

PULPIT BUFFONERY.—In the Montreal Herald of the 12th inst., we read of a new dodge for getting people to attend Protestant churches. Not a new dodge altogether, perhaps; for the buffonery dodge has been practised for many years past by Mr. Spurgeon. But hitherto the Giant and Dwarf Dodge has not been resorted to outside of the Circus, neither has it been the custom to herald the coming Sunday performances of a new preacher with the startling caption of "A Fat Man of God."

It seems however that the Dwarf has been introduced into the Protestant pulpit, and that the dodge takes with the public, who are invited to attend his ministrations. It is to Manchester, England, that belongs the honor of the invention of this trick for making Sunday services attractive, and for outbidding the Ritualists and "man-millinery" branch of the Establishment. Here is what the Montreal Herald tells us of this latest evangelical dodge for the dissemination of the word, amongst a godless and carnal-minded generation:—

"At all events, the dwarf business has been introduced, and has, so far as we can judge from the accounts in the newspapers, done well. The Rev. T. Noble has been extensively advertised to preach at the Mission Hall, Grosvenor street, with the additional announcement that he is 'the supposed smallest preacher in the world.' It appears in fact that the little divine had to be raised upon an extra platform placed within the pulpit in order that the congregation might be able to judge either of his stature or of his doctrine. As to the last we have little information from our local contemporaries; but, as became a man of his inches, we gather that absence of corporeal bulk was made up by considerable grandiloquence of address, and that his sentences were constructed with much more than the usual allowance of adjectives."

After this we may expect to see, as announced to preach on Sabbath next, the Rev. Goliath Maul Text, the tallest preacher in the world; or Dr. Bigguts the fattest Man of God in England, and weighing upwards of three hundred weight. How the Ritualists will meet these dodges, and what steps they will take to keep up the attractiveness of their services we have not yet heard.

Mr. Bellow who lectured with much success in Montreal and other cities of this Continent during the course of Spring and Winter has on his return to England given an address to a large number of the working classes in the League Hall, Liverpool, in which he warmly asserted the advantages in many respects of Canada over the United States, as the country for emigrants from the British islands, and especially for Catholics. He insisted that if in the United States the immigrant made more money, his living cost more, and his increased expenses fully counterbalanced the higher rate of wages. But leaving out of sight the material side of the question, it was on the moral advantages of Canada that Mr. Bellow insisted, and on the religious liberty that there obtained in striking contrast with the United States. Ireland's State Church, now disestablished, was not in its most palmy days a more conspicuous insult to civil and religious liberty, than are the Common Schools of the United States; to which by a shameful law Catholic parents are compelled to contribute. In the Dominion, with the exception of New Brunswick which Province is the opprobrium and curse of the Dominion, no such rascally tyranny obtains.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW—April, 1873. Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The reader will find the following articles:—1. The State of English Painting; 2. Mid-dle-march: a Study of Provincial Life; 3. Railways and the State; 4. Autumns on the Spey; 5. Charles, Comte de Montalembert; 6. Greek at the Universities; 7. Lord Lytton; Central Asia; 9. The Irish University Bill and the Defeat of the Ministry.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—May, 1873.—Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The current number contains no political article and omits its usual onslaught on Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. On the other hand the lighter articles are all excellent, and make up a very interesting number. Here are the contents:—1. A True Reformer, part. xv.; 2. The Doctor Abroad, part 1; 3. The Members for Muirshire; 4. The Parisians, book vi.; 5. Two Acts of Self-Devotion; 6. To Lina O.; 7. Some One Pays; 8. Home-Spun Songs; 9. Kenelm Chillingly.

Toronto, June 13.—A man named Timothy Murphy, who was working on the Grand Trunk Railway, committed suicide upon his wife that she died this evening at five o'clock. The woman's head was shockingly beaten; he had tramped on her, but as the woman never recovered her consciousness, there is no certainty yet of how the injuries were inflicted. The miscreant left home early this morning, fastening the door of the room where the woman was lying on the floor dying. One of the family burst in the door, and medical aid was had, but it was useless. The murderer was arrested where he was at work with perfect indifference; he was committed to goal by the police magistrates, waiting some change in the victim's condition. The change has come which stamps him as a murderer. An inquest was held to-night, but no evidence can be taken until a post mortem has been held.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS.
No. XXXVI.

"THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTERY."

One of the greatest causes of impurity is an unguarded eye. Chastity, unlike the other virtues, resides not only in the soul but in the body. Now, as the body has five senses—the sight, the hearing, the taste, the smell and the touch—chastity, says St. Bernard, must appear in them all, and shine in them all; nor can he be deemed chaste, who does not repress them all, or who has not them all under subjection. The Prophet Jeremiah laments that death is come up through our windows, and is entered into our houses to destroy the children from without, the young men from the streets. That "death" is the death of impurity; the windows are the five senses of the soul.

But of all the senses, says St. Gregory of Nazianzen, the eye is the quickest and the most prompt to action. Hence Ecclesiasticus warns us to remember that a wicked eye is evil; and he challenges the whole world to produce a more wicked thing. What is created more wicked than an eye? And to the fact of its being the most wicked, he attributes its duty of weeping. Therefore shall it weep all over the face when it shall see (Ecc. XXXI.) Yes, Christian soul, remember always I pray you, that the terrible waters of the deluge swept over the whole earth to destroy, because as the Sacred Scripture tells us, "the sons of God seeing the daughters of men, that they were fair took to themselves wives of all whom they chose." Gen. VI. 2. Yes, Christian soul, remember always I pray you, the origin of the whole negro race upon the earth—that terrible curse which has rendered a third of the human race black in colour, and degraded in intellect amongst the sons of men. One unguarded glance of Cham the son of Noah. Yes, Christian soul, remember I pray you, the destruction of the city of Sodom with all its inhabitants: the unbridled glances Hemo the Hevite cast on Lia the daughter of Dinah, wrought its destruction.

So fully aware were the Saints of God of the importance of a strict watch over the eye, that many of them never allowed themselves to look even upon innocent objects. St. Louis, son of the King of Naples, who became a Franciscan and afterwards Bishop of Toulouse, had kept such a strict watch over his eyes, that he did not know even the features of his mother the Queen. St. Peter of Alcantara could not tell the form of his cell in which he had lived for years, and recognised his fellow monks only by their voices. St. Thomas of Aquinas the greatest theologian the Church has ever produced, was equally reserved, and defended his conduct by reminding his opponents, that if we do all on our part to avoid sin, God will support us by His graces, but that He allows those to fall into grave crimes, who are so foolhardy as to expose themselves to danger. St. Philip Neri being expostulated with for carrying this custom of guarding his eyes even to extreme age, answered, that as death had not yet shut his eyes, they could still be the gate through which impurity might ascend to his soul.

Alas! Christian soul, how different is all this from the conduct of the worldling! His eye must feast itself upon all things. Not only must it glance; it must rest; it must gloat; it must drink in death anxiously, deliberately. And herein, Christian soul, is the sinfulness of decking out the body with all that finery which the world calls fashion. It appeals to the animal passions through the eye, and carries death up through the windows to destroy the children from without, the young men from the streets. Tell me not, that you do not dress with that intention. If you foresee the effect and cause it, then virtually you have the intention. Ask yourself calmly and dispassionately as before the judgement seat of God, ask yourself as you will one day be asked by an all-seeing Judge—ask yourself: Why do you deck out your bodies in all this bravery? Is it not in order to render yourself acceptable to the eyes of the world? And in thus rendering yourself acceptable, you know that you may bring death up through the windows to destroy the children from without, the young men from the streets. Are you not at heart a murderer? The Saints had learnt this holy reserve of the eye from Job. I made a covenant with my eyes, that I would not so much as think upon a virgin (Job. XXXI.). But what does the holy man mean? how can the eyes think? Ah! cries out St. Jerome, let him say it, for he speaks like a wise and enlightened man. In order that he might preserve the thoughts of his heart pure, "he made a covenant with his eyes lest having incautiously looked, he should afterwards unwillingly love. Experience confirms what philosophy teaches, that every object that passes before the eye imprints an image upon the brain. This becomes engraved there so deeply by the memory that often it is never effaced. The old Catholic poet, Claude de Morenne, tells us in one of his poems, that he had read certain poems in his youth, which had done an injury to his imagination and to his heart, which nothing could repair. And the Protestant Fuller says of himself: "Almost twenty years ago I heard a profane jest and still remember it." And what is true of hearing and reading, is true in a still greater degree of seeing, in as much as the images of the eye are more vivid than those imprinted by the other senses. Our wandering eye has caught an indecent object. At first that very indecency, perhaps, causes the eye as it were by a holy intuition, to shrink away and to seek refuge under cover of its eyelids. But, alas! too late! too late! The object has already imprinted its image; that image has been engraved upon the memory; there it must ever remain. In our rooms, in our walks, in our dreams, that image is ever there. It has lost its first repulsiveness, because it has called up our animal passions to its rescue; together they take the soul by storm, or if repulsed to-day, they resume the attack to-morrow, and to-morrow, and next year, nay! perhaps even on our dying bed.

That saying of St. Bernard is undoubtedly true; that modesty of the eyes is the truest safeguard of chastity; and that the purity of those may with reason be suspected who allow their eyes unrestrained liberty. For how, I ask you, does the book of Ecclesiasticus teach you to judge of the incontinency of a woman? Listen. "The fornication of a woman shall be known by the haughtiness of her eyes and by her eyelids (XXVI. 12).

But you say "these glances do not reach my soul; therefore I do not sin." It is well if they do not; but St. Austin tells you that you are liars for "you cannot say with truth that you have pure souls, whilst you have impure eyes." No, Christian soul, the eye is the door of the heart. How can the house be clean whilst the door is filthy? Read the history of Potiphar's wife. As long as she was modest and reserved—as long as she was mistress of her eyes—as long as she allowed them not to rest with pleasure upon the young stranger Joseph, who the Scripture tells us, was beautiful of countenance and comely in form, she preserved her conjugal chastity. But when, after a few years sojourn of this handsome stranger in her husband's palace, she had unguardedly allowed herself to look upon his handsome face and comely form, she fell in desire at least, and falling lost forever that brightest jewel of a woman's crown, the virtue of chastity. But why do I offer the history of Joseph? Has not Jesus Christ the divine legislator—has not Jesus Christ the eternal God—has not Jesus Christ your Redeemer affirmed indisputably this truth. Speaking to the multitude from the Mount did he not send forth to the whole world, and to all ages of the world, this irrevocable decree. You have heard that it was said to them of old: "Thou shalt not commit adultery. But I say to

you, that whosoever shall look upon a woman (or a man) to lust after her (or him), hath already committed adultery with her (or him) in his (or her) heart. Mat. V. And so great is the horror he would inspire of this vice, that he tells you, "it were better far for you to pluck out your eye, and cast it from you, than to allow it to be an occasion of sin. And if thy right eye scandalize thee, pluck it out and cast it from thee. For it were expedient for thee that one of thy members should perish, rather than thy whole body be cast into hell."

WILLIAMSTOWN.—The glorious Festival of Corpus Christi was celebrated here on Sunday, the 15th inst., with all possible splendor. St. Mary's was gorgeously decorated; from the ceiling hung brilliant draperies, and the principal windows were shaded with scarlet and white cloth.

The Sanctuary, richly carpeted and filled with white-robed chorists; the grand and side Altars—beautiful in themselves—covered with costly candles, and vases of choicest flowers; the lovely paintings in massive gilt frames, all combined presented an appearance extremely beautiful.

At 10 A.M., the Rev. Parish Priest began the Solemn High Mass, having previously exposed the Most Holy Sacrament and placed it upon its throne. The musical portion of the Service—performed by the young ladies of Notre Dame, aided by the ordinary choir—was excellent, seldom, we fancy, surpassed in rural parish church.

At the conclusion of the Mass, a procession, headed by the cross-bearer and acolytes, was formed and left the Church, following the route leading to the Convent, which was tastefully decorated with arches and evergreens in profusion.

Immediately after the Cross walked the ladies of the parish and the pupils of the Nunnery, with the magnificent banner of the Blessed Virgin, its golden cords held by four of the young ladies. Eighteen little creatures in white and flowing veils, strewed the way with flowers. Here appeared the Papal Standard—the triple crown, cross, crozier and keys—in gold on a white ground; and then the children of the Sanctuary, in black and scarlet cassocks and surplices, bearing lights and swinging censers, immediately preceded the Blessed Sacrament, which was borne by the Celebrant, and over which, as usual, was held the canopy of cloth of gold by six gentlemen, six others carrying torches. Within the Convent gate a repository was constructed. We will not attempt to describe it; we could not—it was the work of the "Sisters of the Congregation." Here benediction was given to the kneeling multitude, and a hymn being sung, the procession returned to the Church, where a short instruction was given on the mystery of the day.

Until seven p.m., the "Holy of Holies" was exposed to the adoration of the people, who, during the whole afternoon, visited our dear Lord in the Sacrament of His love.

Solemn Vespers and Benediction terminated this thrice happy day, which, for years, it has been the desire of the good people of St. Mary's to honor as far as in their power. May He who dwells in the Eucharist be their reward exceeding great; and may He grant that, having kept His feast on earth so often and so well, they may hereafter celebrate it before His throne in Heaven.

A SPECTATOR.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

A special meeting of this society was held on Monday evening last, at St. Patrick's Hall, Toupin's Building, Michael Donovan, Esq., 1st Vice-President, in the chair. The attendance was unusually large. The Chairman explained that the meeting had been called owing to the death of the President of the society, the late Francis Cassidy, Esq., Q.C. The following motions were then proposed and carried:—

Moved by J. P. Kelly, seconded by James Howley and

Resolved—"That it is with profound regret that the St. Patrick's Society has been apprized of the death of its late President, Francis Cassidy, Esq., Q.C., and hereby records its deep sense of the great loss it has sustained, by being so suddenly deprived of an able officer, a worthy magistrate and a distinguished Irishman."

Moved by P. J. Kearney, seconded by George Murphy, and

Resolved—"That the members of the St. Patrick's Society do, in a body, attend the funeral of their late President, Francis Cassidy, Esq., Q.C., and that as a mark of respect they do wear crapes for a month."

Moved by J. J. Curran, seconded by P. O'Meara, and

Resolved—"That this society, as the Irish National Representative Body, calls upon all Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen in the City of Montreal to attend the funeral of our late President, who deservedly earned and possessed the respect of all."

Moved by R. P. Burke, seconded by B. Tansey, and

Resolved—"That the secretary be ordered to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the bereaved brother and near relatives of the late President, Francis Cassidy, Esq."

After some routine business relative to the funeral, the meeting adjourned.

EDUCATION.—Last week I had the pleasure of visiting the Longueuil Commercial and Industrial College which is conducted by the Christian Brothers. The Rector, Rev. Brother Cyprien, a gentleman of engaging manners and varied knowledge, conducted me through the various classes, all of which were furnished with the latest school apparatus and filled with intelligent and interesting pupils. The commercial department, in which there were two teachers, one French and the other English, particularly interested me. The young men, some twenty in number, evinced a thorough knowledge of book-keeping and arithmetic, answering some very difficult questions with an ease quite astonishing. I was also favoured with a selection on the violin, and several pieces on the piano, the rendition of which was most creditable. Before leaving I was informed by the Rev. Rector that the closing exercises would take place on the 1st prox. From what could be seen in a cursory visit, I can vouch that a rare treat is in reserve for the many friends and encouragees of this flourishing educational establishment.—Com.

HAMILTON, June 12.—The most frightful murder that ever took place in this city occurred yesterday morning at half-past six o'clock, resulting in the death of two children and very nearly that of the mother. The facts of the case are as follows:—Thos. Fields, an Englishman, employed as a labourer on the G. W. Railway, and residing with his wife and two children in a small house in rear of 161 James-street north, entered the house this morning at half-past six and went up to his wife and struck her on the head with an axe. She made her escape but not before she had received a cut which may prove fatal, and went to Dr. Mullen's to get her head dressed. During her absence the brutal husband went up stairs where the children were in bed asleep and cut their throats with a large knife literally from ear to ear, mutilating them in a horrible manner. One of the victims is a little boy 14 months and the other a girl 4 years and a half old, daughter of the mother by her first husband. After committing the deed he immediately went to the police station and gave himself up, saying to the officer in charge that he had murdered his wife not knowing that she had escaped. The poor woman is quite delirious with grief, crying most piteously for her children. She was removed to the hospital this morning. Fields was perfectly sober at the time of the murder, but had been drinking heavily since pay day up to last night. A quarrel arose between

the pair about six dollars, which the wife had been keeping for him, and it appears that when he asked her for it she refused to give it up, which resulted in the murder. When the sad news first became known, the hue and cry went forth, "Lynch him, lynch him!" and one man appeared on the scene with a rope; and had the murderer not been taken into the cells and locked up, there is no saying how far the excited onlookers would have gone. The sight of the poor innocent little children lying with their throats cut from ear to ear, and the frantic grief of their mother, who fortunately did not receive as much injury as was at first supposed, was sufficient to move the hardest heart to sorrow.

BODIES FOUND.—The bodies of two persons were found floating in the river opposite the Parish of La 1. on the Pointe. One on Friday last, a man, evidently drowned some months past; the other on Saturday, a boy about 14 years of age, who appeared to have been in the water some four or five weeks. It was found necessary to immediately inhume the body of the man; that of the boy has been placed by the Coroner in the Mount Royal Cemetery vault for a few days to await identification.

A COURTNEYMAN DUFFED.—On Friday an alleged professional gambler was arrested by Detective Lafon under the following circumstances. A countryman who came into town attracted by the Cartier funeral, put up at the Bytown Hotel, St. Paul street, and while there was accosted by a genteel young man. The countryman was only too happy to accompany his new-made companion—Mr. Chateaufort—for a walk; this ended at the Richelieu Hotel, St. Vincent street, where the habitation was prevailed upon to go to Chateaufort's room and take a drink. Soon an accomplice of Mr. Chateaufort made his appearance, and bowing to the latter as if they were perfect strangers, introduced a pack of cards and showed the countryman a very puzzling trick with three of them. An exciting game soon after commenced between Chateaufort and his accomplished friend, during which the former won rapidly. The habitation swallowed the bait, sat down, and in five minutes they had relieved him of about \$50. To keep up appearances, Chateaufort played until, exclaiming, "I'm dead broke," the professional player departed.

A conversation then ensued between the victim and his decoy, "you've cheated me," said the countryman. "You had better keep cool," Chateaufort replied, and added hypocritically, that they had learned a lesson; that gambling was at the best unlawful, and if they made a fuss they would be arrested." Chateaufort then gave him \$4 with some good advice and left. Shortly after the habitation told his story to Detective Lafon, who forthwith arrested Chateaufort, in whose pockets were found loaded dice, a magic box, a deck of cards, and some money which looked like that of complainants. His accomplice is said to be a notorious gambler, known by the name of "Kero," who travels by rail and water to ply his trade. He is said to reside in Ottawa. On Saturday Chateaufort was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.—Mont. Herald.

The weather and the crops, subjects of paramount importance to the country at large, are at present receiving considerable attention throughout the Province, and reports are various as to the prospects. The Chatham Planet, in the West, says the prospects for anything like average crops are rather gloomy. The cold, late, and wet spring did much injury to the Fall wheat, and retarded its growth; the sowing of the Spring crops was kept back by the same cause. Then, since we fairly entered upon summer, and were favoured with warmer weather, the genial rains held back, so that the ground is baked hard and the growing crops never looked worse, except in a very few favoured situations. This is according to our own observations, and information derived from all parts of the country. Even should favourable rains come now, the general opinion is that an average crop of grain is impossible; and the same may be said of the hay crop, which is exceedingly backward.—Toronto Globe.

The Coalbrook Observer announces that the Rev. Mr. Charter of that village has commenced the manufacture of furniture on a considerable scale.—Pere Charter must be a sensible sort of emigration agent. Instead of indulging in unpatriotic harangues and useless lamentations, he invests his capital in enterprises that will give employment to the needy. That is the way to keep our native population at home and attract emigrants to our shores.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—We understand that permission has been granted by the Government to the society to hold their picnic next Dominion Day, on St. Helen's Island, the permission being subject to the conditions imposed on another society which recently obtained a similar favour from the authorities.

For the past week or more extensive fires have been raging in the woods in the vicinity of Barrie, occasioned by the unusual dry weather of the past month. Mr. Salter lost a quantity of lumber by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood of his saw-mill in Vespra.

Farmers along the Rideau River complain of the dryness of the season, while the settlers thirty miles north of Ottawa city have had so much rain during the past four weeks that the roads are cut into ruts and the creeks are swollen.

NEGLECT.—John Pickering of the Tanneries, one of the victims of the "Renaud," is still very bad; his face is nearly well but his hands are in a deplorable condition. He is a very poor man and lost his all on board. It is a shame the company has never sent any one to look after him, not even to pay his doctors, or give him anything to pay for his loss and time.

The Chignecto Post announces that the Hon. Albert J. Smith has been offered the Lieut.-Governorship of New Brunswick, and that he has decided to accept it.

The oat crop of Stratford has been considerably damaged this spring by grubs of green colour and about half an inch in length. The ravages have been chiefly confined to high lands.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The crops everywhere present a very flourishing appearance, but there is great need of refreshing showers, and if the dry weather continues any length of time the consequences will be serious. Already some high and light lands are suffering for want of rain; but as a rule while the most beneficial results would spring from a few showers no positive harm has yet been done. Last week Jack Frost nipped some tender blades in a few localities, but we have not heard that extensive injury has been inflicted. Cabbage and tomato plants have been damaged a little.—Canadian Post.

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORT no.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Eppe & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London."

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

"Five Minutes for Refreshments."—Everybody who has travelled by railroad has heard the above announcement, and has probably suffered from eating too hastily, thereby sowing the seed of Dyspepsia. It is a comfort to know that the Peruvian Syrup will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, as thousands are ready to testify.

The Galt Reformer hears of ravages of grasshoppers in some parts of Dumfries. They appear to storm on sandy soil and are likely to do considerable damage.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour & bbl. of 196 lb.—Pollards	\$3.00 @ \$3.35
Superior Extra	0.00 @ 0.00
Extra	6.75 @ 6.85
Fancy	6.30 @ 6.35
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.	0.00 @ 0.00
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland Canal]	0.00 @ 0.00
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]	
Fresh Ground	0.00 @ 0.00
Canada Supers, No. 2	5.10 @ 5.15
Western States, No. 2	0.00 @ 0.00
Fine	4.20 @ 4.25
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)	0.00 @ 0.00
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)	5.55 @ 5.70
Strong Bakers'	6.80 @ 6.00
Middlings	3.75 @ 4.00
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.	2.70 @ 2.00
City bags, (delivered)	2.95 @ 0.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.	0.50 @ 0.55
Lard, per lbs.	0.10 @ 0.11
Cheese, per lbs.	0.80 @ 0.09
do do do Finest new	0.10 @ 0.11
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs.	0.30 @ 0.32
Oatmeal, per bushel of 80 lbs.	5.40 @ 5.50
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs.	0.00 @ 0.00
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs.	0.75 @ 0.77
Pork—Old Mess.	16.50 @ 00.00
New Canada Mess.	18.00 @ 00.00

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, fall, per bush.	\$1.15	1.30
do spring	1.17	1.18
Barley	0.60	0.61
Oats	0.43	0.44
Peas	0.60	0.61
Rye	0.45	0.65
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.	7.00	8.00
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb.	0.06	0.06
"fore-quarters "	0.04	0.04
Mutton, by carcass, per lb.	0.07	0.09
Chicken, per pair.	0.50	0.60
Ducks, per brace.	0.60	0.75
Geese, each.	0.70	0.80
Turkeys	1.00	1.75
Butter, lb. rolls.	0.16	0.18
"large-rolls.	0.13	0.15
tub dairy.	0.00	0.00
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	0.11	0.12
packed.	0.00	0.00
Apples, per bbl.	2.00	3.00
Cabbage, per doz.	0.40	0.50
Onions, per bush.	1.00	1.10
Carrots	0.55	0.60
Beets	0.60	0.75
Parsnips	0.60	0.70
Potatoes, per bag.	0.40	0.50
Turnips, per bush.	0.30	0.40
Hay	14.00	20.00
Straw	9.00	12.00

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Flour—Superior extra selling per barrel at \$7.00 to \$8.00; per 100 lbs., \$4.00 to \$4.25. Family Flour \$3.00 to \$3.25, retail.

GRAIN—nominal; Rye 35c. Wheat \$1.10 to \$1.20. Peas 60c steady. Oats 35c to 38c. No change.

POTATOES are now selling at 50 to 55c per bag. Turnips and carrots 50 to 60c per bushel.

BUTTER—Ordinary 14c, packed by the tub or cask; fresh sells at 15 to 16c for lb. a decline of 5c. Eggs are selling at 10 to 11c, and plentiful. Cheese, 12c; in stores 13 to 14c.

MEAT—Beef, grass \$6 to \$7.00; green feed \$8 to \$9.50 per 100 lbs.; Mess Pork \$19 to \$20; Mutton from 7 to 10c; Lamb per quarter 80c to \$1.00. Veal 5c. Hams, sugar-cured 15 to 17c.

POULTRY—Turkeys, from 75c to \$1.50. Geese 60 to 75c; Fowls per pair 50 to 70c.

Hay \$14.00 to \$16.00 a ton; Straw \$6.50.

Wool selling at \$5.25 to \$5.50 for hard, and \$3.25 to \$3.50 for soft. Coat steady at \$7.50 delivered, per ton. Soft \$8.

HIDES—Market steady at former rates \$6.50 for No. 1 untrimmed per 100 lbs. First-class Wool Skins \$1.00 to \$1.25; Wool, 30c for good Fleeces. Calfskins 10 to 11c. Tallow 7c per lb., rendered; 4 1/2 rough. Deacon Skins 30 to 45c. Pot Ashes \$6, to \$7.00 per 100 lbs.—British Whig.

WANTED.

A first class teacher will be open for an engagement on the 1st of September or sooner if required. Would prefer teaching classics and French. Best of references. Address "Tutor" Traut Wiggins office.

WANTED, a R. C. Teacher to teach English and French in an Elementary School.

Apply to
C. BARSALOU,
CALUMET ISLAND.

WANTED—A TEACHER for a French and English School. A liberal salary.
JOHN HANNON, Sec.-Treas.
St. Canut, P.Q.

FATHER BURKE.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of MOISE BOURQUE, of L'Epiphanie, Trader

An Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business in the village of L'Epiphanie on Wednesday the twenty fifth day of June instant at 10 o'clock a.m., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

L. GUILBAULT,

Interim Assignee.

L'Assomption, 4th June 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that Emily Paisley of the City and District of Montreal, wife of William Renix of the same place, Carter, has instituted an action in the Superior Court, at Montreal, under the No. 2149 against her said husband to obtain separation from him as to bed and board.

Montreal, 17th June, 1873.

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