

Members of the Privy Council, not of the Cabinet. Members of the Senate. Primate Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench and Superior Court. Judges of the Vice-Admiralty Court. Members of the House of Commons. Members of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec. The Speaker of the Legislative Council. Members of the Legislative Council. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. Members of the Legislative Assembly. Foreign Consuls. The Judge of the Sessions of the Peace. The Recorder of the City. The Rector and Professors of the Laval University. Clergy of the different denominations. The bar. The medical profession. The notarial profession. The staff and officers of the volunteer militia. His Worship the pro-Mayor and members and officers of the City Council. The mayors and deputations from municipal Councils of other cities. The President and members of the Harbor Commission. The president and members of the Board of Trade. The Press and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The members of the Civil Service. The officers of the several Courts and the officers of the federal and local governments. The rector and professors of Morin College and High School. The principal and professors of the Laval Normal School. The students of Laval University. The St. John the Baptist Society (of which the late Lieutenant-Governor was one of the founders.) The other national societies according to seniority. The Literary and Historical Society. L'Institut Canadien. The St. Patrick's Literary Institute. The St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute. Choral societies. Students of Morin College and High School. Students of the Laval Normal School. Workingmen's societies. Citizens.

About 25 minutes to 11 the funeral procession started, the hearse being accompanied on either side by a detachment from B Battery, numbering some 80 men in all, under the command of Major Montambert, and followed by the procession as above given. Immediately behind the hearse walked Adolphe Caron, M. P., and his brother, Rev. Mr. Caron, Judge Taschereau and sons, and several relatives and connections of deceased. The pallbearers were Sir Narcisse Belleau, Chief Justice Dorian, Judge A. Stuart and Hon. Premier Deschamps on one side, and Hon. Dr. Ross, Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. Louis Beaulieu, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Hector Langevin, M. P., and H. J. Joly, M. P. P.

Immediately the procession started, minute guns were fired from the Citadel, and shortly after the bells of the Basilica rang out a funeral peal, which lasted till all were in the church. A number of buildings displayed signs of mourning, the more noticeable being at the residence of Hon. Mr. Langevin, which was festooned with black, looped wreaths of immortelles; St. Louis Hotel, hung with black and white streamers; the office of the *Courrier de Canada*, also hung with black and white, and the store of Messrs. Renfrew & Co., which displayed similar signs of the mournful feeling which was generally felt, not only throughout the city, but in all the neighboring districts.

The band of the B Battery marched at the head of the procession, the cold was too great to allow of their playing any funeral march. The procession wound its way down St. Louis street, round Place d'Armes, and by way of Buade and Fabrique streets to the Basilica, the flags of public buildings, not only those it passed, but throughout the city, being at half-mast. The route throughout was crowded with spectators, a large number of ladies being present, and all the shops in the streets through which the procession passed, both going to the Basilica and coming from it, were closed. Outside the front entrance an enormous crowd had assembled to watch the procession; inside the number of people was also very large. Among those present were His Honor Luc Letellier de St. Just, Lt.-Governor of Quebec, and his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Gauthier, both of whom took part in the procession, as also did Judges Casault, Dorian, Maguire, McCord, Rev. Messrs. Housman, Rector of Quebec, Fothergill, Clark, Wright, Marsh, Powis and Langelier, Mr. Dunbar, Q.C., the batonnier, Colonel Strange, R.A., commandant, Dr. Russell, President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Mayor and four Aldermen and the City Clerk from Montreal, &c., &c., and in the procession was a large deputation from the St. Patrick's Society of St. Columba, the late Governor's parish; also a number of Huron Indians, headed by their Chief, Paul Picard.

The decorations in the Basilica, as described in yesterday's despatch, showed to even greater advantage than on the previous evening, and a number of additions had been made. All the celebrated paintings were covered with black cloth. The organ loft was draped in black, and bore in white letters the motto, "Pars una Deus in eternum." The pulpit, hung with black, was ornamented with white maple leaves and large white and black rosettes. The high galleries were hung with black and the catafalque, one blaze of candles, supported beneath its crown-shaped canopy the coffin containing all that was left of Lieut.-Governor Caron. On the lid of the coffin were a number of handsome floral wreaths, the cocked hat, sword and orders worn by the deceased. The grand Requiem Mass was celebrated by Archbishop Taschereau, with Vicar-General Langevin as assistant priest; Rev. G. Drolet, of Silery, as deacon; Rev. A. Legare, Procurator of Quebec Seminary, as sub-deacon; and Rev. Messrs. Tetu and Leduc as assistant deacons. The *Te igitur* was solemnized by Mgr. Lafache, assisted by Vicar-General Poire, Superior of St. Anne's College, and the *Liberation*, absolution and *Asperges me, Domine*, by the Archbishop. The service was a most solemn and impressive one, and the musical programme was faithfully fulfilled, the chorus numbering about 150 performers. The funeral oration was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Hamel, rector of Laval University, in the most eloquent language. He traced the career of deceased from boyhood till his end, pointing out in how many ways his life afforded an example worthy of emulation; he dwelt with a lingering fondness on the character and capabilities of the late Governor and concluded with a glowing eulogy to his virtues and life. All the Catholic bishops of the Province, viz. Mgrs. Fabre, of Montreal, Lafache, of Three Rivers, Langevin, of Rimouski, Racine, of Sherbrooke, and Moran, of St. Hyacinthe, were present as also were a large number of priests of Quebec and surrounding parishes.

The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Quebec, and had it not been for the almost unparalleled weather, there is no doubt but the attendance would have been much larger.—*Montreal Gazette.*

AN INCIDENT IN THE CLOSE OF THE REIGN OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER OF RUSSIA.

The *Civiltà Cattolica*, of November 4, contains the following anecdote, and which the *N.Y. Freeman's Journal* has had translated, which is by no means improbable when we consider the character of Alexander I.

It may be agreeable to the King (Charles Albert of Savoy), to know of an incident relating to the close of the Emperor Alexander's reign, which, I believe, has been hitherto unknown, but which is nevertheless true. It has attracted the attention of all the faithful devoted to the Catholic Church towards this prince.

The Emperor Alexander was aware that Count Michaud, one of his general aids-de-camp, was a Catholic. Far from taking umbrage at this, he was pleased, without being requested to do so by the General, to excuse him from service during the Raschal season, so that he might attend the offices of Holy Week, according to the Roman rite. I even believe that this Prince treated his aid-de-camp with great kindness and had great confidence in him, because he selected him to perform a secret mission with which he charged him, towards the close of his reign.

The Emperor had frequently, though not in the presence of others, spoken to the General, with a certain derision, about the prerogative of the head of the Greek Church which the Autocrats of Russia were wont to arrogate to themselves.

When Alexander was getting ready to go to Italy to attend the Congress of Verona, he expressed a desire to see Rome. His tendency towards Catholicity was suspected in his family; the Empress-mother was afraid that an interview with the Holy Father would induce her son to return into the bosom of the Church, and she earnestly besought him not to go to Rome. The Emperor Alexander, always full of defiance towards his mother promised and kept his word.

The journey to Odessa having been decided upon in 1825, the Emperor told Count Michaud, his aide-de-camp, that he would not take him with him; that he would send him to Italy to see his family; that he was then to go to Rome, where, as a good Catholic, he would not fail to present himself to the Pope; that after this first visit, he was to ask for a second secret audience in his capacity of aide-de-camp to the Emperor, during which he should perform the confidential but official commission to the Holy Father which would be entrusted to him.

He gave him his instructions verbally, and in dismissing him his Imperial Majesty added these words: "Well, if it is necessary, I will become a martyr."

The second audience was asked for and granted with all the precautions which seemed necessary. When Count Michaud appeared in the presence of Leo XII., he took off his sword, which somewhat surprised the Holy Father; he fell upon his knees and begged him to listen to him with all the secrecy of the Confessional. He then executed the commands of the Emperor. His Majesty expressed his firm willingness to stop the schism, to bring back to the bosom of the Church the people subject to his imperial sceptre, and to personally abjure, without delay, the errors of the Photian sect.

His Majesty prayed the Pope to secretly send to St. Petersburg a doctor (theologian) armed with the authority of the Holy Father, and in possession of his entire confidence. He asked that he should be neither a Nuncio nor a Prelate of high rank, but a simple priest, with whom everything was to be arranged and concluded. This envoy was to go to St. Petersburg as a simple traveller, without any official character, as soon as Count Michaud returned to the capital, where the envoy was to take up his quarters at the Dominican Convent.

It is probable the General was the intermediary of communications with the Emperor, or with the persons whom His Imperial Majesty entrusted with the matter. This theologian was designated. I am not aware whether Count Michaud spoke to him or not, but I know that he was in communication with the Cardinal to whom the Pope confided the secret and the management of this important affair. The matter stopped here because of the sudden news of the death of the Emperor Alexander.

As soon as this sad event became known, Count Michaud set out immediately for Russia, where he met the funeral cortege of the Emperor, and where he had the sad pleasure of helping to carry the coffin which contained the mortal remains of his benefactor.

Some time after Count Michaud learned that Alexander, already a Catholic at heart, passing, on his first journey through a town where there was a Dominican Convent, admitted the Prior to his presence and told him to await his coming at midnight at the private door of his Convent. The Emperor appeared, unattended, in the darkness of night, asked to be taken to the church, and the Blessed Sacrament was exposed. The Prior obeyed. On his knees, at the foot of the altar, he prayed for some time, and then asked for the Benediction; the Prior complied, and on turning around, after replacing the Blessed Sacrament in the tabernacle, he saw the Emperor prostrate upon the floor, and the steps of the altar went with his tears. In a few moments he arose, thanked the Prior, and retired with the same secrecy with which he had come.

Count Michaud, deeply grieved and full of regret that Alexander's good intention could not have been carried out, and hoping, doubtless, without sufficient warrant, that the news of so important a resolution the preliminary steps of which had already been taken, would make a deep impression upon the mind of the Emperor Nicholas, and that it might induce him to follow this example, Count Michaud, I say, resolved, after his return to Piedmont, to write out an account of this event. He hoped to find an opportunity of presenting it to the reigning Emperor, if he came to Italy, or to have it placed in his possession after his death.

This account has been written, and I do not doubt but that, during the crisis which terminated the long sufferings of General Michaud, and which allowed him a little respite before his death, he thought of sending, through trusty hands, to his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas, the document containing the recital of the above mentioned incident. Count Michaud told me, while at Turin, that he had it all ready. I do not, therefore, consider myself any longer bound to keep a secret which is no longer such, at least, to his Imperial Majesty, and which I venture to confide to the discretion of my Sovereign, from whom I have nothing to conceal.

Signed, De L'Escaigne.

The *London Tablet* adds the following item: to the foregoing:— Those who are familiar with the history of the reign of Pope Leo XII. will remember that Alexander I. is asserted by the Count de L'Escaigne, the friend of General Michaud, to have sent that personage on a special mission to the Pope, and to have charged him to beg his Holiness to select an ecclesiastic to go secretly to Russia. Now we find it asserted in Morini's *Biographical Dictionary*, quoted by the *True Witness*, that the ecclesiastic selected was no other than the Padre Don Mauro Cappellari, afterwards Pope Gregory XVI.; and Pere

Lescaur, whose important work on the Polish Church and its persecutions was lately reviewed in these columns, has shown that he attaches credit to the assertions of Moroni by transferring the entire passage to his book. Morini states that he had the facts from Pope Gregory XVI. himself, with an injunction not to divulge them during his (the Pope's) lifetime, nor during that of Cardinal Orsini, who also took part in the affair. The extract is as follows:—

"The Emperor Alexander I. of Russia sent General X. (General Michaud) to Pope Leo XII. to make a secret communication to him respecting the strong inclination which he had towards the Catholic religion, and his desire to be fully instructed therein. The personage in question asked and obtained an audience of the Holy Father, and was no sooner in the Pope's presence than he took off his sword, announced himself a Catholic, asked to go to confession, and informed the Pope of the nature of his mission, adding that the Emperor desired a Camaldolese monk to come to Russia to instruct his Majesty. In case the services of a Camaldolese could not be obtained, the Emperor wished for a monk of the Order of Minor Conventual. The proposal was received with great joy by Leo XII., who immediately sent a carriage to the Camaldolese Monastery of St. Gregory on the Collian to fetch Padre Mauro Cappellari, who was Abbot of that monastery and Vicar-General of the Order. On his arrival the Pope informed him of the secret mission of the Tsar's envoy, and proposed to him to set off at once for Russia on the important mission; Padre Cappellari, however, implored the Pope to excuse him, alleging, amongst other excuses, his ignorance of the language, and the difficulty of learning it at his time of life. The Pope then asked him if he knew of any other religious who would be a suitable person to undertake the duty, and desired him to mention some one of the Conventual Fathers. Padre Cappellari thereupon named Padre Antonio Francisco Orsini, who was agreed to by the Pope. Padre Orsini having accepted the weighty duty thus imposed upon him, the Pope introduced him to General Michaud; but while Padre Orsini was preparing for his departure the sad intelligence of the Emperor's death, a death strongly suspected at the time not to have arisen from natural causes. Thus disappeared all the hopes that had been cherished by the Holy Father, and the few others who were in the secret of the Emperor's intentions. One thing, however," concludes Morini, "remains indisputable, it is that Alexander I. died a Catholic."

On and from the 1st of January, 1877, an arrangement will come into effect, provided for the transmission of post cards between Canada and the United Kingdom, and for the assimilation of charges on printed and book post matter, and trade patterns, and samples of merchandise passing between Canada and the United Kingdom, to the postal rates of the general Postal Union. Under the following regulations, special post cards to be used for transmission to the United Kingdom are in course of preparation, and will be issued for sale to the public at two cents. These cards will pass at that rate, subject to the general rules applicable to post cards sent within the Dominion, and whether forwarded in the mails for England via the United States or by Canadian packet. On transit newspapers addressed to the United Kingdom the rate will be two cents per 4 oz. or fraction of 4 oz.; weight, the packet to be prepaid by postage stamps. Canada newspapers, posted from the office of publication to subscribers in the United Kingdom, if to be sent in the mails forwarded via New York or Boston, must be prepaid by postage stamps at the transient paper rate of two cents per 4 oz.; but if sent by Canada packet, such papers may pass, as now, on prepayment by the publisher at the ordinary rate of 1c. per pound. The term book packets, as applied to correspondence with the United Kingdom, includes all printed matter other than newspapers, and all matter permitted by the postal regulations to pass at book post rates. In all such matter sent to the United Kingdom the rate will be two cents per 2 oz. or fraction of two oz., and must be prepaid by postage stamps. The charge on patterns and samples of merchandise will be the same as on book packets, two cents per 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz., to be prepaid by postage stamps, the articles sent to or received from the United Kingdom by post as patterns or samples must be the *bona fide* patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale or in execution of an order, however small the quantity may be, or any article sent by one private individual to another, which are not actually trade patterns or samples, are not admissible. It will be observed that the rates to be charged on post cards, newspapers, and other book-post matter and patterns and samples sent to the United Kingdom will be the same whether sent in the mails forwarded to England via the United States, or in those made up for the Canadian packets with the single exception of Canadian newspapers from the office of publication to subscribers in the United Kingdom which, if forwarded in the mails sent via the United States must be prepaid in like manner with other newspapers so sent, but when forwarded by the Canadian packet, such newspapers may continue to pass as if addressed to places within the Dominion. From the 1st of January, 1877, the rate of letter post from Canada to Newfoundland will be 5c. per half oz. (prepayment by stamp compulsory.)

TEMPERANCE. At a regular meeting of the Father Mathew Temperance Association of Montreal held on the eve of the 18th Dec., 1876. It was moved and seconded by Wm. Beves, and Jno. O'Reilly, respectively, that this Society deeply regret the demise of the late Denis J. Dowdall who had held the position of Secretary to the Cadet Branch of said Society; which regret is distinctively marked by his once prepossessing amiability and promising future usefulness for the advancement of this Society, which hereby extends its condolence and sympathetic emotions to his bereaved parents, sisters and brothers, with the assurance that his memory shall ever be held sacred by this Society, and that a copy of this motion be forwarded to the relatives aforesaid, and be it further resolved, that this resolution be sent to the *True Witness*, Montreal, and *Irish Canadian*, of Toronto, for publication. P. J. D.

Received—The Prince of Wales in India. Belford Brothers, Publishers, 11 Colborne Street, Toronto. For Sale by Dawson Bros., Montreal.

CATHOLIC FAMILY ALMANAC.—We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of a Copy of the *Catholic Family Almanac* for 1877 from the Catholic Publication Society, New York. It is a work of extraordinary interest; its contents are of the most varied and useful description, and its engravings are good. Among its portraits are Dr. Brownson, Archbishop Connolly, Pope Pius VII., Vittoria Colonna, Bishop Verot, Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty, O.S.A., Rev. Francis Piquet. We advise all our readers to procure a copy of this admirable publication, price only 25 cents.

Mr. Thomas Kurlong, of Picton, has kindly consented to act as Agent for the *True Witness* in his locality.

Frozen.—Charlottetown harbour is frozen.

DOMINION ITEMS.

The temperance men of Peel are making a victorious fight for the passage of the Dunkin Act. Mr. Robert Oliver, of West Garafraxa, has fallen heir to an estate in the county of Kerry, Ireland, worth a large annual rental.

Great indignation is expressed at the action of the Wellington County Council in throwing out the petition in favour of the Dunkin Act.

Collingwood has had a public meeting to discuss the town's financial position. The result has been far from effective in allaying popular disquiet.

The Algoma Pioneer asks why the buildings in connection with the Government works at Neeshish Rapids are erected upon American territory.

It is the intention of the Port Hope Harbour Board to apply at the next session of the Ontario Legislature for an Act to consolidate their debt, and for other purposes.

It is proposed that the Dominion Government be petitioned to open a colonization road between French River and the present terminus of the Great Northern Road.

The Ottawa Free Press says that several gentlemen who have recently returned from a trip up the Madawaska report discoveries of large quantities of plumbago on the Opeongo.

Five hundred of the eight hundred cars for the International Railway are to be constructed at the Moncton workshops; the rest will be offered for Canadian competition.

The Dunkin Act is increasing in strength every day in Cardwell. The meetings indicate a favorable result. Mr. Flynn delivered addresses at Sandhill and Mount Hurst recently, and was well received.

Diphtheria is very fatal in the back part of McKillop, three having died in one house, namely, in that of Mr. Thomas Simpson. Others are down with it. Several deaths have also occurred in the vicinity of Brucefield from the same disease.

EXPORT OF POTATOES.—King's County, Nova Scotia, shipped during the past three months one hundred and thirty-six thousand bushels of potatoes, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand of which went to the United States.

HALIFAX, December 17.—The Intercolonial train, with the mails from the West, was delayed at Moncton to-day several hours, owing to severe frost last night, freezing two locomotives which were on the track. The thermometer marked 20 below zero there.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Hon. Isaac Burpee, Minister of Customs, will perform the duties of Minister of Agriculture, in addition to those of his own department, till such time as a successor will have been appointed to Hon. Mr. Letellier de St. Just.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament, Queen's County District, Province of Prince Edward Island, Jas. Colledge Pope, of Charlottetown, merchant, in the room of the Hon. David Laird, who has accepted an appointment of emolument under the Crown.

St. Johns, Q., News says.—We are happy to learn that the boot and shoe factory here has been purchased by Mr. Cote, the well-known manufacturer of St. Hyacinthe, and that he intends operating it on a large scale. A meeting of shareholders has been called to ratify the purchase. Mr. Cote, we believe, pays \$12,000 for the buildings alone.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN TORONTO.—A woman named Daly was found frozen to death on Saturday on the sidewalk. She was bruised and some blood was spattered over her clothes, leading to a suspicion of foul play. At the inquest, however, the medical evidence went to show that none of the bruises were severe enough to cause death, and a verdict was returned of death from exposure.

The Strathroy Dispatch says.—Mr. Douglas, of Lobo, has purchased the "Orchard Farm," on the gravel road, north of the town, and also Mr. Hiram Frank's farm adjacent to the former, for \$12,000. The "Orchard Farm" was lately bought by Mr. Bardon, of Metcalfe, for \$5,500, and sold by him to Mr. Douglas for \$6,500. He gave \$5,500 for the Frank farm. This property is only about half a mile from Strathroy.

The Halifax correspondent of the *St. John Telegraph*, in a recent letter to that journal, says:—Those who prophesied that the Intercolonial Railway would be a mere useless burden to the country are destined to a pleasant disappointment. Ever since the tariff has been reduced to reasonable figures the traffic, local and through, has been steadily and even rapidly improving. It is hoped that many empty cars will not have to be carried over the road either way.

SWEARING IN THE NEW LIUT.-GOVERNOR.—QUEBEC, December 16.—Lieut.-Governor Luc Letellier de St. Just was sworn in as Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec this afternoon at 5.30. A large majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly and a number of citizens of Quebec were present from 4.30, and waited patiently till the arrival of the new Lieut.-Governor, who arrived accompanied by the members of the Provincial Cabinet. Lieut. Gauthier, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, accompanied the Lieut.-Governor from Ottawa as bearer of the commission. Lieut.-Colonel Strange and a number of officers also assisted at the ceremony. After the commission had been read by the Clerk of the Executive Council the oaths of office were administered by His Honor Judge Stuart, and the seals of the Province were handed to him by Hon. Provincial Secretary Chapleau. The new Lieut.-Governor having returned the seals to Hon. Mr. Chapleau, he shook hands with each member of the Cabinet, after which he drove to his hotel.

Died. CARBAY.—Died suddenly, while in meditation in presence of the Most Blessed Sacrament, in the Church of the Congregation of Notre Dame, St. Stanislaus, P. Q., on the 11th inst. Miss Elizabeth Carbay, in Religion St. Catherine of Sweden. Although a young nun she was a universal favorite, and is deeply mourned by her pupils and relations. Her remains were brought by the (good Sisters of the Mission) to this city, and after the usual grand ceremony for the dead, was deposited in the Vault of the Community. *May her soul rest in peace.*

McILWAIN.—In this city, on the 12th inst., Catherine Murphy, beloved wife of James McIlwaine, aged 32 years and seven months. Of your charity pray for the repose of her soul.—*R.I.P.*

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette.) Flour #1 of 196 lb.—Follards: \$3.00 @ \$3.00 Superior Extra 5.85 5.75 Fancy 5.30 5.35 Spring Extra 5.15 5.20 Superfine 4.75 4.85 Extra Superfine 5.55 5.60 Fine 4.30 4.40 Strong Bakers' 4.35 5.55 Middlings 3.45 3.75 U. O. bag flour, per 100 lbs. 2.30 2.32 City bags, (delivered) 2.35 2.40 Wheat—(Spring) 1.13 1.18 do—White Winter 0.90 0.90 Oatmeal 4.70 4.80 Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs. 0.83 0.83 Oats 0.37 0.38 Pease, per 68 lbs. 0.90 0.91 do—Red 0.00 0.00 Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada 0.65 0.70

do do do U. Canada	0.00	0.00
Lard, per lbs.	0.12	0.12
do do do	0.00	0.00
do do do	0.00	0.00
Cheese, per lbs.	0.10	0.12
do do do	0.00	0.00
Fork—New Mess.	21.50	22.00
Thin Mess.	20.50	21.00
Dressed Hogs.	6.75	7.00
Beef—Prime Mess, per barrel	00.00	00.00
Ashes—Pots.	4.35	4.35
First.	0.80	0.80
Pearls.	6.00	6.10
Seeds—Timothy, per 48 lbs	0.00	0.00
Clover	0.00	0.00
Butter.—Quiet; 16c to 25c, according to quality		

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe.)

Wheat, fall, per bush	\$1 23	1 28
do do spring	1 17	0 98
Barley do	0 75	0 86
Oats do	0 00	0 37
Peas do	0 00	0 00
Bye do	0 00	0 00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.	0 00	6 00
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb.	0 00	0 00
" fore-quarters	0 00	0 00
Mutton, by carcass, per lb.	0 00	0 00
Butter, lb. rolls.	0 22	0 23
" large rolls.	0 20	0 22
" tub dairy.	0 20	0 22
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	0 17	0 18
" packed.	0 13	0 14
Apples, per bush.	1 50	1 75
Onions, per bush.	0 80	1 00
Turnips, per bush.	0 25	0 35
Potatoes, per bush.	0 95	1 00
Hay	12 00	15 00
Straw	11 00	14 00
Geese, each.	0 80	0 90
Turkeys	0 50	1 00
Cabbage, per doz.	0 50	0 60

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig.)

Flour—XXX per bbl.	6.25	to	6.95
" 100 lbs.	3.25	to	3.40
Family " 100	2.50	to	2.70
GRAIN—Barley per bushel.	0.00	to	0.60
Bye "	0.02	to	0.62
Peas "	0.70	to	0.71
Oats "	0.40	to	0.45
Wheat "	1.00	to	1.15
Fall Wheat	0.00	to	0.00
MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs.	0.00	to	0.00
" hind "	0.00	to	0.00
" per lb.	0.00	to	0.00
Mutton per lb.	0.05	to	0.05
Ham " in store	0.15	to	0.17
Veal "	0.00	to	0.00
Bacon "	0.12	to	0.12
Pork	0.80	to	0.25
HIDES—No 1 untrimmed.	4.50	to	4.50
" 2 "	4.00	to	4.00
" pelts.	1.15	to	0.20
Calf Skins	0.10	to	0.12
Deer Skins	0.25	to	0.30
Lambskins	0.00	to	0.00
Tallow	0.04	to	0.07
FOULTRY—Turkeys, each	0.75	to	1.00
Geese "	0.50	to	0.60
Ducks per pair	0.60	to	0.70
Fowls per pair.	0.30	to	0.40
GENERAL—Potatoes, per bag.	0.75	to	1.00
Butter, tub, per lb.	0.18	to	0.20
do print	0.22	to	0.25
Eggs, per dozen	0.20	to	0.22
Cheese, home made.	0.09	to	0.10
Hay, per ton, new.	11.00	to	12.00
Hay, per ton, old.	9.00	to	10.00
Straw.	6.00	to	8.00
Wood, Hard.	3.50	to	4.00
Coal, per ton, delivered.	4.00	to	4.50
Wool, per lb.	0.25	to	0.28

OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

(CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE.")

STOCKS.	SHARES	PRICE
Montreal	185 1/2	184 1/2
British North America	102 1/2	102 1/2
Ontario	102 1/2	102 1/2
City	95 1/2	94
People's	95 1/2	94
Molson's	36	35
Toronto	93	92 1/2
Jacques Cartier	82 1/2	80
Merchants'	108	103 1/2
Hochelaga	108	103 1/2
Eastern Townships	70	60
Quebec	70	60
St. Lawrence	124	124
Nationale	100	90
St. Hyacinthe	100	90
Union	100	90
Villa Maria	100	90
Mechanics'	100	90
Royal Canadian	100	90
Commerce	100	90
Metropolitan	100	90
Dominion	100	90
Hamilton	100	90
Exchange	100	90

Greenbacks bought at 7 dis. American Silver bought at 12 1/2 to 15 dis.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

REMEMBER P. BASKERVILLE & BROS., OTTAWA CITY.

Guarantee that in GENERAL GROCERIES, Wines, Liquors, and Provisions, Teas, in particular, they allow none to outdo them in value, either

WHOLESALE or RETAIL. Their large importations from the largest Houses in Europe and America, enables them to sell goods at the lowest possible prices. Their united efforts to extend a wide-spread business, and which they have accomplished, allows them to offer and give value that cannot be competed with. Their places of business are at 425 St. James St. and 89 Duke St. Wholesale Warehouse, 45 George St. and 89 Duke St. Prices can be had at any of the above Stores. PRICE OF GODS'