

IRISH MEMBERS AND THE HOLY FATHER.

Indignant at the outrage to the remains of the late Pontiff, the following address has been drawn up and signed by the Catholic members of Parliament representing Ireland:—

"The address was sent to His Eminence Cardinal Manning for presentation, accompanied by the following letter from the Secretaries, Mr. A. M. Sullivan and Mr. A. H. Bellingham:—

"My Lord Cardinal.—We have the honor to forward to you, for presentation to our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., an address from the Catholic representatives of Ireland, called forth by the recent outrages in Rome. Many of our colleagues are, as usual at this time of the year, absent just now from London, and much time would be lost in endeavoring to reach them. We feel so keenly the desire to speak out at once in the name of Ireland on this subject, that we have decided to forward the address forthwith signed by those of our body who are in attendance in Parliament, asking your Eminence to confer on us the favor of forwarding it to Rome. We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of renewing for ourselves and for our country the expression of that profound reverence and affectionate regard which it has so often been to us a pleasure and a duty to testify towards your Eminence, whose words of wise counsel and tender sympathy are always greatly esteemed by the Irish people."

THE POPE AND THE IRISH MEMBERS. (By Freeman Special Wire.) LONDON, Tuesday Night.

A reply to the address recently sent by a number of Irish Catholic members to Pope Leo XIII., deploring the regrettable scenes which took place on the 12th of July on the burial of his lamented predecessor, Pius IX., was received last night from Cardinal Jacobini by Mr. Charles Dawson, M.P., whose name headed the list. The following is a translation:—

"To the Most Illustrious Charles Dawson, Esq., Lord Mayor-Elect of Dublin, and Member of Parliament for Carlrow. Most Illustrious Sir.—The address which you and the other Irish Catholic members of Parliament have sent to the Holy Father expressing the sentiments of sorrow and indignation which pervaded your minds on learning the outrages committed at the removal of the remains of Pius IX. is an act which his Holiness could only receive with the liveliest sense of pleasure, feeling that it would in some way tend to alleviate the bitter pangs which that unfortunate occurrence has caused him."

"The number of signatories and their important position in the State give to the address itself the stamp of a special value. Therefore the august Pontiff has directed me to convey to you and your honorable colleagues his warmest thanks for the comfort which has been conferred on him, and to say that he blesses from the bottom of his heart every one of you and of his beloved Irish Catholics. By the express and venerated commands of his Holiness I am honored in declaring my sentiments of distinguished consideration. Signed, 'JACOBINI, Secretary.' OFFICERS OF IRISH BIRTH AND ORIGIN IN FRANCE. COLONEL SWINEY, of the 3d Zouaves, has recently taken the command of the Brigade in pursuit of Bon Amena, Algeria, and is supposed to be in action at present. He is a descendant of a brave soldier of the Irish Brigade, and probably a relation of M. Swiney, Member of the Chamber of Deputies. He is considered a most dashing officer, and is likely before long to be raised to the rank of General. In the Foreign Legion Captain Cotter is under his orders. This brave soldier fought in the Irish regiment in the late war, and in a letter just received from him gives an account of the fighting in the Province of Oran. Captain O'Connor, of the Chasseurs a Cheval, is also engaged, and Colonel O'Neill has greatly distinguished himself already. Captain O'Connor is the grandson of General Arthur O'Connor of 1798. On July 16, at the chateau of the bride's family, Viscount Maurice O'Mahony was married to Mlle. Marthe de Pont Bellangor, of the highly honorable and respectable family of the name. The benediction was given by the eminent prelate, Mgr. Hugonin, Bishop of Bayeux, who sent such liberal donations in the late famine in Ireland. Viscount O'Mahony is the son of the late General O'Mahony, who was a colonel in the Irish Legion, and a most gallant officer. Viscount O'Mahony fought bravely through the Franco-German war under Cathelineau, who, in his work on the war, says: "I ought to name all the men who fought with me, but I cannot refrain from mentioning two officers whose energy and bravery were most remarkable." Viscount O'Mahony and another soldier, Count O'Mahony the older brother of the bridegroom, resides in Paris, and is nearly always present at the annual dinner of the ancient Irishmen, on St. Patrick's Day. General O'Mahony died in Boulogne-sur-Mer, and a fine monument is erected over his honored remains. THE 'TIMES' ON CANADA. LONDON, Aug. 18.—A Times editorial to-day on the Canadian Census says it is one established fact that the whole west is growing very fast. The first few steps have been the hardest. A country which has long been declared hopelessly sterile by the only authorities supposed to know anything about it, now that it has been better explored, is found the reverse of what was persistently asserted. The emigrants are beginning to press into it, and we may expect each fresh year to bring continually larger numbers. Canada is thus moving in parallel steps with the United States. In Canada there is almost an infinite potentiality of growth yet to come. The best lands of Canada have been left until the last and are to be had literally for the asking by anybody who engages to settle down on them and do his part. When the Canada Pacific is completed and when the country begins to fill, the Canadian Government will become less liberal in its offers. Its demand at present is for men, and

It is bidding very highly for them while the race is spreading over the country where the Indians, until very lately, have been almost exclusive occupants. The vast territory which once belonged to the Hudson Bay Company, and has now passed into the hands of the Canadian Government, is fast changing its natural products. A few years ago it yielded little except furs, and was stuntedly held incapable of yielding anything else. The evidence given by the officers of the Company is as astonishing as anything on record, and contrasts singularly with what is since known as to the capabilities of the soil. The only question now is as to the time needed for the long process of settling and cultivating the country. As this advances to completion the Indian must recede. He has held his ground in the West as long as undisturbed by emigrants, and if he is still to maintain himself he must adopt new ways. The race is interesting as a revival and we should be glad if it could be preserved, improved and brought into harmony with the new surroundings threatening it. What we learn about the Indians of Garden River is almost fatal to any hope for the future of the race as such. It is their manifest destiny to disappear. The improvable portion will be drawn into the vortex of civilized life and cease to have an independent existence in name and color. The non-improvable portion will be pressed aside and driven further West, as long as there is a further west to receive it, until the last standing ground has been invaded and occupied. The Government of Canada may delay this fate, but more than this cannot be hoped for. The most interesting part of the Governor-General's tour has not yet been made. He is still in an old country in the midst of a settled population, with farms and farmyards on all sides, with railways and lands to help him forward on his way. He will pass by and through scenes of comparative desolation to the best corn-bearing country, but one too recently known to have been occupied or turned to account, but to this part of Canada the chief province for the future attaches. To this the European emigrant is beginning to look hopefully.

THE EFFORTS OF DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SPEAKERS and performers are often impaired by hoarseness. No specific for throat and lung affections has been found to remedy this trouble with such certainty and promptitude as THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL. This inexpensive but sterling remedy used inwardly and outwardly, oftentimes in a few hours entirely overcomes sore throat, or a cold, and may be depended upon to produce the best effects in incipient bronchitis, asthma, croup, catarrh, quinsy and other affections of the breathing organs. It is also a sovereign remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney disorders, piles, excoriation of the nipples, bruises, scalds and hurts of all kinds. It is also used in some of the leading trotting stables of the country for equine disorders and injuries. Prepared only by NORTHBROOK & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, August 23, 1881. The money market was quiet at 4 per cent on call and 5 to 6 on time, and the discount rate was unaltered at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange was quiet at 8 1/2 per cent between banks, 8 1/4 to 8 1/2 per cent, and 8 1/2 demand. Currency drafts on New York were drawn at par to 1-16 per cent. The local stock market this a.m. was generally stronger. At noon Bank of Montreal exhibited a gain of 1/4 per cent, since yesterday, standing at 201 1/2 bid, 201 1/4 asked. Ontario was up 1/4 to 7 3/4 bid, and Merchants' was also 1/4 higher at 12 1/2 bid. Commerce stood at 14 1/2 bid; Montreal Telegraph at 13 1/2; Richelieu at 6 1/2, and Gas at 14 1/2 bid. Morning stock sales.—160 Montreal 200; 50 do 200 1/2; 75 do 200 1/2; 200 do 201; 100 Merchants' 12 1/2; 8 do 12 1/2; 175 Ontario 7; 100 Commerce 14 1/2; 14 Toronto 15 1/2; 50 Montreal Telegraph 13 1/2; 50 do 13 1/2; 25 do 13 1/2; 100 do 13 1/2; 200 Gas 14 1/2; 2 City Passenger 13 1/2; 25 Dundas Cotton 12 1/2; 45 Richelieu 6 1/2. LONDON, Aug. 23.—Judah, Lee, Simmonds & Co., commission merchants, have failed with liabilities at £100,000. The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to America amounted to £228,000.

THE GENERAL STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW. The stability of bank stocks from the Broker's standpoint in this market, argued from the thriving state of the hardware trade and the prosperity attending the sugar manufacture, the state of trade generally, good harvest, increase of exports and imports, are considered by them the best of reasons why bank stocks should "boom" daily throughout the autumn, regardless of present prices. The above arguments are daily used to induce victims to invest upon small margins, even if lost next day by the buyers, providing they succeed in unloading a part of their heavy holdings at a profit. The natural laws that govern trade generally must fix their grip upon the holders of large blocks of speculative bank stocks held upon margin, and teach them, as well as the holders of stocks as collateral security, that the penalty for excessive inflation will be a sharp break in prices at no distant day. Our bank stocks are all good property at a proper price, but at 10 to 25 per cent over their intrinsic worth, as in the case of the Ontario a few weeks since, when the inflated portion of its price suddenly dropped off 25 per cent, the bank's assets remained the same as they were for months previous. It was only the brokers' fancy inflated value that dropped off, nothing more, and a like drop may occur to other stocks at any time, if the bank returns to the Government, as published, are taken as our guide for value.

We notice by the bank returns to 30th July, that their prosperity in collecting overdue notes, not secured, is marked by an increase to this unsatisfactory account of \$54,873 and overdue debt have increased \$56,203, other assets have increased \$26,711 while overdrafts and notes secured have decreased \$128,243; this notably proves that their overdrafts and notes not secured are of a very unsatisfactory kind, and being large in amount, will require considerable of this year's earnings to wipe them out. Upon what may be virtually termed a brokers market on Tuesday last, by a stupendous effort they succeeded in getting up what was called a boom among themselves at the morning session, with small sales at advanced prices; the boom attracted a number of margin lumps, and at the afternoon session considerable sales took place by brokers unloading in favor of new comers at an advance, Montreal at 199, Ontario 82, Toronto 163, Jacques Cartier 105, Merchants' 12 1/2, Commerce 14 1/2, who in their turn expected a further advance; and who they were disappointed before the contracts had time to cool, and the little margin

paid, the spasmodic nature of the advance became apparent, and after the close of the afternoon session of the Board on Thursday many of the buyers of the day previous noticed that their little margin was nearly exhausted. Montreal sold at 198 1/2; Ontario, 80 1/2; Merchants', 12 1/2; Commerce, 14 1/2, and on Friday afternoon a further decline took place. Montreal sold down to 196; Ontario, 79; Commerce, 14 1/2; Merchants', inactive, nominal, 12 1/2. Yesterday (Monday) another sudden rise took place at the morning session, when Montreal sold at 198 1/2, and at the afternoon session at 200, closing weaker at 199 bid. This sudden rise in Montreal Bank stock was evidently another strengthening on the part of two prominent brokers to enable them to unload of other bank stocks of which they are said to have heavy holdings, and evince a desire to sell without much success. This move will likely cost them or their friends considerable before this month ends. Richelieu has disappointed the clique, during the week having dropped from 68 to 64 bid; all their efforts cannot sustain the trap. The difficulty of finding buyers is now apparent, the imaginative powers of the clique will now be sorely taxed in their unloading process, as speculators look for much lower prices. City Passenger has declined from 139 to 136. Montreal Telegraph: The intention to withdraw the application for an injunction was evidently known by a few stock manipulators in advance, and they bought freely of the stock at 120 and upwards before the amalgamation took place, after which they boomed it up to 135, thus showing the value of an injunction. Sales have since been made at 131 1/2. The withdrawal of bullion from London has caused an advance in the Bank of England rate of interest, and a further advance is looked for shortly, and no man with ordinary judgment but looks forward for a higher rate of interest during the remaining months of the year. We think caution should be exercised before buying bank stocks at present high prices, either as an investment or upon margin; the former in many cases will not pay over 4 to 4 1/2 per cent, with the chances of a decline in value of stock at any moment, and the latter, with chances of decline in value, together with loss in interest account.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS. A visit to the leading wholesale city warehouses reveals the fact that business is in large volume for the season, and the distribution of general merchandise keeps considerably in excess of the movement in progress at this date last August. As predicted last week, the month of September will, in all likelihood, turn out the most active month of the whole year, as letters received from country customers show that great interest is felt in the approaching September Exhibition in this city, and many traders promise to take advantage of low exhibition rates to visit the various displays and to inspect and purchase goods in warehouses here at the same time. The hopes of farmers and rural storekeepers have been greatly raised by the advance in prices of cereals the past week, and though said prices are now lower than they were, yet there can be no doubt that every bushel of surplus grain will be wanted by our exporters at a good price. True, Russia promises to export a larger surplus than was looked for earlier in the season, but then late advices concerning the English crop are more discouraging than ever, floods have wrought great damage to the crops in Austria-Hungary, and France will again be an importer of grain despite contrary assertions in the Spring. Flour took a downward turn at the opening of this week, in sympathy with the reaction in prices of wheat here and in the West, the "boom" in breadstuffs being slightly off for the present, but lumber, dry goods, boots and shoes, leather, hides, drugs, chemicals, groceries, iron, hardware, wool, live stock, dairy produce, and provisions are still steady to firm, with the demand more or less active and generally very good "for the season."

380; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common, 38c to good, 28c to 32; Oolong, common, 38c to 36c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 28c to 32c; medium to good, 32c to 40c; fine to finest, 41c to 60c; Souchnong, common, 28c to 36c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugars are steady with last week's quotations, with only a moderate business doing. Granulated, 10c to 10 1/2; Yellow, 8c to 9c; Raw, good to bright, 7c to 8c. Coffee are extremely quiet, and the few small sales reported are forced, although advices from Rio indicate an advance of 10 per lb. We quote:—Green coffee, 34c to 38c; Java, 28c to 28c; Maracabo, 21c to 23c; Cape, 19c to 20c; Jamaica, 18c to 20c; Rio, 18c to 20c; Singapore and Oeylon, 22c to 27c; Chicory, 12c to 12 1/2c. Spices.—The spice market continues strong all round. Cassia, per lb, 13c to 18c; mace, 90c to 10c; cloves, 40c to 50c; Jamaica ginger, 1b, 22c to 28c; Jamaica ginger, umb, 17c to 21c; Cochin ginger, 14c to 18c; African, 10c to 11c; black pepper, 15c to 17c; pimento, 17c to 18c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 19c to 20c; mustard, 1 lb jars, 24c to 26c; nutmegs, unlimited, 85c to 95c; limes, 90c to \$1. Syrup and Molasses.—Orders are becoming larger, and with the high prices of molasses a large output of syrup is expected. Syrups meet with more enquiry, and as the season advances we may look for an active demand.—Bright, 70c to 72c; medium, 53c to 60c; fair, 48c to 52c. Molasses—Barbadoes 55c to 58c; Trinidad, 46c to 50c; sugar house, 35c to 37. LEATHER.—The market is in a quiet state, and the demand has shown no improvement during the week. Stocks of splits and sole are still likely to find an outlet in Britain, as recent exportations turned out satisfactory. Best grades of sole leather are firmly held, and present supplies will all be needed by makers. Pebble, buff, and calfskins are wanted more or less, but other grades are extremely dull. Hemlock Spanish sole, No. 1, B, A, 25c to 27c; ordinary, 24c to 25c; No. 2, B, A, 23c to 24c; No. 3, ordinary, 22c to 23c. Buffalo sole, No. 1, 21c to 23c; No. 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No. 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; splits, large, 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 30 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 25 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12c to 15c; rough, 26c to 28c. IRON AND HARDWARE.—Canada plates and bars iron have been in demand, and several lots of pig iron have been placed within the week. Pig iron is now weaker, as freights from Glasgow to Montreal have declined 7s. For hardware there has been a good general enquiry. Nails are in fair demand as prices are shortly expected to be advanced. We quote: Pig iron per ton, Coltness, \$21 to \$21.50; Siemens, \$18.50 to \$20; Gartsherrie, \$20.50 to 21.00; Sunmerlee, \$20.50 to 21.00; Langloan, \$21 to 21.50; Eglington, \$18.50 to 19.00; Carnarvon, \$20 to 20.50. Bars per 100 lbs, Siemens, \$2 to 2.25; Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1.90; Best ditto \$2.15 to 2.25; Swede, \$4.25 to 4.40; Norway, \$4.00 to 5.00; Lowmoo; & Downland, \$6.25 to 7.00. Canada plates, per box: Hatton \$3.25; other brands \$3.25 to \$3.50; Tin Plates, per box: charcoal IC, \$5.50 to 0.00; ditto, IX, \$7.50 to 0.00; ditto, D, C, \$5.50 to 0.00; ditto, DX, \$7 to 0.00. Coke, IC, \$4.50 to 5.00. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$10.50 to 11; Galvanized Sheets No. 23, best \$7.00 to 7.50; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2.35 to 2.50; Sheets, best brads \$2.85. Boiler Plates, \$3.00 to \$3.50. Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 12c. Lead, pig per 100 lbs, \$4.25; do sheet, 5.50; do bar, \$5 to \$5.50; do shot, \$6 to \$6.50. Steel, cast, per lb, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4; do Tire, \$3.50 to \$3.75; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Ingot Tin, \$25 to \$26. Ingot Copper, \$17.25 to 18.50. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5.40 to 5.60; spelter, \$5.25 to 5.50. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4.25 to \$4.50. Proved Coil chain, 3/4 inch, \$5.50 to Iron Wire, No. 6, per bbl, \$1.60 to 1.70. DRY GOODS.—The wholesale trade continued to report favorably as to the past, present and future, and several large houses have made a larger turn over of goods this fall than at any time during the past decade. The dry goods business generally is now in strong hands in Montreal, and the beneficial results arising from the weeding out of a number of reckless concerns a few years ago are now being made manifest. Travellers for certain lines who started out to the country some time since have mostly returned after meeting with all the encouragement expected. Repeat orders for hannels are being placed freely and an advance in these goods is expected. Western buyers will be favored with cheap rail way rates only up to the end of September. Wool.—There is a firmer tone to the market, but business is light. Greasy Cape on the market, is quoted at 18c to 19c; Australian, 23c to 30c; Canadian pulled, A, super, 34c to 35c; B super, 31c to 33c; and unsorted, 30c. For Nos. 1 and 2, \$10, \$9.00 and \$8.00. For Nos. 3 and 3. Sheepskins are firmer at 70c to 75c; calfskins, 12c to 15c. Oils.—Newfoundland cod is quiet at 43c to 45c. PETROLEUM is steady. Broken lots are quoted at 23c to 24c, and single bbl. lots at 24c to 25c. Salt.—The market continues firm. Coarse is quoted at 57c to 60c. FLOUR.—Superior Extra, \$8.25; Extra Superior, \$8.15; Sprina Extra, \$8.10 to \$8.05; Superior, \$8.25 to \$8.30; Strong Bakers', \$8 to 8.25; Fine, \$8.35 to \$8.50; Middling, \$8.10 to \$8.70; Pollards, \$4.25 to \$4.30; Ontario Bags, \$2.85 to \$2.95; Oats, 42c; Rye, (delivered) \$3.30 to \$3.40. GRAIN.—Oats, 42c; Rye, nominal; Oatmeal, Ontario, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Barley, nominal; Corn, 7c to 8c; Peas, 9c; Cornmeal, \$3.25 to \$3.40. WHEAT.—Western, 10c to 11c; Eastern, 18c to 20c; Creamery, 22c to 24c; Cheese, 11c to 11 1/2c; Lard, 15c to 15 1/2c for salt; Pork, Heavy Mess, \$21 to \$22; Hams, Uncured, 13c to 14c; Bacon, 12c to 13c. Local Receipts of Produce.—Wheat, 24,733 bushels; corn, 32,272 do; oats, 22; flour, 3,238 bbls; ashles, 4 dn; butter, 23 pkgs; cheese, 3,630 boxes; leather, 10 rolls; spirits, 21 casks; meats, 851 pkgs. CITY RETAIL MARKETS—Aug. 23. The markets to-day were well supplied with kitchen stuff, but the attendance of buyers was only an average one on account of the unseasonable weather. By reason of light receipts since the opening of the week such apples, pears and peaches were firm. The arrivals of blueberries were not large, but there was a good enquiry for these offering, at 75c to 90c per box. A few blue plums from Oshawa sold at \$1 per basket, and Cincinnati blue grapes went begging in lots at 50c per lb, but they were not in good condition; Haddock has risen 50c per 100 lbs. In Portland, but here dealers are still selling at 6c. DAIKY PRODUCE.—Best print butter, 25c to 35c per lb.; best tub butter, 19c to 22c; eggs, in baskets, 18c to 20c. FLOUR, MEAL AND GRAIN.—Flour, per 100 lbs, \$3.30 to \$3.40; Oatmeal, \$2.60 to 2.60; Cornmeal, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Bran, \$1.05 per bush; Barley, nominal; Oats, per large bush, \$1.00 to \$1.05; Peas, per bushel, \$1 to \$1.05; Buckwheat, per bushel, 70c. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Apples, per bbl,

\$2.00 to \$3.00; Potatoes, new, 45c to 50c per bush; carrots, 40c per doz bunches; onions, 40c per doz bunches; cabbage, new, per doz, 25c to 50c; Montreal tomatoes, \$1.00 per bushel; cucumbers, 20c per dozen; nutmeg melons, \$4 to \$7 per dozen. Poultry and Meats.—Dressed Fowls per pair, 65c to 80c; turkeys, \$1.50 to \$2 per pair; geese, 95c to 1.00; beef, per lb, 10c to 11c; mutton, do, 7c to 10c; lamb, per lb, 8c to 10c; veal, per lb, 8c to 10c; pork, 12c; ham, 13c to 15c; lard 13c to 14c. MONTREAL HORSE MARKET—Aug. 20. A large number of American traders were in town this week, and a fair, although not large, business resulted, farmers being busy with their steeds in the fields. The following buyers were here:—James Frey, Coutteville, Penn.; John Ryan, Boston; M Phillips, Croton, N. C.; P Beaugreard, Holyoke, Mass.; J M Miller, Manchester; S Lavalee, New Haven Conn.; Charles Clapp, Lowell, Mass; H A Chapman, Morristown, N. Y.; S W Whitney, Amherst, N. Y.; A Langevin, Bridgeport, Conn; E Cooper, Boston; M. Lefebvre, Fall River, Mass. List of shipments for the present week:—August 13th, 20 horses, \$1,372. August 15th, 3 do \$410; 1 do, \$150; 7 do, \$990; 19 do, \$2,362.50. August 17th, 11 horses, \$934; 2 do, \$260; 7 do, \$845; 2 do, \$300. August 18th, 12 do, \$985; 1 do, \$140; 17 do, \$1,444. August 19th, 18 do, \$1,528.25. MONTREAL CATTLE MARKETS—Aug. 22. The receipts of live stock in Montreal by G. T. R. for week ending August 21st were:—Cattle, 2,620; sheep, 3,080; hogs, 334, and 3 horses. The yards were well filled at both St. Gabriel and Viger markets, but buyers were slow in purchasing the lower grades. For choice shipping cattle a fair enquiry existed, and both Messrs. McShane and Kennedy were in the market. Mr. Kennedy took 60 head at 5c to 5 1/2c in addition to a number which arrived from the country to his order. Mr. McShane was purchasing more freely than last week at about the same range of prices. Mr. Craig had 200 head which he determined to ship rather than sell at prices offering. Other dealers having two or more loads of fat cattle, expressed their intention of following the same course. Fair sized butchers' cattle and not in bad condition, sold to-day at 3 1/2c per lb, the market for such being over-stocked. We quote culls and grass feds at 3c to 4c, with some poor stock selling as low as 2 1/2c. The following drovers were here to-day:—Messrs Noonan, McLaughan and Kennedy, of Perth, one load of cattle each. Mr Devlin from Brockville, S Chute from the Townships, Robt Cochrane from Guelph, Miller from Peterboro, Lunan from Toronto, and Dennis from Gladstone, had also one load each. Roberts & Wilder had two loads of cattle from Lennoxville, Featherstone two loads from Toronto, Sullivan two loads from Toronto; T Robinson, 2 cars from Toronto; Duncan McLean, 3 cars from Stratroy; D McIntosh, 76 head from Toronto; Armstrong, 1 load of hogs, and Thos Rawlings, 25 hogs and 10 cattle from Stratford. Mr. Armstrong reported sales of live hogs at higher prices, namely 7c, and good sheep for export were worth 4 1/2c to 5c. Ocean freights from this port are quoted at 23 1/2c to 23 for cattle.

DIED. O'CONNOR.—At Peterborough, Ont., on the 19th inst., Mrs. Julia O'Connor, mother of the Rev. John S. O'Connor, Parish Priest of Perth, Ont., aged 71 years.—R.I.P. 451. New Advertisements.

GENERAL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE MINES AND MINING LAW OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. The chief provisions of the Quebec General Mining Act of 1880 are:— 1. The declaration of ownership by the Crown and reserve of all mines not specially granted. 2. For the sale of mining rights on patented and unpatented lands to mine for gold or silver for agricultural purposes. Secs. 4 to 10. 3. For imposition of Royalty under Order in Council if deemed advisable. Secs. 11 & 12. 4. For granting licenses to mine for gold or silver on public lands and on conceded portions of Seigneurial, Rigaud, Vaudreuil, and other private lands. Secs. 13, 14, & 15. 5. For the sale of lands as mining locations. Sec. 21, & 22. 6. For imposition of penalties for contravention of Act. Sec. 23. Under this Act parties holding Letters Patent for lands granted for agricultural purposes may acquire the right to work any mines of gold or silver on the same lands, or may acquire such rights on public lands and on conceded portions of Seigneurial, Rigaud, Vaudreuil, and other private lands. Secs. 14, 15, & 16. 7. For the sale of lands as mining locations. Sec. 21, & 22. 8. For imposition of penalties for contravention of Act. Sec. 23. Under this Act parties holding Letters Patent for lands granted for agricultural purposes may acquire the right to work any mines of gold or silver on the same lands, or may acquire such rights on public lands and on conceded portions of Seigneurial, Rigaud, Vaudreuil, and other private lands. Secs. 14, 15, & 16. 9. For the sale of lands as mining locations. Sec. 21, & 22. 10. For imposition of penalties for contravention of Act. Sec. 23. 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