

THE LAWS OF FASHION.

It would scarcely be prudent for us to deny that there are laws governing the fashions as well as anything else, but where and by whom these laws were enacted, or in what code they are to be found, are questions which we leave to the curious to solve. We are gravely informed that to be out of the fashion, is to be out of the world, however strange at first this expression may seem to appear, it is nevertheless to a certain extent true as will appear from the following story. Some years ago a well to do Scottish farmer settled in the back woods of Western Canada, previous to his leaving Scotland, he furnished his wardrobe in a very costly manner, having in addition to his working clothes, garments for Sundays and garments for state occasions, but living in the woods, very few if any occasion presented itself which would necessitate the putting on of his garments of state, however on the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada, our well to do Scottish farmer resolved to repair to the city of— for the purpose of doing honor to the son of his beloved sovereign, he accordingly dressed himself up in his garments of state, but on his presenting himself on the streets of the city, he was soon surrounded by a vast number of persons, some of whom enjoyed the fun of seeing an old man dressed in the fashion of fifty years before, while others took him to be the Duke of Newcastle, others that he was the Prince, in fine our worthy farmer soon saw that he was the observed of all observers, and wished himself out of the city, and possibly out of the world itself, inwardly vowing that he would never visit the city again. Now there was nothing particular about the old gentleman, but he happened to be dressed in the fashion of half a century previous, but the fashions had changed, and fashions are arbitrary and capricious which not content alone with exercising supervision and control over the style and color and texture of our garments, has by being permitted to do so, exercised a mighty influence in the fashioning of confessions of faith, and platforms for church organizations. In truth so varied have been the changes which have taken place among our "protesting" friends that they can now show an assortment of creeds and platforms of Church government &c. as varied as the styles of wigs as bonnets in vogue from the reign of the "Glorious" Elizabeth to that of our good Queen Victoria; in order now to enumerate a few of the "protesting" creeds which have kept pace with the change of wigs and bonnets from the time of the reformation it will be necessary to mention a few of them in Alphabetical order: Anabaptists taught that infant baptism was a contrivance of the devil that there is no original sin, that men have a free will in spiritual things, Münster in Ireland they called Mount Zion, and one Mathias a baker was declared to be the King of Zion. Antitrinitarians, those who teach the simple humanity of Jesus, this doctrine spread widely after the Reformation. Brownists, it condemned all ceremonies and ecclesiastical distinctions, and affirmed that there was an admixture of corruption in all other communions. Buchananites, followers of Margaret Buchanan, who promised to conduct them to the new Jerusalem, and prophesied the end of the world, these flourished from 1779 to 1791 in Scotland. Calvinists rejected the 10th article of the Augsburg confession of faith. Cameronians, a sect which separated from the Presbyterians and held their religious meetings in the fields. Cocans held that Christ would reign visibly in this world after a general conversion of the Jews. Fifth Monarchy Men Elected Jesus Christ King at London, these were dispersed by Cromwell. Deists appeared in the middle of the 16th century, Deism is a rejection of all manner of revelation, its followers go merely by the light of nature. The most distinguished Deists were Hobbes, Tindal, Morgan, Lord Bolingbroke, Hume, Holcroft and Godwin. Error has appeared in every conceivable manner, the shifting of the sands is continuous, it cannot be otherwise. Bacon tells that "True religion is built upon a rock, all others are tossed upon the waves of time." A singular illustration of this has within the last week or two occurred in this city. For some time past a union of the Presbyterian sects was proposed, and while the matter was under discussion and about being consummated, the Rev. Mr. McPherson, of Lancaster publicly stated in the Synod, that in consequence of the union he was without a creed and without a church; and accused them of denying the Headship of Christ. Here was a Rev. Gentleman who had but a short week previously left his parish in Glangarry, and in attending the Synod of his "own Church" found that his Creed had been lifted from over his head. His Creed like the garments of the Scottish farmer before mentioned, had become unfashionable, and on the principle which revives the style of a once discarded bonnet, the Rev. Gentleman may console himself with the hope that his Creed in a year or two hence may be in fashion again.

The Juniors.—Processions from the parishes of St. Ann's, St. Bridget's Notre Dame, and Mile End took place on Sunday to the different churches appointed to be visited to perform the exercises of the Jubilee. They were all very large, that of Notre Dame exceptionally so.

The New York Graphic, disgusted with Grant, Omsarism, Tweedism, Ku Klux, and the American Eagle generally, says the best way to celebrate the great Centennial would be by sitting down and writing a brand-new Constitution. Take care! "Out of the frying-pan into the fire."

The Hull Charter.—Some weeks ago we called attention to certain clauses smuggled into the Hull City Charter for the purpose of depriving a large Catholic majority of the control of their schools. At that time rumor pointed to Mr. Eddy, M.P., as a responsible party. Our attention is now called to the address just issued by Mr. Eddy to the electors of Ottawa County, in which he says: "To my old and tried Catholic friends I can

say, with the fullest conviction that they will believe me, that at the last meeting of the Council of the township of Hull, it was agreed that the provisions with respect to schools should be in strict conformity with the school law in Montreal and Quebec; and when I confided it to Mr. Bellingham, I instructed him to see that this understanding was carried out. As, however, there are clauses in the Act which bear harshly on the Catholic population, I sincerely regret that these features were not noticed before the Act was passed." In justice to Mr. Eddy we publish this statement. Now what has Mr. Bellingham to say for himself?

SHORT SERMONS FOR SINCERE SOULS.

(No. 72.)

"THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS AGAINST THY NEIGHBOR."

The history of the early Christian Church is full of examples of the deep regard for truth and the holy horror of a lie, which animated it. Tender virgins, young boys, men in the full bloom of manhood, old men; all ages and all classes laying down their lives rather than tell a lie. The Sacred Scriptures tell us "greater love than this no man hath, than that he should lay down his life for his friend." How great then—how deep and how all enduring must that friendship for truth have been which prompted these people to lay down their lives for it? Their love must indeed have been above all love. And so ardently did they love it that they would not even appear to tell a lie. When certain Roman ladies were being tried before the Pretor for having embraced the Christian religion, the Pretor compassionating their youth, and perhaps afraid of the anger of the Emperor, if these tender women should be found braving his authority, offered them their lives and liberty, if they would only appear to offer incense to idols. And yet these Christian ladies would not consent. There was no question, remember, of telling a lie; they were asked only to appear to tell one. Christian soul! have you never sought to save yourself from present confusion by telling a lie? if so, stand in confusion before the example of these truly Christian ladies. Does your love of truth burn so strongly within you, that you are prepared to die for this friend? to be torn with hot hooks—to be tortured with fire—to be thrown to the lions rather than to even appear to tell a lie? If it does not, then are you less Christian than these Christian ladies; if it does not, then are you less courageous than these tender virgins; if it does not, then are you a less ardent lover of truth than they.

Amongst those holy martyrs of the early Christian church who laid down their lives through an ardent love of truth, Antimus Bishop of Nicomedia stands a bright example. This holy Bishop was particularly hateful to the pagans of Nicomedia because he had converted so many from the darkness of paganism to the clear light of Christianity. Hence when the Emperor Maximus commanded the royal edicts to be enforced with renewed vigour against the Christians, it was particularly directed, that Antimus should be seized and put to death. The soldiers commissioned to arrest the good bishop met at the entrance to the Bishop's grounds an aged man, whom they supposed to be a domestic attached to the Bishop's household, of him they insolently demanded bread and wine. The old man laid before them the best the house afforded; waited upon them at table and conversed with them in cheerful and affable tones. At length when the meal was ended, one of the soldiers addressed the old man, explaining their errand; they were come to arrest Antimus the leader of the Christians; and to take him to prison; is this Antimus within? "He is," answered the old man smiling; "for I am he." The soldiers struck with the courage and calmness which the holy bishop displayed, and perhaps softened by the kindness they had just received at his hands, consulted with each other whether they should not return to the Emperor and say that they could not find him whom they sought. No! no! said the Bishop, "I cannot consent to that. It is not permitted to a Christian to either tell a lie himself or consent that others should tell one either. A lie offends God! and hence a Christian may not tell one to obtain any advantage whatsoever not even to save his life. Come then, said he, leading the way; let us go to the Emperor. I am more afraid of a lie than of any death he can inflict." Escorted by his astonished guards he walked cheerfully to prison, and some time after suffered the most cruel tortures and death for the faith.

Christian soul, by the light of examples such as these what excuse can those men offer, who tell lies, not indeed to escape death, but even to escape a momentary confusion? Would the good bishop Antimus have acted thus? Christian soul by the light of these examples how can those men call themselves Christians—those professional liars who day and night study lies in order to gain some advantage however slight over their neighbors? Would the good bishop Antimus have done this? Christian soul, how can those men call themselves followers of Christ, who to cover their cheating and duplicity represent things as they know them not to be; and affirm what they know to be untrue? Would the good bishop Antimus have been guilty of such conduct? Oh no, Christian soul! you know he would not; he who not only would not save his life by a lie, but would not allow others to save it for him at the expense of truth. Alas! then how far removed are liars from the sincerity of the early Christians! Alas! how little do liars value the religion they profess! Alas! do they not trample that holy religion under their feet more ruthlessly and more relentlessly than did the most ruthless tyrants that ever persecuted God's holy Church.

A Protestant author who has written two learned volumes upon the Mahometan religion, records a fact which should put every Christian man, who has ever been guilty of a lie to the blush. Asking the question why the Mahometan religion so unreasonable, so licentious, and so brutal in its every aspect, gains so many followers, whilst it ought indeed on the contrary to repel them and drive them towards Christianity; he thus answers, it is the dissolute lives of so many Christians, especially their lies and dissimulation, that drives the awakening Mahometan back again into the dark embraces of this cruel and degrading religion; it is the manifold lies of Christians that nourish and sustain Mahometanism. And indeed Christian soul, so well is this base habit of lying and cheating, (and every cheat is a lie) known to exist amongst Christians, that in Constantinople the common term for an European is "That Lying dog of a Christian"; and whenever a Turk relates anything to another which he sees is doubted, he immediately asks in disgust, do you take me for a Christian? Oh Christian soul, ought it not to cover every Christian with shame and confusion—ought it not to make each one resolve never to utter a lie, to hear these accusations, and to know also that they are often too well merited, even the licentious and degraded Turk despises the liar, and alas, the degraded Turk despises the Christ of the Christians because of the lying tongue of Christians. Oh divine and adorable Christ of the Christians! it is not then indeed the Pagan soldiers only who have cast lots for thy garments; it is not Jews only who have hurled contempt upon you and spat in your face and held you up to scorn; it is Christian soldiers and Christian people, who by their lying tongues have rendered your divine name a by word and a scoff amongst the nations.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT LANSDOWN.

On Friday, the 18th inst., the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a new Church in Lansdown, in the Mission of Gananoque, was performed by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Kingston. His Lordship was met at Gananoque by a vast concourse of people, very many of his old parishioners from Brockville being among them and together they proceeded to Lansdown, a distance of some ten miles, where a large number of old and young were assembled to receive him. His Lordship was accompanied by the Rev. Father McCarthy, of Brockville, Rev. C. H. Gauthier, of Williamstown, Rev. P. De Saunha, of Brewer's Mills, and Rev. D. Cassey, of Gananoque.

Preparations for the ceremony had been made a few days previously, and a good floor was laid down with a covering overhead of green boughs. The ceremony of laying the corner stone and blessing the foundation wall having been concluded His Lordship addressed the assembled multitude in his usual eloquent manner, a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. He concluded by reminding the assembly that as it required money to keep body and soul together, so also, it required money to build Churches with, and as this was the first Church for which he performed the ceremony of laying the corner stone since his accession to the episcopacy he would lay down his offering and strike the Stone, hoping that others would not be backward in following his example, numbers did so, and quite a handsome sum was raised. The Church will be a handsome stone building and when finished will be a credit to the inhabitants of Lansdown.—Com.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD—June, 1875.—Hardy and Mahony, Philadelphia.

Contents.—Archbishop MacHale; Thy Grief, Dear Heart; The Temporal Power of the Popes; Art. IV. An Historical Question, Its Territorial Extension; Veteran Catholic Papers; "Unto these Last"; To Whittier; The History of Guileo; Alban Burns's Sacrifice; Risking It; The God of Former Times; A Prophecy; Editorial Notes; New Publications.

THE MONTH—June, 1875.—Contents.—Studies in Biography.—IV. Louis the Eleventh, Part I.; Thoughts from St. Bernard; A Vacation Ramble in Germany, Part VII.; "Adoro Te devote"; Defaulter in Controversy; Mr. Mill on the Utility of Religion, Part II.; The Gravelle Memoirs, Part I.; A Visit to Paray le Monial; Chronicles of Catholic Missions, IV. The Early Church of Korea; Commentaries on Public Affairs—(1.) Peace or War? (2.) The New Measures of Persecution in Prussia; (3.) Threatened Schism in the "Irish Church Body."

CATHOLIC REVIEW.—I. Reviews and Notices; II. Old English Devotion to our Blessed Lady—Hingham—London.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY for 1875.—New York: Geo. P. Rowell & Co.

We have received this very useful book for the current year. It contains the description of 774 daily, 100 tri-weekly, 121 semi-weekly, 6287 weekly, 27 bi-weekly, 108 monthly, 850 monthly, 10 bi-monthly, and 71 quarterly publications; a total of 8348, being an increase of 564 over last year, 1874 over 1873, 1426 over 1872, and 1910 over the edition for 1871.

As the prepayment of newspapers from publication offices must begin on the 1st October next, our subscribers are warned not to make prepayment of postage at the receiving offices beyond that date. In the meantime we request such of them as are in arrears to remit at once, and all others to renew their subscription, as after that date we shall, without exception, discontinue sending the True Witness to all who are in arrears, and also to those who have not renewed their subscriptions.

LA CREME DE LA CREME.—We have received the July number of this popular Musical Monthly published by J. L. Peters, 843 Broadway, New York. Contents:—Golden Butterfly by Junkmann; I Would That My Love, by Spindler; Barcarolle by Pennell; Prayer from Moses, by Thalberg. Terms: \$4 per annum; single numbers, 50 cents.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

COMMUTED.—Con. Deery has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, the to him welcome intelligence arriving in town on Tuesday afternoon.

We learn from the Fisheries Department that about 30,000 fine healthy salmon fry, hatched by the artificial process at the Tadoussac fish breeding establishment, were last week distributed in several of the tributaries of the Saguenay River. This establishment was started only last season, and although in an unfinished condition it has already re-produced nearly one hundred thousand young fish. The Department expects to raise at least three millions in it during the ensuing season.—Herald.

We are requested to state that the Northern Colonization Railway Company, known as the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Company, have made such financial arrangements as will enable them to commence track-laying this week, and that within the next fortnight the steel rails will be laid as far as the back river, and within a few weeks more as far as St. Jerome and Grenville, to which points the line will be open for traffic during the present summer. This will be gratifying news to our readers, and we congratulate the company upon the fact that they are in a position to authorize the announcement to be made.—Gazette.

BURGULARY ATTEMPT AT THE HON. MR. PENNY'S.—On Friday night the house of the Hon. Mr. Penny was entered by burglars, who with a centre bit bored through the panels, first of the porch and then of the kitchen door, and so passed their hands inside and drew the bolts. Fortunately they did not succeed in obtaining any plunder, though they examined very carefully some cold potatoes in a cupboard, probably opening several doors to find their way upstairs. To aid them, though it was just daylight, they struck a match, and this being heard by the cook, who had taken the noise of the centre-bit for the nibbling of mice; a cry was set up by the female servants for the man, and it is supposed that the thieves decamped at once.—Herald.

ANOTHER WARNING.—Parties who have valuables in their houses which they care to keep, will do well to take extra precautions just now, as there seem to be burglars in the city who understand how to do their business in a systematic manner. On Sunday night the house of Mr. H. G. Wood, in St. Andre street, was entered, and a watch and chain and about \$30 were stolen. A locked trunk was carried down stairs, and the lock picked, and the rascals who had executed the burglary had the impudence to take a cold lunch from the larder of the house. The whole was accomplished without noise, and no alarm was given.—Gazette.

OBITUARY.—An event which had been to some degree anticipated on account of her continued illness, but which nevertheless produced an emotion of sincere regret in the public mind was the death of Mrs. T. Mulcahy last week. To show the exalted view in which she regarded her duties as a wife it may be remembered that she took a most lively interest in her husband's business, and was always to be found doing her utmost to give every assistance in her power. While there she made many friends

by her kindly and accommodating demeanour. Her delicate constitution however did not keep pace with her energetic mind and strong sense of duty and she was finally compelled to retire. She succumbed to the malady to which she had been subjected for some time, on the 3rd inst. Her character as wife and mother was most exemplary, as was her record as a church member. The funeral was very large, the whole of the community showing great interest and sympathy with the bereaved husband. Requiem Mass was conducted by the Rev. Father J. B. Proulx of Toronto, assisted by Father Kennedy of Toronto, Rev. Father Morris of Mann, Rev. Father O'Connor of Barrie and Rev. Father K. A. Campbell, P. P. of Orillia, after which Rev. Father O'Connor delivered an appropriate and impressive discourse.—Orillia Examiner, 10th inst.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—MURDER NEAR GANANOQUE.—A shocking murder occurred at Seely's Bay, near Gananoque, Ont., on Saturday last. Mrs. Jane Eaton, who owns a farm in the 8th concession of Leeds, while setting a dinner in her own house, was killed by Erastus Hotchkiss, her son by her first husband, with a blow in the chest from an axe. A messenger came to Gananoque with the news on Saturday night and, on Sunday, the coroner proceeded to the scene of the tragedy, where a Jury was sworn and an inquest begun. The room where the murder was committed presented a horrible sight, while in another part of the house on a lounge lay the corpse just as it had been taken from the floor, dressed in a home made flannel dress, the face stained with blood, and across the upper part of the chest a gash the full width of the axe, which had gone clean and sharp through the bones and arteries. A small cut was also noticed on the left hand near the little finger, as though the hand had been raised to avert the blow, but only in time to meet one corner of the deadly instrument on its course. The Gananoque Reporter gives the following particulars:—Mrs. Eaton has been a widow for some years, having been married twice. The prisoner, Erastus Hotchkiss, lived with her, as did also Adam McGee, a blind man, and an imbecile son of McGee's. McGee is a widower, his wife, in his lifetime, being a sister of Mrs. Eaton. Erastus is peculiar in his disposition at times very violent and was once confined in jail at Brockville as a lunatic. He had a dispute with his mother last Tuesday, concerning the milk being sold to the cheese factory. He is also reported to have been paying his attentions to a young woman who declined to marry him unless he would get his mother to remove from the house, which he endeavored to do, offering to pay her board, but without avail. The prisoner is a small-sized man, dark complexioned, and much tanned by exposure, with a light moustache and a small tuft of hair just under the mouth; he has mild blue eyes, which have a restless, nervous motion, that indicates a rather weak intellect. He appeared the most unconcerned person present, and answered all our questions promptly and civilly, but with evident prevarication. He said he had last seen his mother at dinner on Saturday; that he had eaten his dinner with her, and had then left the house. That he was shocked to hear of her death, and felt badly about it, but had no idea how it happened, or who committed the awful deed. On Sunday when the jury were viewing the body, the prisoner was brought in, and considerable interest was manifested to see how he would act; but to the surprise of all he walked coolly up to the corpse, attentively examined the wound on the breast, and lifted up the hand that had been cut; he showed no nervousness or personal concern, and when told to retire, went back quickly and sat down outside. The prisoner denied to the jury all knowledge of the matter, and gave pretty straight answers; but on telling something that happened, the Coroner asked him, "Was that after you struck her?" He replied "Yes." He is now in custody awaiting the conclusion of the inquest, which was adjourned to Tuesday.

INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY.—Lieut. Colonel Strange, has issued a circular making an appeal which we hope will meet with a hearty response. Napoleon said that modern battles were won by artillery—and it is important, if we engage in military training at all, that we should attend to its most important branch. It is therefore proposed to establish a Dominion Artillery Association, on a somewhat similar basis to the Dominion Rifle Association, and with a somewhat similar object for artillery to that so successfully accomplished for the infantry, i.e., the development of gunnery skill and the dissemination of artillery knowledge throughout the Dominion of Canada. The Governor General and the Lieutenant Governors, with the Minister of Militia and others, are to be patrons. The hope is expressed that, as in the Dominion Rifle Association, the sympathy and support of many of our countrymen who are not in the militia service will be freely accorded. We trust Colonel Strange will meet with a hearty response.—Toronto Globe.

THURSDAY, QUE. June 14.—About five o'clock this afternoon fire was discovered in one of the lumber piles on the wharf at Rock Island, and in three hours the mill and all the lumber in the yard, together with cook-house, workshop, and stables, and about eight dwelling-houses, were consumed. The property belonged to W. C. Edwards & Co., whose loss is estimated at \$250,000, only \$80,000 of which is covered by insurance. It is supposed the engine and boilers are not much injured, as the engine-house was built of stone. The wharves are now on fire, and will burn to the water's edge. The bay above the mill is with effects saved by the people from their houses. About two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—THURSDAY, QUE. June 15.—The fire at Rockland last evening originated in a lumber pile on a wharf opposite the office, and at a considerable distance from the mill. It was observed almost immediately, and every effort made to extinguish it, but owing to the high wind it was impossible to check its progress. Over six million feet of lumber were burned, and the mill is a total loss and the large stables and outbuildings belonging to the establishment, with six or seven dwelling houses were consumed. The fire communicated to the neighbouring woods, endangering farm houses over a mile away, and is still raging. A considerable portion of the wharves remain intact, though a large part is on fire and will burn to the water's edge. The books and papers belonging to the office were all saved, the safes were thrown out of the building and do not appear to have been injured to any great extent.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 19.—Intercolonial Railway authorities claim that the change of gauge yesterday from 4 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 8 1/2 in. was made in less time per mile than that of any road that has yet made such changes.

REFRITTANCES RECEIVED.

Rawdon, T. B. \$2; St. Johns, T. M. 4; Rawdon, Rev. L. G. P. 1; French village, M. L. 2; Stratford, J. H. 2; Renfrew, M. F. 3; Port Stanley, P. D. 1.85; Nantawan, Rev. J. G. 3; Tanworth, B. L. Sr., 1.25; Ingersoll, J. R. 1.25; Bryson, J. R. 2; East Douglas, Mrs. Rev. J. B. L. 9; Martintown, S. M. 4. For D. W. Lindsay—Downeyville, D. D. 4. Per J. G. Lacelle—H. B. 2. Per J. K. Fredericton, N. B.—Smith's, W. O. R. M. G. 2. Per N. McC. Ottawa—St. Gloucester, M. F. 2. Per C. O. R. Chambly—Canton—E. R. 2; P. O. R. 2. Per P. L. Escott—Warburton, B. M. C. N. 1.50. Per F. M.—Petersboro, M. McC. 4; J. M. 1; J. S. 4. 50; J. W. E. 4; A. K. 2; Lindsay, G. G. 6; M. M. 4; A. O. L. 4; M. O. H. 4; W. H. 4; M. O. 2; South Douro, J. W. 4.

A one hundred and fifty thousand dollar fire has taken place in the village of Ancaster, Ont., the knitting factory there having been burned down, and two hundred hands thrown out of employment.

QUEBEC, June 19.—The formal opening of the first section of the Kennebec Railway will take place on Wednesday next. His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor will be present.

AGENTS.

The undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents in their respective localities, for the True Witness:—Hamilton and vicinity—Mr. James Quinn. 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. Bridget.—Mr. W. Donnelly. Souris, P.E.I.—Mr. James Moynagh, Jr. Sarnia, and the County of Lambton—Mr. John Mahoney. Brockville.—Mr. Richard Evans. Erinsville.—Mr. Patrick Walsh, P.M. Tanworth.—Mr. Andrew Prout. Roblin.—Mr. Andrew Donovan. Tweed.—Mr. Patrick Casey. Madoc.—Mr. Richard Connell. Marmora.—Mr. Michael Connors. Kalladar.—Mr. James Armstrong.

Married.

In this city, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at St. Patrick's church, by the Revd Father Dowd, Thos. McKenna, of the firm of McKenna & Finn, Merchants, Ottawa, to Annie Maria Redmond, only daughter of the late Charles Redmond, Esq., of this city.

The happy couple left by the afternoon train for New York City. The groomsmen and bridesmaids were Mr. B. P. Gilman, and Miss Annie Maria Mullins.

Died.

At Prescott, Ontario, on the 16th instant, of Consumption, Edward John Sweeney, of the firm of E. J. Sweeney & Co., age 24 years.—May his soul rest in peace.—Ames.

At Point St. Charles, on Thursday morning, the 17th inst., William Thomas, infant son of William McKay, Esq., Principal of St. Patrick's Academy, aged 16 months and 7 days.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)			
Flour & bbl. of 196 lb.—Pollards	\$2.75	@	\$3.00
Superior Extra	4.75	@	4.85
Fancy	4.35	@	4.45
Spring Extra	4.20	@	4.25
Superfine	4.05	@	4.10
Extra Superfine	4.00	@	4.05
Flour	3.55	@	3.70
Strong Bakers	4.32 1/2	@	4.50
Middlings	3.25	@	3.40
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.	2.05	@	2.08
City bags, [delivered]	2.15	@	2.25
Wheat	1.04	@	1.06
Oatmeal per bushel of 200 lbs.	5.80	@	5.90
Corn, per bushel of 52 lbs.	0.70	@	0.71
Oats	0.49	@	0.50
Pease, car lots	1.00	@	1.00
do do do	1.01	@	1.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.	0.85	@	0.85
Lard, per lb.	0.16	@	0.16 1/2
Cheese, per lb.	0.00	@	0.00
do do do new	0.10 1/2	@	0.11
Pork—New Mess.	20.50	@	21.00
Thin Mess.	19.50	@	20.00
Ashe's—Pots.	5.07 1/2	@	5.15
Firsts	0.00	@	0.00
Pearls—Firsts	0.00	@	0.00
Butter—Market dull; rates are 13c to 15c, according to quality, for old. New at 19c to 21c.			

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe)			
Wheat, fall, per bush.	\$0.98	1	01
do spring	0.98	0	98
Barley	0.00	0	00
Oats	0.49	0	49
Peas	0.80	0	82
Rye	0.00	0	00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.	9.00	9	50
Beef, hind-quarters, per lb.	6.50	8	00
" fore-quarters	4.50	6	00
Mutton, by carcass, per lb.	8.00	9	00
Butter, lb. rolls.	0.15	0	18
" large rolls.	0.18	0	17
" tub dairy.	0.15	0	16
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	0.18	0	00
" packed	0.12	0	12 1/2
Apples, per bbl.	0.00	0	00
Geese, each.	0.65	0	75
Turkeys	0.70	1	00
Potatoes, per bus.	0.60	0	55
Cabbage, per doz.	0.50	0	00
Onions, per bush.	0.90	1	00
Turnips, per bush.	0.20	0	25
Hay	15.00	18	00
Straw	7.50	9	00

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig)			
FLOUR—	XXX per bbl.	5.50	to 6.00
	" " 100 lbs.	3.25	to 3.25
	Family " 100 "	2.25	to 2.50
	Ex Family 100 "	0.00	to 0.00
GRAIN—	Barley per bushel.	0.60	to 0.60
	Rye " "	0.00	to 0.85
	Peas " "	0.00	to 0.85
	Oats " "	0.40	to 0.00
	Wheat " "	0.80	to 0.80
MEAT—	Beef, fore, per 100 lbs.	0.00	to 0.00
	" hind " "	7.00	to 8.00
	Mutton " per "	0.07	to 0.09
	Veal " "	0.00	to 0.00
	Ham " in store.	6.14	to 0.15
	Bacon " "	0.10	to 0.15
HIDES—	Pork "	9.00	to 10.50
	No 1 untrimmed.	5.00	to 6.00
	" 2 " "	3.00	to 4.00
	Lambskins, " "	0.20	to 0.25
POULTRY—	" pelts.	0.75	to 1.50
	Calf Skins.	0.60	to 0.15
	Dekin Skins.	0.30	to 0.50
	Tallow	0.04	to 0.08
	Turkeys, each	1.00	to 1.50
	Geese " "	0.75	to 0.80
GENERAL	Ducks per pair.	0.70	to 0.75
	Fowls per pair.	0.50	to 0.60
	Potatoes bus.	0.35	to 0.40
	Butter, tub, per lb	0.15	to 0.17
	do print	0.17	to 0.21
	Eggs, per dozen	0.12	to 0.14
GENERAL	Cheese, home made.	0.11	to 0.14
	Wood, hard,	3.50	to 4.00
	Coal, delivered,	8.25	to 0.00
	Wool per lb.	0.25	to 0.30
	Hay per ton	9.00	to 10.00
	Straw " "	4.00	to 4.50