

FATHER MURPHY'S LECTURE.

ON THE

"Carmelites and their Works."

Today night week, Father Murphy lectured in the Academic Hall of the Gesù to a very large audience on the Carmelites, their order and works. Since the nuns of this order have recently arrived from the town of Rheims in France, and have taken up temporary abode at Hochelaga.

Father Murphy on entering the Hall and on commencing his address was loudly applauded.

He said a very remarkable thing in the Catholic Church was the completeness of her organization. There is no human creature who may not find in her institutions not only a place for existence, but a place for self-perfection. She is the church of the rich and the poor, of the learned and the illiterate; of the weak, who can only totter, and of the strong, who can do battle; of the gifted, whose aspirations soar higher than the stars, she has a place within her portals for the peasant, whose life is limited by the fancy of his native fields, and for the Plato whose eye contemplates the soul of the universe; for the narrow little soul of the Hebrew who cannot be tempted to serve God only by the milk and honey of his native land. As in the outer world there are purposes for the owl that hawks at the sun, so in the church there is affection for the timorous heart of the loved St. Peter and the heroic heart of the magnificent St. Paul. It is with this universality of the churches, sympathy becomes especially remarkable. In the many strange sects which were the product of the reformation a peculiar characteristic given to all is the simpleness of the suffering which they allotted to the action of woman. In this respect it was a direct return to the paganism of Greece and the Mohammedanism of Arabia. If in the early church there were deacons; there were also deaconesses. Protestants except in this latter imitation of our discipline whereby she tries to rub of the wrinkles of declining years has never been able to give to the energy of woman any use for her beneficent influence—she has never been able to do more than make soups for the sick or distribute flannels in the winter time. But in the Roman Catholic Church all is different. All that I have been mentioning is of course in its importance most excellent, but compared with what woman can do, compared with what they actually accomplish, which their destiny gives them opportunities for its fulfillment, all the Protestant ladies do is—in so far as power goes—simply contemptible. It, of course engenders tender love of the neighbour, but love of the neighbour, be it ever so tender, is not the highest law, and the soft, somewhat sentimental virtues by which it is generally accomplished, are not the most lofty, possibly the most beautifully human, but certainly not the noble destiny for the great female heart capable of more lofty devotion and more noble influence to be hawkers of patent medicines and distributors of small alms. In the Roman Catholic Church it was different, there was no female aspiration, however lofty, that had not offered a way to its object, and a guide that makes the attainment sure. They had only to refer to the list of the various religious orders, sisterhoods of women approved by the church, to see how wide was her school. Father Murphy next referred to the different orders of nuns. From the earliest ages there had always been a recognized minority of nobler souls enamoured of perfect solitude enwrapped in contemplation of thought who prefer sufferings to again bear the sad burden of their own generation by silent self-inflicted suffering. Their work possibly was not what it might be, just as Christ's work possibly was not what it might have been, for had He been so minded He might have done much for poetry, science, politics and banking business. For material progress He absolutely and as a matter of fact did next to nothing to make himself a name, but rather apart and alone he sought the mountain to pray. The lecturer referred to the Gospel history of Martha and Mary as illustrative of women's work—the former active in her own domestic administrations, and the latter, instead of being busy in the life of earth was absorbed in the contemplation of life in Heaven. Such souls as Mary's were not numerous, whether man or woman were easily counted. Such were the Carmelite nuns, whose existence dated back to the 15th century but their formation then lacked the cohesion. A century later when Queen Elizabeth attempted to reform Ireland that St. Teresa was left to do what others had left undone. Since then the order of Mount Carmel has kept up its existence. Their numbers had not been large, for the number of women willing to lead a life like theirs, of solitude and long abstinence from all flesh meats or luxuries of any kind of many vows, much prayers and many fastings and voluntary corporeal punishment. A class of women to lead lives of that character was unfortunately not so large but that they might be counted. There had come to dwell with them six true daughters of St. Teresa, whose prayers would be the best safeguards of their city, whose self inflicted suffering would save their hearts and their households much bitter woe, (applause), and then Canada would in their own life time have a loftier and truer history, and her young heart be lifted to the glory of a higher life, with whom God is not alone the guide and master but the sole counsellor and the sole companion, and where vile bickering and low quarrelling will cease please God from this day forward. This great work of introducing the Carmelite nuns into Canada was of far greater importance than the opening of a dozen Great Western Railways or a dozen Lachine Canals. This work should be looked upon by them with national pride, and was a cause for national rejoicing. Father Murphy paid a high compliment to the beloved Bishop, who had worked to bring out these Carmelite nuns to the country. It would go on and prosper despite social and political wars, though the future of Canada was doubtful; yet upon the banks of the St. Lawrence as long as the many voices of its waters murmur on to murmur with the mightier music of the ocean, Irish and French Canadians would be found coming forward to plead for their fellows. Father Murphy next referred to the way that the cultured child of to-day regarded the life of the nun, and drew in forcible language the picture which the man of the world gave to the convent. But this picture of the world by man, was it completely true? Was it the delightful place that men painted it? The years of man were short and bitter, but who was there that had not been tempted with Job, to curse the hour that he was told that in his house a man child was born. The world man did not speak fairly when he spoke of the dreariness of the convent. The nun could tell him of the music behind the convent walls, which to the world was as the maddening jangle at a country fair. The opinion of the world, like to the Pagan fancy, which gave a God to every grove, was not more potent than the faith which gave a day to every flower. The nuns estimate of the world was a different kind of habitation to that of the world-man. It was not the marketplace, nor the election hustings, but a terrible battle-field, on which was being fought out the bloodiest fights that the world had known. It was not the dwelling place of men that were making or losing fortunes, but the dwelling-place of men that early walking down St. James street were walking down to Heaven or hell. These nuns knew the earth with true glory, and therefore never could she be without the rapturous happiness which communion with God produced. For her great suffering would be quick

to give her a great reward hereafter even that reward He had promised to the pure of heart and the clean of spirit, which He had more especially promised to the hungry after justice and the just made perfect. It was in their solitude that the sisters of Mount Carmel found the highest delight. They would be the quiet Marys and the busy Marthas of the community. They would throughout the day and night abandon themselves not to work so much as suffering, not so much to action as to contemplation.

He said London was the dwarf Sodom and New York the dwarf Gomorrah, and it was well for these cities that ten just persons could be found at all times in their midst to save them. He showed all that had been achieved by prayer; the many battles, &c., that had been won. With the Jesuits and the Carmelites praying for them unceasingly in this city they should undoubtedly prosper and receive the benefit of the prayers, not only in the city, but through the Dominion. It was the duty of the Catholics of this city to give every assistance in their power to these good nuns, and they would receive ample payment in prayer. The Revd lecturer concluded a lecture of two hours amidst enthusiastic applause.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO.

From the Toronto Mail's obituary notice, we extract the subjoined:—

Mr. John Crawford was second son of the Hon. George Crawford, Senator, by his first wife, Miss Brown. He was born at Manor Hamilton, County Leitrim, Ireland, in the year 1817, and was consequently fifty-eight years of age at the time of his death. Coming to Canada while still young he received his education in this city. Selecting the law for his profession, he was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in the year 1839; in 1847 he was created a Q.C. In the practice of his profession he was eminently successful. Though not taking a prominent part at nisi prius, he was regarded as one of the best chambers and office lawyers in the Province; and by hard work and diligence built up a large business, from which, however, he had measurably withdrawn in later years, owing to the nature of his other engagements and the various calls of a public character upon his time.

How was President of the Toronto and Nipissing railway at its inception; was President of the Royal Canadian Bank until he accepted the Lieutenant-Governorship; was President of the Canada Car Company up to the same period; and was Director of several Building and Saving Societies. He was also Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Battalion Toronto Militia.

Mr. Crawford's public political career began in 1861. In that year, having run a hard and very exciting contest in East Toronto against a prominent Reform politician, he first took his seat in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, and remained in Parliament until the General Election of 1863, when he was defeated in the same constituency. He contested South Leeds, in which he had a large family influence, in 1867, and, being successful, sat in the House of Commons until the dissolution of 1872. In the General Election of that year he was returned for West Toronto by a large majority, but resigned his seat on 5th November, 1873, when he was appointed by Sir John Macdonald's Government to be Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. He had all the appearance of a man who would long survive his term of office; but it was otherwise disposed, and he was stricken down when he seemed to be yet in the prime of life. His chief ailment was congestion of the lungs.

Deceased married the daughter of the late Mr. Justice Sherwood, by whom he had several children. His eldest daughter was about a year ago married to Capt. Law, R.N., his Aide-de-Camp; and another daughter to Mr. Watson, broker of this city.

Toronto has had few better citizens than the deceased Lieutenant-Governor. In every walk of life he bore himself as a worthy man. His legal career was without a blemish. In politics he was a pronounced Conservative and true loyalist. His connections with public institutions were of a kind entirely in keeping with his good name as a lawyer and as a private citizen.

He filled the office of Lieutenant-Governor, the highest official position in the Province, with infinite credit to himself. Though in his time a politician whose views were well known and settled, he forgot party in the Parliament Buildings and Government House, and aided his Ministers to the utmost of his ability in conducting public affairs.

Adapted for the profession which he followed the establishment of good connections, large family influences, and a long devotion to business, combined to make Mr. Crawford what is known as a successful man. He amassed a very considerable fortune.

LA SALLE INSTITUTE, TORONTO.

In our last issue our columns were so much crowded that we were unable to give an extended report of the La Salle examinations, therefore we herewith give the main particulars.

The junior classes were examined in Catechism, the elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and History. The answers given to the many questions put to them were remarkably prompt and satisfactory. Though young, they showed a thorough development of their mental training. The higher classes were examined in History, Ancient and Modern; English Grammar, Arithmetic—Practical and Intellectual; Book-keeping Geography, Natural Philosophy, Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids, Algebra, Six Books of Euclid, Trigonometry, Rhetoric, Latin and French.

During the examination the audience, which consisted of His Lordship Bishop Jamot, Rev. J. J. Shea, Rector of Saint Michael's Cathedral; Rev. Fathers Conway, Berrigan, Laurent and Chappelle, parents, guardians, and numerous friends of the Institute were agreeably entertained by several piano and violin solos, which reflected great credit on the musical talent of the pupils. Several original essays were read which contributed to enliven the proceedings. The La Salle Choir composed of upwards of fifty of the students, rendered several choruses, solos, duets and quartets with great effect. The exercises of each evening were opened by the La Salle Brass Band, which played overtures and selections with marked style and precision. An instrumental quintette from Maritima was rendered the last evening, which elicited well merited applause.

Specimens of the pupils' penmanship were exhibited. Whether these specimens be considered individually or collectively we venture to say we have not seen better. The specialties were examined by Brothers, Arnold, Baldwin, James, William and Urban, who interrogated the pupils in such a manner as to show the excellence of the teaching which produced such efficiency as that displayed by the students. It was easy to be seen by the readiness with which they answered questions and the knowledge they exhibited of details that no cramming had been resorted to. They were indeed a credit to their teachers. A striking feature in the management of the Institute is the total abandonment of corporal punishment, but a sort of mental punishment is practised instead. A number of students being Americans, a constant emulation is going on between them and the Canadian students, in which the victorious party has the privilege of boasting up in the hall the flag of their country, and the punishment consists

in the defeated party beholding the Union Jack of the Stars and Stripes, as the case may be uppermost. A very interesting competition in Mental Arithmetic between four Americans, viz., Joseph O'Connor, New York City, Francis Mahony, Richmond, Va., Cornelius Ryan, Cincinnati, Ohio, John McSpirt, Jersey City, N. J. and four Canadians, viz., John McGann, Toronto, Thomas McIntyre, Toronto, William Barron, Toronto, Joseph Kels, Toronto, all pupils of the second class, took place at the close of the examination. The problems given by Rev. Bro. Arnold were rather puzzling in form, but it was pleasing, and at the same time, surprising to see boys of such an age answer with such promptitude. The contest was extremely close, and after the stated number of problems had been solved the Rev. J. J. Shea, acting as judge, decided in favor of the Americans, who exceeded their opponents by two points. The examinations being concluded His Lordship Bishop Jamot thanked Bro. Arnold, the worthy Director, and his conferees, in behalf of all present for the services they have rendered to education in Toronto, and urged the students to continue as they have done an honor to their parents, teachers and society. Before concluding His Lordship stated that La Salle Institute was second to none in Ontario.

The Rev. J. J. Shea said it afforded him great pleasure to be present at the examination each evening, and that the noted proficiency shown by the students in the different branches merited the highest encomiums.—*Tribune.*

AGENTS.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities, for the True Witness:—

Alliston, Ont.—Mr. P. D. Kelly, Notary Public. For Waterville, P. Q., and neighborhood—Mr. T. McGovern.

Parish of Mount St. Patrick.—Mr. Patrick Fitzgerald.

St. Brigid.—Mr. W. Donnelly. Souris, P.E.I.—Mr. James Moynagh, jr.

Sarnia, and the County of Lambton.—Mr. John Mahoney.

Brookville.—Mr. Richard Evans. Brinsville.—Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M.

Tamworth.—Mr. Andrew Prout. Boblin.—Mr. Andrew Donovan.

Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey. Madoc.—Mr. Richard Connell.

Marmora.—Mr. Michael Connors. Kallander.—Mr. James Armstrong.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

CONFIRMATION.—His Lordship Bishop Fabre held a confirmation on the 13th inst., at the Church of St. Ann, McCord street, when a very large number of youthful candidates were presented by Rev. Father Hogan, Pastor of the Parish, for the sacred rite. A retreat had been held by Father Hogan for some days previous, at which the children attended, and were duly prepared for their first communion and confirmation. The church was filled at the services, which were solemn and imposing in the highest degree. The retreat was closed by special service in the evening.

ST. ANN'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the St. Ann's Mutual Building Society was held on Wednesday evening last, when the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:—Trustees: Messrs I. Boudreau, T. Buchanan, and J. J. Cox. Directors: Messrs D. Phelan, P. Kennedy, P. Flannery, P. J. Coyle, M. Feron, A. Finn, Jas. Duggan, P. O'Neill, M. Crowe, J. D. Allan, M. McCready and P. O'Reilly. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. D. Phelan was elected President, and Mr. M. Crowe Vice-President; Mr. T. J. Quinlan was appointed Secretary-Treasurer; Messrs Wright and Brogan, Notaries, and Mr. W. H. Hodson, Valuator. At the same meeting the Board declared two appropriations for Thursday, the 3rd June. A vote of thanks to Mr. J. J. Cox for his exertions in behalf of the Society was carried unanimously.

The License Commissioners have granted 241 tavern licenses, being 9 within the outside number allowed by law. 54 were refused. 157 licenses to grocers to sell liquor have been granted, and there are still between 400 and 500 applications before them; nine of these have been rejected.

BURIAL OF A "PATRIOT."—The remains of M. Frs. Camyre, who took an active part in the rebellion of 1837-8, were removed on Thursday to the Cote de Neiges cemetery, and placed contiguous to the ashes of those who lost their lives in those troubles. He lived at the same time in the village of St. Constant, and being compelled to fly the country, his property, which was considerable, was confiscated. Returning within a short period, he proceeded in company of his brother-in-law, J. B. Cardinal, and others, to Caughnawaga, in the hope of seizing arms placed in the hands of the Indians who remained loyal to the Crown; they failed in their object, and being arrested, Camyre lay in prison at this city for eleven months, when tried before a Court Martial he was sentenced to death; a commutation of the sentence was, however, obtained by Attorney-General Ogden. In opening the grave, the coffin of J. B. Cardinal, who was hanged for his complicity, was disturbed and broken; the bones had decayed and were quite black, and only a few shreds of the clothing could be distinguished.

The Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade, Mr. W. J. Patterson, has forwarded to the Minister of Justice, a copy of a resolution of that Board, commenting in the most flattering terms, upon Mr. Fournier's action in the matter of the Insolvent Act, and thanking him for his courtesy to the deputation of the Board upon that matter.

OTTAWA, May 15.—The Canada Gazette of to-day contains the following.—On this day, at the city of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Lt. General Haley, C.B., in consequence of the absence out of Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., Governor General of Canada, and being the senior military officer for the time being in command of H. M. forces in Canada, took the oaths prescribed by instructions, passed under the sign manual and signet, as the officer administering the Government of Canada, before the Hon. Antoine Aime Dorion, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench of the Province of Quebec, and two other justices, by whom the oaths were tendered and administered. This is followed by the usual formal notice, commanding all officers and Ministers of Her Majesty to continue their several offices. Parliament is further prorogued till the 23rd June.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.—On Ascension Thursday (6th inst.) at St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto, the ceremony of the Profession of three young ladies took place. The names of those who made their solemn vows on this occasion are Miss O'Brien, of Guelph, in religion Sister Mary Peter Claver; Miss O'Hagan, of Port Huron (Michigan), U. S., in religion Sister Mary Celestine; Miss Scully, of Windsor (Ont.), in religion Sister Mary Josephine Angelica. At the same time three other young ladies were received as Novices.—Miss Flynn, of Thorold, in religion Sister Mary Monica; Miss Gleeson, of Toronto, in religion Sister Mary Helena, and Miss Mooney, of Toronto, in religion Sister Mary Zeta. His Lordship Bishop Jamot officiated.—*Toronto Tribune.*

A new Roman Catholic Church, to cost \$20,000 for the exterior structure, is about being erected on Victoria Avenue, Hamilton, Ont.

TORONTO, May 12.—A meeting of the Dominion Civil Service employees resident in Toronto and

Hamilton met to-night to the number of about 50.—J. E. Smith, Collector of Customs, Toronto, in the chair, with a view of forming a local branch mutual benefit society. J. E. Smith was chosen Chairman; Jno. Caruthers, Assistant Postmaster, Vice-President; John Morrow, Collector of Inland Revenues, Secretary-Treasurer. A committee was also appointed to memorialize the Government to bring in a bill to continue this scheme with the superannuation plan. The above proceedings had their inception in Hamilton.

A clever robbery took place in the Bank of Toronto on May 12th; a clerk of Messrs Thompson & Son was depositing and had laid his deposit cheque and some \$400 on the wicket; while waiting his turn a stranger came up and asked him where the St. Lawrence bank was, and proceeded to keep up a conversation with him; while this was going on an accomplice had gone up to the wicket and remarking apologetically "that this was not Molson's bank," coolly marched off with the money before the very nose of the teller. The thief has not been arrested, but the accomplice who made the inquiries about the St. Lawrence bank was captured the same evening by two detectives; his name is Robert Stephens.

TORONTO, May 15.—A man named Madden, who came to this country last fall worried through a hard winter on a farm on Kingston Road, and was taken sick recently; he was brought to the city on Friday by his employer and left on the market; he finally got an order for admittance to the hospital from the Mayor, but not having strength to reach that institution laid down in an open shed where he was found this evening in an exhausted condition; it is feared that he will not recover from the effects of exposure.

KINGSTON, May 16.—Mr. Jas. O'Reilly, Q. C., died very suddenly in bed last night, about 10 o'clock. He returned from the Pembroke Assizes by the afternoon train in good health.—While in bed he complained to his wife of having a pain in his head, and asked for a glass of water. This Mrs. O'Reilly proceeded to get, but on returning to the bedroom found Mr. O'Reilly dead. The cause of death is said to be apoplexy. Medical gentlemen were called in, but life was extinct.

QUEBEC, May 15.—The Governor-General and Countess took their departure for Europe in the steamer "Polynesian" which left at noon to-day; they were accompanied a short distance down stream by the steamer "St. George," having on board the Mayor and Corporation, Hon. T. Fournier, Minister of Justice, members of the Local Government, Consuls, and a large number of prominent citizens. On the steamer's separating their Excellencies were heartily cheered. The band of B. Battery contributed the music. The weather was disagreeable in the extreme, a high easterly wind accompanied by rain and snow prevail.

THE CONDEMNED PRISONERS.—The prisoner Maurand is receiving the visits of Vicar-General Farrelly, and shows some signs of being in a better frame of mind than previously. He is, however, of so reticent a nature, so sullen and retired in his demeanor, that it is difficult to arrive at any conclusion concerning him. Josey is daily visited by his friends, and seems to rest a good deal of hope on the recommendation of the jury. In this, however, he has been discouraged by the officials, as the unfortunate prisoner's hopes may not be realized, notwithstanding the fact that the petition for the commutation of his sentence has been largely signed.—*Belleville Intelligence.*

Among post-offices established on the first May were the following:—In Quebec, Cape Ozo, Gaspe County, Alexander Mackenzie, postmaster; Hadlac Cove, Lewis County, Jas. Gibson, postmaster; Lisgar Station, Drummond County, Wm. McCandlish, postmaster; Lost River, Argenteuil, Rodrick McLennan, postmaster; also in the same County, Morin Flats, George Brown, postmaster; St. Nicholas, Lewis County, Alric Duval, postmaster.

WINNIPEG, May 15.—Parliament was prorogued at noon yesterday; 50 bills were assented to and one in relation to the Surveyors' Association reserved.

MIRACLES.—On Friday afternoon last, a two-and-a-half-year-old boy, son of George Williams, sewing machine merchant, 337 St. Lawrence street fell from a fourth-story window, a distance of twenty-seven feet. Singular to relate the boy is uninjured, having, beyond a few bruises, shown no evidence of receiving any hurt.

TWO MEN DROWNED.—PLAINFIELD, May 14.—Yesterday afternoon, a small jam of logs having formed in the centre of the Moira river, at what is called the Split Rock, between Latte's mills and Chisholm's mill, four or five men got on it to break it, and three more, William Simmons, Peter Masterson and Patrick Donnelly, started from the shore to assist. As their boat struck the jam it upset and they all went under it. Donnelly came out below and was saved but Simmons and Masterson were drowned. Simmons' body was found in about a half-hour thereafter, but Masterson's body has not been found yet. Deceased were both young men, about 20 years old, and lived near Stocco. Simmons had three brothers on the drive with him.

PORT HOPK, May 12.—Yesterday evening, as Mr. W. Hall, jr., a baker was delivering his bread, the horse took fright and ran away, throwing Mr. Hall out of the bread cart and breaking his spine. He was carried to his home in a state of insensibility and died a few hours afterwards.

A WARNING TO FARMERS.—The market constable has been put to the trouble of late of testing the weight of butter and other sundry articles being sold by dealers. He has confiscated some butter which has been handed to the Orphan's Home. Buyers should insist upon having all they buy tested by weight or measure. The Corporation provide the means and the citizens themselves are to blame if they are imposed upon. It is proposed under the new by-law being prepared to have compulsory weighing as a means to obviate the difficulty in the future.—*Ottawa Times.*

THE FALL WHEAT.—Although a few farmers are plowing up their wheat and putting in barley in its place, the general report is that the wheat looks fully as well as it did last season at this date—many farmers, indeed, say it is much better, and that unless we have more frost, the prospects of a fair crop are not at all discouraging.—*London Free Press.*

PENBROKE, May 12.—At about two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a wooden and brick building, owned by J. B. Beaudoin, a hotel keeper. The flames soon spread to an adjoining building, owned by Patrick Connors, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Eddy, hotel keeper. The loss is between four and five thousand dollars, partly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

According to the Assessors' returns the population of Ottawa is 24,253; that of Belleville 9,638. The Haycock iron mines near Ottawa are being worked. Iron rails manufactured from the product of the ores are reported to equal those of British brands. The Ottawa journals hope that sufficient capital will be forthcoming to fully develop the mines and make the political capital the centre of an iron manufacturing industry.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—On Friday an accident occurred at the Windsor Powder Company's mills at Windsor, P.Q., in the building used for packing;

Two workmen were sorting powder at the time and both lost their lives. How the accident occurred cannot be accounted for.

The Following Circular is Sent to us by Orders of Mgr. the Bishop of Montreal.

The Bishop of Montreal wishes to offer his heartfelt thanks to all those who have showed sympathy with his endeavors to start an English daily paper on Catholic principles.

He trusts the moment is not far distant when the present obstacles will be removed, for he is sure it is God's work the Paper is meant to do. The following remarks of the *Nouveau Monde* of the 8th inst., point out with sufficient clearness one of the reasons that render delay advisable.

"All kinds of rumors have been circulated of late concerning *English Catholic Newspapers* to be started in this city.

"One thing seems certain, viz.: That our Irish brethren, instead of rallying around one flag, have followed the sad example of disunion, given them by their countrymen of a different nationality.

"The necessary consequence of this state of things will no doubt be, that the good cause will suffer from it, as well as the true interest of both parties. At all events we may safely affirm that the Bishop's patronage has been granted so far neither to *The Star*, about to be published by Mr. F. Callahan, nor to the other Paper not yet named but attributed to a Society of Irish Shareholders."

"Rev. Father James Murphy requests us to state that he never intended to contribute to any other paper than one that would be under the patronage of the Bishop."

Montreal, May 14th, 1875.

Birth.

At 366 Dorchester Street, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Henry R. Gray, of a son.

On the 6th instant, the wife of T. S. Lafontaine, Book-keeper, G. T. R. of a son.

Died.

In this city, on the 15th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John Murphy, Spring Grove, Cote St. Catherine, Thomas Baker, Esq., Kingston, aged 69 years.—*R.I.P.*

At St. Columban, Two Mountains, on the 8th inst., after a long and painful illness, perfectly resigned to the Divine Will, Margaret Joanna, youngest and beloved daughter of Mr. John Burke, Mayor of the municipality, aged 21 years.—*R.I.P.*

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Flour #1 of 196 lb.—Pollards.....	\$3.30 @	\$3.35
Superior Extra.....	5.10 @	5.20
Extra Superfine.....	4.80 @	4.90
Flour.....	3.80 @	3.90
Strong Bakers'.....	4.65 @	4.85
Middlings.....	3.70 @	3.75
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.....	2.20 @	2.25
City bags, (delivered).....	2.35 @	0.00
Outmeal per bushel of 200 lbs.....	5.55 @	5.65
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs.....	0.90 @	0.80
Pease, per bushel of 66 lbs.....	1.05 @	1.00
do do do for May delivery.....	0.00 @	0.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.....	0.95 @	0.00
Lard, per lbs.....	0.16 @	0.16
Cheese, per lbs.....	0.13 @	0.14
do do do Finest new.....	0.00 @	0.00
Pork—New Mess.....	0.00 @	21.50
Thin Mess.....	21.50 @	00.00
Ashes—Pots.....	0.00 @	5.30
Firsts.....	0.00 @	0.00
Pearls—Firsts.....	6.70 @	6.70
Butter—Market quiet; rates are 14c to 18c, according to quality. Roll at 15c to 16c; New at 20c to 21c.		

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe.)

Wheat, fall, per bush.....	\$1.00	1.01
do spring.....	0.96	0.96
Barley.....	0.95	0.80
Oats.....	0.50	0.00
Peas.....	0.86	0.87
Rye.....	0.00	0.00
Apples, per bri.....	0.00	0.00
Geece, each.....	0.56	0.75
Turkeys.....	0.70	1.00
Cabbage, per doz.....	0.50	0.60
Onions, per bush.....	0.90	1.60
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.....	9.00	9.50
Beef, hind-qs. per lb.....	6.50	8.00
1/4 fore-quarters.....	4.50	6.00
Mutton, by carcass, per lb.....	8.00	3.00
Potatoes, per bus.....	0.00	0.00
Butter, lb. rolls.....	0.25	0.29
do large rolls.....	0.17	0.20
do tub dairy.....	0.20	0.22
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	0.14	0.15
do packed.....	0.13	0.14
Turnips, per bush.....	0.20	0.25
Hay.....	17.00	20.00
Straw.....	9.00	00.00

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig.)

FLOUR—XXX per bbl.....	5.75	to 6.25
do "100 lbs.....	3.25	to 3.25
Family "100.....	3.25	to 3.25
Ex Fancy 100.....	0.00	to 0.00
GRAIN—Barley per bushel.....	0.92	to 0.95
Rye.....	0.00	to 0.65
Peas.....	0.00	to 0.80
Oats.....	0.41	to 0.45
Wheat.....	0.85	to 0.90
MEAT—Beef, fore, per 100 lbs.....	5.00	to 6.00
do hind ".....	7.00	to 3.00
Mutton.....	0.07	to 0.09
Veal.....	0.00	to 0.00
Ham.....	0.14	to 0.15
Bacon.....	0.10	to 0.15
Pork.....	9.00	to 10.50
Butter, tub, per lb.....	0.17	to 0.18
do print.....	0.20	to 0.21

J. H