

pronounced no sentence upon the objective reality of the asserted phenomena, or the supernatural assumptions of the *media*. They contented themselves with warning the faithful against being in any manner accessory to the proceedings—whether by actually invoking the aid of the *medium*, or by assisting as more anxious spectators of his unholy exhibition.

Though therefore, we are firmly convinced that much of what is styled "Spiritualism" is merely charlatanism; and though we strongly suspect that the residuum will, as experience advances, and evidences accumulate, be fully accounted for on purely natural grounds—we do not presume to dogmatise upon the subject, or to deny the possibility of even the reality of modern necromancy. It is chiefly from the light which its rapid increase in all Protestant communities throws upon the spiritual or religious condition of Protestants, that we at all deem the thing worthy of notice.

Not until to him the oracles of the living God were mute—not until the Lord refused to answer him either by Urim or by the mouths of the prophet—did Saul, the apostate King of Israel, seek wisdom from the lips of the pythoness. And so we may feel confident that, if Protestants of the nineteenth century turn from their infallible Bible, and their fancied inward light, to the teachings of the *medium*, and the revelations of three legged stools, it is because they too feel that they are God-abandoned, and that to them the divine utterances are dumb. They flock to Mr. Forster of Bryanston Street, Portman Square, even as Saul, in like despair of truth, sought counsel from the witch of Endor.

Strange indeed are the phenomena of Protestantism. As the *Westminster Review* in its January number shews, the great mass of the English people of the present day, not being Catholics, are divided into two sects or classes—the *Secularists* and the *Spiritualists*.

"Our conviction," says the *Review*, "is, that Secularism is the religion, or the no religion, of a large minority of thinking artisans. That is to say, they regard this world as the be-all, and the end-all, and man as the highest form of existence. There may be other worlds; but as they do not know, they think it presumptuous to affirm them, and a waste of energy to live for them; there may be higher beings than man, but if so they shroud themselves in mystery, leave us unaided in weakness, and break not the eternal silence in reply to our prayers; so that to worship them is to give reality to dreams, and unphilosophically to project from ourselves an imaginary perfection, call it deity, and strive to grow like it."—*Westminster Review*, p. 36.

This is Secularism, or the absolute negation of the supernatural and the supersensible; and this no-faith in any thing which cannot be seen, touched, smelt, heard, or tasted, is the basis of the religious system of one large section of the intelligent, thinking and educated public of England. Despair of truth, a despair generated and upheld by the discordant utterances of the professors of Protestant Christianity, has driven men into this slough of infidelity, or rather scepticism. They would fain believe if they could, if they only knew what to believe; but they argue if there be a God, if that God has revealed Himself to men, and if He be wise and just, He must have revealed Himself so as to leave no doubt either as to the fact, or the subject matter, of that revelation. An uncertain revelation is, for all practical purposes, the same as no revelation at all;—and that the revelation which the Protestant Christians around them profess to believe, is at best but an uncertain revelation, is a fact palpable to all men, from the contrary and even contradictory opinions which obtain as to its contents. There is therefore no revelation, conclude the *Secularists*; and if there be a supernatural or supersensible order, we have no means of ascertaining anything about it.

But just at this point in comes the "Spiritualist," who pretends, not only there is a supernatural order, but asserts that he has had sensible demonstration of the fact of its objective reality. God and Spirit are no longer dreams projected from man, and by him worshipped as divine realities, but real substantial facts, continually forcing themselves upon our notice. The metaphysical arguments in favor of the Being of God, and the immortality of the soul, have no effect upon minds of a certain class; but when men see, or believe that they see, their household furniture endowed with strange life; when their very chairs are animate, and a four-legged table of solid mahogany is in the habit of following its owner about the house like a dog—then indeed scepticism is confounded, and the transition from the extreme of incredulity to the extreme of superstition is the natural consequence. From "Secularists," and believers in nothing, men easily become "Spiritualists" and believers in almost everything.

"It is a very significant fact," again says the *Westminster Review* in the same article as that from which we have already quoted—"that modern Spiritualism, both in England and America, has won the belief of large numbers who were formerly Secularists. In Bradford, Bingley and other Yorkshire towns, there are people once notorious for believing nothing, now equally notorious for believing everything."—*Westminster Review*.

And the *Review*, in illustration of the change, notices the fact that in one large manufacturing centre of the North of England, there is a building, originally a Methodist place of worship, but which for many years was used for propagating the tenets of Secularism; and from whose pul-

pit Feargus O'Connor, Robert Owen and their disciples, political, social, and theological, used to preach; but which is now converted into a Spiritualist Meeting House:—

"When Spiritualism was imported from America, the managers of the 'Infidel Chapel' offered it an opportunity to show its powers. The offer was accepted, and they were converted. Now 'other worldliness' reigned more supreme than it had in the day of the 'Noncons' (a nickname applied to the original Methodist owners of the building.) The Sunday evenings, and frequently other evenings of the week also, were devoted to seances, and lectures were given on God and immortality. Ancient unbelievers deemed themselves favored with prophetic visions; they held daily communications with saints and angels, and disdained not to acknowledge an occasional acquaintance with devils. . . . It was never difficult to get sermons, for the great departed were always willing to preach; and sometimes dead Secularists confessed their earthly errors, and told strange stories of the new life, and their companions. The *Yorkshire Spiritual Telegraph* was conducted by men who had been accustomed to look up to Paine and Voltaire as Biblical critics, and to see in the Baron d'Holbach's 'System of Nature' an authoritative text book of theology."—*ib.*

And this reaction is not confined to the humbler classes of society; for as will be seen from the *London Times*, "Spiritualism" has its temple in London, its high priest in Mr. Forster, and its votaries amongst the aristocracy of the land.—Spiritualism has its prophets, its expounders, and its apologetic writers, among whom Robert Dale Owen occupies a prominent place; and who in his work "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World," brings forward a formidable array of facts, not only in justification of his conversion to a belief in a spiritual and supernatural order; but in confirmation of the belief of an intermediate state after death, betwixt heaven and hell, and which differs from the Purgatory of the Catholic Church in this—that it is probative as well as purgative; whereas the other is purgative only, man's probative state terminating, according to Catholic faith, with his earthly existence.

Everywhere in the Protestant world we see a break up in the several systems which have obtained since the days of Luther; and as to chaos, order at the divine command succeeded, so it may by the Catholic be hoped that out of the very confusions of Protestantism, light and truth and faith may again emerge. Even Spiritualism or necromancy in so far as it has brought back a belief in the supernatural and supersensible, and reintegrated the faith in the immortality and ultra-mundane existence of the soul, has not been without its uses; and God Who can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and can extract good out of everything, may, through the Spiritualistic fermentation now going on in the Protestant communities, be pleased to evoke their restoration to the bosom of His Church, in which alone all truth, untainted with any error or possibility of error is to be found. Spiritualism is in short the positive side of Protestantism; and though no better as yet than necromancy, is far more hopeful than a bare negation.

Wednesday the 23rd instant, their Lordships the Bishops of Tloa, of Toronto and of Buffalo will start by the Asia, in order to assist at the approaching great assembly of the Bishops of Christendom at Rome. Mgr. de Tloa has issued a Circular to his clergy charging the Very Rev. Grand Vicar Cazeau with the administration of the Archdiocese of Quebec during his absence.

The many friends of Edward Murphy, Esq., will be glad to learn that that gentleman has arrived safely in Montreal.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for the *True Witness* in their different localities: Ottawa City—Mr. J. J. Murphy; Pembroke—Mr. P. Fallon.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—We have been requested to recommend to the serious attention of all the members of the St. Patrick's Society, the meeting which is to take place on the evening of Monday next, in the Bonaventure Hall. Business of great importance is then and there to be transacted; and all who have the interests of the St. Patrick's Society at heart, as the National Society of the Irish of Montreal, will make it their duty, and a point of honor, to attend.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION, OTTAWA.

The following officers of this Association, were elected at the Annual Meeting on Monday evening the 7th inst:—
Trustees—J. F. Caldwell, John Heney, M. O'Meara, John Carmody, Thomas Hanly, William Kehoe, Thomas Dunn, John Lyons, William J. Dingham, John Conway, Michael Toomey, James Gillie.
President—R. W. Scott, M. P. P.
1st Vice President—T. F. O'Brien.
2nd Vice President—James Murphy.
Treasurer—William Finley.
Corr. Secretary—J. P. Tierney.
Sec. Secretary—G. McCarron.
Assistant Sec. Secretary—J. J. Murphy.
Hon. Librarian—G. J. O'Dougherty.—*Ottawa Tribune*.

ORDINATION.—On the 15th of March, His Lordship Bishop Lynch conferred Minor Orders on Messrs. Thomas McCarthy and Michael Mulcahy, at St. Basil's College.
On the 6th instant, Rev. Mr. Mulcahy was ordained sub-Deacon by His Lordship, and Rev. Mr. Kane was promoted to the Priesthood, in the Church of the Good. His Lordship was assisted on the latter occasion by the Rev. Fathers Shea, O'Connor, and Mulcahy, the former acting as Notary.

INSURRECTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—Two hundred soldiers commenced to remove the snow from the Champ de Mars Tuesday morning, probably in anticipation of the Review which is to take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the whole of the Volunteer Force will be inspected by the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. McMurrich of Toronto, a merchant and leading Brownite, is to oppose Mr. Patton in the Saugeen division, with however small prospects of success.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

THE LATEST STABBING CASE.—Henry Blake, the private of the 16th, stabbed about ten days ago in a tavern in St. Mary street, was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday morning, and deposed that on the night in question, as he was going to his barracks he was roughly accosted in a language he did not understand. He followed the man who spoke to him, with the intention of asking him what he meant. The person stopped opposite a tavern, and dragged the soldier in. Here Leforest, the elder, seized hold of him, while his son, and the man who pulled him into the house, fell upon him with knives. The soldier soon became insensible, and did not recover until next morning, when he found himself in hospital, wounded in different parts of the body. He appeared while in Court, to be suffering still from the injuries he received, and had his left arm tied in a sling. The persons under a rest will probably be tried at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

THE JUVENILE ECONOMY.—The reduction of the pay of the Police from 4s 6d to 3s 9d per day, determined on by our City Council, is one of the most paltry pieces of clap-net in the way of economy we ever heard of. The object to be aimed at is the obtaining good efficient men; and to keep such when obtained, liberal wages afford the best means. If our City Fathers wish to apply the pruning knife in the reduction of expenses, we could point of readily a more available method than the docking off of 9d per day to the hardworked, and, in our opinion, underpaid Policemen. Such a deduction is almost an incentive to dishonesty. How remarkably does this candle-and-cheese-paring retrenchment contrast with the augmentations of salaries of the higher and well paid officials made at intervals during the last few years! We trust the vote passed on Wednesday evening will be reconsidered and rescinded.—*Transcript*.

THE GUARDS TO RETURN HOME.—The rumor in the city of Montreal is, that the battalions of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards, stationed in that city, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for England as soon as the navigation of the St. Lawrence is open. It is surmised that the two regiments at present in St. John's, New Brunswick, will relieve the Guards, and that no further additions will be made to the military force of these Colonies for the present.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

We have frequently remarked that the principle of representation based upon population was a matter of perfect indifference to the large majority of the people of Upper Canada. That divested of the no popery howl with which it has been accompanied by its noisiest advocates, and denuded of the idea of obtaining a majority over the French Canadians, they do not care much for it.—*Peterboro Review*.

BERNARD'S OF FEDERAL TAXATION.—If Canada should ever be so unhappy as to exchange her British connection which is conducting her on the high road to a national position, without any taxation for defence in the past, and a prospect of only about 1s 8d per head of the population in the future, let her contemplate what the prospect would be, if she now became a State of the neighboring Union. The people of Massachusetts are now summing up their taxation account. One authority states it thus for 1862: Total taxation \$22,400,000. This gross sum is divided as follows:—For Federal taxes \$13,300,000; and for State and Local taxes \$9,100,000. In other words about *Twenty Dollars* per head, for every man, woman and child in the State! Or \$75 per poll throughout the State! The *Boston Courier* adds:—"Economies as this contribution is, still it does not represent what Massachusetts, in the first instance, is to pay into the Treasury. The duty on the value of all the manufactures she exports to other States, and the duty on all her vast importations must be added."

A brutal murder was committed in Port Hope, O.W., on Tuesday of last week. A man named Armitage, while at tea with his sister, was attacked by a bully, (who owed his family a grudge) with a "billy" or slung-shot, inflicting several wounds on the head, from the effects of which the man died next day.

THE ALLISON MURDER.—On Monday morning, Angus Kerr one of the sailors examined before the Coroner in this case, made a deposition at the Police office, and on it a warrant was issued for the arrest of John Smith, against whom the Grand Jury found no bill. He was taken into custody, but the deposition contained very little more than was stated by Kerr when brought before the Coroner. He says that when Smith returned to the ship on the night of the murder, he saw him washing something but he could not say what it was. After the inquest, when they were all down in the galley, he heard Smith say that he might get 7 years for "the affair." The deposition being submitted to Mr. Johnson, Q. C., he declared that he had no further evidence to add than that already taken before the Coroner, and at the Court of Queen's Bench, and Mr. Counsel therefore said that he would discharge Smith.

There was manufactured in Canada, last year, 3,817,660 gallons of proof spirits, the greater part of which was consumed in the country. The total excise duty collected was \$285,057. The quantity of malt liquor brewed was 4,898,990 gallons.—*Quebec Gazette*.

VOTE BY BALLOT A FAILURE.—It is a fact of which the advocates of voting by ballot, wherever they may be found, should take a careful note, that the Mayor and Corporation of Quebec declare the system heretofore pursued in the municipal elections of this city to have been a failure. The worst that useless character of the ballot as practiced here, must be very evident when the City Council petition Parliament to alter it and restore the good old British system of open voting. It is undeniable that our experience of the ballot shows that it encourages rather than prevents electoral frauds—that it opens the door to corruption, perjury and false-persuasion—that it does not secure secrecy, and that it does not obviate silence. It is hoped that Parliament will accede to the prayer of the Corporation, restore the old poll books and shorten the time allowed for the progress of an election contest. It will forever be a feather in the cap of Mr. Mayor Poirer if he succeeds during his mayoralty in abolishing the Yankee custom which has prevailed here until we have all become disgusted with its operation.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

SCHOOL LAW PARTISANS.—As there will be a recess of Parliament until the 23rd inst., this time should be steadily devoted to filing up new petitions to the Legislature. Between three and four hundred signatures have already been sent from Saginaw and Normandy, and nearly the same number from Burlington and Glenora. Other parts of the country are equally desirous of abolishing the present School Law and it only requires an effort on the part of one or two persons to set the ball rolling in each community.—*Durham Standard*.

The *British Herald* office, in Toronto, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. Damage estimated at \$4000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The *Three Rivers Acquirer* indulges in the following calculation:—"It took only seventeen days to adopt the address in answer to the Governor's Speech. The members at both houses number two hundred, which, at six dollars a day for seventeen days makes the respectable sum of twenty thousand four hundred dollars, which the debate on this address cost the country; not taking into account other numerous items.

A NEW WAY OF PROVIDING A SUBSTITUTE.—On Sunday night's sharp private of the 16th Regiment, dropped into a house in Paquet Street to see a civilian comrade, a young man named Guillaume Bourgoin. After some conversation, the crafty son of Mars prevailed upon the unsuspecting civilian to exchange clothes with him, the former stated he wanted to go out for a few seconds. On proceeding outside the soldier, with the strange clothes, seems to have acquired strange notions of duty, as he negotiated to return, and probably hurried off somewhere to air his newly gotten habiliments. Poor Bourgoin, who had unwittingly slipped into the soldier's uniform, became very uneasy in his new dress, and did not at all relish the thought of stepping into the runaway's place, even though there might be a prospect of "following to the field some warlike lord." The picket were finally informed of the matter, and the gallant Bourgoin was marched— not to the battle-field—but to the strong-barred lock-up, to reflect upon his unlucky change in life. Yesterday the duped young man was brought before the Police Magistrate, who remanded him to see if anything will turn up with reference to the hero in disguise, who took the cheapest and readiest way of providing a substitute.

IMPORTANT GOLD NEWS FROM THE NORTH WEST.—Mr. Timoleon Love, who is to leave shortly for the Saskatchewan gold diggings, has received a budget of letters from that region, all confirmatory of the abundance of gold. Three are particularly pointed—two from his companion Mr. Glover, and one from the Rev. T. Woolsey, of Rimontown House. When Mr. Love came into the Settlement last summer for mining materials he left Mr. Glover on the Saskatchewan to "prospect." This he has done, and has succeeded admirably, for he has discovered numerous paying mines in different parts of the country. The Clear-Water stream—which takes its rise at the foot of the mountains, and empties into the north branch of the Saskatchewan, a little below Rocky Mountain House—is particularly inviting. He discovered gold all along from its mouth, and it was more and more numerous as he approached its source. He was unable, from want of provisions, to prosecute his explorations to the source itself, but even what he did see was sufficient to guarantee good pay to miners. The Clear-Water River is larger than the Assiniboine and is therefore very important. An interesting fact he mentions is that the Blackfeet are by no means hostile to gold-digging and all its consequences. They are well aware that so soon as mining begins, their country will be overrun by white intruders still they encourage it—Mr. Love's companion was kindly escorted by them to any spot he wished to visit.—*Red River Nor' Wester*.

At the General Annual Meeting of the Patron and Honorary Directors of the City and District Savings Bank, held at its office, Great St. James Street, on Monday, the 7th April, for the election of a Board of Managing Directors for the ensuing year;

Oliver Borthwick, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. Borthwick, the Actuary, was requested to act as Secretary.

The following Report was then read by the President, A. La Rocque, Esq.:—

To the Patron and Honorary Directors of the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal.

GENTLEMEN.—The Board of Managing Directors have much pleasure in submitting to you, in a few words, the Sixteenth Annual Report of the affairs of the Institution, which they are happy to say, shews a steady progress in utility and prosperity.

The total amount due to Depositors on the 31st December, 1861, was \$770,446 58
Amount due to Minors and others on the Property of the Bank 16,829 54
The addition, this year, to the Reserve fund, after having all expenses and making donations of \$2,500 to Charitable Institutions, is \$14,370 66, making it, in total 91,401 82
\$878,677 94

This sum is invested as follows:
In City of Montreal, Provincial, and Champlain and St. Lawrence R. R. first Mortgage Bonds \$327,092 63
In Bank stocks, viz: La Banque du Peuple, City Bank of Montreal, Ontario and Commercial 91,652 59
In loans at short dates on endorsed promissory notes, with the collateral security of Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c., such as required by law 306,006 01
In the Property occupied by the Bank 23,135 35
In amount due on sale of portion of the above 10,400 00
In Office Furniture 900 00
In deposits on call at 1 per cent interest, with five different Banks of the City 118,891 36
\$878,677 94

The total number of accounts open on the 31st Dec., 1861, was 3,204
Which may be classed as follows:

Of \$50 and under 1,217
From 50 to 100 524
" 100 to 200 325
" 200 to 400 439
" 400 to 800 287
" 800 to 1200 55
" 1200 to 1600 55
" 1600 and upwards 62
3,204

The Act under which this Institution was first established expired last year, and was renewed by the Legislature in the last Session; it has been thought advisable to ask from the Legislature during its present Session a Special Act of Incorporation, founded mainly on the provisions of the present law, but which will somewhat modify the organization and extend the powers of the Institution.

The whole respectfully submitted.

ALF. LA ROCQUE, President.

E. J. BARBEAU, Actuary.

It was then moved by C. Dorwin, Esq., seconded by J. B. Smith, Esq., and unanimously resolved—

That the Report and Statement of the affairs of the City and District Savings Bank, now submitted, are highly satisfactory, and that the same be received, adopted, and published.

Moved by Wm. Bristow, Esq., seconded by Francis Clarke, Esq., and unanimously resolved—

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the President, Directors and Actuary, for their valuable services in conducting the business of the Bank for the past year.

William Bristow, Esq., having consented to act as Scrutiner, the election by ballot of the Board of Managing Directors for the ensuing year was proceeded with, when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected, viz:—

Edwin Alwater, A. M. Delisle, L. H. Holton, Hy. Judah, Hy. Malbolland, Dr. W. Nelson, Hy. Starnes, Wm. Workman, Alfred La Rocque, and Edward Murphy, Esquires.

On motion of Wm. Workman, Esq., seconded by Wm. Bristow, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to the Chairman for his services.

E. J. BARBEAU, Secretary.

The Board having met the following day, Alfred La Rocque, Esquire, was duly elected President, and Henry Mulholland, Esquire, Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

Died.

In this city, on the 6th instant, Miss Eleanor Mary Anne Walsh, eldest daughter of A. Walsh, Esq., aged 20 years and 3 months.—*R.I.P.*

TWO HORSES KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunderstorm which passed over this place on Sunday evening last, whilst the family of Mr. Barrett, of Haldimand, were on their way to attend evening service at the Methodist Chapel in Wicklow, the horses attached to their cutter were struck by lightning and instantly killed. The animals were struck on their heads by the electric fluid, which passed along their backs and down their hinder parts to the earth burning the hair completely off in its course. The parties in the cutter were uninjured, but had a narrow escape.—*Cobourg Sentinel*.

A correspondent of the *Fergus Constitutional* says:—"Montreal is the most exemplary city, I believe, in the Province, in regard to the Sabbath. Yesterday I strolled through a great number of streets and failed to see a saloon or tavern door open, or yet in the whole course of the day did I observe a single person that I could say had been drinking. This is more than can be said, I regret to say, about the town of Woodstock."

Already we see the beneficial effects of the de-thronement of Mr. Brown. The violence of the ex-elder of the Grigs caused the House to be a bear garden. Mr. Foley will be a much more formidable opponent for the Ministry than Mr. Brown, but his opposition will be more manly, straightforward and consistent.—*Brantford Courier*.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

April 15th, 1862.
Flour—Pollards \$2 50 to \$3; Middlings about \$3 50. Fine, \$4 to \$4 20; Super, No 2, \$4 30 to \$4 40; Superfine, \$4 50 to \$4 60; Fancy, \$5 00 to \$5 10; Extra, \$5 30 to \$5 50; Superior Extra, \$5 60 to \$6. Bag Flour, \$2 50 to \$2 60, per 112 lbs.

Sales of Superfine to-day at the Point at \$4 40. The continued fall in Britain and New York has a paralyzing effect on this market. The higher grades are nominal.

Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.,—\$3 80 to \$4 00. Nominal.

Wheat—\$1 for car-loads at the Point.

Indian Corn—There are no receipts, and no wholesale transactions. The demand for consumption is fair.

Barley is offering at 75c per 50 lbs; but we hear of no transactions.

Oats are nominal, at about one cent a pound. There is no considerable stock, and no demand.

Peas—No transactions; sellers for delivery at 75c per 50 lbs.

Ashe, per 112 lbs. Pot, \$5 70; Inferiors 10c to 15c more; Pearls \$6 65 \$6 70.

Butter—Store-packed, 10c to 13c; choice Dairy, in demand at 15c to 17c.

Cheese is very dull; sales to dealers at 5c to 7c.

Eggs arrive freely, and sell about 12c.

Pork—Meas, \$12 to \$13; Prime Meas, \$10 to \$11; Prime \$9 50 to \$10. All dull.

Lard—7c to 7c.

Tallow—8c to 9c.

Seeds—Clover Seed, \$4 25 to \$4 50; Timothy, \$1 60 to \$2.—*Montreal Witness*.

TORONTO MARKETS.

April 14, 1862.

The receipts of grain in our market are still trifling, owing to the impassable condition of the roads leading to the city. On Saturday two loads of Fall Wheat brought 90c to \$1 per bushel. Spring Wheat is required for at 84 to 85c. Barley is in demand at 62c to 65c. Peas are required for at 48c to 50c. Oats 38c to 39c. Fresh butter 18c to 23c per lb, as per quantity. Potatoes 7c to 8c per bushel. Eggs 10c to 13c per dozen. Flour is dull and without change. There are no transactions to note.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Arthur, B. O'Donnell, \$4; Fitzroy, H. O'Neil, \$2; Penetanguishene, M. Quinn, \$2; Industry, Rev. J. O. Giroux, \$5; W. B. Trumble, \$2; River Head, M. Darragh, \$2; New Glasgow, T. Hayde, \$2; Lyndhurst, A. M. Arda, \$2; Orillia, J. Regan, \$2; Martintown, D. McDonald, \$2; Pannuro, E. Lunn, \$2; Burrits Rapids, J. Gorman, \$2; St. Armand, W. Anger, \$2; Riviere du Loup, L. J. Oasult, \$2; 75c; Pembroke, J. Kennedy, \$2; Westwood, P. O'Neill, \$1 25; Maple Grove, J. Burns, \$2 50; L'Assomption, J. Collins, \$2 12; P. Flanagan, \$1; Vankleek Hill, D. Flood, \$2; St. Sylvester, J. Coeur, \$2.

Per T. P. Olney, Barrington—M. A. Olney, \$1

Per W. Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills—A. McDonald, \$1; D. McDonald, \$2

Per Rev. Mr. Bardeau, Hamilton—Self, \$2; H. L. Bestien, \$1

Per C. F. Fraser, Brockville—J. Finnell, \$2 50; E. Kennedy, \$2

Per F. J. Mullin, Toronto—M. Scotland, \$2

Per E. McCormack, Peterboro—J. Quaila, \$2; South Doro, P. McKeay, \$2; Oatlands, J. Cavanagh, \$1

Per J. Doran, Perth—A. McDonald, \$2

Per J. Birmingham, Port Hope—W. F. Harper, \$2; J. O'Neill, \$2; P. Lowry, \$2; Kendall, M. Divar, \$1

Per P. Doyle, Toronto—Self, \$3; P. Seymour, \$2

Per R. Supple, Oshawa—C. Walsh, \$2; Dr. McMahon, \$2; D. Dales, \$2; C. Allen, \$1

Per J. Hackett, Chumby—Self, \$1; J. Morrissey, \$2

Per Rev. H. Brounagh, Trenton—P. Egan, \$2; J. McMahon, \$2

Per J. Gillies—Kemptville, Rev. Mr. Harris, \$2; B. O'Neill, \$1; M. O'Connor, \$4; L. Laupkiss, \$1; H. Dimond, \$2; Ottawa City, T. F. O'Brien, \$2; T. Morrow, \$2 50; W. Haughey, \$1 50; J. Dodd, \$5; J. Bowes, \$3 75; C. Sparrow, \$7 50; Templeton, J. Hogan, \$2 50; Aylmer, Rev. Mr. Michel, \$3; G. Rainboth, \$15; G. McGuire, \$4; C. Devlin, \$2; J. Malligan, \$2; Hull, P. M. Garr, \$1; Brockville, T. Scanlan, \$2; Miss Walker, \$2; P. Bulger, \$2.

Per Rev. H. Brounagh, Trenton—P. Egan, \$2; J. McMahon, \$2

Per J. Gillies—Kemptville, Rev. Mr. Harris, \$2; B. O'Neill, \$1; M. O'Connor, \$4; L. Laupkiss, \$1; H. Dimond, \$2; Ottawa City, T. F. O'Brien, \$2; T. Morrow, \$2 50; W. Haughey, \$1 50; J. Dodd, \$5; J. Bowes, \$3 75; C. Sparrow, \$7 50; Templeton, J. Hogan, \$2 50; Aylmer, Rev. Mr. Michel, \$3; G. Rainboth, \$15; G. McGuire, \$4; C. Devlin, \$2; J. Malligan, \$2; Hull, P. M. Garr, \$1; Brockville, T. Scanlan, \$2; Miss Walker, \$2; P. Bulger, \$2.

Per Rev. H. Brounagh, Trenton—P. Egan, \$2; J. McMahon, \$2

Per J. Gillies—Kemptville, Rev. Mr. Harris, \$2; B. O'Neill, \$1; M. O'Connor, \$4; L. Laupkiss, \$1; H. Dimond, \$2; Ottawa City, T. F. O'Brien, \$2; T. Morrow, \$2 50; W. Haughey, \$1 50; J. Dodd, \$5; J. Bowes, \$3 75; C. Sparrow, \$7 50; Templeton, J. Hogan, \$2 50; Aylmer, Rev. Mr. Michel, \$3; G. Rainboth, \$15; G. McGuire, \$4; C. Devlin, \$2; J. Malligan, \$2; Hull, P. M. Garr, \$1; Brockville, T. Scanlan, \$2; Miss Walker, \$2; P. Bulger, \$2.

Per Rev. H. Brounagh, Trenton—P. Egan, \$2; J. McMahon, \$2

Per J. Gillies—Kemptville, Rev. Mr. Harris, \$2; B. O'Neill, \$1; M