deserved ex... ..., but that there were too many of them ...the House ...the "rin" for it to ...full unity in the case.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

Inaugural at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—This morning broke very clear, but bitterly cold, and many thousands of persons who were on their way from streets remote from the route of the inauguration procession had their hopes blasted by the weather. Early in the day the military and civic organizations from their different headquarters began assembling on Pennsylvania Avenue, and went to the Executive Mansion, and by half-past nine were nearly all in position. Prompt to the time decided on by Major-General Barry, grand marshal, for the moving of the procession, troops were in readiness and began moving in the line of march. The Senate Chamber and galleries were filled as soon as the doors opened at 11 o'clock, and presented a very gay appearance, the much larger proportion of the occupants being ladies. The floor of the Senate began to fill up quite early with distinguished visitors, including many of the highest military and naval officers of the Government, who occupied seats together in the left and rear of the Senators. Among them were Gens. Sherman and Sheridan, and Admiral Porter. The Turkish Minister, Blacque Bey, having been the longest in service in Washington, headed the diplomatic corps as its dean. He was followed by Sir Edward Thornton and the Austrian Minister. The Marquis de Noailles, Minister to France, and M. Mori, the Japanese Minister, brought up the rear. The Ministers and Secretaries, and attaches followed. A few minutes afterwards the Supreme Court of the United States were announced, and the judges, headed by Chief-Justice Chase, and clad in their robes of office, entered the Senate Chamber, and marching down the centre aisle, took the seats prepared for them in the front and facing the rostrum. Almost immediately afterwards, General Grant was escorted into the Senate Chamber by the Senate Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Senators Cragin, Bayard and Logan, and was conducted to a chair directly in front of the clerk's desk, and sat there facing the audience. The hour of twelve having nearly arrived, Vice-President Colfax delivered his valedictory and proceeded to administer the oath of office to Vice-President-elect Wilson. The 42nd Congress having then been declared at an end, the newly-inducted Vice-President administered the oath of office to the Senators elect, who came forward to the rostrum as their names were called by the Secretary, three at a time. The organization of the new Senate having been completed in the course of about twenty minutes, it was announced that the Senate, Supreme Court, and invited spectators, would proceed to the east portion of the Capitol to participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration of the President elect. On reaching the platform, the President elect took a seat, provided for him, directly in front of the centre, Vice-President Colfax and the Sergeant-at-arms, who were in charge of the ceremonies, sitting on the platform on his right and left. The Supreme Court on his left. The Senate Committee of arrangements near at hand. The Attorney-General, on the platform, sat Mrs. Grant, accompanied by several of their children, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Sheridan, Marshal and Mrs. Sharpe, and several other relatives of the Family. The presence of the President on the platform was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, with a few of a mixed character from the advocates of civic and military organizations which were drawn up in front of the stands, filling the space in front, and extending the whole length of the Capitol. The noise of the greeting hushed as the President elect and the Chief Justice of the United States rose simultaneously. The crowd, which had crowded to recite the formula of the President's oath of office, which Gen. Grant took with his hand uncovered, and reverently kissed for a few moments, while the boom of cannon, ringing of bells and shouts of the assembled thousands went forth with deafening sound, and cheer after cheer went up. Partial quiet having been restored, the President then arose and proceeded to read his inaugural address.

The following is the inaugural address of President Grant:—

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Under Providence I have been called a second time to act as executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain the laws, and, so far as lay in my power, to aid for the best interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided, I trust, by my past years' experience in the office. When my first term of the office of President first began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had been restored to their proper relations. It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised so long as this condition of affairs existed, therefore the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been devoted to the effort to restore harmony, public content, and all the arts of peace and progress.

It is my firm belief that the civilized world is tending towards republicanism, or government by the people through their chosen representatives, and that our own great republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others. Under our republic we maintain an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than that of at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would not increase the strength of this Force, but rather might such extension make us to diminish it. My theory of government changes with general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communication throughout, together with the rapid transit by steam, all parts of a country are made contiguous for all purposes of government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country are made easier than it was throughout the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen, yet he is not possessed of the rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong, and should be corrected. The finances are in a good condition, so far as executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he leaves his cabin he is assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive. The Santo Domingo treaty with the General Government are now happily rehabilitated, and I cannot but hope that the Senate, not shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he leaves his cabin he is assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive. The Santo Domingo treaty with the General Government are now happily rehabilitated, and I cannot but hope that the Senate, not

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LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO.

Summary of Proceedings.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1873.

SETTLERS ON SCHOOL LANDS.

Mr. Lander moved (seconded by Mr. Bethune) to concur in the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this House there is just reason why settlers on inferior school lands should not have the same measure of relief as settlers similarly situated who are occupants of ordinary Crown Lands, and that settlers on school lands will have just grounds of complaint unless this House takes immediate steps to secure to them the full advantages of recent legislation regarding lands occupied by them." He said that the Commissioner of Public Works would recollect that this most important subject had engaged the attention of the House during a previous session. It was unfortunate at the present juncture that the gentleman who was then leader of the Opposition (Mr. Blake) did not now occupy a seat in the House. He, Mr. Blake, had expressed very strong views with regard to the question of School Lands. He had always contended, while in opposition, that lands should be dealt with according to the manner of dealing with Crown Lands, and that view has been backed by the Commissioner of Public Works. (Hear, hear.) It was a singular fact that the principle advocated by Sir Edward Thornton and the Austrian Minister. The Marquis de Noailles, Minister to France, and M. Mori, the Japanese Minister, brought up the rear. The Ministers and Secretaries, and attaches followed. A few minutes afterwards the Supreme Court of the United States were announced, and the judges, headed by Chief-Justice Chase, and clad in their robes of office, entered the Senate Chamber, and marching down the centre aisle, took the seats prepared for them in the front and facing the rostrum. Almost immediately afterwards, General Grant was escorted into the Senate Chamber by the Senate Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Senators Cragin, Bayard and Logan, and was conducted to a chair directly in front of the clerk's desk, and sat there facing the audience. The hour of twelve having nearly arrived, Vice-President Colfax delivered his valedictory and proceeded to administer the oath of office to Vice-President-elect Wilson. The 42nd Congress having then been declared at an end, the newly-inducted Vice-President administered the oath of office to the Senators elect, who came forward to the rostrum as their names were called by the Secretary, three at a time. The organization of the new Senate having been completed in the course of about twenty minutes, it was announced that the Senate, Supreme Court, and invited spectators, would proceed to the east portion of the Capitol to participate in the ceremonies of the inauguration of the President elect. On reaching the platform, the President elect took a seat, provided for him, directly in front of the centre, Vice-President Colfax and the Sergeant-at-arms, who were in charge of the ceremonies, sitting on the platform on his right and left. The Supreme Court on his left. The Senate Committee of arrangements near at hand. The Attorney-General, on the platform, sat Mrs. Grant, accompanied by several of their children, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Sheridan, Marshal and Mrs. Sharpe, and several other relatives of the Family. The presence of the President on the platform was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, with a few of a mixed character from the advocates of civic and military organizations which were drawn up in front of the stands, filling the space in front, and extending the whole length of the Capitol. The noise of the greeting hushed as the President elect and the Chief Justice of the United States rose simultaneously. The crowd, which had crowded to recite the formula of the President's oath of office, which Gen. Grant took with his hand uncovered, and reverently kissed for a few moments, while the boom of cannon, ringing of bells and shouts of the assembled thousands went forth with deafening sound, and cheer after cheer went up. Partial quiet having been restored, the President then arose and proceeded to read his inaugural address.

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PARLIAMENTARY

Opening of the First Session of the Second Parliament.

The Hon. James Cockburn Elected Speaker

(By Telegraph from Our Owl Reporter.)

OTTAWA, March 6.—All the members in town met at twelve o'clock in the Commons Chamber, and, one hundred and fifty-six were duly sworn in.

At three o'clock His Excellency the Governor-General came down in state and was received by a guard of honour composed of the Governor-General's Body Guard. Although the formal opening does not take place till to-morrow, there was a large assemblage of spectators in the galleries. The Premier and other members of the Government were present in the Windsor uniform, as well as a large number of Militia officers. The whole proceedings in the Senate Chamber, after His Excellency's arrival, only lasted a few minutes. A large concourse is expected to be present to-morrow at the delivery of the Speech. The Speaker and the new Senators, with the exception of Mr. Vidal, were sworn in previous to His Excellency's arrival.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. CLERK took the chair at 3.15 p. m. and called the members to order.

The Gentleman Usher of the Rod was authorized, and announced a message from His Excellency the Governor-General, desiring the attendance of the Members of the House of the Senate. The members accordingly proceeded in a body to that House, where His Excellency was seated, and they read the elect a Speaker, and that to-morrow he would deliver his speech.

Upon returning Mr. Clerk took the chair.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD then said:—Mr. Patrick, in accordance with the intimation first given us by His Excellency the Governor-General, I rise for the purpose of proposing an hon. member of this House to fill the important position of Mr. Speaker. I shall at once say that the hon. gentleman whose name I will submit for the consideration of this honourable body is the Hon. James Cockburn, the member for West Northumberland. To those gentlemen who sat under his guidance as Speaker during the last Parliament I need not address any argument to prove his claim and his qualification for this important office. Five years ago he was elected by acclamation as the first Speaker of the first Parliament of the Dominion, and I believe that during the whole of that Parliament, which lasted for the whole of its legal term, he performed the duties in a manner which was acceptable to this House and to the country. Then hon. gentleman, I may say to those hon. members who have seen in this House for the first time, has had a very considerable share in the business of Parliament of the Dominion, and I believe that during the whole of that Parliament he performed his duties well and faithfully. I believe he performed his duties wisely and with a good deal of tact, and he gave individual rulings and decisions which did not meet with universal acceptance, but I believe they were given in good faith and were accepted as fair and impartial. Mr. Speaker Wallbridge, in speaking of the Speakership of England said that during his long parliamentary experience he had never known a single decision, which, at some period or other of his official career, had not been objected to by one or both sides of the House, and that whose political sentiments he was supposed to sympathize with thought that from four-fifths of the members of the House he was too harshly against them, while those of the other political opinions sometimes thought he think that he did lean towards his friends. Every Speaker he had known had been occasionally subjected to such criticism, but his opinion was that upon the whole the Speaker had acted with impartiality, and to be taken as a guide by members of Parliament, whether he was likely to be, or was, right or wrong, in their opinion or not. We are commencing a new Parliament, and, as I said in the outset, I am trying to introduce the system which prevails in England, and which has been found very useful there, that the Speaker should not be charged capriciously, if the Speaker is a man of honour, with the responsibility of his decisions. I believe that when Parliament has found a man fit for the place he should be continued, and that the country would be the gainer by the stage of his experience. Without saying more, Mr. Speaker, I now rise to move, that the hon. James Cockburn be appointed Mr. Speaker of this Parliament. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN (French)—The Premier has just proposed a candidate for the Speakership of this House, and that the gentleman named by him has met with the approbation of the Chamber, that he was a man of honour, that he was respected throughout the country, and throughout Canada, and that all the members of the House recognized in him a respectable, tolerable manner in which he has discharged his duty. Before being elected to the chair he filled with ability a position in the Cabinet and Government of the former Province of Canada, and he was subsequently elected, by a large a duty most agreeable to myself, and I hope it will receive the unanimous approval of the House.

Mr. CLERK having put the motion, it was carried unanimously, and he was drawn from the ministerial benches.

The oath was then taken by the Speaker in the chair by Sir John Macdonald and the Hon. Mr. Langevin, said:—"I desire to express my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the high honour it has conferred upon me in choosing me unanimously to be the Speaker." (Applause.)

SIR JOHN MACDONALD moved that when the House adjourned it stand adjourned till half-past two o'clock to-morrow. Carried.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD moved the adjournment.

The motion was carried, and the House adjourned at 4.45 p. m.

Yesterday, at three o'clock, His Excellency the Governor-General came down in state to the Senate Chamber, and took his seat upon the Throne. The members of the House being assembled, His Excellency commanded the attendance of the House of Commons, and when they appeared, he delivered the Speech from the Throne. Owing to the necessity of going to press with *The Mail* before the delivery of the Speech, which, however, will be found in this issue of *The Mail*, we are enabled to give it, and we reproduce from *The Mail* of Wednesday, is a correct foreshadowing of what His Excellency said.

We can easily conjecture that there will be a reference to the Pacific Railway question which Lord Dufferin feels in connecting himself with the prosperity and welfare of that portion of the Dominion. We all know that His Excellency has taken every opportunity that has been afforded him of expressing his deep interest in the fortunes of this country, and of his determination to use exertion in forwarding the interests and its progress while he remains in his present high and responsible position.

We may expect a reference to the policy of the Government with respect to the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has been entrusted to a body of influential Canadian capitalists, who are about to take the way to the English market to raise the capital required for the successful accomplishment of this great national undertaking.

We are all aware that the Government have been most energetic and earnest in the improvement of the canal system of Canada, in accordance with the policy sanctioned by Parliament during the last, and by public opinion of the country. Surveys have been made of the Welland and the Carillon Canals, and the Speech will probably allude to the determination of the Government to go on with the work without delay, so soon as the season arrives for such operation.

Allusion will in all probability be made to the energetic measures that have been taken for the development of emigration, and the progress that has been made in collecting and publishing the invaluable statistical information afforded by the census of 1871.

We may look for amendments to the Act respecting the representation in the House of Commons, and for a change in the system of trying controverted elections. Measures affecting shipping, weights and measures, and the inspection of merchandise may also be expected. The Speech will be subjected to the usual criticism, and it will probably take up, many useful hints were given section. Last session he was asked to the Dominion Board of Trade, and we have no doubt that the Government have availed themselves of the information which was forded by so influential and respectable a body.

We have already intimated in our columns that the Government have had under consideration the advisability of consolidating the duties now performed by the two Secretaries of State, and it is quite probable that some reference will be made to this subject in His Excellency's address.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A farmer in New York about four years ago was compelled to relinquish his profession by a paralysis of his right fore-finger. The nerve cell (in the spinal cord) which controlled that finger had died from overwork, and the muscles of the finger . . . finally passed away through disuse—atrophied, the doctors call it. The dead cell in the spinal marrow in some way, by contact or sympathy, distributed its nutrition, which controlled the same finger on the left hand. The atrophy extended over both hands, up the arms, to the chest, shoulders and neck. At the present time there is not a muscle in these portions of the man's body. The arms hang useless and shoulderless—mere skin and bone. The intercostal muscles are gone, and the man can make no respiratory movements requiring their action; the neck is emaciated, trachea, and spinal column clad in skin, and that is all, the processes of the latter standing out as plainly as in a skeleton. The head, unsupported, hangs down on the chest, as if it were merely tied on. By a movement of the loins the man can throw his head over so that it will fall resting on his shoulders and back, but otherwise than this, mechanically, he cannot control his motions.

The German Government has decided to carry out a series of experiments this year, in order to test the relative merits of breech-fire-arms, etc. It is proposed to begin with the revolvers used in France, Sweden and Russia, and to end with the Gatling gun. The experiments made last year with the mitrailleuse appeared to have shown that the war. A new navigable air-balloon is to be tested in the spring, and it is proposed to experiment with various explosives, particularly those used in the military manœuvres in Prussia and Austria, and those used in the great national undertakings.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

EUROPEAN.

The Catholic Bishops of Ireland have resolved to oppose the Education Bill, and have sent an address to the Irish members of Parliament, urging them to press for its withdrawal.

A meeting of the Liverpool Peace Society was held last week. Among the persons who addressed the assemblage was General Fairchild, the United States Consul at that city. He spoke in favour of international conventions as a means of settling disputes between countries instead of resorting to war. His surveyor, justified the recent civil war in the United States.

The civil drama of Berlin are on strike, and the public is greatly inconvenienced thereby.

It is announced that the French arsenals are now replenished, and that all the material of war lost during the late conflicts has been replaced.

M. Thiers has issued a rigorous order to prevent the introduction of arms into Spain across the French frontier.

The ex-King Amadeus and family left Lisbon on Tuesday afternoon for Genoa.

The ironworkers of Merthyr Tydvil have signified their willingness to resume work at the old rate of wages, until the end of the present month, if an advance of five per cent. is guaranteed from April 1st.

All the Spanish ports of Spain show that Pampelona is likely to fall into the hands of the Carlists.

The Message de Paris of Monday published at extra, reporting that Marshal Serrano had proclaimed dictator of Spain, and that the Republicans have suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Carlists near Pena.

Three hundred Liberal Catholics have united in an address to Father Hyacinthe, urging him to resume his pulpit at Geneva. The father has made a favourable reply, saying he is willing to preach to them, but cannot yet not to surrender to either ultramontanism or atheistical rationalism.

As the cabmen of Berlin obstinately persist in their strike, to the great inconvenience of the public, the police authorities have ordered the cab proprietors to resume business, under the penalty of the withdrawal of their licenses in case of refusal.

A boat belonging to one of the Italian men-of-war capsized in the Tagus on Tuesday shortly after the embarking of Ex-King Amadeus, and eleven persons were drowned.

The discovery was made, a few days ago, of gold, on a gigantic scale, on the Isle of Man, England, committed by one Warren, *alias* Hanson, an American, who is a master of skilful forgeries of the names of the Rothschilds and other great financial houses. A reward of £1,000 has been offered for the apprehension, and the police are searching for the rascal in all quarters. The discovery of the forgeries was altogether accidental and was brought about by Messrs. Rothschild noticing in some bills of exchange a difference in the colour of the ink from that ordinarily used. The bills themselves

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of Toronto Wholesale Markets.

WEDNESDAY, March 5.

PRODUCE.

Weakness of prices and inactivity of trade have been the characteristics of the market since our last. There has been very little business done, and, generally speaking, the tone of the market has been very much downward in very sort of grain. Stocks have continued to increase, and now largely exceed those held at this time last year, excepting only in oats. The difficulty of effecting insurances on stocks is one very prominent cause of the prevailing inactivity, and it seems likely to continue. The dullness in outside markets is another, but the weak closes with a firmer feeling abroad and a slight tendency to recovery outside. We have said that prices have been weak here; and so they have, but the actual decline has been comparatively insignificant. Holders have been very firm all week, and refuse to make any more than very slight concessions. In the case of millers this firmness is increased by the fact that they have large stocks of wheat on hand, and are reluctant to see a fall made from them at a time when English markets are tending upwards. Fall wheat sold at 1 cent off, and spring at 2 cents off on last week's quotations, and the tendency is to further decline. Flour is very dull, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Sales have been made at $6.50 for extra, and $6.75 for superfine, but the tendency is to further decline. Fall wheat sold at $1.30 and $1.31 per bushel, and spring at $1.25 and $1.26 per bushel. The enquiry has fallen off, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Barley is very dull, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Sales have been made at 65 cents for No. 1 and 60 cents for No. 2 per bushel. The enquiry for peas is very dull, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Sales have been made at 65 cents per bushel. Oats are very dull, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Sales have been made at 35 cents per bushel. Rye is very dull, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Sales have been made at 60 cents per bushel. Dressed hogs are very dull, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Sales have been made at $7.50 per cwt. Pork is very dull, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Sales have been made at $6.50 per barrel. Ashes are very dull, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Sales have been made at $5.50 per cwt. for pots, and $5.60 per cwt. for pearls.

The following are the prices at the commencement and close in the English markets per each day of the past week:

	Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour	38	0	38	0	38	0	38	0	38	0
Red Wheat	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10
Red Winter	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12	10
Red Winter	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	11
Spring	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	11	10
Corn	37	0	37	0	37	0	37	0	37	0
Oats	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Barley	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
Peas	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
Pork	47	0	47	0	47	0	47	0	47	0
Lard	47	0	47	0	47	0	47	0	47	0
Tallow	37	6	37	6	37	6	37	6	37	6
Ashes	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0

FRIDAY—Stocks on the 3rd inst., 2,527 barrels, against 2,000 barrels last week. The enquiry has been in the higher grades, which have been scarce, and prices have ruled firmer. Sales were reported last week; 1 sg. of 500 barrels sold on Thursday at $6.50, 1 sg. of 200 barrels sold on Tuesday at $6.60, and 1 sg. of 200 barrels sold on Wednesday at $6.75, and on Monday brought $6.75 for No. 1 extra, and $6.50 for No. 2 extra. Fall wheat is very dull, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Sales have been made at $1.30 and $1.31 per bushel. Spring wheat is very dull, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Sales have been made at $1.25 and $1.26 per bushel. The enquiry for barley is very dull, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Sales have been made at 65 cents per bushel. The enquiry for peas is very dull, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Sales have been made at 65 cents per bushel. Oats are very dull, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Sales have been made at 35 cents per bushel. Rye is very dull, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Sales have been made at 60 cents per bushel. Dressed hogs are very dull, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Sales have been made at $7.50 per cwt. Pork is very dull, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Sales have been made at $6.50 per barrel. Ashes are very dull, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Sales have been made at $5.50 per cwt. for pots, and $5.60 per cwt. for pearls.

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Barley	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
Peas	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
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