### R 13.

alike. But their ethics every realm determining n within its ohn Richard of the Engthe mass of y-an aposard ! another beth ! Truely as theirs. CERDOS.

### ETTER.

nt.] Nov., 1878. I find it imoughts arising ot due alone dings, squares f the various e destinies of I the Orleanand inflnence old the reins per of feelings he Republican t. This may f for I have governments ris is the censee a change ubt that outlooked upon Mere children. velties vet satit more than edilections, has Republican in prove this, but it. I am not ne suffer from e ecclesiastical army is very as our faith political govmost beautiful eauty. The redestroyed by reign of two ust be remems worth more ally destroyed alais de justice are in full use. half finished. rebuilt. Ale people seem tedness. And held out for a nyader, whose whom the rats and dogs that of the house-o whom even rdens had been t there is in the rents them berich in every ualities which Frenchman is he is sure to In bad times

still possessing nis country, as

government in an indemnity.

l. and if he is a g place on the mind that his al in order to he Frenchman

### FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13.

to each lamp. In other words no agency is appar-ent, so that it seems reasonable to suppose that a few more improvements may enable our city author-ities to have an instantaneous lighting of all our lamps. One of our towns, Leicester, has already asked for power to use the new light, and I shall not be sorry when we can have it, as for the last three days we have had a dense fog here. If such weather become general, and London for instance, suffers much more than Manchester from fogs, the use of the new light will soon become general. It is not only difficult to find one's cab, but even one's way in such weather. Speaking of cabs, there is an ar-rangement in Paris well worthy of initation. As soon as you hire a cab, the driver gives you a ticket on which his number is marked, and which gives all rangement in Paris well worthy of imitation. As soon as you hire a cab, the driver gives you a ticket on which his number is marked, and which gives all the information a traveller in these vehicles may desire, that is to say, the rates for hiring, whether by "course" or time. It also desires the hirer to select a cab, if possible, belonging to that district of Paris to which he is going, and this is indicated at night by the color of the lamp. In other words there is a distinct color for each of the four quarters of Paris. This arrangement shows how desirous the French are to avoid all unnecessary trouble, and it French are to avoid all unnecessary trouble,, and it also shows how methodical they are. I am given understand that the Canadian Government have understand that the Canadian Government presented to the Industrial Museum of the Champ de Mars (the building in which the exhibition of presented to the industrial subsetum of the Chainp de Mars (the building in which the exhibition of 1855 was held) the immense trophy in wood or "Campanile," which stood very conspicuously in he great vestibule of the Exhibition. This is gift of great value, being said to be worth £4,000; but even as an object of att and instruction, the French must be delighted at your munificent present. Before quitting exhibition matters I must mention one lit-the thing which gave great anuscment to thousands including your humble servant. Near the main en-trance of the building was a charming grass plot which was kept continually green and fresh by means of a novel kind of watering apparatus. It was termed an "Arrosoir," and consisted of a long tube, I think of India rubber, supported by a metal-lie frame of three legs. These legs had also feet. The force of the water through the tube caused the end to move violently about, and this caused the whole force of the water through the tube caused the end to move violently about, and this caused the whole apparatus to move over the grass. Once started by the pressure of the water, the machine walked and danced about in an extraordinary way. The anticsit performed seemed instinct with life. At times it seemed impossible that it should be able to move a yard, so near did it seem in capsizing itself, but it never flagged while the water lasted. Left to itsesf you saw it dashing the water about like suray, while you saw it dashing the water about like spray, while all the time it moved slowly over the whole lawn. you saw it cashing the water about fike spray, while all the time it moved slowly over the whole lawn. I could not get near enough to examine it closely, but I fully participated in the merriment caused by the extraordinary antics of the "arrosoir." In pass-ing through London, homeward, I made a special visit to the lately erected Cleopatra's Needle, which after so many adventures has at last obtained a site. I don't think the selection of the site a happy one, unless, and in this few will be able to judge, you view it from the river. It is placed on the new em-bankment, very near the National Opera House now in course of erection, and a few minutes walk only from the Houses of Parliament. Still as you look at it it seems dwarfed by the surroundings. It wants exactly what its companion Monolith in Paris has obtained, a central position in a handsome square. London could not offer such a site, or per-haps no other country has a square equal to that haps no other country has a square equal to that of "Place de la Concorde," at Paris. The Paris Pillar is to my mind a far better column; the hierorinar is to my mind a far better contain, taking and glyphics are clearer, the pedestal more imposing, and the site of this Obelisk of Luxor has a certain melancholly interest, as it marks the exact spot where so many victims of the giullotine perished during the first French Revolution. ST. ANDREW'S ANNIVERSARY

### IN ST. THOMAS.

SPEECHS BY REV. MESSRS. BALLARD, FRAZER, SIMPSON, FATHER FLANNERY, AND SHERIFF MUNRO.

From a Correspondent. St. Andrew's anniversary was celebrated by the when it was considered how anxious they were to in-culcate ideas of economy in the minds of children, that they should turn round afterwards and blame usual aunual supper at the Lisgar House on Monday evening. About sixty gentlemen sat down to table, and it was freely conceded by the oldest members of the Society that the celebration would bear more than a favorable comparison with any that preceded it. The presence of some of our elergymen gave an elevating tone to the speeches, which were far above the level of those that are ordinarily heard on after dinner occasions, and served to temper and give a thoroughly enjoyable flow to the exuberance of the company. The waitresses at the tables looked plains, great inland seas, and perfect freedom of its Government. There was a boundless field for Eng-lish, Scotch and Irish, and he felt confident that by company The waitresses at the tables looked quite picturesque with their white dresses and silk tartan scarfs, and it was evident that host Bevier their united efforts they would yet make the Do minion second to no other nation on the face of the had determined that this supper should surpass all The toast "our Sister Societies" was responded to by Father Flannery, on behalf of St. Patrick's So-ciety. The Rev. gentleman spoke as follows: his previous efforts. The president, Mr. Joseph McAdam, occupied the chair, being supported by by Father Finnery, on behalf of St. Father's 305-ciety. The Rev. gentleman spoke as follows:— MR. CHAIRMAN,—Notwithstanding a natural dif fidence to speak on post-prandial occasions, I should be very insensible to flattery were 1 to refuse so general and so generous a call for a speech. But so much has been already eloquently said and so many happy allusions made to your national festi-val that little remains to be added. Whether I consider your commemoration of St. Andrew's feast in its charitable, religious or national aspects there is nothing in either that an Irishman may not sympathize with, and if it be in him, will even grow eloquent upon. (Cheers) The object of your so-ciety is to provide funds for the aiding and com-forting those of your fellow-countrymen who, visited by adverse fortune, may have been cast strangers and penniless amongst you. This is in-deed a charity that recommends itself to every true Christian. It is characteristic of us descendants and children of one common Celtic stock to love God and one weighter to fully one weighter to the Rev. Mr. Ballard, Rev. Father Flannery, Rev. Mr. Fraser and Rev. Mr. Simpson. The vice-presidents were Mr. Adam Cochrane and Mr. D. K. MacKenwere Mr. Adam Cochrane and Mr. D. K. MacKen-zie, Among the company were Mayor McLarty Dr. Wilson, M. P. P., Sheriff Munro, councillors Roe, Still and Ellison, John McCausland and S. Day, ex-warden of the county, J. Laing, W. Barr, Jas. Currie, M. A. Gilbert, W. Disher, Mr. Empey of Montreal, H. Lake, D. McIntosh, W. F. Crosbie, G. K. Creighton, A. Murray, J. W. Cook, D. Gardiner S. O. Perry, J. A. Bell and R. L. Chandler. The toast of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise coupled with the name of Rev. Mr. Ballard. Rev. Geo. Ballard expressed great pleasure at hav-Rev. Geo. Ballard expressed great pleasure at hav-ing his name connected with the toast. The president had jocularly alluded to the past beneficial influence of Irish Governors-General in this country, and it was universally admitted that, whatever other qualdeeda charity that recommends used to descendants and Christian. It is characteristic of us descendants and children of one common Celtic stock to love God and our neighbor, to follow our chieftain to the battlefield, and to imperil our lives even if neces-sary to save a fellow-being in danger of perishing. (Cheers.) This brotherly love so characteristic of the Scotch race, which is styled clanishness, and which is one of the levers that has contributed so much to the building up and pushing forward of the Scotch people in the race of nations, is only equalled by the intense filial and parental affection that distinguishes the exiled sons of Erin all the was universally admitted that, whatever other quan-ities the Irish possessed, there was a sprightly, laughter-loving genius characterising them that ad-ded much to the hearty good nature of social life. For himself he did not believe in puritanical cant; which was uncongenial to him both as a chergyman which was theorigenial to him both as a congraduation and an Irishman, and he knew that such gatherings as the present enlarged the heart and expanded the better feelings of humanity (loud cheers). One of the noblest of these feelings was patriotism, and he felt confident that all would agree with him when he Scotch people in the race of nations, is only equalled by the intense filial and parental affection that distinguishes the exiled sons of Erin all the world over, for nowhere can a parallel be found to match the noble generosity and tender love which prompts the Irish working-boy, or the modest lovely maid of all work to send across the seas millions st.rling to the comfort and solace of aged parents in the old land. Government statistics show that some years so great a sum as twenty-five million dollars were transmitted by letter to the old folks at home—about the same amount that was aked of the British Parliament for the conquest of Abysinia or the subjugation of King Coffee. (Cheers.) No Irishman could refuse sympathy or cooperation in your religious festival, for the great bulk of Irishmen believe in the Communion of Saints, and revere the name of St. Andrew, aposte and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to and martyr. He it was who introduced St. Peter to said that none of those who came from the Old Country were worse Canadians for being good Scotchmen, Irishmen or Englishmen (cheers). man who had not sufficient heart in him to ding to his native land could not be trusted in the dark and ms native land could not be trusted in the dark and was no credit to any country. As the American soldiers gathered on certain anniversaries round the past history of the noble old land that gave us birth. He felt as proud as if he were a Scotchman of such of her sons as the heroic Bruce, whose mighty deeds had given liberty to Scotland and left a name and a farm inversibility in the survey of the interval fame imperishable in the annals of history (loud cheers). It gave him great satisfaction to respond cheers). It gave him great satisfaction to respond to this toast, because no people were more loyal than the Irish, none had proved their faithfalness better on many a well-fought field of battle, and no other race could claim closer kinship with their noble Governor-Geueral and the Scottish people than Irishmen (great cheering and laughter). Who were they who gave Scotia a name but the Irish? Was it not a matter of history how the Scoti of olden times went ever from what is now called Ireland and cave their name to the country which they colon many a well-fought field of battle, and no other race could claim closer kinship with their noble Governor-Geueral and the Scottish people than Irishmen (great cheering and laughter). Who were set the name of St. Andrew, apostle in tot a matter of history how the Scott of olden times went ever from what is now called Irelation and gave their name to the country which they col-onized, and even to this day the Gelic spoken by the Highlanders and the lish spoken in the Emeratd Isle are one and the same language. But it should

not be forgotten that Scotland has done something for Ireland in return, for the present model part of the Green Isle was repeopled centuries afterwards by Scots who were descended from the old Irish Celts. God has joined the two countries again, so that with Fundamentation ours one of the greatest, best acd weathinest nations in the world (great cheering). Lord Dufferin had achieved a noble work in this country, and it was only right that Scotland should now send one of her sons to follow in his footsteps, accompanied by a Princess whose only fault is that she is faultless dand cheers.

(loud cheers). Rev. M. Fraser responded to the toast of "St. An-Rev. M. Fraser responded to the toast of "St. An-drew, our Patron Saint; the Day and all who Honor it." He agreed with Mr. Ballard that such meet-ings as these were not opposed te religion, for if they were he would not be present. The patriotic feelings that made people cling to their native land were ennobling, and with all his love for Canada he could not forget old Scotland the land of his boy-hood. After reading some appropriate poetical could not forget old Scotland the land of his boy-hood. After reading some appropriate poetical quotations, Mr. Fraser proceeded to say that we were making this country great and prosperous by the union of our nationalities, and he hoped that we would continue to follow in the footsteps of those who had preceded us, so that the prosperity of the Dominion might go on increasing from the At-lantic to the Pacific. He then resumed his seat amidst hearty cheers.

and the hearty cheers. The toast list was now committed to the first vice-president, Mr. Cochrane, who said that he was highly pleased to see so many jolly and happy looking faces on this the first time that he had the pleasure of being present at a St. Thomas celebration of the

of being present at a St. Thomas cerebration of the anniversary. "Scotland, the Land of Cakes, Poetry and Litera-ture," was responded to by Rev. Geo. Simpson, who said that he had played truant from his own parish in order to have the pleasure of being present this evening. The subject of the toast was a very wide one, and he would therefore restrict himself to a few words concerning Scottish literature. A chief feature of Scotchmen was that they were men of feature of Scotchmen was that they were men of strong and earnest minds, and these native qualities had no doubt been intensified by the valuable system of education that had so long prevailed in the country. To these circumstances might be attribut-ed the fact that the sons of Scotia had excelled in every branch of literature. Among historical writers they could number Hume, and Smollett and Robertson, ay, and even Macauley, who was only an Englishman by the accident of birth. It would be going too far to claim that all great writers were going too far to claim that all great writers were Scotsmen, and it would be rather questionable to assert, like *Punch*, that Homer was born in Skye, Virgil in Aberdeen, and Socrates in the island of Mull (loud laughter), but it was not the less true that Scotland had a mighty share in all that per-tained to intellectual advancement. She had given Adam Smith and Stewart and Hamilton and Ferrier to philosophy, and in poetry she presented a long galaxy of great names from Barbour down to Burns, whose fame instead of fading increases in lustre day by day until it has taken its place in the very high-est rank. It is only a few years since Alexander Smith died, and even now Robert Buchanan lives to give his sweet strains of song to the world (loud cheers). Song by the President, "My Heart's in the High-

Song by the President, "My Heart's in the High-lands." Mr. John Taylor followed with the song of "Scotland Yet." Sheriff Munro responded to the toast, "Canada, the Land we Live in." There was no part of the world, he said, where Scotchmen could go with a bet-ter chance of success than to this country. He was glad to see so many clergymen present to-night, be-cause two palicion consisted in giving a proper direccause true religion consisted in giving a proper direc-tion and channel to the current of society, but he thought that ministers were too apt to speak in the pulpit of wealthy people as if they were in a peril-ous position. It seemed to be rather inconsistent

thize with. Whatever may have been your educa-tion with regard to Ireland and her martyred chil-dren, we have been taught from our childhood to admire and to love the land of Wallace and Bruce. (Cheers.) I was often told that a good deal of al-lowance should be granted to the bigotry of Scotch-men on account of the fearful prejudices against us which they drank in with their mother's milk. I assure you, gentlemen, no such prejudiced educa-tion has been our portion. Our youthful imagina-tion was filled with the poetry, the romance, and the bravery of Scotland in the days of her autonomy and independence. Our fancy fed on the tales of the borders, "Guy Mannering," "The Heart of Mid Lothian," and "The Lady of the Lake." And when seated around the turf fire in the long winter Mid Lothian," and "The Lady of the Lake." And when seated around the turf fire in the long winter evenings, not only were the songs of Moore, our own national bard, rehearsed, but the home circle was enlivened with "Green Grows the Rushes Oh," or "Willie Brewed a Peck o' Malt." (Cheers and laughter.) But our national instincts should more interest us in Scotch than in other nationalities. Are we not of the same old Celtie stock, did not our fathers speak the same old Gaelic tongue, and did not our grandsires worship at the same altar:

not our grandsires worship at the same altar: (Cheers.) History tells us that Scotland was inhabited by the Picts, a wild, intelligent, martial race, which the Roman armies could not subdue. The country went by the name of Pietland, or the land of the Piets, until the year 503, when letters, civilization, and religion came to them across the sea from the shores of the Emerald Isle. (Cheers, and oh, oh.) All ancient writers, whether Pagan or Christian, gave to Ireland the name of Scotia; her sainted and learned sons were known all over Europe by the name of Scots. In the beginning of the sixth century, Erc, King of Dalriada, in the North of Ireland, came with a very numerous colony and settled in Argyle, and almost without opposition or bloodshed estab-lished a very powerful kingdom in the land of the Piets. His eldest son was proclamed King of Stot-land in 503. You will be surprised to hear his name. It war Loarne-more, or the great Lorne, (Cheers.) But Scotland then comprised only the ter-ritory of Aperklebine and thene comprised only the ter-ritory of Aperklebine and theory and settled the terms and the terms Cheers. (Cheers.) But Scotland then comprised only the ter-ritory of Argylshire, and received its name from the sons of the parent Scotia, Ireland, who brought to it culture and letters, refinement in taste, and what is of greater value still, Christian faith and the know-

ledge of the Holy Scripture. (Cheers.) Not many years later came St. Columb, o Columbkill, who built a magnificent monastery in Columbkill, who built a magnificent monastery in the isle of Iona, famed during centuries for the sanctity and the learning of its priests and scholars. St. Donan, from Ireland, spread the Gospel teach-ing amongst the fierce and hardy Piets, and the name of Kildonan is well known in Scotland. St. Cormac visited in his light curricle the islands that encircle Scotland, and Irish saints in a short time il-luminated every portion of the land with the beneficent and saving light of God's true faith. Why then in the name of heaven should any differ-ence or prejudice divide a people so closely united by links so ancient and so sacred ? Why should not the Irish and Scotch people act as brothers on all occasions affecting their autonomy or their nationoccasions affecting their autonomy or their nationality.

One in name, one in fame, Are the sea-divided Gael.

Are the sea-divided Gael. Scotland owes a deep and long-standing debt of gratitude to Ireland. We gave you your religion, your ancient civilization and grandeur as a nation. Let us then, forgetting all the petty rivalries of the hour, shake hands across the centuries over the never to be forgotton glories of Wallace and Bruce, remembering the days when Fergus, and Loarne and Angus were princes of Scotland but sons of the Engerald Isle. Emerald Isle

Thus shall memory often in dreams sublime Catch a glimpse of the days that are over. Thus sighing look thro' the waves of time O'er the long-faded glories they cover. Loud and long-continued cheers.

ADDRESS TO FATHER BRENNAN-HIS REPLY.

The following very flattering address has been sent to Rev. Father Brennan (who, as our readers are aware, has recently been removed to Brantford) by the Catholics of

of happy memory, I learned how earnestly and how zealously we should strive to advance the cause of Catholic education in this country. How cause of Catholic education in this country. How little good can be done if the schools be neglected; how specious are our other labors, and how vainly we build if we regard the education of youth as a matter of secondary consideration. We begin at we build if we regard the education of youth as matter of secondary consideration. We begin at the wrong end to work if we do not begin with the school, since the school is the foundation of the Church as well as of society, and without the school Church as well as of society, and without the school the Church cannot last, because without the school the church itself will soon be left without a congre-gation. If we would judge rightly, therefore, of the progress of religion in a place we must not take the number of churches it contains as our criterion, organized schools and the efforts made to promot the interest of Christian education. Such were the motives that induced me to labor as I did, from the first year I came to Hamilton until the day left it, to improve the condition of the Separate Schools and to raise the standard of education. My My Schools and to raise the standard of education. My consolation now is to know that my work is ap-preciated by those for whom it was performed, and my regret that I was not allowed to continue till it was perfected. I shall never forget Hamilton or the years I spent in it. I shall never re-visit it with out feeling that it is a place in a manner sacred to me; for there I was ordained and there I said my first Mass; there is the scene of my first and all my labors of relicion and education; there repose the

JUST RECEIVED-500 barrels choice, handpicked, winter apples, which I can sell at \$2.50 per barrel. A. MOUNTJOY, City Hall Building, Richmond Street.

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### CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS. -- - -

Cracked Wheat

MARKET REPORT.

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# THE CATHULIC RECORD, Which has been started purely for the purpose of sustaining CATHOLIC IN-TERESTS, although only a few weeks

1878 - - - 1879

old, is already acknowledged to be the



# CANADA,

And on a par with any published in the

# STATES.

As we have so soon gained the lead wo intend to keep it. Having now on our contributing staff SEVEN of the most able writers in Canada besides our permanent Editors. Our Columns aro brimful of good

## CATHOLIC READING

And as we are untrammelled by any political party, we are enabled to give that at tention to Catholic interests so much needed.



## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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The militar many of the omes whenever ig a demonstra not be treated is oft repeated aternity" have though some without some mperial doings influence over e the same en n its improve-t in money but terations. Ex-but they have hen they like or Paris life is that be know The eye ople. Parisians are and in Paris we ibsidised by the is " for instance ertion from the es which it has given, of enlist-ess it may select tres. The new ery sense a state of its size and cost about £1,-be formed of it, e theatre really situdes, and has studes, and has fourteen years. ry kind, perhaps ne best judge of re will seat 2,200 ing is but small the entire build-the world. The the world. The le, wide marble reaching even he columns and cently decorated whole length of the gorgeously le airy passage rchitectural dis d conception. It ers to leave their able, and converor this purpose. essity, as there is , and that is that ed. I have aled. I have al-used externally n't think I menduced from and ne Opera House nguishing to be ecial application

to another sphere of usefulness, we who have been witnesses of the good effects of your labors in this city cannot see you depart without making you aware how much your efforts in the cause of religion and education have been appreciated. For the last six or seven years you have been the Local Super-intendent of the Seperate Schools of Hamilton and ducing that time they steadily improved until they during that time they steadily improved, until they have now attained a high standard of excellence of which you may well feel proud, for it attests the good results of the hard work and earnestness with which you devoted yourself to their wants and which you devoted yoursen to hard white how watched over their interests, and it is to evinee our appreciation of these great services that we now ad-dress you and ask your acceptance of this purse. But we beg that you will not measure our regard by the value of the gift, for many of those for whom by the value of the gift, for many of those for Wkolm you have done most are they who, though full of gratitude, can only repay you with their fervent prayers. We earnestly hope that your health will bear up under the assiduous duties now imposed upon you, and that you may long be spared to minister to the welfare of those under your care. On behalf of the Catholics of Hamilton, (Signed)

WM. HARRIS, ALEX. H. MOORE, JOHN DILLON, CORNELIUS DONOVAN, HENRY ARLAND. P. RONAN, W. MELODY, D. SMITH. D. SMITH, A. C. Best, N. J. Power, G. P. MAGANN, F. BURDETT. JAMES DILLON, K. FITZPATRICK, JOHN RONAN, M. D. HEALEY,

THE REPLY. Rev. Father Brennan has transmitted the follow-

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Clover Seed										1 00	te		1 00
SKI													
										0.50			0.90
Choonebing oach										0.00			0.00

	Sheepskins, each						÷.,	 1.										
	Calfskins, green,	1)	Hb.											 i.	. 0	08	to	
1	" dry			 						 					- U	20	to	
		44			0										. 0	06	to	
	" dry	**													. 0	08	10	
	Tallow, rendered	44						 2	2					 	. 6	06	to	
	" rough,					2									. 0	01	to	
	Lard.	. 6 1											١.		. (	09	to	
	Wool,	••		 						 		 			. (	22	to	
						_	_	 _	 									

#### Liverpool Markets.

	*		91		0.	٩.		:1	24	2		10.
	8.1	D.	8.	D.,	8	n,	8.	D.	8.	D.	8.	D.
Flour	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0
S. Wheat		5	9	5	. 9	5	9	5	. 9	6	- 9	- 6
		10	. 9	11	8	11	8	11	9	1	. 9	11
R. Winter		10	9	10	. 9	10	- 9	11	9	10	. 9	10
White		0	10	13.	10	9	10	0	10	2	10	2
Club		5	23.	õ	22	9	28	9	24	ō	24	0
Corn, new							-20	1	-3	1	3	ĭ
Barley	. 3	. 1	3.			1	2		2	- 5	2	à
Oats	. 2	- 6	- 2	- 6	2	- 6	- 2	- 0	- 24			
Peas		6	33		-33	0	- 33	0	32	9	-33	- 0
Pork		0	43	0	42	0	42	0	42	0	42	- 0
		12	33	0	33	0	- 23	6	33	0	-33	0
Lard		6	67	6	67	6	67	6	67	6	67	
Beef					-29	ö	29	0	30	0	30	0
Bacon		0	29								37	
Tallow	. 37	- 0	37	0	37	- 0	37	0	:37	0		
Cheese		6	18	0	48	0	49	0	49	-0	47	0
		-	-									

Dec Dec Dec

#### Toronto Street Market.

Bartey, 55c, to 90c, Wheat-Spring, 70c, to 85c, red winter, 80c, to 80c, Treadwell, 85c, to 87c; Delhi, 75c, to 94c, Oats, 28c, to 32c, Peas, 55c, to 90c, Hogs, 83 50, Flour-Superfine, 83 25; Spring extra, 83 70; extra, 84 00; superior, 8445. Butter, ic. to 10c.

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