

force Bills since the parties thereunto are Protestants? Does not this opposition prove that in the eyes of Catholics, Protestant marriages are as binding as are those of Catholics?

Great Britain has drifted into one of those nasty "little wars" against which the Duke of Wellington so often warned the country. The Ashantees, on the West Coast of Africa are the enemies whom we have committed ourselves to conquer; and we find ourselves engaged in a contest from which we can realise neither profit nor glory, but which even if most successful will cost dear in blood and treasure. We are in for it, and cannot now draw back. A boat expedition up a river called the Prah, undertaken for exploring purposes by Commodore Commerell, V.C., on the 14th August last was fired upon by the Ashantees and forced to retire with great loss in killed and wounded. Amongst the latter was the brave Commodore Cockerell.

These Ashantees are numerous, brave, tolerably armed, and not destitute of organisation and aptitude for bush warfare. But the climate is the foe with which our troops will have to contend, and before which the bravest must succumb. It would be well could we with honor abandon all our Coast stations and leave the country to the control of its own barbarous tribes. It is the missionary, not the soldier that is needed. The cross will do more than the rifle as an agent of civilisation.

The Sale of Livings in the Church of England is much commented on by the press, which is thus driving home another nail in the coffin of the Establishment. These Sales are announced in the advertising columns of the papers; and it is no uncommon thing to see the cure of a lot of Anglian souls, put up to public auction, with the recommendation to would-be purchasers of this kind of merchandise, that to it there is attached good fishing and shooting, pleasant society, and not much work. Amongst a parcel of souls thus disposed of, one is attracting much notice—that of the Liverpool Rectory, which has been bought up by the Ritualists, much to the disgust of the Evangelicals, who find themselves handed over to the spiritual charge of the Rev. W. H. Cleaver, of St. Mary Magdalene, London, and who is supposed to bear the mark of the beast strong upon him. The lot went for about \$70,000.

However active may be the friends of Temperance, and in spite of all that Acts of Parliament may enact, drunkenness in the United Kingdom is increasing, and under the stimulus of high wages, will, it is to be feared, continue to increase. The London Times has lately published some statistics in which this fact is clearly brought out. A comparison of the consumption of home made spirits in the United Kingdom for the first half-year of 1873, with the consumption of similar spirits for the corresponding months of 1872 shows an increase, of nearly a million of gallons, the exact quantity being 942,806. This is a startling fact; it is one which may gladden the heart of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but believers in the doctrine of progress will be saddened to find that, after all, the chief gainers by the modern social changes, have been the distillers and vendors of alcoholic poisons.

A report is going the round of the papers to the effect that M. Masson, M.P., for Terrebonne, is on a visit to New Brunswick with the view of possible of obtaining some relaxation of persecution to which the Catholics of that Province are subjected because of their bold stand for Freedom of Education. M. Masson has called with this object upon the Lieut.-Governor, the Premier, and the Bishop.

On Saturday morning last about 2 a.m. a serious fire, by some suspected to have been set on purpose, declared itself in the Mills of Messrs. Mullins & Co., near St. Gabriel's Lock. A great quantity of lumber was burnt, and the total loss of property is estimated at about \$49,000, part of which only is covered by the insurance.

On Friday, 3rd inst., an address from the children of the Brothers' School was presented to the Rev. M. Champeau, successor to the Rev. M. Campion, at St. Bridget's.

The price of coal is again on the rise in England. It is to be feared that the cause of this is the giving out of the one source of Great Britain's material greatness—her coal fields.

Beef is now being shipped from the United States for the English market, the famine prices in the latter of food being such as to render the business profitable.

The Royal Commission has brought its sessions to a close. Some time will be required for the drawing up of its Report—a copy of which will be presented to both Houses on the meeting of Parliament.

Mr. James Moynagh, Jr., of Souris, P.E.I., has kindly consented to act as our Agent for King's County, P.E.I.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS. No. 41.

"What shall we do to our sister in the day when she is to be spoken to? If she be a wall let us build upon it bulwarks of silver; if she be a door, let us join it together with bonds of cedar."—(Cantic 8.)

Another fruitful source of impurity is the custom of courtship. If ever there is a time when parents should watch over their children, and should guard them jealously from every thing, and every occasion which may soil their purity, it is at that age when they are just springing into manhood or maidenhood. At no time of life are their passions stronger—whilst at no time of life is their experience less. At this age all is romance, for the stern realities of life have not yet asserted their dominion. As this age is the turning point of their health, it is also the turning point of their moral existence. A sickness now will find their bodies less able to resist it—a temptation to swerve from the path of purity will now find them less able to resist. What, then, is the manifest duty of the Christian parent under such circumstances? The Holy Spirit in the Cantic has marked out their duty in no faltering accents. Let them listen attentively to the command, "What shall we do to our sister in the day when she is to be spoken to? If she be a wall let us build upon it bulwarks of silver; if she be a door let us join it together with boards of cedar." This is explicit. If she be a wall of defence let us make her more secure by adding battlements; if she be a door to exclude, let us render it doubly secure by binding it with imperishable cedar. Yes, Christian soul, "in the day when the daughter is to be spoken to"—in the day when she is to be sought in marriage, the Christian mother will watch over her child with redoubled vigilance, and with the most anxious care. Never for one moment will she lose sight of her; never for one moment will she relax her watchfulness. As the nurse of a fever-patient never omits for a single instant her attendance, lest the sick one should destroy himself in the heat of delirium, or should sink unexpectedly when the reaction has set in, so the Christian parent will never leave her child unprotected under the delirium of love.

Your daughter, Christian parent, "in the day when she is to be spoken to" your daughter, Christian parent, under the romance of courtship, is a fever patient burning with a most dangerous fever. She is no longer conscious—she is no longer rational. All her thoughts are day dreams—all her words are ravings. Would it not be madness—would it not be the utmost cruelty to leave her to herself under such an infliction? Would not that be indeed a heartless parent who could abandon her child in such a sickness? And yet, alas! Christian soul, how many parents are there, who, not only do not watch over their children to shield them from this harm—but who, on the contrary, encourage these courtships, and smile at their children's friendships however numerous or however promiscuous they may be.

Tell me not, Christian parent, that your child is prudent—that your child is firm in virtue. Is she firmer, think you, than a wall? And yet even though she be a wall, the Holy Ghost warns you to build on her "battlements of silver." Is she more exclusive of intruders than a door? And yet even if she be, the Holy Spirit bids you make her doubly so with boards of cedar.

Alas, Christian soul, look forth from this altar step out into this foolish world. What do you behold? Mothers decking out their daughters in all the bravery of fashion in order to catch a husband. Is this the "battlements of silver" which the Holy Ghost requires them to build? And listen to these foolish parents for they are counselling between themselves.

"Our daughter is rising into maidenhood. She has beauty; she has talent; she has education. She can dance; she can sing; she has a tongue quick at repartee; she can speak sentences. We must send her out into the world; she must find a husband." They have ceased to speak; they proceed to action. She is decked out; this young and inexperienced and flighty girl, she is decked out in all the finery of the period. What if the rest of the household starve—what if the rest of the children run about unkempt, unshod and in rags; this brave lady must flaunt it in silks and gaudy trappings for she has to entrap a husband. Alas, Christian soul, it were difficult to determine whether the young man who is caught, or the parents who would catch, are the more to be despised in this transaction. This young girl goes forth alone, uncounselled, and unprotected, for these foolish parents look upon her as "a wall"—"a door." She returns; she has found admirers, and she recounts her conquests to her rejoiced parents. They still look upon her as "a wall" "a door," unmindful that the wall however strong is being undermined; the door however massive is being broken open. And should the Priests of God's church taught by the experience of ages raise their authoritative voices at this juncture in warning—"Beware of the mine!" they are met with the cold—nay

perhaps contemptuous response—What fear? what danger in all this? Oh! alas! that there are so few true lovers of purity in this world! These parents are wiser than Solomon; these parents are more experienced in a spiritual life than the Saints and Doctors of the Church. "If she be a wall let us build upon it bulwarks of silver; if she be a door let us join it together with boards of cedar." And Ecclesiastes repeats the warning. On a daughter that turneth not away herself (from the gaze of others) set a strict watch. Take heed of the impudence of her eyes and wonder not if she slight you" (XXVI., 13, 14). And again in another place he reiterates this lesson, so important does he deem it. "Keep a sure watch over a shameless daughter, lest at any time she make thee a laughing stock to thy enemies and a by-word in the city, and a reproach among the people, and she make thee ashamed before all the multitude" (42, 11). But you senseless parents you tell me there is no danger in this intercourse of young people. Although holy writ declares the contrary—although the Holy Spirit through the mouth of Solomon the wisest of men—though the inspired writer of Ecclesiastes warns you never to relax your vigilance over your child, you more wise than they, tell me there is no danger. Senseless parents! alas! that the ignorance of the parent should be the destruction of the daughter! Alas! that your maternal instinct does not teach you more caution. The hen as soon as she sees the hawk hovering around, gathers her chickens with frantic cries under her protecting wing. But you senseless mothers! see no danger in these hawks—these admirers of your child who are hovering around your house. Tell me not they are good young men. Ask your own experience—How long will they be so under the delirium of carnal love?

I do not say, Christian parents, that your children must never make special friendships; that they must never keep company with an intention of marriage. But this I do say with all the authority of God's minister and with all the experience the Church has learned from the days of the Magdalene to the present moment this I do say; these courtships must never extend over more than a few months and these young people must never, if you value your salvation, be allowed to see each other alone. Any interviews must always take place in presence of a discreet and prudent third party.

Do not tell me that in this case your daughter will never be married—that if shut up and watched in this way they will never find husbands! Ah! look at the Blessed Virgin and look at Eve. Do you wish to see the difference between a young virgin brought up under the vigilant eye of a pious mother, and one who allowed herself to give way to every curiosity and to speak to every stranger? Look I say at the Blessed Virgin and at Eve. The Blessed Virgin brought up in the seclusion of the village of Nazareth—never leaving her mother's house—ever modest and silent and retiring; this holy virgin trembles at the voice of an Archangel. But Eve giving way to every curiosity, wandering without restraint throughout the garden of Paradise allowing her eyes and her ears to drink in every sight and every sound; Eve does not fear to speak even to a devil; no trembling comes over her even when addressed by a demon under the shape of a serpent the most loathsome of reptiles. Your daughter if retired will not find a husband forsooth! What was the lot of the Blessed Virgin, the retired, the modest, the hidden daughter of the devout Anna? She became the Spouse of the Holy Ghost—the mother of the most High. And what was the lot of Eve? of Eve the bold one? of Eve the wandering one? She was married to Sin and Death and Hell.

NEW BOOKS. CATHOLICITY AND PANTHEISM. An Essay By the Rev. T. de Concilio of the Propaganda College. D. & J. Sadlier, New York and Montreal.—This work is composed of a series of articles on the same subject, that from time to time have appeared in the *Catholic World*. The object of the writer is to furnish a refutation of Pantheism, which he regards as the real practical error of the day.

VILLE MARIE LOTTERY.—The Drawing will take place on the 18th of October, at the *Cabaret de Lecture Paroissial*, and shall commence at 10 a.m. As a certain number of Tickets are yet in the hands of gentlemen in the city and elsewhere, we hope that they will send them back forthwith, sold or not.—The books will be closed on the 10th of October, to give time to register them. Tickets can be got from the Manager, and at Messrs. Devins & Bolton, at Dr. Picault; Fisher and Perry, News Dealers, and at several other places in the city, to the 8th of October, and afterwards only from the Manager. No Postponement.

COOLLY DONE.—On Friday, about one o'clock, a gentleman went into Molson's Bank and laid bills to the sum of \$230, and cheques to the amount of \$76 on the counter, thinking that the telling clerk was attending to him. Something directed his attention across the room, and on returning was asked by the clerk if he had not put something on the counter, and on having replied in the affirmative, was told that a young man had just that moment picked the money up and left. No trace of him could be discovered, but information was immediately given to the police. He wore a light coat with velvet collar, seemed to be between eighteen years of age, and had no beard.

TEMPERANCE AND THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—

From a circular issued by Mr. Spicer, we learn the following particulars:—
In the Traffic Department the pledges signed received at my office number 1,250; the Locomotive Department 125; the audit, 41; total to date, 1,416. This is a very gratifying exhibit, and shows that the men enter heartily into the Temperance movement. His Excellency Lord Dufferin has addressed the following letter to Mr. Spicer in commendation of his efforts to promote the temperance cause:—"Tadousac Sept. 1st, 1873.—Dear Col. Spicer,—His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin has seen the circular signed with your name on the subject of the evils connected with intemperance, and especially referring to those which result from the indulgence of this bad habit by persons connected with the working of railways. His Excellency fully approves of any step that may be taken to check this evil, and as he has great confidence in your good judgment, and in your knowledge of the men employed on railways, he regards with satisfaction the plan which you propose to adopt, and wishes you every success." Signed, H. C. Fisher, Governor General's Secretary. Since the 1st inst. the sale of intoxicating liquors has been prohibited at bars in the refreshment rooms on the line.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—It is difficult to fully realise the wonderful work done upon this railway during the latter part of last week. On Friday morning, at five o'clock, the process of changing the gauge from ten feet six inches to four feet eight and a half inches, between Stratford and Montreal, a distance of four hundred and twenty miles, which was increased by including the station yards and sidings, commenced; and on Saturday at twelve o'clock noon, the change was completed, and freight trains began running from both ends on the narrow gauge. Thus the entire change, which was of course a very heavy work, was accomplished in an incredibly short time, and without the slightest hitch or accident of any kind. The arrangements made for the distribution of the track men who had been concentrated upon this portion of the road were of the most perfect kind. The extent of work thus performed is said to be unprecedented upon any railway in the world. The short space of time in which it was accomplished, causing so little interruption to the movement of traffic, is exceedingly creditable to all concerned. Passenger trains will commence running this morning, according to the time table already advertised, and will run regularly hereafter. We heartily congratulate the company upon this improvement made in the line, an improvement which must greatly promote its interests, as well as prove of vast advantage to the carrying trade of the country.—*Montreal Gazette*.

AN HONEST CARTER.—Yesterday afternoon the well-worn adage that "truth is stranger than fiction" was illustrated at the Mechanic's Hall. Just before the Tom Thumb matinee commenced, and as the people began to rush to the ticket office, crowding and squeezing each other in the manner common to persons pinched for time, and when front seats are at a premium, a lady was getting her ticket; while so doing she felt a sudden jerk, and soon after extricated herself from the crowd, found to her dismay that her massive gold watch and chain were gone. Suspecting at once that the jerk was given by the hand of a pick-pocket, she went down to the police station and told her story to the detectives, who sympathized with her in her loss, and promised to do what they could for the recovery of the property. She departed sorrowfully, and in her place came a carter named Thomas Irvine—Badge No. 371—who produced the identical watch and chain, and told the following strange tale. He said:—"I drove up to the Hall entrance with some ladies, who on account of the crush, commissioned me to buy their tickets for them. The jam at the window was heavy, and I, being in a hurry, squeezed in among the ladies rather roughly. I got the tickets, made my way out pretty smart, and while giving them to the ladies I asked me what was that jangling to a button of my coat. I looked, and there, sure enough, was a gold watch and chain. Not knowing whose it was, or how it came there, I have brought it here for an owner." The supposition is that the carter in turning suddenly round caught the lady's chain over a big horn button on his coat, giving the jerk which she had noticed, and thus curiously pulling the watch from the fob. The lady got her watch soon after, and rewarded the honest carter in a suitable manner. It is to be hoped all other carters will also act on the principle that "honesty is the best policy."—*Witness*.

Among the munitions of war which are being prepared for the benefit of the Ashantees are buckshot cartridges, which are considered more serviceable for bush warfare and fighting at close quarters. The Snider buckshot cartridge contains sixteen shots, rather larger than peas, run together with plaster of Paris in shape to fit the barrel of the rifle, and enclosed within the head of the brass cartridge case, one advantage of this solid pellet formation being to confine the exploded gases in rear of the shot, and prevent the latter being unduly scattered. The shot for the muzzle loading cartridges are made precisely like those known as the 1853 pattern, and the method of loading is that which preceded the introduction of breech-loaders, a method which appears to be well known to the natives on the Gold Coast, the powder being poured in loose and followed by the shot in a wadded case before being rammed down.

INDEXED PICTURES.—A custom is becoming prevalent among some dry-goods and clothing dealers to display in their windows pictures of an indecent character, which are placed upon boxes containing goods. We have noticed that even church members and church officers do not hesitate to place in the windows of their shops pictures which are calculated to excite the imagination and deprave the morals of our youth. It is a sad commentary on the boasted morality of our community that men occupying prominent positions in society should lend themselves to the spread of vicious ideas by such means. We venture to say that those who do not hesitate to exhibit daubs of a startling and sensational type in their shop windows, would scarcely suffer them to find a place in their drawing rooms, and would reel with holy horror the thought of the contamination such a course would inflict on their children. Yet the whole youthful community is injured and the moral sensibilities of the people at large are shocked by their flaunting display in street windows.—*Peterboro Review*.

The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America is in no respect affected by the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. Its investments in Mortgages and Governments are much larger than its total liabilities, and its other assets exceed in value one million dollars. The Company never had a dollar in Northern Pacific Bonds or Stocks, as collateral or otherwise, and never made deposits with Jay Cooke & Co. Its policy holders need entertain no question of its stability. Its future will be prosperous.

We have long asserted that one Inspector is not enough for the whole city, and Mr. Moore's latest revelations afford convincing proof that if we are to have wholesome meat we must first have an efficient staff of Inspectors with the necessary apparatus for removing and destroying the poisonous stuff which the butchers, in one shape or other, foist upon the people as food. The unhealthiness and high death-rate of Montreal are matters of notoriety. Imperfect drainage has commonly been assigned as the cause.

Probably bad drainage is a fruitful cause of disease and death in our midst, but we feel certain that if the truth was known it would be found that bad meat is also a fruitful cause of disease among our

people. Mr. Moore tells us how putrid meat is got down the throats of the people under various guises. That means that those who carry on the trade, carry on a wholesale system of slow poison. We notice various sanitary organizations forming; let all take up this question of meat inspection earnestly and at once. Our system of butchering seems to need a radical reform. For too much reliance is placed on the ice-box. In the first place, the general run of meat sold in Montreal is put poor stuff; it is then usually kept so long on ice that when used, if not actually tainted, it is damp, flabby and utterly devoid of the juices and life-sustaining nourishment that it should possess. There is room for great improvement here, and it behoves the aforesaid sanitary bodies to try and effect a change for the better. As matters are at present our people are being slowly poisoned.—*Evening Star*.

TO THE POINT.—Noting the fact that Mr. Joseph Arch and Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, two very opposite types of popular leaders, are at present in America the *N. Y. Nation* says that "it is rather a curious commentary upon Bradlaugh's terrible denunciation of the tyranny of the English aristocracy that the first dinner-party made for Mr. Arch on his arrival in Canada should have been given by the Governor-General, Lord Dufferin. It is probably only among the noble families of Boston that he will find himself absolutely cut off from all human intercourse."

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Dunham, Rev J J, \$2; Charlesburg, Rev A B, 2; Ottawa, Rev W H S, 1; Leeds Village, T S, 1; St Valentin, C O H, 1; Henryville, E R, 2; Morrisburg, Mrs A McD, 2; Ottawa, J C, 2; Kenmore, J F, Jr, 2; Vernon, E M, 2; Arnprior, Rev M B, 2; Alnwick, N B, W D, 4; Ponsonby, D R, 2; Sherrington, H E, 4; St Laurent, Rev M M, 2; River Bourgeois, Rev W M L, 2; St Roches L'Acadie, Ay, 1,50; Sherbrooke, W H J, 2; Coulson, J D, 2; Savage's Mill, D K, 1; Sunderland, J O L, 8; Beloeil J A G, 1; Keefew, Rev P R, 2; Staffa, M H, 2,50.
Per P L, Escott—Farmersville, E S, 2.
Per J M, Quebec—J C, 2; J McI, 6; P A, 2; S C, 4; P H, 2; M R, 2; Mrs L, 2; Mrs T M, 2.
Per Rev D O C, South Douro—Peterborough, Rev M L, 4.
Per P H, St John, N B—G McR, 2.
Per Rev K A C, Uptergrove—Brechtin, F McR, 2.
Per M T, Richmond Hill—Self, 2; Vellore, T F, 2.

MARRIED.

On the 24th of September, at St. Patrick's Church, by Rev. Father Meagher, of Rochester (Cousin to the bride) assisted by the Rev Father Dowd, Martin Nevell, Esq., to Kate, third eldest daughter of Mr. John Meagher, all of this city.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, the 30th Sept., Michael Crotty, Esq., late of New York, and of the firm of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., New York and Montreal.—*R. I. P.*

At Carillon, P. Q., on Wednesday, the 24th Sept., after a painful illness of five months, Mary Ann, eldest and beloved daughter of John Kelly, Esq., aged eighteen years, eight months and one day.—*R. I. P.*

At Hemmingford on the 27th Sept., James Clancy, Esq., J.P., in the 44th year of his age.—*R. I. P.*

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour 48 lb. of 196 lb.—Pollards	\$3.80	@	\$4.00
Superior Extra	0.00	@	0.00
Extra	0.75	@	0.90
Fancy	0.60	@	0.60
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.	0.00	@	0.00
Supers from Western Wheat [Wolland]			
Canada	0.65	@	0.60
Supers City Brands [Western wheat]			
Fresh Ground	0.65	@	0.60
Canada Supers, No. 2	0.59	@	0.57
Western States, No. 2	0.00	@	0.00
Fine	0.50	@	0.50
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat)	0.65	@	0.60
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat)	0.65	@	0.60
Strong Bakers'	0.40	@	0.75
Middlings	0.45	@	0.60
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.	2.75	@	2.80
City bags, (delivered)	3.10	@	3.15
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.	0.00	@	0.00
Lard, per lbs.	0.10	@	0.10
Cheese, per lbs.	0.10	@	0.10
do do do Finest new	0.11	@	0.11
Oats, per bushel of 42 lbs.	0.33	@	0.35
Onion, per bushel of 200 lbs.	4.75	@	5.00
Corn, per bushel of 66 lbs.	0.00	@	0.00
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs.	0.80	@	0.85
Pork—Old Mess.	17.00	@	17.50
New Canada Mess.	18.50	@	18.50

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, fall, per bush.	\$1 25	1 31
do spring	1 18	1 19
Barley	1 14	1 15
Oats	0 40	0 40
Peas	0 00	0 00
Rye	0 00	0 00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.	7 00	7 50
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb.	0 07	0 08
" fore-qtrs. "	0 04	0 05
Mutton, by carcass, per lb.	0 07	0 08
Chickens, per pair.	0 25	0 50
Ducks, per brace.	0 50	0 70
Geese, each.	0 70	0 87
Turkeys.	1 00	1 75
Potatoes, per bus.	0 40	0 50
Butter, lb. rolls.	0 24	0 26
" large rolls.	0 00	0 00
tub dairy.	0 15	0 16
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	0 10	0 20
" packed.	0 17	0 18
Apples, per bri.	2 50	3 00
Carrots	0 55	0 60
Beets	0 60	0 75
Parsnips	60 0	0 70
Turnips, per bush.	0 30	0 40
Cabbage, per doz.	0 50	1 00
Onions, per bush.	1 00	1 50
Hay.	19 00	27 00
Straw.	15 00	19 00

KINGSTON MARKETS.

Flour—XXX retail \$8.40 per barrel or \$4.25 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs., and Fancy \$3.50.
GRAIN—nominal; Rye 61c. Barley \$1. Wheat \$1.20 to \$1.25. Peas 60c. Oats sold in stores at 45c; on market from 42 to 44c.
BUTTER—Ordinary packed by the tub or crock sells at 17 to 18c per lb.; fresh selling on market at 20 to 23c. Eggs are quoted at 16 to 18c. Cheese worth 10 to 11c; in stores 13c.
MEAT—Beef, grass 4.00 to 5.00; grain fed, none in market; Pork \$6.00 to 7.00; Mess Pork \$18 to \$19; Mutton from 5c. to 6c. 00 to 06c. Veal, none, Hams—sugar-cured, 16c. to 17c. Lamb 5c. to 8c. Bacon 13 to 14c.
POULTRY—Turkeys from 75c to \$1.00. Fowls per pair 45 to 50c. Chickens 30 to 40c.
Hay steady, \$18 to \$20.00. Straw \$7.50 to \$8.00. Wood selling at \$5.25 to \$5.50 for hard, and \$3.25 to \$3.75 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7.50 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7.00 if contracted for in quantity. Soft \$8.
HIDES—Market unchanged, quiet, \$7.00 for No. 1 untrimmed per 100 lbs. Wool 30c for good Fleeces; little doing. Calf Skins 10 to 11c. Tallow 7 to 8c per lb, rendered; 4c rough. Deacon Skins 30 to 50c. Pot Ashes \$5.25 to \$5.30 per 100 pounds.—*British Whig*.