

Neither does the Report deign to notice the poor scripture readers and ranters who carry on their work of zeal in a loud, though, we are sorry to say, unsonorous, tone of voice, that disturbs the quiet of the Hospital wards, and is extremely offensive to the Catholic sick.

The utility of the Report would be greatly enhanced if a gentle reprimand were administered to the lady nurses, out from England, who add to their other onerous duties that of singing Protestant hymns in the public wards, to the cruel torment of the unmusical Catholic patients.

The last omission we have space to notice is, the absence of all compliment to the hopeful youths of the young Men's Christian Association, who busy themselves about the spiritual wants of the sick patients in the Hospital, their charity urges them to approach all patients alike, Protestant and Catholic; and elevates them so far above the ordinary rules of modesty and decorum that they see no impropriety, in scamps going up to the beds of virtuous young girls, to prate to them about the experiences of religion. Catholic girls, if necessity obliges you to go to the English Hospital, take the law into your own hands, and defend yourselves, as you well know how, against such unseemly importunance.

A full report of the action taken by the St. Patrick's Congregation, in connection with this matter, will be found on our second page this week.

### REVIVALISM—A SHAM!

England and America have now have had a trial of the new religious sensation, so skillfully manipulated by Messrs. Moody and Sankey. According to Protestant reports the success that attends those awakening appeals is marvellous, and under the apostolate of the Chicago evangelists the world is getting religion. We have of late passed through some of the cities where those travelling ministers held a booth; at the time the press reported their wonderful triumphs, crowded houses, enthusiastic crowds calling for grace and heaven opened for the multitude. Yet we saw no change—the taverns were still open, the police reports still teeming with the horrors of crime, the blaspheming and curses of the irreligious were still blanded from lip to lip, and the immoralities of the city were as dark and darker than before. We look towards London, Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia, and we see no change. We would be glad indeed to hear if they succeeded in drawing even one libertine from vice. But let us weigh matters in the light of facts. It is now positively asserted that those who became enthusiastic in their conversions, and thus gave the appearance of some fruit to the labors of the revivalists, were persons of weak minds, and the pressure brought on by excitement broke down the frail supports of reason, and sent them on society the crazy dupes of religious mania. We have the following passage from the New York Herald, showing the fruits of the Moody-Sankey sensation:—

The powerful exhortations and zealous and fervid appeals of Messrs. Moody and Sankey have had an effect outside of evangelism that is not generally known in the community. The fact is that there has been since the beginning of the revivals at the Hippodrome an increase in the number of people who annually lose their reason from outward excitement or from some peculiar frenzy or monomania that may take possession of them for a time, to the exclusion of all other ideas. At some of the uptown stations houses it has been noticed within the last thirty days that, coming on to the hour of midnight, men, and in a few cases women, have been brought into the station house charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct whose appearance would be an absolute denial of the charge. These respectable well dressed people were discharged, of course, as the station house calmed them instantly, and extricated them from their religious frenzy, which was the cause of their arrest and seeming drunkenness. Sensitively organized people are of delicate fibre, and their constitutions are easily overpowered by the tremendous appeals made nightly by Mr. Moody, and there have been many cases of religious mania, resulting from the revivals, within the last three weeks; but in nearly every case the friends of the unfortunate subjects of religious mania have hurried them out of sight, either to give them private or close family care, or to have them sent to one of the many private lunatic asylums of the State.

What a contrast between those fruitless ebullitions of religious excitement and the Catholic missions? Night after night, the fathers of some austere order, preach thrilling sermons on the great truths; tears and sighs are wrung from hardened sinners, the good weep through increased fervor but no mania disturbs the peaceful work of God; not one case of madness has come to us from the Catholic missions. See their fruits. Drunkenness decreases fifty per cent; marriage sanctifies the unhallowed union of hundreds, destitutions of monies and valuables, mark a sincerity never expected even from a Protestant revival. At a mission given recently at Leeds, in England, by the Redemptorist Fathers, out of 20,000 inhabitants, 13,000 went to Communion, 2,500 were confirmed and 162 gave up a religion of ease and comfort to join the Church that has a narrow path.

It must not be forgotten that under the auspices of revivalism fabulous sums of money have been collected by Messrs. Moody and Sankey in their trip. Of course he who preaches the gospel must live by it and it would be rash to suppose that \$40,000 could whet the zeal of saints like Moody or Sankey.

Characteristic of the effects of revivalism we have the story also from the New York Herald, of a colored boy who in the ecstasies of his religious mania made a charge on a merchant's office armed with a rusty cavalry sword:—

Waving his sabre over his head with frightful energy and shouting at the top of his voice, "Git out quick! I am God! Mr. Moody has sent me from Jesus! Look out for skulls!" Edward Williams was secured after a hard struggle and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he was strapped down on an iron bed in a cell. He became less violent. Here Edwards stated he saw "150,000 angels standing around the lamb, and that good Mr. Moody was the odd angel." "Oh, God," said Edward, who was a handsome looking mulatto lad of nineteen years of age, with an intelligent face, "if I only had a celestial banjo for to kind a-just get in and thrum alongside of the divine Mr. Sankey, wouldn't that be heaven, eh?"

Mr. Richard Devlin has kindly consented to act as Agent for the True Witness in the City of Ottawa.

### BLESSING OF THE NEW CHURCH AT TRENTON BY BISHOP O'BRIEN.

That Catholicity is gaining ground in the Province of Ontario needs but the ignorant or bigotted will attempt to deny. This the frequent formation of new parishes, clearly attests; to this the increase in the number of our charitable and educational institutions bears silent but eloquent testimony; the annual census wherever taken, speaks the same thing, and proclaims aloud the fact that our holy religion is not only advancing but even keeping pace with the rapid growth of this young Dominion. Of the truth of what I am here asserting the village of Trenton furnishes at present another striking and undeniable proof. Within the last twelve months the Catholics of this parish have erected a temple to the living God, which would certainly be a fitting ornament to any town or city in the country. For many years they were content to assist at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, in a very humble structure—in a church of small proportions and with no claim whatever to architectural symmetry. Hallowed tho' this little building was to them by many fond associations, yet, owing to their increasing numbers and wealth, they determined to discard it at the beginning of last year, and since then their liberality has enabled them to replace it with the stately edifice to which I have just referred. The site on which the latter stands is in every way suitable for the purpose, being one of the most commanding in the place, and crowned with many venerable monarchs of the forest. From it can be gained a beautiful bird's eye view of the surrounding country, as well as of the enchanting scenery of the far famed Bay of Quinte.

The new church is a frame building veneered with brick on the outside. It is two stories high, 124x60 feet in size, and cost about \$9,000. The exterior, owing to the side extensions, double roof and towers presents a fine imposing appearance, and the interior is a perfect model of taste and artistic workmanship. The whole of the latter is finished in fresco. This work is executed in pleasing colors which blend harmoniously together, and from which there is a complete absence of anything approaching the gaudy or fantastic. Throughout it, in different places, tiaras, crosses, mitres, croziers, and other ecclesiastical devices are introduced with charming effect. The pillars supporting the second roof—16 in number—are ornamented with statues which look well on their handsome pedestals; the windows, tho' small, are of very pretty shape; the pews are strongly built and comfortable with cast iron ends; and the main part of the edifice terminates in an apse which forms the sanctuary, within which nestles a richly gilt and beautifully modelled altar. The appearance of this part of the Church is much improved by two large representations of the Resurrection and Ascension of Our blessed Lord painted in flat oil on the wall on either side of the altar. There is also a gallery for the choir, a baptistery, a vestry and in fact every convenience that a Catholic Church should have. Taking it all in all the building is something quite novel in Canada, unique in design, and really beautiful in the chaste simplicity of its interior finish. It must be seen, however, to be properly appreciated, as no words can give even a feeble idea of the reality. Well indeed may the Catholics of Trenton, feel proud of it; it is an honor to them in every sense of the word; a standing monument of their piety; and an assurance that they have not proven recreant to the faith transmitted to them through centuries of suffering, persecution and bloodshed.

The joy which these good people experienced on the completion of their new church was much enhanced on the 30th ultimo, for on that day they had the happiness of seeing it blessed and dedicated to the worship of their Maker. This ceremony was performed by the Bishop of the Diocese, the Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Brien, who, since his consecration, has been laboring most indefatigably in the vineyard of the Lord. As soon as the doors were opened on the above-named day the crowd began to pour in, and at 11 o'clock the spacious edifice was comfortably filled. High Mass was sung by Very Rev. J. Farrelly, V. G. of Belleville, Fathers Brennan of Picton, and Davis, of Hungerford, acting as Deacon and Sub-Deacon, and Father McCarthy, of Brockville, as master of ceremonies. The choir performed its part in a manner that evinced careful training and a correct knowledge of the rendering of sacred music. The singing of the three sisters Mrs. Pelletier, Mrs. Humphrey, and Miss Murphy, each of whom possesses a voice of singular sweetness, volume, and flexibility, was very much admired. In the sanctuary were also noticed the following clergymen from a distance: Rev. Fathers Vincent and Quinlan of St. Basil's College, Toronto; Mackey of Tyndinaga; and Browne of Port Hope. After Mass His Lordship presented himself before the assembled multitude, and in a few happy chosen words congratulated the pastor and his congregation on the successful termination of their labors of the past year. He spoke in terms of the highest praise of the new Church, which he designated one of the largest, most beautiful, and best furnished in his extensive diocese. Announcing his text he then delivered a most impressive discourse which was received with symptoms of the liveliest appreciation by all present.

The proceedings of this ever-memorable day were brought to a close by a grand lecture in the evening. The audience was a mixed one, respectable, and so large as to occupy every available space. It has been my good fortune to listen to Bishop O'Brien's lecture more than once, but never did I hear him speak to better advantage, with more fluency, power, and animation than on this occasion. For an hour and a half he held complete sway over his hearers, charming them by the beauty of his diction, the precision of his reasoning, and the loveliness of the truths he so graphically set before them. On the conclusion of what I must characterize as a most able lecture, I am sure a hearty "God bless him" sprang to many a lip, and thence ascended to the throne of Grace. Yes, God bless him we all say! May his valuable life be preserved for many years to the diocese which is so justly proud of him; may his labors in the cause of God and his fellowman be blessed with an ever increasing fruit; and may his magic tongue be long employed in defence of the dogmas of that grand old Church of which he is at once so distinguished and brilliant an ornament!

This article, lengthened as it is, would be incomplete without a closing reference to the worthy parish priest. This, I feel to be a delicate task; it may also be an unnecessary one; but a sense of justice compels me to undertake it. I do not intend to speak at length of the widespread reputation which Father Brettargh has acquired for himself by the productions of his graceful and prolific pen; I know I must not mention the virtues that adorn his every day life, for these shrink instinctively from the public gaze; nor shall I attempt to describe, in fitting terms, the fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of his sacred calling for the past twenty-two years. I am well aware that personally he does not care for the ephemeral breath of human commendation—that he seeks a higher reward than this for his labors in the ministry. However, in writing about the new Church, I consider it but just that I should in this connection, give credit to whom credit is due. I venture, therefore, to assert, and without the fear of condescension too, that, if Trenton can to-day boast of the handsome edifice above described, the praise for such is mainly attributable to Father Brettargh. He it was who urged its commencement; he it was who acted as its architect; he it was who superintended its erection; and he it was who day and night labored to collect the means wherewith to pay for it as the building progressed. It is then in a great measure his work, the produce of his refined taste and religious zeal,

and the crowning act of his pastorate in Trenton. I am sure, therefore, I am but interpreting the wishes of the wide circle of his acquaintances, when I give expression to the hope that he may be long spared to minister at its lovely altar in the midst of a people who, while admiring him as a ripe scholar and a polished gentleman, also love and respect him as their trusted friend—their faithful and devoted pastor.

### THE BIBLE AND ITS ENEMIES.

To the Editor TRUE WITNESS.

SIR.—In the number of your journal dated March 3, appears a quotation from the Montreal Witness to the effect that "at Bologna on the 20th Oct. 1853, their Roman bishops gave the following written answer to Pope Julius III., when desired to furnish their counsel as to the best means of strengthening the Church." The article is too long to reproduce at full length, I will therefore content myself with the following summary. "To sum up that book—the Bible—is the one which more than any other has raised against us those whirlwinds and tempests whereby we were almost swept away; and in fact if any one examined it diligently, and then confront therewith the practices of our Church, he will perceive the great discordance, and that our doctrine is utterly different from, and often even contrary to it: which thing if the people understand, they will not cease their clamor against us, till all be divulged, and then we shall become an object of universal scorn and hatred." &c. The above document is said to be found in the Imperial Library of Paris, also in the British Museum, and for ought any one knows to the contrary it may also be found in the royal library of Timbuctoo. That such a document may exist is within the bounds of possibility, but that it emanated from three Roman bishops invited to counsel the Pope as to the best means of strengthening the Church is a palpable falsehood. "The above document," says the Witness, "is as important a testimony against Rome and all Romanizers on the 20th Oct. 1875, as it was on the 20th Oct. 1853." Exactly so,—no testimony whatever. No Catholic Bishop, no Catholic priest, at the present day, Chiniquy and Gerdeman excepted, could be found capable of endorsing so monstrous a testimony. That there exist many passages in the Old and New Testament difficult of comprehension, I readily admit; but they are difficulties which all who accept the Bible as the Word of God must be content to share in common. The Catholic Church relying on the promised aid and permanent guidance of the Holy Spirit is competent to deal with all those difficulties and trusts to a lively faith on the part of her children for a ready acquiescence in her explanations and decisions. I have been in the habit, Mr. Editor, of reading the Scriptures from my infancy, and hitherto I have failed to discover that mighty discordance between the doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church and the written Word of God. The doctrine of the Trinity, the Incarnation, the Real Presence of Christ in the Eucharist, the power of binding and loosing, the power vested in her priests to forgive or retain sins—baptismal regeneration—the indissolubility of the marriage bond, one faith, one fold—one shepherd—are plainly inculcated in the Word of God. Her practice of confession, of praying for the dead, of anointing the sick, of veneration of relics, of fasting and mortification, of voluntary poverty, chastity and self-abnegation, &c., practices which Protestants are taught to look upon with horror, must be patent to the most superficial reader of the Bible.

The Catholic Church so far from being the enemy of the Bible, as the Witness insinuates, has ever been its most devoted custodian and expounder. The real enemy of the Bible is Protestantism, which by submitting its pages to the feeble light of private judgment, has eventually ended in denying its divine inspiration. As a proof of this we have only to point to Germany where at the present day, the Bible may be considered as a closed book. In the early period of the Reformation, that country took the lead in biblical discussion and biblical progress. At the present hour I doubt if Protestant Germany contributes one cent to the spread of the Bible at home or abroad. But why travel to Germany to find in what light the Bible is held by Protestants? We have here in this good city of Montreal the Rev. Mr. Green pastor of the Church of the Messiah, who in a series of lectures delivered recently and reported in the Star, denies in no doubtful language the right of the Bible to be considered a divinely inspired record. I do not propose to enlighten the Rev. gentleman on the numerous difficulties which beset his path from Genesis to Revelations; but I will say that had said lectures or sermons been preached in any Catholic Church of this city or elsewhere, endless would have been the indignant protests, and irrefragable the proof that Rome was the enemy of the Bible. The Rev. lecturer asks—"Why should we reverence the Bible? Because our fathers and mothers loved it and taught us to love and esteem it." But he immediately adds, "Our fathers and mothers may have made a great mistake." Oh! yes the Rev. gentleman would venerate the Bible, not for any intrinsic value therein, but in the same degree as he might be supposed to venerate his grandmother's old arm chair. Listen to the Rev. Mr. Green's opinion of the Bible. "This is my test of the value of any book of the Bible: Does it teach the truth? But who is to decide whether it does or no? I am to decide for myself.—You ought to decide for yourselves. You know that Moses often enforces with a—thus saith the Lord commands and sentiments that outrage every true Christian feeling." With the "horrid" CIX psalm the same gentleman has no patience. If the Rev. Mr. Green be not an infidel, I would like to know what an infidel means? Lord Bolingbroke, Tom Paine, &c., have adduced no stronger arguments against the inspiration of the Bible than this so called pastor of a Christian Church. One thing is pretty certain,—he must have had some experience of the soil on which he was sowing broadcast his infidel seed. Protestant ministers, as a rule, do not preach any doctrine distasteful to their patrons and supporters: hence we may readily infer that his audience drank in with willing ears his three successive lectures on the fallacy of the Bible.

Mr. Editor, it is recorded in the first book of the prophet Samuel Chap. iv. that the Ark of the Lord fell into the hands of the Philistines and great, no doubt was the rejoicing on that memorable occasion. In like manner, at the period of the Reformation, the Ark of the Scriptures was taken away, and became like a plaything in the hands of man, woman and child. But as in the former instance the presence of the Lord did not accompany the Ark, which became a source of affliction and heavy mortality to the villages and cities,—for the Lord smote with emerald rods the men of every city both small and great;—so the Scriptures, unaccompanied by the living voice of the Church—the voice of God himself, which He has commanded all men to hear,—have ever been in all Protestant communities the fruitful source of heart burnings, disruptions, divisions and sub-divisions to the present hour. Instead of listening to the Church, the pillar and ground of truth, they have set up in its place the god Dagon of Private Judgment. To this god they would fain make the word of the Lord bow down, forgetful that in the presence of the ark of the Lord the Dagon of Private Judgment will be broken to pieces. "And the men of Azotus seeing the kind of plague said—the Ark of the God of Israel shall not stay with us, and they sent, and gathered together all the lords of the Philistines, and they said; send away the Ark of the God of Israel, and let it return into its own place, Samuel v. 7-11." Such appears to be the

language of the great lords of Protestantism at the present day—the savants, the geologists, the Colossos and the Greens. The Bible is too full of contradictions, absurdities and "horrid" psalms. We will have none of it; let it be sent back to the credulous Church of Rome, whence in an evil hour it was purloined. I am no prophet nor the son of a prophet; but it requires no great acumen to foresee that when infidelity is thus regularly preached from quasi Christian pulpits and disseminated through the press, the hitherto lucrative business of Bible Societies, will soon require to be wound up, and their well paid officials obliged to invent some new mode of duping the people. A. G. G.

### REVIEWS.

THE MONTH.—For March.

This periodical sustains its interest. The articles in the number for March are well chosen and treated with all the erudition that has given prominence to this serial. "Public Liberties in the Middle Ages" is continued in a masterly style; it is a majestic refutation of misrepresented history. "San Marino" will repay a reading—many interesting particulars are given us of this historic Republic. The article on Loraine under Prussia shows a sad picture of persecution; the conquerors leave nothing undone to ruin the faith and morals of the country. The loss of French nationality was a severe trial but the efforts to demoralize the simple manners of the people are unpardonable. At Home and Abroad is a beautiful description of a trip in the passes of Switzerland. Although much has been written on this subject there is something new and interesting in this article. Studies in Biography are continued in a master style, and "Josephine's troubles" are still full of romance.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.—For March—Hardy and Mahony, Philadelphia.

This periodical sustains its rising popularity. Its article on Ireland and the Centennial, by the gifted pen of the distinguished Irishman, Professor Mulrenan, has been reproduced in all the leading journals of the Union. The other articles are very interesting, amongst which we select as well worthy of notice the sketches of Antonelli and Garcia Morreno.

At a meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society, held on Tuesday evening, the 28th ult., the following were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved—That the thanks of this Society are due and hereby tendered to the members of the Montreal College Band for the efficient manner in which they acquitted themselves on the St. Patrick's Day Procession with this Society.

Resolved—That this resolution be published in the True Witness and Sun.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the above Association was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Monday evening at 8 p. m. A very large number of members were present, and the chair was occupied by First-Vice President, P. C. Shannon. The meeting having been called to order, Mr. Secretary Samuel Cross read the minutes of previous meeting, which were approved. After a good deal of routine business, the following officers were elected:—President, B. Devlin; Vice-President, P. C. Shannon; Second Vice-President, W. E. Dorn; Treasurer, John McGrath; Recording Secretary, Samuel Cross; Assistant Recording Secretary, D. Lyons, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, P. C. Warren.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Messrs. George Murphy, Daniel Lyons, Patrick Carroll, John Lyons, John J. Hayes, John Dwyne, Henry Mooney, Denis Coghlan, Patrick Doran, Martin Tracy, William Cunningham, Stephen J. Quinn, James Craven, Andrew Purcell, George Craven, John Kearney, William McCready, Patrick Kehoe.

PATRICIAN.—F. Bourk, Esq., M. P.

GRAND MARSHAL.—J. O. Neville. Assist. Marshals—F. Wilson, Wm. Kearney, P. Connolly, A. McCready.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.—The annual meeting of convocation of this University for conferring degrees in Law and Medicine, was held on Friday last, Mr. Peter Redpath, one of the Vice-Chancellors, presiding in the absence of the Chancellor, The Hon. Mr. Justice Day. In Medicine thirty-four Candidates obtained the degree of M. D. C. M., and in Law twelve obtained the degree of B. C. L., and forty-six passed the first and second year examinations. Among the B. C. L. we observe the names of Messrs. Charles J. Doherty, and of our old friend and fellow-citizen, Hon. Marcus Doherty, now resident Judge of Sherbrooke, and Mr. John S. McDonald of Prince Edward Island. Mr. Doherty was also the recipient of a special prize conferred by Professor W. H. Kerr, Lecturer on International Law and Commercial Sales, and was likewise, together with Mr. James V. Greenshield, both gentlemen being declared of equal merit, awarded the Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal, while second prize was accorded to Mr. McDonald. In the second year the honors were shared by Messrs Goodhue and John D. Purcell of this City, these gentlemen having respectively first and second place, and receiving prizes accordingly.

After the conferring of degrees, the Hon. Mr. Justice Torrance addressed the students of both faculties in feeling and eloquent words, counselling them to be ever learners themselves while they were instructing and advising others, and addressing himself more particularly to the students of Law, he reminded them what a noble profession was theirs, which concerned the administration of Justice—than which no grander position could be assigned to man, and closing with the advice to be patient, always watchful to learn, and ever interested in everything, even the minutest details of the profession.

### NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications for insertion in the True Witness, or relating in any way to the news columns, must be addressed to THE EDITOR, TRUE WITNESS, Montreal, and must be authenticated with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The Editor reserves to himself the right of expunging from all such communications whatever matter he may consider objectionable, nor will he be in any way responsible for the opinions of Correspondents. Anonymous communications, or those written on both sides of the paper, will be consigned unread to the waste paper basket. If writers attach any value to their manuscripts they should keep copies of them, for in no case can rejected MSS. be returned.

### BUSINESS NOTICE.

All Business Letters, relating to Advertisements, Subscriptions, supply of Copies, Back Numbers, &c., &c., should be addressed to the Proprietor, Mr. JOHN GILLIES, TRUE WITNESS, MONTREAL, to whom Post-office Orders, Cheques, &c., should be made payable. Persons asking for receipts should enclose a postage stamp for same.

MICROSCOPE FOR SALE.—We have entrusted to us for disposal, a large binocular Microscope, one of the most powerful imported into this country, made to order by Cassella, London, England, with all modern improvements and necessary appliance for concentration and polarization of light. The owner leaving for Europe prefers to let the instrument go at a sacrifice rather than expose it to the danger of travel. Further particulars can be had from the Editor of the True Witness.

### NEW AGENTS.

Mr. John Brennan, of Perth and Mr. S. Kelly, of Almonte, have kindly consented to act as agents for the True Witness in their respective localities.

William Henry Twohey, professor, formerly of Tinwick, has been appointed Principal of the College of St. Michel of Bellechasse.

### Birth.

McINTYRE.—In this city, on the 1st inst., at 472 LaGauchetiere street, Mrs. James McIntyre, of a daughter.

ANGLEN.—At Ottawa on the 3rd inst., the wife of the Hon. T. W. Anglin, Speaker of the House of Commons, of a daughter.

### Died.

HACKETT.—On the 30th March at the Community of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Mary Margaret Teresa, in religion Sister St. Margaret of Corcoran, daughter of John Hackett, Esq. of Chambly Canton, P.Q., aged 28 years.—R.I.P.

### OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORTS.

(CORRECTED FROM THE MONTREAL "GAZETTE")

STOCKS.	Sales	Buyers
Montreal	194	193 1/2
British North America	160	...
Ontario	...	...
City	104	101 1/2
People's	98	95
Molson's	108 1/2	107 1/2
Toronto	...	...
Jacques Cartier	41	40 1/2
Merchants	98 1/2	98 1/2
Hochelaga	85	80
Eastern Townships	108 1/2	107 1/2
Quebec	...	107
St. Lawrence	...	80
Nationale	112	108
St. Hyacinthe	...	80
Union	91	90
Villa Maria	85	81
Mechanics	28	20
Royal Canadian	98 1/2	97 1/2
Commerce	...	125
Metropolitan	...	65
Dominion	...	128 1/2
Hamilton	98 1/2	97
Exchange	...	94 1/2

Greenbacks bought at 13 dis. American Silver bought at 10 dis.

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Flour #1 of 196 lb.—Foilards	\$3.00 @ \$3.00
Superior Extra	5.15 5.25
Fancy	4.80 0.00
Spring Extra	4.70 4.70
Superfine	4.45 4.55
Extra Superfine	4.95 5.05
Fine	4.00 4.15
Strong Bakers	4.80 5.00
Middlings	3.40 3.50
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.	0.00 0.00
City bags, [delivered]	2.47 2.50
Wheat, Spring	0.00 0.00
do White Winter	0.00 0.00
Oatmeal	4.65 4.70
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs.	0.00 0.00
Oats	0.00 0.00
Pease, per 66 lbs.	0.92 0.95
do adroit	0.00 0.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada	0.00 0.00
do do U. C. Canada	0.00 0.00
Lard, per lbs.	0.00 0.00
do do do	0.00 0.00
Cheese, per lbs.	0.11 0.12
do Fall makes	0.00 0.00
Pork—New Mess	23.50 24.00
Thin Mess	22.00 22.50
Dressed Hogs	0.00 0.00
Beef—Prime Mess, per barrel	00.00 00.00
Ashes—Pots	4.42 4.45
Fires	0.00 0.00
Pearls	0.00 0.00

BUTTER.—Quiet; 17c to 24c, according to quality.

### TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe)

Wheat, fall, per bush.	\$1.06 1.12
do spring	1.00 1.03
Barley	0.60 0.80
Oats	0.31 0.37
Peas	0.72 0.73
Rye	0.60 0.00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.	8.50 8.75
Beef, hind-qtrs, per lb.	6.00 7.00
" fore-qtrs	3.50 5.00
Mutton, by carcass, per lb.	8.00 9.00
Butter, lb. rolls	0.25 0.28
" large rolls	0.24 0.27
" tub dairy	0.20 0.22
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	0.15 0.16
" packed	0.14 0.15
Apples, per bri.	1.50 2.25
Geees, each	0.60 0.90
Turkeys	0.70 1.50
Cabbage, per doz.	0.95 1.40
Onions, per bush.	0.22 0.25
Turnips, per bush.	0.45 0.50
Potatoes, per bus.	15.00 20.00
Hay	8.00 10.00
Straw	...

### THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig)

Flour—XXX per bil.	6.00 to 6.00
" " 100 lbs	3.00 to 3.25
Family " 100 "	2.25 to 2.50
GRAIN—Barley, per bushel	0.50 to 0.75
Rye "	0.56 to 0.60
Peas "	0.70 to 0.71
Oats "	0.35 to 0.38
Wheat "	0.00 to 0.95
Fall Wheat	0.00 to 0.00
MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs.	4.00 to 5.00
" hind " "	5.00 to 0.90
" per lb	0.00 to 0.00
Mutton per lb	0.05 to 0.07
Ham " in store	6.14 to 0.15
Veal " "	0.00 to 0.00
Bacon " "	0.10 to 0.15
Pork	7.00 to 7.50
HIDES—No 1 unrimmed	5.00 to 0.00
" 2 "	3.00 to 0.00
" pelts	0.65 to 1.00
Calf Skins	0.25 to 0.50
Dekin Skins	0.00 to 0.00
Lambskins	0.10 to 0.00
Tallow	0.04 to 0.07
POULTRY—Turkeys, each	0.50 to 1.00
Geees	0.50 to 0.60
Ducks per pair	0.50 to 0.60
Fowls per pair	0.30 to 0.40
GENERAL—Potatoes, per bag	0.50 to 0.60
Butter, tub, per lb.	0.22 to 0.25
do print	0.24 to 0.25
Eggs, per dozen	0.12 to 0.15
Cheese, home made	0.08 to 0.10
Hay, per ton, new	10.00 to 11.00