THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

British Grain Trade.

British grain trade for the past week, says :--

light, and wheat in a fit slate for either so x-

the crop is desperately bad. The Mark Lane

and country markets have been dull. With

liberal arrivals from abroad, prices have fallen

There was not much pressure to sell, but the

must feel its way cautiously. In some quar-

prove remunerative even at present prices.

bring forward a number of speculative buyers

The arrivals at ports of call have been large.

Early in the week wheat off coast declined

as low as 54s for red winter for the Continent

but subsequently prices rallied od to 1s per qr. Maize was in fair inquiry, principally

for the Continent, at about the late rates

Wheat for shipment was quiet in consequence

of the high prices asked in America. Maize

for the week ending November 8 were 1,386,-

New Book,

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF CANADA; IIN

Appended to very full reports of all the

tors, and of the trial of Sir Francis Hincks, in

but, in the language of the compiler, " in this

tions, and will, it is believed, be valuable as a

Canadian Fish Exports

work of reference hereafter."

downfall. Ev Jons F. Norais.

flour."

a shilling for all descriptions of wheat.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the

THE IRISH BENEDICTINE MON-ASTERY OF IOWA. . ÷.

" ' ... Creston, Union Co., Iowa, October 16th, 1879.

Editor Western Watchman :

Nothing gives the Catholic tourists more encouragement to notice the progress of his religion as he is hurried in the mad whirl of the " iron horse" across populous states, rolling prairies and broad expnasive plains, than the fact that the few notes which he may collect on this inportant subject will be sure to find a cordial reception from the Catholic editor, and a prominent place in his widely circulating journal. In fact it is consoling to know that our Catholic journals live, grow, and flourish on such pabula. And as one of the primary objects for which these journals are established, is, or, at least, ought to be to cheer Catholic hearts by the glad tidings of the progress of their religion, particularly in the New World, I do not understand why these journals should be allowed to lunguish for want of such materials; much less ought Catholics be deprived of such a boon of consolation in the midst of their many trials. Cathelics, who so often smart under the taunts of their enemies, and are so strongly tempted to succumb ander the vile load of the false, lying and prejudicial representations of their religion and its hallowed practices, should not be deprived of this timely succor. The weak and wavering ones of Christ's fold should be aroused from their lethargy by the loud knocking which growth and progress of the Catholic religion, as represented in Catholic journals, makes at the doors of timid, cold, yea often hardened hearts. It would be heartrending in the extreme to see our hely religion derided and scoffed at by these foul-mouthed vipers, if some one were not found to throw down the gauntlet in its defence, and by the very weapons which itself affords, to put the falsifier and the scoffer to shame.

A few months ago a humble servant found himself in a position to lay down the "hoe and the rake" of his ordinary vocation, to pursue for a time a life devoid of any special care, a life of relaxation from duty.

One bright morning about the middle of last August, ac the sun rose in all his wonted splendor and majesty from his eastern couch, I found myself, satchel in hand, wending my way to the nearest depot of the village in which I reside. Thought after thought and suggestions by the bushel, as to what course I should steer, chased one another through my mind. At one time I resolved to seek the cool, balmy and refreshing breezes of the western lakes. Again I bethought me of boarding the train whose course lay across the boundless expanse of the western plains. As I stood there in suspense I imagined that I saw Horace Greeley, with his old white hat, a veritable spectator, who seemed to say to me: "Go West, young man. The tide of empire is westward ho." The die was at once cast, I took the West for my choice.

Since that moment I have skipped over hundreds of miles by tail. The Chicago and Northwestern, the Union Pacific, the Rio Grande, the Colarado Central, and the Chicago Burlington and Quincy were among the principal lines over which I travelled. I noticed everywhere signs of progress and comparative prosperity. The vast resources of the great West, both agricultural and mineral, are being rapidly developed. Hamlets are springing almost daily in existence, and one has scarcely time to notice their sudden birth before they are towns, many or which, ere long, bid fair to develope into thriving cities and respectable marts of commerce. I noticed one very remarkable coincidenc in the course of my trip. The Catholic church is found everywhere hand in hand with the progress of the country. Still the fact is not to be wondered at: the Church is the mother and mistress of all real progress and civilization, and is everywhere found in unison with them, when she does not as is often the case, anticipate them, by being the first to pave the way perity, peace and civilization. I hardly ever passed through any village or city without being led instinctively to look for the cross, the infallible sign of the establishment of our holy religion on the prairies and plains as well as in populous cities. and, thanks be to God, I was seldom disappointed. When I found myself on my homeward bound journey I determined to take a different route that I might obtain a new prospect of the country. This I did especially on reaching the State of Iowa-a State which stands high in my estimation, and from which great things may be expected in the near future. Illinois has been called the "garden" of the Union; let her take care lest Iowa dispute, before long, this title. Finding myself at Council Bluffs, I determined to follow the line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and note the progress of the country which that line traverses. Here as elsewhere, I was not doomed to disappointment; on the contrary, my most sanguine expectations were more than realized, for the marks of thrift, industry and progress were everywhere evident.

branch of the Benedictine order have been most nappy in giving it the name it bears, replaced by a peasant proprietary, and the viz., " the Irish Benedictine Manustery." It work of reconciliation will be eased of, at is a name dear to the heart of every Irish Catholic. It is a name which will entice to it, I hope, thousands of Irish Catholic families, to whom the bread of eternal life will be broken, and then the rising generations will be protected from the countless dangers to which

it is exposed of bartering away the boon of Faith. It is a name which will send a thrill of juy to every Irish heart from Maine to California and from the Rocky Mountains to the rugged peaks of the Alleghanies. It is a name which will throw around the hearts of the sons of Erin its magic spell ; reminding them of the days of old when the sea-girt isle was covered with a network of religious institutions' mounsteries and nunneries. It is a name which will remind them of the faith of their forefathers and bestir them to a sense of duty toward this purely Irish institution, which promises to be the glory of Irishmen in New World, and a lasting monument of their the great big hearts and boundless generosity. The West with its two millions and a half of Catholics, must have a monument of the zeal of Irish Catholics for the honor and glory of God. And what can be more desirable than to contribute toward the erection of an lrish monastery in western America, which shall aemind the "the old stock" of Ireland's faded glory and "young America" of the unshaken faith of their fathers? The generous response which this new institution shall receive from every Irish Catholic throughout the land, when its wants shall be fully made known, will only confirm the words of Montalembert, who said: "From the moment that Queen Erin had seen the sun of faith rise upon her, she had bowed herself to it with an ardent and tender devotion which became her very life. The course of years has not interrupted this. The most bloody and implacable pesecution has not shaken it : the defection of all modern Europe has not led her astray, and she maintains still amid the splendors and miseries of modern crvilization and Anglo-Saxon supremacy an inextinguishable centre of faith."

The Benedictine order is pretty well established, and pretty generally known throughout the United States, with the exception of this branch, and it is to be hoped that Irish Catholics will not allow the only Irish monastery in the land to languish far behind the lighthouse of the other religious institutions. was almost on the point of remarking that these good Fathers, who are in charge of this institution are greatly to blame in not making their circumstances more generally known. But when I consider that the golden rule of their holy Founder, is to labor and toil unknown and unseen by all, save the all-seeing eye of God alone, their otherwise apparent neglect is satisfactorily explained. The good Fathers of Creston labor incessantly and secretly, in season and out of season, for God's honor and glory and the salvation of souls, which would otherwise famish and starve for want of the heavenly manna of their holy religion. This fact perhaps more than any other demonstrates how well the monks of St. Benedict keep pace with the progress of the age, and furnishes an adequate reply to the charges so frequently made against monasteries that they are the homes of lazy and ignorant monks. Dear readers. under whose notice these teeble remarks in behalf of a struggling religious institution may chance to fall, remember Creston, Union Co., Iowa. You may be preparing to move West; if so, before deciding upon a choice of state or territory, remember Creston, the seat of the Irish monastery. You may be in the confidence of those who are about to migrate. but under worse notice these remarks have not come : inform them, please, of the manifold attractions of Creston. And lastly, you may perhaps know of some good young men who, if they were blessed with means and an opportunity would pursue a religious life and be one day bright ornaments of the sanctuary. Inform them of Creston. Let them apply, A man is justified in seeking the place in which he can make his livelihood easiest, yet with-

replaced by a peasant proprietary, and the least, one of its master difficulties.- Connaught Telegraph. St. John Telegraph.

as landlordism has always been. Let it be

A VOICE FROM BOUTHERN IOWA. An Irish Priest's Practical Letter on Well

Improved Farms. St. Mary's Church, Fairfield, .lederson Co., 10w4. November 1st, 1879.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post.

Would you be kind encugh to allow me a

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post, Would you be kind encugh to allow me a small space in one of your valuable columns to write a few words on this most important subject, emigration. It is a fact not generally known to Homan Catholics in quest of land, that here in this region of lowa, there are many well im-proved farms for sale at more bargains. Now is the time to get farm homes at very low rates or prices in efferson county, Iowa. Fairfield, of which I write this article, the countys at of Jefferson county, is geographically situated in latitude 4101', and longitude 91067', on an elevation of 940 rest above the level of the sea. This town was first incorporated under an Act of the tence al Assembly of this States in March, IRT, and reincorporated on February 11th, 1868, as a city of the second class, under Chapter 57, Bevision of 1888'. No munici-pal bonds, or any certificates of indebtednes-are issued. The city of Fairfield is under no debt of any descrip ion, unless we may consider warrants now and then issued on the City Treasury, never exceeding, however, the ascer-tained evenue of the city, and hence such war-rants always pass at par. The population of this city approximates 4000. Two of the great through lines, viz, the Chicago, Burling on and Quincy, and Che go, Rock Island and Pacific Raliroads cross here, gi ing us two connections with Chicago, disance 266 miles. Burlington and Quiney] is 50 miles distant. Davenport, on the Mississippi river, (Chicago, Burlington and Pacific) is 30 miles distant. The former river connection is almo t directly East, the latter being away to the Northeast. About thir ugh the city daily. A third railroad, con-

Diversion the Mississippi (Chirage, Rock Island and Pacific) is 30 miles distant. The former river counction is almot directly East, the latter being away to the Northeast. About thirly trains, (cassenger and freight) pass through the city daily. A third railroad, con-necting with 5t. Louis, will probably be built this senson, or at an early date. The location of Fairfield being on an elevated prairie, near thecent cof the owner, skirted on all sides by timber, and as the natural surface is rolling, the city has thereby, from its central point, agood opportunity for a good system of drainage in every direction. The industry of our city reckors a great number of manulactories using steam power; viz.: — 1st, Fire Brick and Tiling Factory, with a capacity of 10,000 brick and \$,000 feet of tiling per day: amount of capital being involved \$10,000; 21, Wool-en Factury, \$50,00; 34, Furniture inctory, \$10-4th, Iron and Machine Shops, \$15,00; 5th, Fiour-ing Milis, \$25,000; 8th, Gas L ght Company, \$2,1-00; 7th, Wason and Carriage Factories, \$14,000; sth, Broom Factory, \$30,00; The gather and Egg Packing House, \$10,004; The total capital in-vested, including the buildings, is \$142,000. There are several rich limestone and sandstone quarties in this vicinity, and the extend sto coal within the city limits, and the coal is not sur-passed in the State of Iowa. The amount of citizen capital involved in mining, is as follows: 1.efferson county Coal Company, \$20,000. Wash-ington Coal Company, \$30,000; Cedar Coal Com-pany, \$15,000. The total famoant of coap tal in-vested in mining is \$35,000. The amount of citizen capital involved in mining, is as follows: 1.efferson county coal Company, \$20,000, Wash-ington Coal Company, \$30,000; Cedar Coal Com-pany, \$15,000. The total famoant of coap tal in-vested in mining is \$35,000. The amount of citizen capital involved in minings, its about short horts and Jersey cattle. This year the crops are good. The climates of horts and Jersey the sectione of the wheat re-growing the b

grass, and the various other kinds of grasses do well. Fruits do well. Apples, grapes, and straw-berries especially grow to great perfection, and seldom fail. Soveral parties make the mana-bediom fail. Soveral parties make the manafacture of wine a special leature of the indu-facture of wine a special leature of their in-dustry.—The Catawba is the favorite wine grape; but Clinton, Concord, Delaware and Hariford Prolific do well. Cherries, plums, gooseb-rries, currants, and other varieties of small fruits yield abundaatly, with proper at-tention. The markets here are good, the high-est prices being paid to the farmer for his pro-duce. Fairfield has three banks, with a capital of F315,0.0, and one hundred business houses. The total business of Fairfield, as reported by the International Burcau of Review, approximates \$3,000,0 0. A very extraordinary address from the trustees of the Irish national fund is going the rounds of the British Press. When t reached this country last week, in the columns of the New York *Herald*, it caused a regular screation. It abounds in astounding sugges-tions, and may be regarded as a message of deflance to Irish landlordism should the American enemy of Sassenagh rule in Ireland has always regarded the landlords the best allies of the good old cause. They argue logically on the point. They say if the peas-nutry was only moderately comfortable in their physical circumstances the doctrines of Besides physical, Fairfield claims two other Fairfield

saltness. If any, of our commercial readers, wish to take advantage of the return of Mr. Commercial Items.

> fall. -An Albany despate h says Superintendent

Clark announces that uavigation on the New York State Canals will cease December 6th. unless the canals are closed sooner by ice.

Except a few beans, the harvest is now -Intercolonial Railway receipts for the secured in England. In the Scotch uplands month of October were \$136,569, made up of the cereal crops are still being harvested, passengers and mails \$55 219, freight \$81,350, mostly in an unripe state. The Scotch harshowing an increase of \$23,742 over the month vest, however, will probably be terminated in of September, and \$40,489 over the month of a week or ten days. Farmers so generally August. availed themselves of the favorable weather

-In consequence of recent developments, tor field operations which continued up to the Directors of the North German Lloyds Friday, when there was a sharp trost, that Steamship Company have decided to refuse threshing has been neglected. The supplies transportation of heavy freight silks so at the country markets were consequently weighted with chemicals and oil as to cause danger of spontaneous combustion. ing or milling, was decidedly scarce. For-

tunately a good area has already been sown -A London cable says that the scarcity in wheat under circumstances which augur of fine Euglish hops and improved quality of favorably. The recent uncontradicted estimate of this year's crop shows American hops, which are attracting unprece dented attention, has had the effect of adthat it will be necessary to import 18,000,000 vancing the price £3 per bale since the first quarters of foreign wheat. Doubtless, with shipments this season. every allowance for possible exaggerations,

-At the sale of Mr. Dempster's stock, at Ingersoll, on Saturday, the Stockwood was bought by Mr. Eddington, Woodstock, for \$250; Milesian by Mr. Quetton St. Goorge, Foronto, for \$300; the matched pair by Mr. J. Labbatt, London, for \$230.

enormous visible supply in America and the -Messre, T. A. Dawes, Alfred Brown, uncertainty as to the actual extent of the surand J. P. Dawes, of Lachine, and Messrs. plus available for export thence caused a Gerhard Lomer and S. W. Beard, of Montreal, pretty general abstention of buyers. Until are applying for Letters Patent to incorporate something more definite is known, trade the Pioneer Beet Root Sugar Company (limited) with a capital of \$150,000, in shares ters a strong opinion prevails that wheat will of \$100 each. The object is to manufacture beet root sugar at Coaticook, Quo. Doubtless a decline of a few shillings will

-In a suit for \$3,000, brought by the owners of the schooner Job Leonard against the Britiship Aragon, for the loss of the schooner by a collision with the Aragon in 1877, Judge Choate of New York decided that the fog horn signal was blowing just before the disaster occurred, and both vessels were at fault. The libellants will have a decree for half their damages and costs.

was dull. Barley receded 6d to 1s per qr. The -A Boston despatch says :- " The wool sales of English wheat last week amounted market during the past week has been more to 39,635 ars. at 48s 9d per gr., against 54,740 excited than at any time this year. The news qrs. at 40s 7d per qr. for the same week last is buoyant and the opening sales at London year. The imports into the United Kingdom caused a rush of buyers. Here the market is 2c to 3c higher than last week, with a decided 480 cwts, of wheat and 243,991 cwts, of upward tendency. X. X. fleece have been sold for 50c. Many holders are not disposed to sell under 60c.

> -Canadian lambs continue in good demand in the markets of the United States, and have recently brought very good prices. At New

establishment and its career until its York on Wednesday last 2,124 Canada lambs This is a compilation in a concise and conand 191 sheep were sold as follows :- 418 secutive form of all the proceedings attendant lambs weighing from 72 to 77 lbs, each at 53 upon the suspension of the Consolidated Bank to 53c: 1,706 do, weighing from 71 to 72 lbs of Canada, from its establishment in 1876 as per head, at 5g to 5gc per lb; 43 sheep 113 to an amalgamation of the old City Bank of 126 lbs each, at 41 to 41c per 1b; 148 do, 103 Montreal and the Royal Canadian of Toronto. to 120 lbs each, \$3.811 to \$4.75 per 100 lbs.

-The shipments of dairy produce from this meetings of shareholders, is a record of the city to Great Britain during the week ending late criminal proceedings against the Directo-day comprise 10,858 packages of butter and 25,823 boxes cheese, against 9,988 packages an almost verbatim form ; also, " Corresponbutter and 15,268 boxes cheese shipped durdence," "Opinions of the Press," and "The ing the week previous. The shipments from Civil Snits." True, it is not much more than this port to Europe since the opening of a re-print of what appeared in the newspapers, navigation consist of 189,863 packages butter and 515,350 boxes cheese, against 101,596 form will doubtless prove interesting to those packages butter and 455,449 boxes chesce, who are concerned in our Joint Stock institushipped during the season of 1878.

> -This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says :-- " American Cotton was in comparatively light de-

mand, with abundant supply, and quotations The export of fish from Newfoundland since were reduced; other growths maintain full 1st August amounts to 240,881 quintals, against 194,463 quintals for the correspondprices. Texas Cotton is 3-16d to a farthing lower, and other American grades id to 3-16d ing period of last year Of the excess, Brazil lower. In Sea Island the business was small, has taken 34,921 quintals, and Portugal the but at extreme rates. Fatures opened exbalance. 1,014 tons cod oil have been ship-cited and 1 do 5 32d higher, but since then ped, against 750 tons last year. The clear-there have been very fluctuating rates, oc-

THE CIDES MILL. Under the blue New England skies, Flooded with sanshine, a valley lies,

5

The mountains clasp it, warm and sweet, Lise a sunny child to their rocky feet.

Three pearly lakes and a bundred streams Lie on its quiet heart of dreams.

Through its trees the softest sunlight shakes And the whitest lilies gem its lakes

love, oh ! better than love can tell, ts every rock and grove and dell ;

But most I love the gorge where the rill Comes down by the old brown cider mill.

Above the clear spring gurgles out, And the upper meadows wind about;

Then join, and under willows flow 'Round knolls where the blue beech whip-stocks grow.

To rest in a shaded pool that keeps The oak trees clasped it its crystal deeps.

Sheer twenty feet the water falls Down from the old dam's broken wal's,

Spatters the knotty boulders gray, And, laughing, hies in the shade away,

Under great rocks, thro' trout pool still, With many a tumble down to the mill.

All the way down the nut-trees grow, And squirrels hide above and below,

Acorns, beechnuts, che-tnuts, there Drop all the fall thro' the hazy air;

And burs rolled down with curled up leaves, In the mellow light of the harvest eves,

Forever there the still, old trees Drink a wine of peace that hath no lees.

By the roadside stands the elder mill. Where a lowland slumber waits the rill;

A great brown building; two-stories high On the western hill face warm and dry ;

And adorous piles of apples there Fill with incense the golden air;

And heaps of pomace, mixed with straw. To their amber sweets the late flies draw.

The carts back up to the upper door. And spill their treasures in on the floor ;

Down thro' the toothed wheels they go To the wide, deepcider press below.

And the screws are turned by slow degrees bown on the straw-laid cider cheese ;

And with each turn a fuller stream Busts from beneath the growing beam

Audamber stream that gods might sip. and fear no morrow's parched lip ;

Bul wherefore gods ? Those ideal toys Were southess to real New England boys.

What classic goblet ever felt Such thrilling touches thro' it melt,

As throb electric along a straw, When boyish lips the elder draw ?

The years are heavy with weary sounds, And their discord life's sweet music drowns

But yet I hear, oh ! sweet, The rill that bathed my bare, brown fect ; And yet the clder drins and falls

In my inward ear at intervals ;

And I lead at times a sad, sweet dream, to the babbling of that little stream :

And I sit in vision autumn still, In the summy doors of the elder mill, -John G. Whittier.

Miscellancous.

"Little Buttercup" is rulued now. The Paris Temps speaks of her as "a sort of old she-sutier."

A hundred thousand dollars' worth of hazel auts are shipped yearly from Turkey to England.

Londoners spend \$50,000 every day of the year for cab fales. George Augustus Sala says he uses 1,200 cabs a year.

An exchange discovered that when two

young men met they address each other as "old man," and that when two old follows meet they say "my boy"

The young lady who aspires to be admitted

Stimson's barque, or require further informa-tion in regard to suitable exports, we shall be ton yesterday to Cape Vincent. Many thous-glad to put them in the way of procuring it - and have been shipped from this port this

I arrived at Creston, Union Co., Iowa, about 10 o'clock P. M. and, though it was not my intention to stop over there, yet some unforeseen agency urged me to stop. Creston is a city about eight or ten y ars old, with a But when they are aware that all the fruits of population of five or six thousand inhabitants.

It has four principal lines of railroads with numberless branches or "leeders" as they are called. It has all the marks of thrift and prosperity, and is situated in the centre of time reckless about the political schemes in one of the richest farming portions of the which they engage, feeling on their own side. State, . Its privileges are excellent, water, etc. nothing can be lost by any enterprise, how-being found in abundance. Land lying between eight and ten miles from the city can be purchased at the rate of from eight to twelve dollars per acre, and farther into the interior, land can be procured for the very reasonable sum of seven dollars per acre. The city of Creston is a most enticing place. A it actually consistant with the theoretic free. man coming here with a small capital can operate it to more advantage than in any other place of my acquaintance in the West, for in the ordinary course of events, it pids fair to become a thriving city. I discovered however something in Creston far more attractive than all its other prospects put together. At my earliest opportunity I went in quest of the Cross, which, to my great sa- admirably. Even the Government seem to tisfaction, I soon discovered. But what as- relish it highly. At any rate they never attonished me most, I found nestling beneath its shadow an incipient Irish monastary called instrumentability, save the stereotyped one "St. Malachi's Irish Benedictine Monastery" We might pause here and ask : What is there | cians, save and except her Majesty's advisers, in aname? Wait a few years and you shall see. Then you shall behold one of the stateliest structures of the land looming up in Creston. This tender monastic plant shall grow into gigantic proportions under the protecting agis | best allies-the landlords-of the sworn eneof SS. Benedict and Malachy. Some years sago a few Fathers of this order came here while Creston was yet in its infancy, and when the number of its inhabitants could be expect to find in every peasant she helps to ceasily counted on the fingers of both hands. sever from the soil of fatherland a soldier hermetically sealed, are also in request, if de-The standard of the cross was set up, and, as prepared to fight for that soil, the moment if by magic, Catholics flocked bither until a that her difficulties invite him to the onset. large, respectable and intelligent congregation Tf there be any political meaning in the docu-

out detriment to his immortal soul ; nevertheless he should remember that, in the language of Holy Wrlt: " Man lives not by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God," and is dispensed to him by the faithful ministers of God.

VOYAGECR.

The Address to the Irish.

their physical circumstances the doctrines of nationality would be less attractive. It would be hard to convince men who had plenty to eat and drink and wear, that habitual misery was their lot. With an assured, substantial, felt interest, in the existing order of things, the peasantry would naturally dread a change their hardest industry must go into the pockets of strangers, and these, too, for the most part, of a haughty class, they become indifferent, because they have no rational motive to exertion ; and they become at the same ever desperate may be its character. It would be well if the authorities would read the American address by this light, and ponder for a moment on its significance. To put the relationship between the laudlord and tenant in Irelaud on a rational basis, so as to make dom of the constitution, would be to reconcile the peasantry, and turn their attention to industrial pursuits. They desire to keep the dependent masses in squalid misory and rags. Is it not plain that in such a state the destitute must be always campaigning on the extreme borders of disaffection? This state of chiefly of wool, wine and hides. She is exthings suits the tactics of the revolutionists tempt to bring about social quietude by any of merciless coercion. And all sound politiknow well that exceptional laws are calculated to engender hatred, and nurture into formidable strength reckless disaffection. As long as England supports, by brute force, the mies of her rule, she must not expect that and organs. Lobsters, properly canned, are such documents as the American address will be received coldly in Ireland. But she may has been gathered. Well indeed may we say, ment so hearly denounced in the anti-national, and choice. This fish should be covered that "God rejects the proud and gives. His press, it points diaectly to the folly of keep. with a fine dry salt, which helps to keep grace to the humble." The founders of this ing up a system so provocative of dissaloyalty them in good order, without adding to the

All correspondence promptly answered. P. J. MORBIN.

Pastor of St. Mary's Church.

Canadian Trade with Australia.

The report on Australian trade, made by the late Hon. John Young, is held to be of little value by business men. It was too | yet, but when the exports to the United States hastily got up, and does not go sufficiently into details. The experience derived from private enterprise is likely to prove more valuable. There is now on the way from Adelaide to New York, the barque Clifton, lication in a few days. 300 tons, owned by Mr. E. R. Stimson, of Toronto, she having sailed from the Australian port on the 4th of September. Mr. Stimson is a retired Episcopal clergyman who was also once connected the press, but who lost his health, and who, having some capital, has sought in travel and trade recreation and restoration to health. He went out in his barque, first selecting as best he could an assorted cargo of Ontario goods, which were shipped via New York. Part of the goods sold well, but others were not adapted to the market. Mr. Stimson returned by steamer and railroad, coming via San Francisco. The barque brings a cargo pected to arrive at New York about the middle of December, and will take a cargo well adapted to the Australian market. She will take lumber, some of our valuable woods being unknown in Australia. She will take a number of houses, packed like shooks, and complete from basement to roof, ready to be erected the moment they are landed. They will rent for about \$200 apiece. They can be shipped at a good profit, material and wages being lower in Canada than in Australia. The barque will take a number of carriages much wanted at Adelside and the interior. Codfish of the best quality, packed in tin boxes of half a quintal or so each, the boxes to be livered in prime order. It would not be too much to send 11 tons of codfish in the barque. and 500 or 600 lbs. of finnan haddy, if large

ances, however, for the United Kingdom are less than those of last year, while those to the United States are three times greater, which shows that at a period of low prices a good market can be found on this side of the Atlautic. Of seal oil, 1,454 tons have been exported, against 1,097 tons last year. The United States have taken 228 tons. Last year they took 22 tons. The export of salmon is 2,578 tierces against 1,943 tierces in 1878, and

Live Stock Exports.

4,840 barrels herrings againt 1,981.

Since the opening of navigation this year to date, the exports of live stock from this port to Great Britain, per six lines of steamers, viz, the Allan, Beaver, Temperly, Ross, Donald-son, and Great Western, are as follows: Cattle, 17.101 head, 53,907 sheep, 3,468 hogs, and 257 horses-to which must be added 74 mules and about 22 calves, carried by the cargo vessels of one of the above-named lines. The exports for the season of 1878 were 18, 655 head cattle, 41,250 sheep, 2,078 hogs, and 690 horses. It will be seen by comparison that there has been a great increase in the trade this year, for, with the exports per the Dominion line and all the outside steamers yet to be added, the number of cattle is not far behind the total exports of last year, while sheep show an increase of 12,659 and hogs of about 1,400. Horses show a diminution as are added, the total will be far ahead of last year. The complete statistics of the animals exported via the St. Lawrence during the season now closing, it is expected, will be ready for pub-

The Mechanics's Bank.

At the private meeting of the shareholders of this bank, held Thursday afternoon in the Exchange Bank building, (Mr. Walter Shanly, in the chair) a committee was appointed to take advice as to the liability of shareholders, to confer with the official assignee and inspectors as to the actual condition of the Bank, and with the principal creditors and shareholders to see if an amicable settlement cannot be arrived at, the said Committee to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on December 3rd.

HANLAN AND COURTNEY.

membered that after the Rochester meeting of Hanlan, Courtney and Blaikie, Courtney objected to Blaikie, and insisted on Mr. Eastis as referee; that gentleman then wrote to the Union Springs carsman, urging him to withunanswered, when the following was received from Courtney's brother :- " UNION SPRINGS, November 22. To E. J. Eustis, New York : -Yours of Nov. 7th is at hand. Charley is laid up with a lame back now, but as soon as he is able to get up, he will answer you himself. There is no chance for a race at present. You know what the result would be for a man Coliseum," \$10,000, copy, \$100; Hans Makart's "Entrance of Charles V. into Antwerp," \$12,to try to race when he is so lamehe can't turn over in bed. Yours truly, Jno. F. Courtney.' 000, copy, \$100; Tenier's "Temptation of St. Anthony," \$12,000, copy, \$100; Cabanel's Probabilities of a race this fall being exceedingly slim, Mr. Blaikie will return the \$6,000 "Death of Francesca de Rimini," \$50,000, copy, for a time, and then if there are no develop-\$200 ; Meissonier's "Battle of Waterloo," \$60,ments towards a contest, will pay the money 1000, copy, \$200.-From a Paris Letter. over to Hanlan.

casionally 1-32d below those of last Thursday.'

 Yesterday's Liverpool grain circular says ; -The general tradesince the commencement of the week has been dull. The majority of the country markets have been inactive. though previous prices were fairly main-tained. Cargoes off coast were in fair request at full prices for both home and continental destinations. Cargoes for arrival were slow of sale at Liverpool since Tuesday, there

being only a small business in wheat on spot at rather lower rates. Corn, in consequence of increasing shipments, declined 2d per cental. The tone of to-day's market was better, and most qualities of country, has gone to South India to engage wheat recovered a penny to twopence per cental from the previous lowest rates. Flour | country. was in better demand at former rates. Corn was less depressed than yesterday, but is still it's square envelopes you're to get. Don't fora prnny per cental lower than on last Tues- | get-square ones." Bob-"All right. But day.

ST Jons, N. B., November 24 .--- Writs of attachment in insolvency were issued on last | Monday of utilizing the electric light for the Saturday against W. H. Olive and Andrew J. Armstrong. L. H. Deveber & Sons have great success This is certainly a remarkable made an assignment to M. McLeod, official assignce. This assignment was made in accordance with a demand served upon them, under the provisions of the Insolvency Act, on Tresday last, by Messrs. Leaf, Son & Co., London, Eng Devebers' liabilities, direct and indirect, amount to about \$700,000; their assets are large, but consist of unrealizable property, real estate, mills, shipping, etc. The house is the oldest in the dry goods and grocery business, having been established in 1815. A number of houses in St. John and throughout the Province will be affected by roof.

this failure. About \$100,000 of the indebtedness is due in Eugland.

Valuations of the Old Masters..

To give you some idea of the valuation placed by competent authorities on some few well-known pictutes, I give below the estimated value of the originals and the asking price of copies:-Baphael's "Sistine Madonna," 5,2000,000, copy, S600 ; Paul Veronese's "Wedding at Cana of Galilee," the same price; Da Vinci's "Last Supper," the same; Salvator Rosa's "Apparition of Samuel to Saul, \$500,-000, copy, \$600; Titian's "The Disciples on the Way to Emmaus," same price; Guido's Annunciation," \$400,000, copy \$500; An-nibal Caracci's "Virgin Appearing to St. Luke," same price ; Da Vinci's "LaVierge aux Rochers," same price ; Murillo's "L'Assompdraw his objection to Blakkie, and row a square race. Until to-day Eustis' letter remained and Child," his "Charles I.," and his "Venus," each \$100,000 copies, \$300; Couture's " Les Romeins de la Decadence," \$60,000, copy, \$200; David's " Leonidas at Thermopyla" and "The

Sabines," each \$240,000, copies, \$500; Bubens'

Descent from the Cross," same price as above;

Rosa Bonheur's, "Winter Ploughing," \$60,000,

copy, \$200; Gerome's "Un Combat de Coqus," \$50,000, copy, \$200; Garot's "View in the

reflect that the gratification of her ambition would only make her a bar-maid.

Baron K. W. P. F. Gericke de Hervynen, Dutch Councillor of Legation at Brussels, has been promoted to the same post in London, where he will commence his duties on December 1.

The greatest taxpayer in the United States is Mr. Blackwell, the North Carolina tobacco manufacturer, who pays a tax of \$520,000 a year, \$10,000 a week, or over \$1,428 per day.

Amaudo Smith, the colored evangelist, well known at all the camp meetings of the in revival work among the churches in that

ROUNDING ON HER.-Cis-" Now, mind, Bob, (innocently) they don't sell round ones, do hey Cis??

LITTRARY .--- An experiment was tried on reading-room of the British Museum, with innovation, for the Museum is one of the last places we should think of going to light literature.

An interesting pre-historic discovery has been made near Quero, in Italy. On a pre-viously unexplored cavern being scarched a quantity of teeth and bones of the cave bear were found, together with some rude stone utensils, dating probably from the stone age, all the remains being in good preservation. Tho cavern itself is easy of access, level, dry and surmounted by a regularly arched

The Divitto publishes an article on the foreign policy of Italy, in which it points out that Europe is now in the position of uncertainty which generally follows great events; it is passing through a period of transition in which old alliances are out of place and new combinations arise. The widest policy for Italy to pursue is, therefore, urges the writer, one of self-concentration and repose. She will thus be able to overcome the difficulties of the present and face the uncertainties of the future

Mr. Cameron dreamed, when he was a boy that he would be massacred by Indians at the age of 47. The same vision was repeated ten years later, and with such vividness that every letsil was left impressed upon his memory. He was at a ranch near Brule City, Dakota, a short time ago, when his forty seventh birthday arrived. The place was alive with friendly Indians; but he recollected his dream, and their presence made bim excessively nervous. He went to bed in trepidation, and, to his horror as he afterward declared, the room was exactly like the one of his dream. He fell asleep, and promptly dreamed that the Indians were scalping in the bounded from the bed leaped from a window and fied, temporarily insane. In the morning he was missed, and a large party of white men and Indians went in search of him. It was three days before they found him, for he hid whenever he caught sight of an Indian, and only slowly recovered his senses. He was naked and nearly dead with hunger.

NEW YORK, November 24 .-- It will be re-