

WHERE IS JOHNSTON OF BALLYKILBEG NOW?

In the Imperial House of Commons on the occasion of the recent Home Rule debate that notorious Orange spouter Johnston of Ballykilbeg, said the inhabitants of the North of Ireland were to a man against Home Rule; and that before they would consent to any such thing several thousands of them would again fight at the Boyne. He was contradicted at the time by Mr. Biggar and others, and in order further to show how false his assertion was, we have only to point out that the enthusiastic meetings that are now being held in that same Northern district, on Lady Day at Monaghan, Killea, Dungannon, Lurgan, Castlewellan, Clogher and Lisnaskeagh, and enthusiastic meetings were held at each of them and in one or two the number considerably exceeded that amount. Mr. Butt, Mr. Biggar, Prof. Galbraith &c., were the principal delegates from the Tenant Society; but they were well assisted by the tenant farmers in the several districts, who did all in their power to make the demonstrations a success. At Monaghan when Dr. Butt appeared, he could not speak for several minutes in consequence of the renewed cheers with which he was greeted. He said he came since the previous evening more than 400 miles to be present at the meeting, and to keep his word "I (cries of you are welcome) he would come three times, say, ten times that distance to witness the sight he witnessed that day. Here was the Irish Nation standing on the soil of Monaghan, where their enemies tried to exterminate them, and there they were now with their banners floating in the air, with stalwart and strong arms and honest hearts beside them, ready to defend the rights of the race and the nation they thought to crush. He appreciated with sincerity and truth the devotion of the Irish race to their religion—to that religion which brought to them in the way that their consciences approved the great solemn truths that were their common inheritance of all Christians. (Cheers) Further on he said, nothing was so grand as the manner in which the Irish race stood up for their religion. Irishmen were scattered all over the world—they had been driven by unjust laws from home; and there was another nation that remembered their country when they had gone away as successive generations of Irishmen had done. (Cheers) Many of them had relatives that were exiles beyond the western waves. Had they forgotten their country? (Never) Did their memory become faint when 3,000 miles from home, separated from the land of their birth? (No). Did not every letter from the banks of the Mississippi, from the plains of America, from Canada, from the crowded manufacturing cities of England, tell of the love for Ireland. (Cheers) He believed it was not in the dispensations of Providence that a nation gifted as theirs was, should be trampled on and degraded. (Cheers and cries of Never). He believed there was before the Irish nation a destiny worthy of those virtues, worthy of that history and that glory, and worthy of that independence. (Great cheering). It is unnecessary to give any further extracts from his speech which was one of the grandest orations he has yet delivered. In Killea also where he was the host of the Orangemen up to that, that a "Papist procession" never entered the town; they had a different story after that day to tell, as a procession of about eight thousand persons marched through, carrying sixteen flags; and one of them, a green one, fringed with gold, bore "God save the Queen" emblazoned in golden letters. We are of opinion that after this Mr. Johnston can hold down his head and speak about King "Billy" when he gets the chance; but let him never say that the Irishmen of the North are opposed to Home Rule.

RELIGION IN IRELAND.

Nothing could show better the power of the Catholic Church and Priesthood in Ireland than to point out how the different faction fighters who went by "Three" and "Four" year olds, and who were for some time back constantly fighting every time they got the chance, and breaking each other's heads in a place called New Pallas in the Co. Limerick—nothing could better show how they obey their pastors than the following:—In the end of last month a mission of the Oblate Fathers concluded when the names of those who had at any time been engaged in the faction-fights were read out from the pulpit by one of the good Oblate Fathers, who conducted this most fruitful mission. All then advanced to the altar rails, and there, in the most solemn manner, became reconciled to one another, promised to bury their feuds for ever, and, in proof of their earnestness, pledged themselves to abstain for five years from the use of intoxicating liquors!

It was the most impressive sight ever witnessed in Ireland; the only district that anything of the kind ever took place before was in a little village called Hollyford in the County Tipperary some years ago when a sight of a similar nature on a smaller scale was witnessed. In that case it was brought about by the Very Rev. Canon Langan who is now in Murroe Co. Limerick. Well may those rejoice who had a part in bringing this end to the dispute around and it shows as we said before that the Catholic Church can accomplish what all the judges, barristers, police and whole executive failed to do.

THE WANT OF A CATHOLIC HALL.

We have just seen that a Catholic Hall is about to be built in London, England, under the direction of a limited company. The capital is fixed at £10,000, which is to be realised by 10,000 shares of £1 each, and it is not imperative to pay the full amount at once, but it will be taken in instalments of 2s. 6d., at intervals of not less than three months. The Catholics of London deserve great credit for taking this step and it is a very curious thing that Montreal, Catholic as it is, has no such institution. It having been proposed in other quarters to establish opera houses &c. we would suggest the first idea that the Catholics should take into their heads is to go at once practically to work, and by following the example set by our co-religionists in London and elsewhere we should have a hall worthy of this city where our concerts, temperance, and other meetings could be held. It would be a paying institution. We hope the matter will be taken in hands by practical men, and no time lost in working it up.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH IN GERMANY.—We have pleasure in announcing that the Catholic ladies of Great Britain and Ireland are getting up an address of sympathy to the ladies of Munster in Germany who a short time ago so bravely testified their devotion to their imprisoned bishop, for doing which they were summoned before the tribunals of Justice, tried and threatened with imprisonment. It is also proposed that each lady who joins the movement shall subscribe a small sum to render the address worthy of the high minded spirited Catholic ladies of the kingdom. We wish them every success and point it out as an example for the Catholic ladies of this continent.

THE ESCAPE OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.—The Irish papers state the steam yacht in which Marshal Bazaime escaped from his imprisonment on the Island of St. Marguerite was called the "Nora Creina" and was purchased for Madame Bazaime out of Cork Harbour from a gentleman named Nolan last year.

OTTAWA, Sept. 12.—Arrangements have been made with the railways leading to Ottawa for the conveyance of competitors to the Dominion Rifle Association match at one fare and a third for the double journey, upon production of members tickets and commanding officers certificates, at any station.

AN ORANGE PIC-NIC.

The Markham Economist, thus reports the proceedings at an Orange Picnic. He makes an exception in favor of the Enniskillen True Blues, some seventy or eighty in number, who behaved themselves like decent men, and not like beasts, as did the Young Britons and the majority of the party:—

(From the Economist.)

"Several lodges of the Orange True Blues and Blackers, with a sprinkling of Orange Young Britons from Toronto, held a picnic, on the agricultural grounds, Markham Village, on Monday, 31st of August last. About two hundred of them were respectable and five hundred the worst specimens of street roughs. On their arrival at the station, it was observed that many of these boys had pistols. As soon as these young roughs reached the residence of the Hon. D. Reesor, they rushed into the orchard and commenced foraging in 'true Flanders style.' Almost every garden in the village was robbed by these young vandals. As soon as the first instalment reached the Commercial Hotel, the commenced fighting to attract the landlord's attention and give others a chance to steal. He caught them and made them give up the plunder. They then threatened on their return to the station they would 'clean him out.' Their procession was more like a flight of grasshoppers in Manitoba, and about as destructive to fruits as the grasshoppers are to the cereals. On the field their conduct was shameful; dozens of little boys were lying around drunk; others more seasoned were just charged enough to be devilish. Fighting among themselves appeared to be a prominent game on the programme. A large number ordered dinner at the Wellington hotel. Five of them jumped out of the second storey window, to escape paying for their dinners. Mr. Ruebottom caught one and threw him down the twelve feet. The boys and girls, and men and women were of the lowest blackguard stamp. Their departure was looked for anxiously. The poor livery horses probably received the worst treatment at their hands, and the owners next. The horses were nearly driven to death and the buggies broken. If pay was asked for damages, they were prepared to mob the owners. Finally at six o'clock the swarm of fifth gradually wended their way to the station, and the few respectable persons in the crowd took their seats in the cars; the balance filled their pockets with rocks, and stoned every passer by.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON EDUCATION.

Mr. Goldwin Smith acknowledges that education should be religious were that possible, and he declares that he earnestly hopes for the day when it will be possible. He says:—

"I suppose that all who acknowledge, as I for one do, the paramount importance of religion to men and nations, would rejoice if we were so settled and so united in our religious convictions that religion could be effectively taught in our common schools. Perhaps it will be so hereafter—perhaps the cloud of doubt and perplexity which has now for two centuries, since the days of Spinoza and Hobbes, been gathering over the religious firmament, will break up, and the sun of faith hidden for awhile behind that cloud, will beam forth again and diffuse over the world, now chilled and darkened by its absence, a brighter, more perfect, and more abiding day. Such is not only my hope, but my firm conviction, though I know, and it has been part of my duty as a student to examine the truly formidable objections which philosophy, historical criticism, and science have raised. But though certainty and unity of faith may come again, they have not come yet; and for the present, communities like ours, which feel education to be a necessity, have to respect religion without undertaking to teach it; they have to let the common school do its own work, and the Church and Sunday School do theirs."

One would suppose that a man who sincerely held such opinions would say, "whenever it was practicable religion should be taught in our common schools;" but Mr. Smith arrives at the most lame conclusion that because it cannot in the circumstances of this country be taught in all the schools it should be taught in none.

He argues all unconsciously in support of the views of those who ask for Separate Schools. He says:—

"Again, there may be special defects in an educational system—it may be too ambitious, too showy, too superficial, and it may breed in its pupils faults of character corresponding to these bad features of the institution. No doubt such is the tendency of the school system in many parts, at least, of the United States, and perhaps we are not free from the danger here; but these defects we may hope to remove by wise measures of educational reform. So far from fighting against the Church, a good school in a country like ours fights with it, for it is directly and indirectly a potent organ of morality. The school, and its master or mistress may not be formally connected with religion; but in a country like ours they are not severed or estranged from the religious community around them. The spirit of that community is present with them; they feel and transmit its influence; it pervades the character and tone of the teacher, the discipline and all the moral agencies of the school."

This surely means that if the majority of the people in any district are Protestants, and the teacher is a Protestant, the spirit, the tone and character of the school will be Protestant if it is not absolutely godless, and on the other hand if the majority of the pupils and teacher are Catholics, the tone and character will be Catholic. This is unquestionably true, and is one of the strongest arguments in favor of Separate Schools.—St. John Freeman.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

From the Dublin Freeman of 26th ult., we make the following extracts on *The Labour Movement in Canada*:—"Mr. Shackleton Hallett has just received from Mr. Peter O'Leary, the delegate of the Irish Labourers' Union, a long letter, dated Fort Garry, Winnipeg, Manitoba, giving some account of his experiences in the tour through Canada he has undertaken in the interests of the Union. The writer says he went to Quebec in the Allan steamer Scandianian, in company with more than 800 emigrants of various nationalities, including many agricultural labourers who had been locked out in the English Eastern Counties. He gives a favourable account of the manner in which they were treated on the voyage, in the depot at Quebec, and on the journey up the country to Montreal. He had an interview with Earl Dufferin, who received him cordially and expressed himself as much pleased that the labourers of Ireland had sent out a delegate to see the land. Notes of prices and other details, which Mr. O'Leary has made in full, he reserves for the full and careful report it is his intention to bring home. With regard to Montreal he says, 'Any man coming here in the early part of the summer will do better than either in England or Ireland, but I would not recommend a man who is doing well at home to come out, as he may be for some time disappointed in his expectations, and perhaps would have a difficulty to reach the position he left. But for a struggling man and the agricultural labourer Canada is a good country. There is plenty of room to strike out, and the laws and institutions are progressive in their effect.' He compares the political machinery of the dominion with Mr. Butt's plan of Home Rule, and describes its benefits. 'The working classes,' says Mr. O'Leary, 'have more dignity and courtesy, while the wealthy have less awayer and stand-offishness than at home. Good conduct is almost a pass into any company or society in this country.' He

mentions hard winters and the closing of the rivers as difficulties, which the people and Parliament make arrangements to meet; and he says that the fact 'that there are no poor rates and workhouses is to a certain extent evidence of there being no destitution,' such as is known in this country. The cold is less felt in winter than here, because of the dry and bracing nature of the atmosphere. In Ottawa Mr. O'Leary had an interview with the Hon. Mr. MacKenzie, the Premier of the Dominion. In Toronto to be found 'plenty of work for all who are inclined to do it.' He says: 'The people of Ontario are all more or less well off. Land is cheap, and easy to be had. It is a great dairy country, and the cows run about in the luxuriant grasses of the woods and half clearings.' A letter of introduction from the Archbishop of Westminster brought him into communication with the Archbishop of Toronto, who received him with great kindness, and took very great interest in his mission. His Grace wishes to see established an Irish Emigration Aid Society in Canada, 'to direct the people to the land, instead of having them remain in the cities,' and some steps have been taken in this direction. Further West Mr. O'Leary met the Hon. O. Mowatt, Premier of Ontario, and other prominent men. Then through Collingwood he went on to the far West, and when he wrote was about to travel over the plains to a point 300 miles beyond Fort Garry. He was in good health, though he had been camping out for three weeks already, with a blanket for a bed, and he was to return to Toronto to lecture upon his travels. He expected to return to this country about the middle of November, and will then report in full detail."

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.—September 1974.—The following are the contents of the current number:—1. Cause and Effect. Mon. Joseph R. Chandler. 2. Music. 3. The Basilica of St. Petronilla and the American Pilgrims. Daniel Paul. 4. The Shadow under the Yew. 5. Fiat Justitia. Mrs. M. M. Ward. 6. Letters to a Protestant Friend. Third letter. Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty. 7. To and From "The City of Fog." J. C. S. Our Lady of Perpetual Help. Mrs. M. M. Ward. 9. Off with the Old Love. 10. The Faith and Practice of Catholicity. Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty. 11. The Colosseum. 12. New Publications.

The Archbishop of Toronto laid the corner stone of a convent at Thorold, Ont., on the afternoon of the 6th inst.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.—The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the last monthly meeting of the above society, 2nd Sep., 1874:—Resolved, That the best thanks of this society are due and hereby tendered to W. Wilson, Esq. J. P., for the magnificent prizes generously given by him for competition at our annual Pic-nic held on St. Helen's Island on the 3rd ultimo. Resolved, That the best thanks of this society are due and hereby tendered to the members of the society who kindly contributed to the list of prizes completed for at their annual Pic-nic on the 3rd ultimo.

ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—A little child not two years old was run over in Kempt street, on Saturday afternoon, by a coal cart, and had its legs and feet badly injured. It was taken to the Hospital and attended to.

CANAL IMPROVEMENT.—The excavations on the line of the improvements of the Lachine Canal at the Eastern entrance are progressing rapidly. The walls of the old locks are now nearly all removed. The work of laying the foundations of the new locks will be commenced shortly.—Herald.

THE ST. PAUL STREET BURGLARY.—A telegram was received on Saturday that the burglars who broke into Stevens & Davidson's store in St. Paul street on Sunday night last had been arrested in Toronto, and the stolen property recovered. Detective Fahey went up to Toronto on Sunday night to bring them down.—Herald.

PAYING TOO DEAR.—It would be better for coal carters, &c., who are now brought up every day at the Recorder's Court, for having bad resting poles, to get them as required by law, at once, as they will have to pay two or three dollars fine at the Court, while they would get the resting pole required for about thirty or forty cents.—Gazette.

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.—The residents of Caughnawaga have sent a petition to the Provincial Parliament praying for police protection, in consequence of the disorderly conduct now regularly going on from the effects of the large quantity of intoxicating liquor sold. They say Sunday is worse than any other day, and disreputable women from Montreal also gather there to crown the dissipation. It was in consequence of their fears of a disturbance during the circus performance that the six constables came from Quebec.—Id.

DEPRIVITY IN ENGLAND.—After citing sundry instances of the depraved condition of the lower classes in Yorkshire and Lancashire, the *Gazette* administrators a deserved rebuke to those professing Christians who waste their time in sectarian disputes. Our contemporary says:—"The record of all the crimes committed in all the English counties in the course of a month or six weeks would be something fearful. In reading of such barbarities, one cannot but think that there must be something exceedingly amiss in the state of society in which their occurrence is possible. Is it possible that Christianity is preached amid the scenes of such atrocities, or are the people left, as far as the ministrations of religion are concerned, to do that which is right in their own eyes? It is difficult with respect to such a condition of morals, to know what to conjecture or what to suggest. But there is certainly need of some strenuous effort in the direction of reform in those lawless communities. What is saddest of all, is that, in the face of all this rampant depravity, those whose duty it is to seek the lost and to heal those whose souls are diseased should be found not unfrequently wasting their time and talents in bitter and useless controversy about trifling differences, instead of co-operating against the common foe."—The rebuke applies elsewhere than to England.—Evening Star.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—STRAITHROY, Sept. 12.—A sad case of drowning occurred at 4 o'clock this afternoon about 8 miles from here in the township of East Williams, by which two young ladies named Mary and Emma Fletcher, aged respectively 23 and 14, daughters of Hugh Fletcher, were drowned in the Sauble River. It appears the youngest waded into the river to drive some geese out, and while endeavouring to do so got into a deep hole. The eldest sister went to the rescue and both were drowned before assistance could be obtained. The bodies were recovered shortly afterwards. The unfortunate occurrence has cast a gloom over the neighborhood, and much sympathy is felt with the bereaved parents.

HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 12.—On the afternoon of Tuesday the 8th inst., the Dutch barque "Henrietta Maria," being partially water-logged, went on shore on the north-east side of the Magdalen Islands, the vessel is 800 tons and is commanded by J. P. Oldenberger; she was on a voyage from Quebec to Amsterdam, loaded with timber and deals. The master states that ever since he left Quebec he has experienced heavy weather, and the ship strained and leaked so badly that the crew became exhausted and the vessel unmanageable, so that they were obliged to run the vessel on shore and take the boats to preserve their lives. The boat under the charge of the first officer with a crew of five seamen was upset, and being a heavy sea running it is supposed that all on board were drowned; the other boat with the master and eight men were picked up by the steamship "Matthew Cay" and landed at North Sydney, C. B.

The police have their eyes upon several characters whom they know to be thieves, but against whom they are not yet able to lay a definite charge.—Gazette.

If all the libel suits advertised come off this Fall, there will be a lively time among newspaper men. Mr. George Brown, of the *Globe*, is plaintiff in some half-dozen; and threatens eighteen or twenty more while he is threatened with one or two himself. The *Mail* has one or two in hand and as many more in prospect. The *London Herald* is in for a couple. The *Toronto National*, is invited to show cause. The *Brant Union* is in tribulation of the same kind. The *Ottawa Citizen* also stagers beneath the weight of coming woo. The *Montreal Star* and *Witness* each have explanations to make before courts of justice. And we are not altogether certain that the *Spectator* will escape. Besides these notable cases, there are many common affairs, and altogether there is promise of just about as good a stirring up of men's characters now as at any time in the history of the world. But then what is it all going to amount to?—*Hamilton Spectator*.

Harvest operations are now over, and the farmers are busily engaged in making preparations for next year's crops. The harvest in general is the largest that has been reaped in this section of the country for many years; and farmers found no little difficulty in securing the grain placing it safely under cover. Many were obliged to thresh part of their crop with a machine in order to make barn-room for the remainder. The weather, however, was highly favourable, and the grain has in consequence been got in in excellent condition. The threshing machines are now constantly at work and a good yield is reported.—*Corr. Lindsay Post*.

GREAT FIRE.—CORNWALL, Sept. 13.—At an early hour this morning the alarm of fire was given, when it was found that the paper mill owned by Jno. Crilly & Co. was in flames; adjoining this building is a large plating mill owned by Mr. Hodge, into which the flames quickly spread, and following the course of a light east wind, the office of the Stormont Cotton Manufacturing Company was soon enveloped by the fire. From this it spread to their magnificent mill, Mr. P. E. Adams's saw, lathe and shingle mills, and an old ashery, and in two hours time the whole was a smouldering pile. The total loss cannot fall short of \$250,000. It is believed that all the parties are insured, but to what extent is not known.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A large number of English immigrants arrived here yesterday in charge of Mr. Crenay J. Whellams, the Ontario Commissioner; they were from the Midland Counties; situations are in readiness for almost all of them. During the fire on Friday night some miscreant at present unknown deliberately cut the hose in several places in order to thwart the firemen. Another fire occurred yesterday morning; the extensive carpenter shop of Messrs. Tamin & Jones, being burned to the ground together with its contents.

The long spell of dry weather is producing its effect upon the lakes, and the lakes, and the the water level for the past fortnight has been falling. Mr. Shaw, the Government officer, has accordingly gone round to the various reservoirs, and will let off sufficient water to keep up the levels until the fall rains commence. There is a reserve of two feet in Balsam Lake at once available, and an abundant supply in the large reservoirs north of Minden.—*Lindsay Post*.

FOUNDRY BURNED.—MILBANK, Sept. 11.—A destructive fire occurred in this place about 1 a.m. completely destroying the foundry, machine shops and contents belonging to Messrs. McLachlan and McWille, loss about \$15,000, insurance for \$5,000, cause of the fire unknown.—Barrie & Emms shingle mill on the Penetanguishene Road was destroyed by fire last night; supposed to have caught from the surrounding bush fires. Partially insured.

Statements with respect to the harvest from all parts of the Dominion, are unanimous in their testimony to the more than average returns to the farmer for his labour during the past twelve months.—*Globe*.

SMALL POX.—There are only three small pox patients in the Hospital at present.

HALIFAX, Sept. 12.—The new front of St. Mary's cathedral here, has been completed.

SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—The following is a verbatim copy of a note received by an official in a county in Nova Scotia. It shows that there is at least one man superior to the vulgar prejudice of spelling:—

20 August 74
Dear sir I reserved yure letter and in anser to you there will be no ceation to pint a nother sesser for i can foolfill the ofis as sesser.
Yure tru friend
and well wisher
—*Halifax Express*.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Longue Point, L. D. \$1; Fingal, T. C. 4; Riviere Raisin, J. Mch, 5; Waterloo, A. D. G. 1; Ferguson's Falls, J. M. 2; Thamesford, R. D. 1; Eganville, T. G. 2; Fort Erie, Rev J. A. V. 4; Belleville, B. L. 4; Mile End, Rev J. R. 4; Beauharnois, J. M. 3; Sandwich, Rev F. M. 2; Prescott, H. M. 1; St Andrews, F. D. 2; Port Felix, N.S. Rev M. M. 2; River Beaudette, T. M. 2; Spafford, M. H. 2.
Per F. S. Ingersoll—J. C. 2; A. H. 2.
Per C. D. Hamilton—O. G. 2.
Per L. M. Seaford—Bushfield, J. H. 1.
Per P. B. Helene—Self, 1.50; M. F. 1.50.
Per D. O. S. Pictou—W. H. G. 2.
Per Rev W. J. K. Toledo—Self, 2; Harlem, W. B. 2.
Per D. M. Baillie Brook, N. S.—H. M. G. 2.

DEATHS.

We record with much regret the death of Oliver Sadlier, Esq., the junior member of the firm of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., the eminent Catholic publishers of New York city, who departed this life, after a short illness, on the 4th instant, in the 45th year of his age. Mr. Sadlier was a native of Cashel, county Tipperary, Ireland. May he rest in peace. Amen.
In this city, on the 9th inst., William Lanning, aged 26 years.—*R.I.P.*
In this city, on the 10th inst., James Deery, son of Henry Deery, aged 16 years.—*R.I.P.*

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Flour & bbl. of 196 lb.	Polars.	\$4.00 @ \$4.25
Superior Extra		6.00 @ 6.10
Extra		0.00 @ 0.00
Fine		4.80 @ 4.90
Strong Bakers'		5.75 @ 6.25
Middlings		4.60 @ 4.65
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.		2.45 @ 2.50
City bags, (delivered)		2.65 @ 0.00
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)		0.00 @ 0.00
Fancy		0.00 @ 0.00
Supers from Western Wheat (Welland Canal)		0.00 @ 0.00
Canada Supers, No. 2		0.00 @ 0.00
Supers City Brands (Western wheat)		0.00 @ 0.00
Fresh Ground		0.00 @ 0.00
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)		0.00 @ 0.00
Oats, per bushel of 32 lb.		0.50 @ 0.60
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lb.		5.70 @ 5.80
Corn, per bushel of 66 lb.		0.87 @ 0.00
Pear, per bushel of 66 lb.		1.05 @ 1.10
Barley, per bushel of 48 lb.		0.00 @ 0.00
Lard, per lbs.		0.00 @ 0.17
Cheese, per lbs.		0.12 @ 0.13
do do do Finest now		0.00 @ 0.00
Pork—Mess'		25.25 @ 25.50
Ashes—Pots		0.00 @ 0.00
Firals		6.07 @ 6.12
Pearls—Firals		7.10 @ 7.10

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe.)

Wheat, fall, per bush.	\$1 05	1 10
do spring	1 05	1 07
Barley	0 85	0 85
Oats	0 38	0 38
Peas	0 65	0 00
Rye	0 00	0 70
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.	0 00	0 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
Potatoes, per bus.	0 50	0 60
Beets	0 00	0 00
Parasnis	0 90	0 00
Turnips, per bush.	0 00	0 00
Butter, lb. rolls	0 26	0 30
" large rolls	0 23	0 26
" tub dairy	0 23	0 26
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	0 17	0 18
pecked	0 14	0 15
Apples, per bbl.	1 50	1 75
Chickens, per pair	0 25	0 50
Ducks, per brace	0 40	0 60
Geese, each	0 00	0 00
Turkeys	0 75	1 25
Carrots	0 00	0 00
Cabbage, per doz.	0 50	0 60
Onions, per bush.	0 00	0 60
Hay	16 00	19 75
Straw	12 00	17 00

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig.)

Flour—XXX per bbl.	7.00	to 7.50
" " 100 lbs.	0.60	to 0.60
Family " 100 "	2.90	to 3.00
Ex-Fancy 100 "	0.00	to 0.00
GRAIN—Barley per bushel	0.80	to 0.00
Rye "	0.65	to 0.00
Peas "	0.75	to 0.00
Oats "	0.35	to 0.40
Wheat "	1.00	to 1.10
MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs.	6.00	to 7.50
" hind "	6.00	to 7.00
" live "	0.00	to 0.00
" per lb. on market	0.10	to 0.12
Mutton "	0.05	to 0.00
Veal "	0.00	to 0.00
Ham " in store	6.13	to 0.15
Bacon "	0.10	to 0.13
HIDES—No 1 untrimmed	5.00	to 6.00
" 2 "	3.00	to 4.00
Lambskins	0.60	to 0.75
" pelts	0.50	to 0.60
Dekin Skins	0.30	to 0.50
Tallow	0.04	to 0.06
POULTRY—Turkeys, each	0.80	to 1.50
Geese	0.60	to 0.90
Fowls per pair	0.50	to 0.60
GENERAL—Potatoes per bushel, new	0.40	to 0.40
Turnips "	0.00	to 0.00
Beets "	0.00	to 0.00
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0.28	to 0.30
Eggs, per dozen	0.18	to 0.13
Cheese, home made	0.11	to 0.13
Hay per ton new	10.00	to 12.00
Straw "	7.40	to 9.00
Wood, on wharf	5.50	to 6.00
Coal, delivered	7.80	to 7.50
Timothy Seed, per bushel	3.00	to 3.50