

## CHURCH AND STATE.

The paramount question of the period undoubtedly is that of the Church in relation to the State, and the State in relation to the Church. Although our divine Lord long before the establishment of his Church had definitely settled their respective positions by those memorable words "Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's," modern progress demands otherwise and asks, that God shall be subservient to Cæsar, in other words, that God shall be Cæsar, and that Cæsar shall be God. As this is a return to the Cæsarism of Pagan Rome, where the sursum was a mere creature of the State, we cannot for the life of us see how this can be "progress." When our Saviour gave his memorable decision, he undoubtedly contemplated some such arrangement as that of the earth and moon in our Solar System, wherein the Church was to be the earth and the State the moon. The State revolving round the Church as greater, and both revolving round God as Greatest. Modern progress with that insane contempt for all eternal laws which characterise it, demands that the earth (the greater) shall give up her gravitation and shall revolve round the moon (the less), and the moon (the less) round the Sun (the greatest). Astronomers will be able to calculate the results. Modern progress is a spoilt child crying for the moon and beating her mother the church for answering a "non possumus." Poor child! Insane modern progress!

That we are not unjust to Modern Progress, in thus describing her puerile demands, may be seen from the exposition of her claims by the *Pull Mall Gazette*, her Archimandrite and Chief Priest.

"The effect of the ecclesiastical legislation of Prince Bismarck," says the *Pull Mall Gazette*, "is that the State claims to exercise over all her subjects—to the exclusion of all other organizations except in so far as they will consent to act under her authority—not only temporal but moral and spiritual authority."

Nor is this all; she absolutely and unconditionally claims to be the Church.

"The State openly claims to form the character and to direct the mind. \* \* \* It claims in short to be itself both Church and State."

Is not this crying for the moon? That Cæsar shall be God and God Cæsar?

The most curious part of the business would be to calculate the results. We know what happened when the frog tried to inflate himself into a bull. He burst, and has ever since been called in derision, a bull-frog. The State would do the same and would be hence forward called a church-state! Leaving to astronomers the task of determining what would be the effect to our Solar System generally, and our good world in particular, were the moon to undertake to revolve round the sun and to make the earth revolve round her, we will consider some of the effects which would take place were the State to become paramount over the Church—were the spoilt child, modern progress to obtain the moon to play with.

In the first place, private opinion, that *Egis* of Protestantism, would be smashed into a thousand pieces. What the State, from its own private inspiration, believed, or thought it believed, every individual citizen would be bound to believe. The vote of the majority, or the successful lobbying of an energetic clique, would determine our articles of faith. The *referee* would not then be: What saith the Scriptures? or what saith the Church? but what says the State? And this State, remember, would be a vote of sleepy country gentlemen, Manchester millionaires, radical fanatics, as in England, or of the nominees of drunken caucuses, as in the United States.—These would be the divine determiners of what you shall believe and practice in order to be saved! the infallible guides in faith and morals. Whether Protestants, in their insane adoration, of that Goddess of Liberty, Modern Progress, will be content to give up their long-cherished private opinion, and to accept infallibility, provided it be that of an uninspired State, we know not; but of this we are sure, Catholics will never accept this bogus and tyrannical and irresponsible infallibility in place of that Papal infallibility which is founded upon that promise of Christ: "Behold I am with you always." Old birds are not to be caught with chaff. By the acknowledgment of this claim of Modern Progress to make the State paramount, Protestantism is cutting its own throat. The essence of Protestantism is the power to protest. But if the State is to have the power "to form the character and direct the mind," every individual Protestant will have to consent to be moulded like a piece of potters clay, and to give up protesting, or go to prison. We can understand a man giving up his own opinion in deference to the teaching of an inspired and infallible Church. There is no loss of manhood in giving way to God. But to have to give up one's opinion in matters of faith to the majority vote of a rabble House of Commons or House of Representatives, as the case may be, is a

species of degradation to which we, as Catholics, would never submit. Catholics are accused by Protestants of being degraded because they accept their faith from a divinely commissioned Church. When Protestants accept their religion from the State who will be the degraded then?

Another result of this raising of Cæsar above God will be the destruction of all religious liberty, and, as far as kingdoms go, the destruction of all the sects. Men will have to be of the state religion whatever that may be, *willy nilly*. This would be all very good, once it could be proved, that the State, as a religious teacher, had a divine mission, but failing that, men, that is rational men at least, will always doubt its right to compel obedience. Unity is all very good, when there is one single centre of unity, and that a divinely commissioned one; but this unity which modern progress wishes to enforce, will at best be a *divided* unity; divided into as many religions as there are States. There will be the Russian religion, the English religion, the French religion, and so on, through all the kingdoms of the earth. A somewhat divided unity truly; and when all is told, nothing but a State unity at that. How Protestants with their often vaunted religious liberty will consent to be dictated to by the State as to the religion they shall hold, and to do away with all religious toleration, we know not; but in doing so they will certainly stultify many long years of boasting, and will be accepting a religious intolerance, infinitely greater than that intolerance which they have so long and so frequently charged on the Catholic Church.

SACERDOS.

## CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

On Saturday last we had the pleasure of visiting the residence of the Christian Brothers, which, of late has been greatly enlarged, by the addition of a new wing.

The buildings, as they now stand, occupy the block between Vitré and Lagachetiers Sts., and, though apparently very large, are quite too small for the number of devoted Brothers that are employed in educating the youth of this city.

The Novitiate, whence came the pioneers of the various establishments in connection with this order, that are to be found throughout this continent, occupies the upper end, while a beautifully furnished school-house containing ten classes, runs at right angles to the other extremity. The remainder of the square extending back to Cheneville St., is tastefully divided into parterres.

While passing through the building we had the pleasure of seeing a "hot water" furnace, the work of our worthy citizen, Mr. Green. The dexterity manifested in the adjustment of the pipes, and the mechanical skill with which the brass works were finished, so attracted our attention that a careful examination of the furnace, and a scrutinizing inquiry was the result of our visit.

Rev. Bro. Servillan, who kindly conducted us through the buildings, gave us every opportunity of satisfying our curiosity.

The furnace is situated in the upper wing, and, though small in construction, can, some minutes after the fire has been started, diffuse a uniform heat of 75° throughout the establishment at large, or be concentrated to any particular department.

It is now over four years that the furnace has been in operation, and the Rev. Brothers have found it to answer in every particular both the promises of Mr. Green and their own expectations.

The superiority of this system over hot air is too well known and too universally acknowledged to require comment. We are sure that in a short time hence the "hot water" system will greatly monopolize.

Parties desiring to procure durable and efficient means of heating large establishments would do well to visit some of Mr. Green's works, which for mechanism and skill, are superior to anything of the kind we have yet seen.

We beg to felicitate Mr. Green on the success which has thus far accompanied his work, and with increase of years, we wish him increase of fame.

Yours, J. O'CONNOR.

**THE PRINTERS' PIC-NIC.**—On Saturday last the most successful pic-nic that has yet taken place on St. Helen's Island was given under the auspices of Typographical Union No. 97, (English.) Each boat that crossed over was loaded with human freight, and as the day was a fine one, and the ground dry, all seemed to enjoy themselves heartily. The amusements prepared were numerous and attractive. The St. Gabriel's band under the leadership of Professor Larue, played a well chosen programme of dances, and large numbers availed themselves of the opportunity and danced to their hearts' content. A number of prizes were offered for competition, and a programme of races published for their necessary division. These races were also a great feature of the day, and the number of entries showed the interest taken. The racing was very good and all appeared pleased with the results. The race open to B Battery caused a great deal of pleasure amongst the members of Battery now on the Island, who desire to thank the Union for their kindness in thinking of them, and allowing them to participate in the day's amusement. At the conclusion the prizes were distributed by Mr. Hughes, each winner as he came up to receive his prize being loudly cheered. While the races were being held, a Base Ball match between the Caledonia and Union Clubs was in full operation on another part of the Island, the winners to receive a handsome silver cup and silver presented by Hugh Graham, Esq. No disturbance arose to disturb the harmony of the day's pleasure on this pretty little Island where both old and young had congregated to breathe the fresh air and enjoy the various beauties of nature that abound on St. Helen's Island. There is scarcely another Island in the St. Lawrence in which there are so many kinds of beautiful scenery both of rock, woodland and water than can be found in this Island and all these were heartily appreciated and eagerly explored by all who were present. Another feature was the band provided by Father Salmon of St. Gabriel's, Point St. Charles, they were all clad in a very handsome uniform and during the passage across and many times in the afternoon on the Island, they played many popular airs. The return boats carried back to Montreal the pleasure seekers who although tired were happy and all were loud in praise of the pleasant day they had spent on the Island, and especially of the Union No. 97 for so carefully and happily arranging all things to further their pleasure.—*Herald.*

**FATAL FIRE.**—A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm of fire was given at Box 58, situated at the corner of St. Matthew and St. Catherine streets. The whole fire brigade turned out, but after going to the end of St. Catherine street turned back, with the exception of

the steamer "Bertram," the western division reels, hook and ladder carriage, and salvage corps, which proceeded to the place indicated by the smoke and flames in Cote St. Antoine. On their arrival they found it to be one of the houses on Metcalfe Terrace, occupied by Captain Sweeney, paymaster of Her Majesty's pensioners, situated on Sherbrooke st., a short distance past the toll gate. The first greeting on arrival was, "My God, there is a boy in the loft! Save him for Heaven's sake." They at once proceeded to make the attempt to enter the burning building, but soon found that this was impossible without endangering other lives, and so they had to desist. The fire was occasioned by a son of Captain Sweeney named Frank, a fine, handsome little boy of 9 years of age, who had previously been engaged with his father in packing hay in the loft, and who had afterwards entered the stable for a bucket which had been used in salting it. It is supposed that the place being dark, he took a candle or match with him, and in lighting it set fire to the hay. His cries being heard his elder brother, Fielding, about 14 years of age, not knowing what was the matter rushed to his assistance, but the volume of smoke and flame that met him in the face, made it madness for him to proceed. All thoughts of the house or property were left to assist in getting out the boy but were of no avail. From the stable the fire spread to the sheds and house and all were speedily enveloped in the flames. It was not until this time that the firemen obtained sufficient water for the steamer, which then was got from a well or tank of Captain Baynes, and required over 1,400 feet of hose to be used before it could be carried to the fire. The first water obtained was used to quench the burning hay, so that the remains of the boy might be recovered, and before long Joseph Beaubien, guardian of No. 4 station, picked up all that remained of him, a headless, limbless trunk, possessing not the least resemblance to humanity, and, followed by a large number of people, brought it to a lawn on the other side of the road, wrapped it in a piece of clothing saved from the fire, and placed it in a small box. The loss by the fire, was considerable, so much interest being displayed in the safety of the child that very little effort was made to save the furniture and effects, until the arrival of the salvage corps, which, with assistance received from the neighbors, managed to save a considerable portion of the goods.—*Witness, 25th July.*

**DISCOVERY OF IRON.**—Bellefleur, July 23.—A very valuable deposit of hematite iron ore has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Richard Wolf, about four miles from Marmora village. This deposit is estimated to extend about a quarter of a mile in length. The ore is of superior quality and so situated as to be easily and cheaply mined. In the immediate vicinity is an extensive bed of magnetite remarkably pure and free from foreign admixtures. These mines are advantageously located in respect of facilities for transportation. The Grand Junction Road is already nearly completed from Belleville to Sterling, within eighteen miles of these deposits. The existence of other valuable mines in the vicinity and the intervening country makes the construction of a railroad to connect with the Grand Junction a matter of certainty. Such a road could be cheaply built, as the country is easy and level until the mines are reached, and when built it is estimated the ore can be shipped to Belleville for \$1 per ton. Active preparations for opening and working the Wolf mine are now going on.

Inasmuch as the last new thing from Europe in the way of fraud is pretty nearly as secure of reproduction here as the last new things in fashions, we will think it well to mention a recent incident in the life of the Rev. Edmund Holland, of Hyde Park Gardens, a fashionable street in the west end of London. On the afternoon of the 5th of May a woman called at house, and after a brief explanatory parley with the butler was admitted to the reverend gentleman's presence. She was quite unknown to him, but avowing her relationship to persons with whose respectability he was acquainted, stated that she was in a difficulty. Her father had desired her to send him £8 by that night's post, but unluckily she had received the letter too late to permit of her procuring a post office order. Under these untoward circumstances would Mr. Holland be kind enough to take her £8 and give her a check for that amount. Mr. Holland showing more of the dove than of the serpent, complied and the fair applicant retired to place the precious paper in the hands of her "young man," who promptly proceeded to attach "ty" to Mr. Holland's "eight" and "0" to the right of the numerical representation of the same on his check. But not being quite skilful enough in his manipulations to deceive the bankers, he consequently is "in trouble."

**FOOT GARRY, July 24.**—In the Court Room to-day, while a point of the law was being argued on the question of bail, Mr. Royal, counsel for the defense, crowded Attorney-General Clarke too close, and the latter made a disgraceful exhibition of his discomfiture by turning suddenly from his desk and throwing a spit ball in Mr. Royal's face with the remark, "You are a dirty puppy." The Attorney-General was made to retract the insult immediately afterwards. The friends of the prisoner have hopes of a favorable decision from the Judge, although it is a matter of speculation. Clarke and his associates are leaving nothing undone which can possibly deepen the indignities heaped upon Americans. All strangers are watched with suspicion. The passions of the people are appealed to in every manner, and probability of an invasion from Minnesota is the common street talk. The following bulletin was circulated in the streets last night: "Right or wrong can law be enforced to-day; application for bail was made for the kidnappers. Mr. Cornish urged upon the Court that granting of bail was only putting a price upon the crime of kidnapping. The argument was closed. The presiding Judge, Mr. McKenzie, was driven home by Mr. Wilson, of Minneapolis. This may mean nothing, but we shall see. Canadians, be on the alert for the result. God save the Queen." Mr. Clarke's insult to the American consul has been forwarded to the British Minister at Washington. The citizens here generally sustain Taylor and censure Clark. Mr. McCorday will, tonight, before a notary, make an affidavit that young McKenzie did demand from him an additional fee of \$2,000 before proceeding with the case for the prisoner, as charged in the *Triune's* account, and that he referred the case to Brackett, who refused to pay it.—*From an American Source.*

**SHAFT PROP.**—At the last meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a resolution was passed recommending the use of props when a vehicle is at a stand still. Alderman Alexander, who was present at the meeting, promised to press the matter before the City Council, as he had done on previous occasions. This pledge he has already redeemed and a by-law has been passed to that effect. It will henceforth be strictly enforced. The purpose of this regulation is to compel owners of carts, trucks, or other wheeled vehicles used for transportation of goods or other articles, to provide a moveable resting support under one of the shafts, to be used when loading or unloading, and whilst the horse is standing still. Persons not complying with this law will be liable to a fine of \$5 with costs, and, in default of immediate payment, an imprisonment for ten days.

Sorel has now an efficient system of water supply. The new waterworks were formally inaugurated the Saturday before last and will furnish an abundant supply for all purposes, while the pressure is such that a stream can be thrown a height of 100 feet at the rate of 150 gallons a minute. For this and other valuable improvements the city is indebted to its public spirited Mayor, Mr. Barthe, and the councillors who backed him.

**THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.**—This nobleman has arrived in Canada with his eldest son, Viscount Mandeville. This is his first visit here, and he is thought to be well pleased with the quickness of his passage across the Atlantic, and his great good fortune at witnessing the fine scenery of the River St. Lawrence from Father Point and upwards. He has come here for the benefit of his health, which we hope will be thoroughly restored by his stay in this invigorating climate. His family name is Montague and he is the son of the 6th Duke of Manchester; his mother was his father's first wife, the daughter and heiress of the late General Sparrow. He was born at Kimbolton Castle in 1823, and was married in 1852, to the Countess d'Alton, who was Mistress of the Robes to the Queen from 1858 to 1859. He succeeded his father in 1855; was educated at the Military College, Sandhurst; became a captain in the Grenadier Guards in 1846, and retired in 1850. He was Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of the Cape from 1843 to 1846; a Lord of the Bedchamber to the late Prince Consort from February to December, 1852; appointed Major of the Hants Militia in the same year, and Major of the Hants Light Horse Volunteers in 1861; was M. P. for Bewdley from 1848 to 1852, and for Huntingdonshire from 1852 to 1855, when he became Duke of Manchester. He is the author of "Court Society from Elizabeth to Anne." His ancestors have all been celebrated men. The first Earl was Lord Treasurer of England in 1620, and subsequently Lord Privy Seal; the second Earl was a distinguished General; the fourth Earl was an eminent diplomatist, and an active supporter of William III., who created him Earl of Manchester. He is President of the Colonial Society, which is established for the purpose of watching over the interests of the Colonies at home. His Grace is at present the guest of his Honour Lieut.-Governor Caron, where he will make a short stay.—*Gazette.*

**FIRE IN CENTRE STREET.**—At half-past eleven o'clock this forenoon, an alarm of fire was given from box 62, caused by fire in the wooden outbuildings in rear of No. 153 Centre street, beyond the city limits. The outbuildings or sheds, were partially destroyed, and a small house situated against one of the sheds had its gable end damaged by the flames. The property was owned by Thos. Gillies, clerk, and the occupant of the houses to which the sheds belonged were H. Desmarais, conductor, and Flavien Richter. The tenant of the small house, whose gable was damaged, was a Mrs. Michael Cardwell. She was out at the time, but her neighbors good naturedly removed a good many of her effects. Amongst those was a bed, and in it a purse containing \$10, the loss of which latter she was loudly lamenting, when Capt. McCrobie of the salvage corps handed to her, having picked it up from a pool of water. The fire is supposed to have been caused by boys playing with matches.—*Witness, 25th July.*

**TWO FATAL ACCIDENTS.**—Thomas Haynes, a young man employed on the Grand Trunk, while coupling cars at Point St. Charles several days ago, had an arm badly crushed; amputation was performed at the General Hospital, but he died yesterday. He was an Englishman, and unmarried. Walter Green, who was employed with Mr. MacLennan, merchant, was also seriously injured about the same time, a leg being crushed while working in the warehouse; erysipelas set in, and he died in consequence, yesterday, leaving a wife and several children, who, it is understood, have been removed to a benevolent institution on Berthelot street.—*Star.*

**THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.**—The contract for the erection of the Hamilton Inebriate Asylum has been awarded to Mr. Donald Nicholson. The site will be staked off to-morrow, the excavations will be commenced immediately, and the erection of the superstructure as soon as the material can be placed upon the ground. The whole work will be pushed on to completion with energy and rapidity.—*Hamilton Times, July 21st.*

**N. B. SCHOOL QUESTION.**—The Halifax Church Chronicle (Protestant) says: "On the question itself, our sympathies are wholly with the advocates of religious Education. We can thoroughly understand, how tyrannical and oppressive they must feel that invasion of their rights of conscience to be, which requires them to pay largely to support a system of Education, dishonouring to God, and of which, from regard to their own and their children's souls, they cannot avail themselves. It is to us a matter of shame and regret, that, in this matter, it has been left to the Church of Rome alone to do battle in the cause of God and that she is the only one to claim for her children, schools from which the name and religion of Christ shall not be banished. We believe, that the spirit of the New Brunswick Education law and regulations is illiberal bigoted and persecuting. The petty sumptuary regulations, about the dresses and ornaments of teachers and school women, are calculated to irritate and insult the feelings of all Catholics. The language which Sir John MacDonald and Mr. Mitchell used, with reference to this legislation was not at all too strong."

**HALIFAX, July 24.**—The ball at Charlottetown, P. E. I., last night in honor of the Governor General and lady was a brilliant affair. The turnout was large. At four o'clock this morning His Excellency was escorted to the wharf by a torchlight procession. The people are greatly pleased with the Governor General and his Countess. The regatta at Charlottetown yesterday, passed off successfully. The Governor distributed the prizes and made a speech promising a silver cup to be competed for while he remains in Canada. The steamer Druid, with the Vice-Regal party on board, arrived at Pictou from Charlottetown this forenoon. The Governor General and Countess spent the afternoon in visiting the Albion and Acadia coal mines. His Excellency was determined to see all the works for himself and went down into both mines. Mr. Jesse Hoyt, of the Acadia Co., and Mr. Hudson, of the Albion, besides a number of the leading gentlemen of Pictou and New Glasgow, accompanied His Excellency on his tour of inspection. Although the visit was unexpected, there was a great display of bunting at Pictou and New Glasgow, and at the mines.—Lady Dufferin inspected the interior works at the coal mines while His Excellency was in the pits. The party returned to the steamer this evening, which, after coaling, sails for Halifax. The Vice-Regal party are expected here to-morrow night, but it is probable that they may delay, visiting the points of interest in the Straits of Canso. It is understood the official reception in Halifax will not take place before Wednesday. The officers of the Sixtieth Rifles intend getting up a ball in honor of His Excellency's visit, and the city and local Governments intend something of the same.

**BREAKFAST.—EPPE'S COCOA.**—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled "James Eppe's & Co. Homoeopathic Chemists, London."

**MANUFACTURERS OF COCOA.**—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Eppe & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Sufferers from coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, influenza or hooping-cough, will find relief in *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, which has now been in use for nearly half a century, and still maintains its long established reputation as the great remedy for all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest.

## DIED.

At 185 St. Antoine, street, on the morning of the 23rd instant, Harriet Fletcher, widow of the late James Brennan, Esq., aged 63 years.

In this city, on Monday, 28th July, Daniel Clancy, aged 37 years. R. I. P.

## REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Clare, Rev Z G \$2; Port Albert, E O C, 2; Markham, W R, 2; St. Helena, A M C, 2; Westport, Rev J O D, 2; Lindsay, Mrs J H, 2; Grand Pabos, J M, 2; Collinsville, Conn, Rev B O R S, 3.50; Bothwell, Rev P F, 2; Grenville, T J, 2; De Pere, Wis, W M C, 1.25; Smithville, T M C, 1.  
Per N McC, Ottawa—F G L, 2; Richmond, Rev M O C, 2.  
Per L W, Ottawa—Self, 2; Thorne Centre, B M C N, 2; Chelsea, T G, 2.  
Per F L, Escott—M B, 1; Farmersville, E K, 2; Lansdown, T M C, 1.  
Per Rev D O C, South Douro—J C, 2.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour 70 lb. of 196 lb.—Follards.....\$2.10 @ \$3.40  
Superior Extra.....0.00 @ 0.00  
Extra.....6.50 @ 6.60  
Fancy.....6.30 @ 6.40  
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.....0.00 @ 0.00  
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland Canal].....0.00 @ 0.00  
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]  
Fresh Ground.....0.00 @ 0.00  
Canada Supers, No. 2.....4.75 @ 4.90  
Western States, No. 2.....0.00 @ 0.00  
Fine.....4.20 @ 4.30  
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat).....0.00 @ 0.00  
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat).....5.80 @ 5.90  
Strong Bakers'.....5.90 @ 6.25  
Middlings.....3.98 @ 4.10  
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.....2.60 @ 2.62  
City bags, (delivered).....2.90 @ 2.95  
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.....0.50 @ 0.55  
Lard, per lbs.....0.10 @ 0.11  
Cheese, per lbs.....0.00 @ 0.00  
do do do Finest new.....0.10 @ 0.11  
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs.....0.32 @ 0.34  
Oatmeal, per bushel of 300 lbs.....5.20 @ 5.40  
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs.....0.42 @ 0.51  
Pease, per bushel of 56 lbs.....0.85 @ 0.90  
Pork—Old Mess.....16.50 @ 17.00  
New Canada Mess.....17.50 @ 17.75

## TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, fall, per bush.....\$1 15 1 25  
do spring do.....1 16 1 17  
Barley do.....0 69 0 61  
Oats do.....0 43 0 40  
Peas do.....0 60 0 61  
Rye do.....0 65 0 66  
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.....7 00 8 00  
Beef, hind-qtrs. per lb.....0 07 0 08  
" fore-quarters ".....0 04 0 06  
Mutton, by carcass, per lb.....0 07 0 08  
Chickens, per pair.....0 25 0 50  
Ducks, per brace.....0 50 0 70  
Geese, each.....0 70 0 87  
Turkeys.....1 00 1 75  
Butter, lb. rolls.....0 18 0 20  
" large rolls.....0 14 0 15  
" tub butter.....0 14 0 16  
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....0 16 0 18  
" packed.....0 13 0 14  
Apples, per brl.....2 00 3 00  
Cabbage, per doz.....0 40 0 50  
Onions, per bush.....1 00 1 19  
Carrots do.....0 55 0 60  
Beets do.....0 60 0 75  
Parsnips do.....0 60 0 70  
Potatoes, per bag.....1 00 0 00  
Turnips, per bush.....0 30 0 40  
Hay.....15 00 21 00  
Straw.....12 00 15 00

## KINGSTON MARKETS.

Flour—XXX retail \$8.00 per barrel or \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3.10 per 100 lbs., and Fancy \$3.50.  
GRAIN—nominal; Rye 60c. Wheat \$1.10 to \$1.20. Peas 60c steady. Oats 38 to 43c. No change.  
POTATOES (old) are now selling at 50c per bag. Turnips and carrots 50 to 60c per bushel. New Potatoes \$1 to \$2 per bushel.  
BUTTER—Ordinary packed by the tub or crock; sells at 16 to 17c for lb; fresh selling on market at 20 cents this a.m., 18 cents ruling price. Eggs are selling at 15 to 17c, also an advance. Cheese, 10c; in stores 12c.  
MEAT.—Beef, grass \$5 to 6.00; grain fed \$8 to 8.50 per 100 lbs.; Mess Pork \$19 to \$20; Mutton from 7 to 10c; Lamb per quarter 80c to \$1. Veal 6c. Hams, sugar-cured, 16 to 17c. Bacon 10 to 11c.  
POULTRY.—Turkeys from 75c to \$1.00 Fowls per pair 50 to 55c.  
Hay nominally, \$18 to \$20 a ton. Straw \$6.00  
Wool selling at \$5.25 to \$5.50 for hard, and \$3.25 to \$3.75 for soft. Coat steady, at \$7.50 delivered, per ton. Soft \$8.  
HIDES.—Market steady at former rates, \$6 for No. 1 untrimmed per 100 lbs. Wool, 30 to 33c for good Fleeces, price dropping. Calf Skins 10 to 11c.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above CORPORATION will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL (Toupin's Block), on MONDAY EVENING next, 4th Aug.

By order, S. CROSS, Rec-Sec.

## Provincial Agricultural and Industrial EXHIBITION FOR 1873.

THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION for 1873 open to the world, will be held in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th SEPTEMBER next, on the GROUNDS, MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE.

## Prizes Offered, \$12,000 to \$15,000.

For Prize Lists and Blank Forms of Entries in all the Departments, apply to GEORGES LECLEERE, Esq., Secretary of the Council of Agriculture, 63 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal; or to the Secretaries of County Agricultural Societies.  
Entries for Stock will not be received after the 30th of August and in the industrial Department not after the 6th September.  
The principal Lines of Railways and Steamboats will carry stock and articles for exhibition at reduced rates.  
For further information apply to the undersigned, GEORGES LECLEERE, Sec. of the Council of Agriculture.

Aug. 1.