

"Wear  
His caubeen and hair  
With such a peculiar and rollicking air,  
That I'd venture to swear  
Not a girl from Kildare,  
Nor Victoria's self, if she chance to be there,  
Could resist his wild ways,  
Divil-may-care!"

(Great cheering and laughter.) He reproved the fancy some Irish had of abandoning the brogue—a touch of which he himself had not lost and did not wish to lose—and adopting in its stead an execrable Yankee twang. He would in conclusion, ask them to try and perpetuate the generosity and the bravery of the men of Ireland, and the purity and virtue of its women.

Mr. White sat down amid prolonged cheering, which lasted several minutes.

After more songs from the ladies and gentlemen and a spirited performance of Irish airs by the band, Mr. B. Devlin, who was also received with great cheering, spoke to the following effect: "They were again assembled to pay a tribute of respect to their native land, having devoted the whole day to the celebration of this national anniversary, and it gratified him to state that never had there been so splendid and enthusiastic a demonstration in Montreal. He drew a graphic picture of the procession entering the Church, and the vast multitude kneeling down before the altar to offer up their thanks to their Creator. He briefly advocated the benefit of celebrating national anniversaries, and of remembering the scenes and the traditions of Ireland even after leaving it, perhaps forever. After referring to Mr. White's speech in terms of high praise, he lauded the love of country as one of the noblest feelings of man, which lived strongest in Irishmen. He believed brighter days were in store for Ireland, and that the day was not far distant when she would be completely freed from all political and religious disabilities. Ireland had a right to Home Rule; Canada had been benefited by it, and the granting of it to Ireland would ensure the nation's prosperity and happiness. He narrated the history of the Home Rule movement, and eulogized Isaac Butt, M.P., whom he called "the Prince of Irish patriots." He urged all Irishmen in Canada to give their sympathy to their countrymen at home, and hoped Queen Victoria's reign would not end before she had given to Ireland the charter of her liberties, thereby securing the gratitude of the people, backed by whom England might defy the powers of the world (loud and long cheering).

Mr. Edward Murphy, President of the Irish Home Rule League of this city was called upon by the chairman. He commenced by again reading the congratulatory telegrams from Toronto and Thorold (published elsewhere.) He spoke in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, the brilliant success lately achieved at the polls has made it a question of the day—the movement is a truly national one, and it combines in its ranks and has the support of all classes of Irishmen. He eulogized Mr. Butt, Mr. A. M. Sullivan and the other leaders of the movement for their honesty of purpose, brilliant talents and patriotism, and said that history would place their names side by side with the names of the great men who did so much for Ireland, in the latter part of the last century and the first half of the present. He hailed as a good omen the advocacy of Home Rule by such an able man as Mr. White, Editor of the *Montreal Gazette*, whose eloquent address all heard with pleasure to-night. And concluded by announcing that a special meeting of the League would be held on the 24th inst. at which he invited all to attend and assist the good cause.

After more songs, Mayor Bernard addressed the audience, and congratulated all on the success of the celebration, and on the addresses they had heard in the course of the evening.

The proceedings terminated at a late hour.

#### QUEBEC.

At Quebec the ancient Capital of Canada the Day was duly honored, and with this advantage that the weather was fine. At an early hour in the forenoon the several Irish Societies formed in order of procession, and marched to the St. Patrick's Church where High Mass was celebrated by the Reverend M. Plamondon. A number of the Catholic clergy including His Grace the Archbishop were present, and the Rev. Bishop Perreault preached an unusually eloquent and impressive sermon to the vast and attentive audience, among whom was the Lt.-Governor attended by Major Anyot, A.D.C. The spacious church was crammed to its utmost capacity. The procession was in all respects the most pleasing we have seen on a like occasion. The dresses and trappings of the officers and marshals on horseback with the several very handsome and costly flags carried, and the very respectable appearance of the men and boys who formed the ranks made a most imposing appearance, and one our Irish people ought indeed to be proud of. The day which was unusually fine, the sun shining out bright and warm from early morning passed off in a peaceable and orderly manner. The streets through which the procession passed, were generally lined with trees, and here and there a liberal supply of flags hung from public and private buildings. The day was brought to a close by a dinner given by the St. Patrick Society at the St. Louis Hotel and the usual soiree at the Music Hall, besides several minor entertainments.

#### OTTAWA.

RETURN OF THE GLORIOUS 17TH—A GALA DAY IN OTTAWA.—HOW IT WAS OBSERVED, AND WHO OBSERVED IT.

(Specially Reported for the True Witness.)

As a general rule, in Canada at least, the weather on and around the Seventeenth of March is not the most pleasant, and St. Patrick's Day bears in its train more snow, and rain, and blustering wind than any other day in the year. If, as it occasionally happens, the sun should shine forth in all his splendor, then the streets, owing to the rapidly dissolving snow, become so many rivers, and parading is extremely difficult. With all these drawbacks, St. Patrick's Day is more widely and more patriotically celebrated than any other feast or holiday on the calendar. The Irishman, all aglow with faith and nationality, cares not for the dark clouds above and the wretched roadway beneath him, for the dear little Shamrock clinging close to his heart reminds him that the duty he owes to the Church, to Erin, and to the memory of his forefathers must be performed despite the season's inclemencies. He dons his best coat and hat, falls into line after his banner, and as the band plays those soul stirring Irish airs he knows so well, marches along with head erect and looking every inch a man.

Amidst circumstances such as these, the anniversary just past was celebrated in Ottawa. At dawn it began to rain, and when 9 o'clock approached, the hour at which the Procession had been announced to start, the city was literally subject to a heavy shower-bath. Then wisecracks began to shake their heads, and assure one another most positively that there would be no outdoor display. Bah! the wish is father to the thought, and both are quickly dispelled. So already the Grand Marshal on nettlesome stood rides up, leading four thousand men and youths with their flags, banners, and bands. First comes a company of volunteer firemen, Celts every one of them, their helmets surmounted by the national emblem, and their red jackets faced with green. Next, the pupils of the Christian schools, marshalled by four young horsemen and accompanied by the good Brothers, their instructors. Immediately following them, and drawn by four prancing greys, is a car containing two silver-haired personages of ancient Irish history, the one representing the monarch who ruled in Tara's Hall, the

other, that monarch's constant and faithful attendant in peace and war, the child of song, Ireland's bard. This car, emblematic of a golden age, passes on amidst lusty cheers; and here came the members of the Catholic Young Men's Society, numbering over one hundred, a credit in every way to their Mother the Church, to the land of their fathers, and to that of their birth, for most of them are Canadian born. There is the banner of Temperance, supported by hundreds of warm-hearted "cold-water men." How proud and firm they are! and what a noble escort they form to the Temperance Apostle of the Ottawa valley, their *soggarth aroon*, Father Molloy! The veteran champion of Total Abstinence looks as hale, as full of life and fire as he did eight and twenty years ago when he first unfurled the banner and gathered yeomen from neighboring rural parishes, headed by their respective Pastors, follow in countless numbers; and the St. Patrick's Literary Association, under whose auspices the Day is celebrated, brings up the rear.

In the above order the procession moved along the route lying between the national hall in Lower-town and St. Patrick's Church in Upper-town. This splendid but not yet completed edifice was tastefully decorated, and thanks to the worthy and reverend parish priest, Father Collins, the defects of our unfinished building were happily concealed. The celebrant of Mass was the Very Rev. Administrator of the Diocese, Father Dandurand. Father Stenson, the popular Curate of St. Patrick's, preached the sermon which certainly went home to the hearts of the assembled worshippers. He graphically portrayed Patrick the bondman and Patrick the Apostle; represented him as a miracle of Faith, of Hope, and of Charity; and exhorted the children of Erin to imitate him as closely as possible. The peroration was most eloquent, and withal remarkable for the absence of that bombast in which preachers are apt to indulge on such an occasion. Father Stenson will permit us to congratulate him upon his remarkable success on his remarkable success as the panegyrist of our glorious Patron Saint.

We must not omit to mention that besides the clergymen already named there were also present in the sanctuary Rev. Dr. O'Connor, and Rev. M.M. Molloy of the Cathedral, O'Connell of Richmond, Barrett of the College, Bouvier of Arnprior, and Shalloo of Chelsea.

After divine service the procession reformed, and, having been swelled by a large number of recruits, marched through the principal streets back to St. Patrick's Hall. Along the way several public offices, stores, and private dwellings displayed colors, and thousands thronged the sidewalks. Arrived at the hall, addresses suited to the occasion were delivered by the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, the Orphans' friend and well-known Irishman, and Father O'Connell, the patriotic Priest of Richmond. Mr. Waller, President of St. Patrick's L. A. spoke earnestly and eloquently on Home Rule, and the success achieved by the party during the late elections. From the enthusiastic reception his remarks on this point received, we conclude that a branch of the Home Rule League would take well in Ottawa. Mr. Waller should propose the subject to the society over which he so ably presides. Messrs. Henry, Battle, and other gentlemen addressed the vast assembly which then dispersed after thundering cheers for the old soil and Ireland's patriots at home and abroad.

In the evening the large Music Hall was filled to its utmost capacity by every Irishman and woman, and had one less who could possibly assist at the grand concert which was to close the celebration. Mr. Waller delivered a short introductory address and then ceded the audience to the pleasure of the artists and amateurs. Ross D'Eriana was, of course, the star of the night; her rich voice was never heard to better advantage, nor did more hearty and prolonged plaudits ever greet this gifted queen of song. The other ladies and gentlemen who kindly contributed to the success of the evening were also warmly received and *encored*. During the interval between the two parts of the programme, and after reading a telegram from Sir John A. MacDonald, Mr. Waller introduced the Hon. Mr. McKenzie who was greeted with loud cheers. Mr. McKenzie spoke at considerable length on Home Rule, and pronounced himself in favour of that movement, which, he said, was Ireland's right, and could not be longer withheld from her. His worship the Mayor, and representatives from sister societies congratulated the Irish body and pronounced the whole celebration creditable alike to Ireland and Canada.

During the day the following message was sent across the Atlantic cable to Isaac Butt:—"Irishmen of Ottawa heartily sympathize with the Home Rulers in efforts for restoration of National Parliament."

(CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE)

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following extract from the *Dublin Nation* of the 7th inst. it is a well deserved tribute to the spirit and patriotism of the Irish citizens of Montreal:—

#### HONOUR TO MONTREAL.

"To the Irishmen of Montreal belongs the honour of being the first community of our exiled brothers all over the world's expanse to forward to the old land a splendid contribution of material aid in the present struggle."

"During the past week the Central Council of the Home Rule League here in Dublin have received from the 'Irish Home Rule League of Montreal, Canada,' a letter enclosing a first contribution of £150, to the funds of the home organization. The resolution which accompanied this timely and generous subscription was one full of touching devotion and love for the 'unforgotten Isle.' May God bless these faithful hearted 'Celts of Montreal! Let it be for ever remembered for them that they led the way in demonstration of filial duty and affection which will, we doubt not, be emulated by the Irish race in many a foreign clime!"

Many a one begins now to look on Home Rule for Ireland as not only desirable, but possible. Thus the *Globe* of Toronto of the 28th ult., concludes an article on the subject with these words:—

"It is thought that Mr. Butt's sixty will not be so dangerous. But it is possible that gradually the sixty may become more numerous—may make converts among the Conservatives, many of whom are not near so strongly in favor of centralization as the Liberals."—*Globe*.

Centralization is the essence of Liberalism of all despotism; thus *Rep. by Pop.* was the pet policy of Upper Canada Liberals before Confederation. But decentralization is the vital principle of Conservatism or Toryism.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE.—We have before us the February number of this well conducted serial, published by M. Senecal, St. Vincent Street. It contains:—1. An interesting tale, *Un Mariage Pour l'Autre Monde*: a piece of poetry; 2. *Le Repentir*; 3. An Article on George Stevenson; 4. An able Essay by M. G. Drouin, *La Profession d'Avocat et de Notaire en Canada*; 5. *Chronique du Mois*; 6. *Importance Nationale des Etudes Scientifiques*, and *Bulletin Biographique*.

Montreal, March 20th, 1874.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,—I addressed the following letter to the Editor of the "Witness" on the 13th inst., with a polite request for its insertion, but as it has not appeared I must consequently conclude that it has been rejected.

Montreal, March 19th, 1874.

To the Editor of the "Witness."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Irishman" seems to have felt acutely, and winced and writhed desperately under the "Froude Penal Code" as depicted by Mr. Phillips on the 11th inst. in the *Queen's Mail*. He may thank God instead of reprobating W. Phillips that, he did not live in those days, and profess the religion of St. Patrick, for if he had most assuredly instead of the sentimental spasms he felt on the night of the 11th inst., the chances are one hundred to one to use an insurance phrase (of which by the bye I think "Irishman" knows something) that he might have experienced the reality—and there would have been no "Witness" to administer its balm, or to give publicity to his sufferings. With regard to "Irishman's" reference to Sallabogue instead of consulting and relying entirely on the prejudiced and worthless Musgrave he should have cast a glance into the pages of Hay, an impartial and unprejudiced witness. If recrimination begets recrimination, "Irishman" will only have to blame himself for bringing "Island Magee" and thousands of other such monstrosities on the chess board of public opinion. When W. Phillips, intimated that "Ireland would stab England in the back" he did so metaphorically. This "Irishman" well knows. But what provoked his ire was that, Protestant Liberty, loving Scriptural John Bull, should be bearded in his own Dominions, and a true and life-like portrait of his sanguinary Penal Code dissected by an exquisitely fine keen lance—torn to shreds by an American citizen—then held up to public view for execration. This, Sir, together with being told that he is now, as every one knows (notwithstanding his vast territorial domain) only a second rate Power on the political Chess-board of Europe, was a pill too much for the delicate stomach of poor John's scandalized subject "Irishman."

AN IRISHMAN.

TOLEDO, March 1st, 1874.

Dear Mr. Editor.—On Monday of last week the Parish Church of Kitley, in the Diocese of Kingston, was honored by the presence of Rev. Father O'Brien, of Brockville. The distinguished divine gave his celebrated lecture on the "Unity of the Church." To attempt to adequately praise the reverend lecturer were to attempt to paint the lily, or gild refined gold, either of which, according to the world's yard, is "ridiculous excess." He is well known in Quebec and Ontario as the Right Star, the Lumen Ecclesiæ of the Church in Canada. Indeed as long as such men belong to the ranks of the clergy, it will be absurd to say that the good old Fathers of the Church we read so much about have ceased to exist—are a thing of the past. Another feature that added to the attractions of the memorable evening was the presence in the gallery of the Misses Bertrand from Prescott, who as amateur singers cannot be excelled. Their rendition of the "Benedictus" by Werner, and the "O Salutaris" of Jacquin was grand in the extreme. At the close of the lecture Father Keilly, the Pastor, came forward and thanked the audience for their kind attendance. It was, he thought a sign of the times to see the church of Kitley crowded on such an occasion, and to its utmost capacity, by an appreciative audience of more than four hundred persons. He hoped, in conclusion, the cause of truth would be advanced by the words of wisdom that fell from the lips of the learned lecturer.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### FRANCE.

RESOLUTION OF CENSURE.—VERSAILLES, March 18.—After a long debate in the Assembly to-day, a resolution was offered by the Left, censuring the government for its action in reference to the nomination of mayors of cities, which was defeated by a majority of 62.

RADICALISM IN THE SOUTH.—In this part of France the demagogic factions are agitating a good deal, though they find themselves at a loss what methods to adopt to overturn the Government.

A life is to be given in each commune in honour of the lately superseded mayor. Thus it will form a political demonstration. We know what Republicanism in the south of France are. The chief aim must consist in insulting everybody who does not hold Republican opinions; the mob makes a *charivari* under their windows, and if they manifest dislike of that process, the mob thrashes the soundly to the tune of the *Marseillaise*. The proceeding has at least the merit of simplicity, if not of good taste. However, there will be nothing to be surprised at, if within a few months the well-disposed populations of southern France, finding there is no hope of the restoration of the *Comte de Chambord*, should rally to the Bonapartist banner, and acclaim the son of Napoleon III. Every one knows that the present Government cannot last, and if no king is to be had, France will resign herself to an emperor. It will be a sad conclusion to the present chapter of events, and will cover us with shame before the eyes of Europe. Will it not disgrace us to have rejected Henry V., and to have opened our arms to the son of the man who caused the dismemberment of France? Alas, I fear we are approaching the fatal event that is to crown the apex of our calamities, if the Bonapartist faction is to rule once more over France!—*Corr. Tablet*

##### SPAIN.

LOXON, March 20.—The Carlist military agent in this city has received the following despatch from the Carlist Junta in Bayonne: General Palacios reports he is marching in the direction of Madrid with 12,000 men, after defeating, with great loss, a republican column under Collojo, near Minglanilla. Minglanilla is a village in the Province of Cuenca, 44 miles south-east of the city of Cuenca.

##### ITALY.

Cardinal Barnabo, whose death was announced, was next to Cardinal Antonelli the most prominent member of the Sacred College. He held the high office of Prefect of the Propaganda, in which he had to exercise supervision over all the wide-spread missions of the Catholic Church. The Cardinal is described in Mr. Maguire's book on Rome as an ecclesiastic of great learning, ability, and sagacity, with an unrivalled capacity for administration. He was raised to the Sacred College in 1856, and was in his seventy-third year.

Divorce.—Salvatore Morelli, on the 13th of February, presented to the Italian Chamber of Deputies a Bill to Legalize Divorce. It asserts that divorce follows as a logical consequence from the law of civil marriages which makes the bond of marriage to depend on the will of the contracting parties. When the will of the married couples changes, then divorce is the result. He proposes that judicial separation for the space of one year should precede the final divorce. Domestic dissensions are a sufficient reason for breaking the marriage. The sentence of divorce is to enable the wife to resume her maiden name, and to provide for the maintenance of the children under the care of the mother—unless there be special reasons to put them into the father's care or into a public establishment—to be educated at cost of the parents if rich, or of the municipality if the parents be poor. Garibaldi and Morelli seem to agree in supposing that women and learning are the only

means of leading humanity to the goal of a happy and prosperous existence. Morelli desires for Italy three emancipations—those namely of thought, of conscience, and of woman. The woman needs emancipation both moral and civil. She is to be set free by means of instruction and industry from her present abject subjection, caused by ignorance and idleness.

##### AUSTRIA.

ECCLIESIASTICAL BILL.—Vienna, March 17.—The Catholic Bishops in the Reichsrath threaten to withdraw if the passage of the Ecclesiastical Bill is pressed.

##### GERMANY.

GERMAN ARMY.—Berlin, March 17.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* intimates that the Reichstag will be dissolved if it persists in its refusal to fix the strength of the army at 400,000 men.

PARSIA ARMING.—In official quarters at Paris the statement that Prussia is arming is not considered in any way alarming. It is pointed out that the transformation of the armament of the German infantry was decided long ago, and that the carrying out of that measure is not a sign of any immediately aggressive attitude, as upward of a year must elapse before the German armies are provided with the new weapon, and more than that before the men are trained in its use. The only alarming symptom would be a mobilisation of which there is no present sign.

GERMAN PENAL LAWS.—The ministry, after long discussion, have decided to bring before the Bundesrath as early as possible a bill authorizing the government to assign places of residence to bishops or priests who have acted or may act contrary to the laws, and, under certain circumstances, to enable the government to declare the forfeiture of their rights as subjects of the Empire. This later provision seems to be intended to meet the case of bishops who attempt to continue the performance of episcopal functions after they shall have been removed from office by decree of a Court of Justice, while the opportunity of a place of residence could be resorted to in cases where the lower clergy try to do the same. This means that the government may have legal power to exile or imprison those bishops or priests who have already declared their intention of resisting a *Contrainte* the Falk laws, and the other imperial measures which have for their object the rooting out of Catholicity, the destruction of all religion, and the stifling of conscience.

ARCHBISHOP LEDUCHOWSKI IN PRISON.—We have the following information about the imprisonment of Archbishop Leduchowski. He is constantly under lock and bolt, and inhabits one of the cells of the prison. At stated times one of the warders opens his door and he is then allowed to walk about the corridor.

Dividing the corridor is a partition, on the other side of which other prisoners take their exercise; amongst these there are thieves and some murderers. All the galleries and staircases, as well as the windows, are provided with iron bars.

##### RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 8, (Jan. 27, O.S.) 1874.—The COURT AND THE PEOPLE.—The Duchesse of Edinburgh's revenues are estimated here at £69,000 sterling. The magnificent superfluity of her *trousseau*—every article being counted by dozens—and the more than Oriental extravagance of the festivities just concluded, which are to recommence shortly in honor of the Emperor of Austria's visit—are making a painful impression on the common people in Russia. While people are dancing here, the lash is still busy in Poland—busier than ever.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

#### THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW.

MARCH 1874.—CONTENTS.

Articles &c. 1. Government by Party; 2. The Three Ambrosian Sepulchres, by Rev. G. Lambert; 3. Napoleon the First and His National Council, by Rev. G. McSwiney; 4. Chronicles of Catholic Missions; (2) The First Apostle of the Iroquois, by Rev. J. Gerard; 5. Stonyhurst Life, by J. Walton B. A.; 6. The Letters of St. Bernard, Part the First by Reginald Colley; 7. Conscience Makes Cowards of us all, by Very Rev. Canon Todd.

Catholic Review. 1. Reviews and Notices; 2. Letters to the Editor. (1) On the Alysian Ordinances, by Very Rev. Canon Estcourt; (2) Catholics at the London Examinations.

The "Month and Catholic Review" is sent post free to subscribers in America on prepayment of 24s. per annum.

Subscriptions may be paid at the office of this Paper.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

London, J. B. \$3.50; Berne, R. S. 2; Rockford, B. B. 2; St. Bonaventure, Rev. P. N. T. 2; Dillon, P. B. 2.25; Chambly, J. H. 4; Cape Canis, N. S. P. M. 2; Mount St. Patrick, P. M. 2; Adamston, J. M. 2; Papineauville, J. S. 4; Kingston, J. G. 2; Paris Station, T. O. N. 4; Tracadie, Rev. C. P. M. 7; Rawdon, J. C. 2; North Lancaster, A. L. 2; Westport, D. F. 2; Riviere Raisin, A. T. 2; Arnprior, T. M. 2; Brockville, J. M. 2.

Per D. O'S. Pictou—Wanpoos, P. K. 2.  
Per P. H. Osceola—M. M. 1.  
Per D. S. Malcolm—Yesta, J. O. B.  
Per Rev. M. O'D. Bailton—J. F. 5; Inverary, A. K. 1.

Per W. D. St. Bridget—Capt. J. McG. 2.  
Per W. H. West Shefford—Self, 5; Mawcock, W. J. 1.

Per C. D. Hamilton—F. B. 2; J. R. 2.  
Per J. M. Lowe—Kamazan, J. H. 1.  
Per Rev. K. A. C. Upergrove—Rathburn, O. T. 4; Athery, J. H. 1.

Per J. M. Quebec—D. B. 4; J. L. 2; J. A. 2; J. D. 2; B. M. 2; R. W. B. 2; Rev. M. L. 2; J. L. 2; M. B. 2; W. S. 2.50.

Per L. H. Kemptville—Rev. W. H. 2; J. C. 2.  
Per Rev. B. C. J. St. Patrick's Hill—N. C. 2.  
Per J. H. A. Marmora—M. M. 1.50; J. M. 1.50; J. O. B. 1.50; Miss C. J. D. 1.50; J. A. McC. 1.50; J. J. McCallum, 1.50; Shanick, W. C. 1.50.

##### BIRTH.

At Napanee, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. P. Slaven, of a daughter.

##### DIED.

On Saturday the 14th March, after a severe illness of only a few days, at his late home in Trenton and in the 74th year of his age, Alex. Macaulay, Esq., Collector of Customs. Comforted by the last rights of the Church and surrounded by his numerous relatives and friends, he bore his sufferings with perfect resignation to the divine will. The deceased was a native of Glendun, County Antrim, Ireland. He was one of the first settlers and prominent Merchants of this Village, being a resident here of over 50 years. He was acting Magistrate for several years, and was the first Reeve of this Municipality. He was Collector of Customs for this port, since 1843. The duties of which office he discharged with satisfaction to the public, and also to the Customs Department. In him the poor and needy have lost a warm friend, as he was ever the cheerful giver. The community at large have cause to lament his decease, as they will, in future, miss his warm greeting and kind solicited for their happiness and welfare. On Wednesday the 18th his remains were followed to their last resting place, by a very large concourse of mourning relatives and friends. May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

At London, on the 13th inst., Beatrice Margaret Livingstone, aged eight years, also Mary G., aged 10 years, daughters of William F. Harper, Manager Merchants' Bank of Canada.

The Sherbrooke Gazette says:—Marbleton has lately been visited by a lady and gentleman professing the second advent doctrine. The preaching of the lady created quite an excitement. They held meetings every evening for a week; as the people of Dudswell are partial to ladies there was a large attendance each evening. The members of the W. M. church attended these meetings and manifested much zeal. Since the departure of the Advent Brethren they have resumed the meetings, and there is now quite a revival in the place.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour #1 of 196 lb.—Pollards.....	\$3.50 @ \$4.00
Superior Extra.....	6.25 @ 6.40
Extra.....	6.00 @ 6.00
Fancy.....	5.75 @ 5.90
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.....	0.90 @ 0.90
Supers from Western Wheat [Welland Canal].....	0.00 @ 0.00
Canada Supers, No. 2.....	0.00 @ 0.00
Western States, No. 2.....	0.00 @ 0.00
Fine.....	4.70 @ 4.75
Supers City Brands [Western wheat].....	0.00 @ 0.00
Fresh Ground.....	0.00 @ 0.00
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat).....	0.00 @ 0.00
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat).....	0.00 @ 0.00
Strong Bakers'.....	5.75 @ 5.90
Middlings.....	4.30 @ 4.40
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.....	2.60 @ 2.80
City bags, [delivered].....	2.95 @ 0.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.....	1.10 @ 1.25
Lard, per lbs.....	0.11 @ 0.11
Cheese, per lbs.....	0.12 @ 0.13
do do do Finest new.....	0.13 @ 0.14
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs.....	0.40 @ 0.42
Outland, per bushel of 200 lbs.....	5.10 @ 5.10
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs.....	0.70 @ 0.75
Powder, per bushel of 66 lbs.....	0.74 @ 0.78
Pork—Old Mow.....	18.50 @ 18.75
New Canada Mow.....	00.00 @ 00.00

#### TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, fall, per bush.....	\$1.24	1.30
do spring do.....	1.15	1.16
Butter do.....	1.35	1.36
Oats do.....	0.45	0.45
Pas do.....	0.00	0.70
Eggs do.....	0.00	0.70
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.....	7.25	7.50
Beef, hind-qrs, per lb.....	0.25	0.07
do fore-quarters ".....	0.03	0.04
Mutton, by carcass, per lb.....	0.08	0.09
Potatoes, per bush.....	0.50	0.00
Butter, lb. rolls.....	0.40	0.00
do large rolls.....	0.35	0.38
do tub dairy.....	0.37	0.38
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	0.18	0.20
do packed.....	0.14	0.16
Apples, per brl.....	2.50	3.00
Carrots do.....	0.50	0.00
Beets do.....	0.55	0.75
Pumpkins do.....	0.60	0.75
Turnips, per bush.....	0.30	0.40
Cabbage, per doz.....	0.50	1.06
Onion, per bush.....	1.00	1.54
Hay.....	19.00	25.00
Straw.....	15.00	19.00

#### KINGSTON MARKETS.

Flour—XXX retail \$3.00 per barrel or \$1.00 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs, and Fancy \$3.50.

GRAIN—nominal; Rye 70c. Barley \$1.25. Wheat \$1.15 to \$1.00. Oats 40c to 60c.

MEAT—Ordinary fresh by the tub or crock sells at 22 to 27c per lb.; as selling on market at 30 to 40c. Eggs are printed at 25 to 30c. Cheese worth 10 to 11c; in stores 17c.

MEAT—Beef, \$6.00 to 7.00; grain fed, none in Market; Pork \$8.00 to 9.00; Mow Pork \$17 to \$18.00; Mutton from 6 to 7c. to 10c. Veal, none.

HAMS—sugar-cured, 13 to 15c.