

## THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

The following correspondence between the Pope and the Emperor, is published in the Berlin *Official Journal*. Some discredit was at first thrown upon this correspondence; the Archbishop of Westminster, however, has written to the *London Times*, stating that another letter written by the Pope has not been given to the public. The *London Tablet* says:—

"The signature of his Holiness is evidently incorrectly given, but for this, as well as for the substance, the official German paper has made itself responsible. The letter of the Holy Father is benevolent, carefully moderate, and at the same time frank—a frankness for which the Holy Father adduces as a reason his duties to all who have been baptized, whether they are Catholics or not. Even to this exception is taken, but let this pass. What we wish to point out is the studied dissimulatio of the reply. The Emperor says or is made to say, that 'a portion of his Catholic subjects have organized for the past two years a political party, which endeavours to disturb, by intrigues hostile to the State, the religious peace which has existed in Prussia for centuries. Leading Catholic priests have unfortunately not only approved of this movement, but joined in it to the extent of open revolt against the existing laws.' 'The existing laws!' When, we would ask, were these laws passed? Did the difference begin by the Catholic clergy revolting against any existing laws? It is well known that they did not, and that there was no question whatever of their resisting the Civil Power, until that Power claimed to prevent the exclusion of heretics from Catholic communion and to usurp a control over the appointments and education of the clergy."

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—The Emperor has received a letter from the Pope, of which the following is a literal translation:—

"Vatican, August 7, 1873.

"Your Majesty.—The measures which have been adopted by your Majesty's Government for some time past all aim more and more at destruction of Catholicism. When I seriously ponder over the causes which may have led to these very hard measures, I confess that I am unable to discover any reasons for such a course. On the other hand, I am informed that your Majesty does not countenance the proceedings of your Government and does not approve the harshness of the measures adopted against the Catholic religion. If then, it be true that your Majesty does not approve thereof—and the letters which your Majesty has addressed to me formerly might sufficiently demonstrate that you cannot approve that which now is occurring—If, I say, your Majesty does not approve of your Government continuing in the path it has chosen of further extending its rigorous measures against the religion of Jesus Christ, whereby the latter is most injuriously affected, will your Majesty, then, not become convinced that these measures have no other effect than that of undermining your Majesty's own throne? I speak with frankness, for my banner is Truth. I speak in order to fulfil one of my duties which consists in telling the truth to all, even to those who are not Catholics, for everyone who has been baptized belongs in some way or other, which to define more precisely would be here out of place—belongs, I say, to the Pope. I cherish the conviction that your Majesty will receive my observations with your usual goodness, and will adopt the measures necessary in the present case. While offering to your Most Gracious Majesty the expression of my devotion and esteem, I pray to God that he may enfold your Majesty and myself in one and the same bond of mercy."

(Signed) "Pio."

The Emperor replied as follows:—  
"BERLIN, Sept. 3, 1873.—I am glad that your Holiness has, as in former times, done me the honour to write to me. I rejoice the more at this, since an opportunity is thereby afforded me of correcting errors which, as appears from the contents of the letter of your Holiness of the 7th of August, must have occurred in the communication you have received relative to German affairs. If the reports which are made to your Holiness respecting German questions only stated the truth, it would not be possible for your Holiness to entertain the supposition that my Government enters upon a path which I do not approve. According to the constitution of my States, such a case cannot happen, since the laws and Government measures in Prussia require my consent as Sovereign. To my sorrow, a portion of my Catholic subjects have organized for the past two years a political party, which endeavours to disturb by intrigues hostile to the State the religious peace which has existed in Prussia for centuries. Leading Catholic priests have unfortunately not only approved this movement, but joined in it to the extent of open revolt against existing laws. It will not have escaped the observation of your Holiness that similar indications manifest themselves at the present time in several European and in some Transatlantic States. It is not my mission to investigate the causes by which the clergy and the faithful of one of the Christian denominations can be induced actively to assist the enemies of all law, but it certainly is my mission to protect internal peace and preserve the authority of the laws in the States whose government has been entrusted to me by God. I am conscious that I owe hereafter an account of the accomplishment of this my kindly duty. I shall maintain order and law in my States against all attacks as long as God gives me the power. I am in duty bound to do it as a Christian monarch, even when to my sorrow I have to fulfil this royal duty against servants of a Church which I suppose acknowledges no less than the Evangelical Church that the commandment of obedience to secular authority is an emanation of the revealed will of God. Many of the priests in Prussia subject to your Holiness disown, to my regret, the Christian doctrine in this respect, and place my Government under the necessity—supported by the great majority of my loyal Catholic and Evangelical subjects—of exerting obedience to the law by worldly means. I willingly entertain the hope that your Holiness, upon being informed of the true position of affairs, will use your authority to put an end to the agitation carried on amid deplorable distortion of the truth and abuse of priestly authority. The religion of Jesus Christ, as I attest to your Holiness before God, using to do with these intrigues, any more than His truth, to whose banner, invoked by your Holiness, I unreservedly subscribe. There is one more expression in the letter of your Holiness which I cannot pass over without contradiction, although it is not based upon the previous information, but the belief of your Holiness—namely, the expression that everyone that has received baptism belongs to the Pope. The Evangelical creed which, as must be known to your Holiness, I like my ancestors and the majority of my subjects, profess, does not permit us to accept, in our relations to God, any other mediator than Our Lord Jesus Christ. This difference of belief does not prevent me from living in peace with those who do not share mine, and offering your Holiness the expression of my personal devotion and esteem.—J. &c."

(Signed) "WILLIAM."

The *London Telegraph*, of October 16th, says that in view of the great public interest which has been excited by the correspondence between the Pope and the German Emperor, it may be interesting to give translations of the exact text of the documents and speeches connected with the recent ceremony of swearing in Professor Reinkens as Prussian Bishop. The form of oath administered to the new Bishop was as follows:—

"I, Joseph Hubert Reinkens, swear an oath to Almighty and Omnipotent God, upon the Holy Evangelists, that I, having been raised to the dignity of a Catholic Bishop, will be subject, faithful,

obedient and devoted to His Royal Majesty William of Prussia, and to the legitimate successor in government of His Most High Majesty, will advance the interests of His Most High Majesty, according to my ability, avoid injury and prejudice to them, will conscientiously observe the laws of the land, will particularly endeavor to achieve that a feeling of awe and fidelity towards the King, of love for the fatherland, of deference to the laws, and all those virtues which denote the good subject in the Christian, shall be carefully fostered in the minds of the clergy and communities entrusted to my episcopal direction; and I will not tolerate that my subordinate clergy shall teach and act in a sense opposed to the above. More especially I vow that I will not entertain any association, be it within or without the kingdom, which may be prejudicial to public safety; and, should I become aware that propositions shall be made anywhere which may result in injury to the State, that I will signify the same to His Royal Majesty. I promise to fulfil all this the more irrefragably in that I am persuaded that my episcopal office obliges me to nothing which can be opposed to the oath of loyalty and fidelity to His Royal Majesty, or to that of obedience to the law of the land. All this I swear, so help me God and this holy Evangelism!"

The patent of recognition signed by the King, and handed by Dr. Falk to the Bishop after he had taken the foregoing oath, reads thus:—

"We, William, by the grace of God King of Prussia, etc., etc., give to know, and make hereby known that we herewith, in virtue of the episcopal election held in Cologne on the 4th of June, 1873, and of the consecration to the Catholic Episcopate, performed by the Bishop of Deventer, in Rotterdam, on the 11th of August, 1873, do recognize the Ordinary Professor in the Catholic Theological Faculty of Breslau University, Dr. Joseph Hubert Reinkens, as Catholic Bishop, and accordingly, we command our Upper Presidents, Presidents and Provincial Colleges, as well as each and every one of our vassals and subjects, of whatsoever name, position, dignity or condition herewith, graciously and earnestly, that they shall recognize and respect the said Joseph Hubert Reinkens as Catholic Bishop, and let the same possess, have and enjoy, fully and without question by anybody, all that which may be dependent upon his office, may belong thereto, or may be exacted in virtue thereof, in the way of honors and dignities, profits and other advantages, on penalty of our royal displeasure and heavy, inevitable reprobation; without prejudice, however, to all that belongs to us, and to our royal and territorial princely privileges."

"In witness whereof we have completed this present patent of recognition with our most exalted signature, and have caused it to be sealed with our royal signet. Thus given.—Berlin, Sept. 13, 1873. (Signed) "WILLIAM."

The Bishop, in answer to Dr. Falk's address, observed *inter alia*:—

"This oath is in no way a trammel to my actions, for it only promises what I feel myself joyfully free to fulfil. It is also a joy to me, taking into account the circumstance that those whose mission it is to instruct the people respecting that sacred duty, obedience to its superiors and their laws, excite the masses and fill them with ill-will towards that duty, to bear solemn testimony in this place to my conviction that such obedience is a truly religious duty, and that he who infringes it is guilty of sin against God. I declare, also, that I foresee no collision between the fulfilment of this duty and the exercise of my office; I contemplate the future with peace and confidence, for the present State government pursues in its legislation as well as in its administration principles, which not only appear suitable to the sensible thinking mind (*vernünftig denkenden Geist*), but also are eminently Christian, generated by the spirit of Christianity. They, therefore, do not hinder me in, but stimulate me to the task allotted me. Should I, however, contrary to all expectation, come into conflict with my oath, I would instantly resign my office rather than clash with that oath in the least respect. And I now declare once more that every word of the oath subscribed to by me will be sacred for me."

It is unnecessary to point out how entirely Bishop Reinkens endorses the view of the relations of Church and State which form the basis of the ecclesiastical policy of the Emperor and Prince Bismarck.

## CIRCULAR FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, by the Grace of God and appointment of the Holy See, Archbishop of Toronto, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, &c., &c.

To the Venerable Clergy of our Archdiocese, Peace and Salvation in our Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN.—About to proceed to Rome on important business connected with our Province. We wish, in the first place, your prayers especially during the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, for the protection of Almighty God and His Blessed Mother, during our journey. In the next place, we wish to inform you that we have appointed, in our absence, the Very Rev. Vicar-General, John Francis Jamot and Francis Patrick Rooney administrators of our diocese. We expect to return, with the blessing of God, before Easter. From our Heart we wish you every blessing.

Yours faithfully in Christ,  
JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,  
Archbishop of Toronto.

## HOME RULE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this Association was held on Friday in the St. Patrick Society's Hall, in Toupin's Block. The chairman, Mr. Edward Murphy, in opening the meeting, stating when Ireland obtains Home Rule Protestantism will be tolerated as in the time of James II., and in all other times when she made her own law, and as obtains in Lower Canada where, although Roman Catholicism is in the ascendancy, all people are allowed to worship as they pleased. He remarked that, although Mr. Oimmet was so liberal in regard to these things, he was a zealous Roman Catholic. The following were then elected officers of the Association:—T. F. O'Brien, President; J. J. Curran, 1st Vice; P. Callahan, 2nd do; P. McCaffery, Treasurer; J. Kehoe, Cor-Secretary; G. Shea, Sec-Secretary. Some dissatisfaction was expressed by a member with the tone of the *Witness* towards the movement, and Mr. Howley took exception to the compliment paid to Mr. Oimmet. Mr. T. Kehoe proposed, and Mr. McNamara seconded, a motion to present the thanks of the Association to Mr. M. Ryan, for his able letter to the *Witness* in answer to that journal's reflection on the Home Rule movement. The motion was enthusiastically adopted, and the Chairman, in tendering the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Ryan, expressed his delight with the letter, which he said he had read and re-read. It contained a complete answer to the *Witness*, and in a form so brief as to ensure its being generally read. Mr. Ryan briefly acknowledged the compliment, taking occasion to say that the fact of the Editor of the *Witness* cheerfully admitting his letter was worth remembering by those who, not without cause, were offended. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was adopted. The meeting then adjourned.—*Herald*.

CROSBY MILLS, Oct. 29.—A young man named John Lee, son of Mr. Wm. Lee, of Storrington, while working in the phosphate mines of Mr. Thos. Steele, near this place, was this morning badly crushed from the falling in of a side wall of one of the pits. His physician, Dr. Preston, is of opinion that his injuries will prove fatal.

## IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The semi-annual meeting of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society was held at their hall on Wednesday evening, the 5th instant. The reports of the Auditors and Treasurer were read and approved of, and showed the Society to be in a most flourishing condition, having increased its funds during the last six months to the extent of \$300, and added quite a number to their membership. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing term:—P. Doran, President (re-elected); T. Jones, 1st Vice-President (re-elected); J. Meagher, 2nd Vice-President; M. Newell, Secretary (re-elected); T. L. Dunn, Assistant Secretary (re-elected); T. Buchanan, Treasurer (re-elected); J. McKillop, Collecting-Treasurer (re-elected); Jos. McCann Assistant Collecting Treasurer (re-elected); J. Dwyer, Grand Marshal (re-elected); M. O'Brien and T. Kinsella, Assistant Marshals. Committee of Inquiry.—L. Power, P. Corbit, D. McKewen, A. Jones, M. Harrington, J. Griffin, P. Tobin, A. Woods, M. Ferron, J. Curry.

## BAZAAR.

The Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they intend holding a Bazaar of useful and fancy articles, on Monday, the 5th of Jan., 1874, and the four following days of the week.

The proceeds of the Bazaar will go to assist in building a Chapel at Lancaster.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the undermentioned Ladies, and by the Parish Priest, the Rev. Father MacCarthy.

Mrs. ANNE TOMLIN, Lancaster.  
Mrs. JAMES McPHERSON, "  
THE MISSES O'NEIL, "  
Mrs. Wm. McPHERSON, "  
Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, Williamstown,  
Mrs. WHITE, Lancaster.  
Mrs. DUNCAN McDONALD, Martintown.  
Mrs. ARCH. FRASER, Fraserfield.  
Mrs. ALEX. SHANNON, 44 Ste. Famille St., Montreal.

Williamstown, Oct. 27th, 1873.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—At the half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Railway in London, on Thursday, Lieut.-Col. Francis Douglas Gray, of Ludgrave, Sir Keith Jackson, Bart., Kingston, Ont., and Thomas Barkworth, Austin Friars, London, were elected Directors in place of Mr. D. McInnes, of Hamilton, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Weir.

The Quebec Government has established a police force for Hull Village, composed of two men. This speaks volumes for the peaceable character of the inhabitants, which now number fully 8,000 souls.

QUEBEC, Nov. 4.—In reference to the Norwegians confined in gaol here, the Norwegian Consul says that when they were arrested here on their arrival from the Moisie Iron Company he engaged counsel. The case had been already decided twice in their favour, but has been carried by the Company to the Court of Appeal. Pending the decision the poor fellows remain in gaol, and their families are supported, partly by Government and partly by private charity.—*Corr. of Globe*.

QUEBEC, Nov. 7.—Chief Justice Duval passed sentence this morning on the following persons, found guilty during the present term:—Joseph Richard, for burglary, seven years in the penitentiary; Joseph Moisan, for highway robbery, five years in the penitentiary; M. Odillon Soucey, larceny, five years in the penitentiary. The case against Richard Baker, for murder, was postponed until next term on account of the man Hart who could not be found. The absent Grand Jurors were each fined \$20, and the term was declared closed.

A laborer on the Gosford Railroad track, named James Ennis, aged 40 years, was yesterday found dead alongside the track in a lonely place, about a mile on this side of Drolet's hotel, Ancient Lorette. Coroner Panel held an inquest on the body this morning, when, on due medical examination of the body, the verdict of the jury was that deceased came to his death from congestion of the brain and lungs, brought on by exposure.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—Last week, The Bethlehem Children's Hospital, situated on Richmond Square, was formally inaugurated with an imposing ceremony by Archbishop Tache, and a full complement of clergy, in presence of the founder, ex-Mayor Bodier, and a number of citizens. After the ceremony the guests adjourned to Mr. Bodier's residence close by, and partook of a sumptuous breakfast. In the course of the proceedings the Hon. H. Starnes spoke eloquently of the practical philanthropy of Mr. Bodier as evidenced by the splendid building which they had just inaugurated. Mr. Bodier replied briefly, seeming much affected, and alluded to the time when he welcomed and received the Jesuits on their first arrival in Canada. The new Hospital is large and well adapted for the purpose intended.

Mr. Bellow, who is already very favourably known throughout the Dominion, proposes shortly to pay another visit. The great elocutionist is at present in New York, but on the 19th and 20th instant he will be at Ottawa, and on the following day will leave for Montreal. We are sure our readers will look forward with pleasure to a renewal of their acquaintance with Mr. Bellow.—*Gazette*.

DOLD ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning no little excitement was created in the neighborhood of the Ville Marie Bank, St. Lambert street, by the report that a robbery of a very bold nature had been perpetrated, by which the Bank were the losers to the extent of ten thousand dollars. Upon enquiry it was ascertained that soon after the opening of the office, two men, apparently Americans, entered the Bank. Both stated a desire to open an account, and hinted that they were engaged in an extensive lumber business, with headquarters some distance up the Ottawa river, and that their account would be consequently a large one. Naturally anxious to secure good customers, they were treated with some consideration by the officials of the Bank, and taking advantage of the apparent interest exhibited in their statements, one of the Americans slipped behind the counter and vigorously proceeded to examine a map of Canada, asking at the same time many questions as to the exact course taken by the Ottawa river, over which their timber had often floated and would yet float. The teller of the Bank had deposited his exchange packages with the Bank of Commerce (amounting to \$10,488) on the counter, and in response to a question turned to make a proper answer to the eager enquirer. No sooner was his back turned than the friend of the energetic examiner of the map extended his arm, seized the package of money and made away with it. The map examiner quickly finished his examination, and promising to make the promised deposit in the afternoon, quickly left the office. He had gone but a minute or two when the money was missed. An outcry was raised and a vigorous search instituted, but no trace of the bold robbers could be found. The package was composed of cheques to the amount of \$2,065 and bills representing the balance of the amount stolen.—*Gazette*, 7th inst.

IRISH EMIGRATION AGENT.—Mr. Chris. J. Shiels, Irish Emigration Agent for the South of Ireland, left this city on the 29th ult., en route to Quebec, whence he sailed in the Steamer *Corsica* on Saturday 1st Nov. for Liverpool. Mr. Shiels is accompanied on his voyage by his lady and infant daughter.—*Id.*

NIAGARA, Nov. 3.—At the Welland assizes, in the case of Shultis, charged with shooting his wife and children at Chippewa some time since, the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty." They also acquitted him of the charge of shooting Ben Duffin with intent. The case was one of jealousy of his wife.

## RELIGION AND CHURCH-BUILDING IN MONTREAL.

During a very brief visit to Montreal lately we were struck with the rapid progress which the material interests of religion, the outer superstructure, so to say, are making from year to year in that truly Catholic city. Some fifteen months only had passed since our last visit to that dear old city of the North, and in that short time we found that much had been done. The Church of Nazareth, on St. Catherine street, then in process of erection, had been completed; the new Cathedral had risen in solid grandeur of gray granite, to a very considerable height, while a noble church to Our Lady of Lourde, of that blue stone which is seen to such fine effect in the Grey Nun's new buildings, and the Ecclesiastical Seminary on the mountain side, is almost ready for the roof. Montreal has thus the honour of erecting the first temple on the soil of the New World to the Immaculate Virgin of Lourde. And how rapidly churches do go up in that old city, so rich in faith, in charity, in devotion! On the last Sunday in September a grand procession took place, being intended as a solemn and public profession of faith in the miracles of Lourde and other places, where the Virgin Mother of God has made herself visible to mortal eyes, during these last troubled years, in her well-beloved France. Fully 20,000 persons took part in this grand manifestation of faith and piety. The procession set out from Notre Dame and marched to the Church of Bonsecours, the most ancient Sanctuary of Mary which Catholic Canada can boast, and where a miraculous statue of the Queen of Heaven has been honoured for ages. There, all that could obtain admission, entered, while a vast multitude knelt outside, filling all the adjoining streets. After the prescribed devotions to the Immaculate Virgin, with an appropriate sermon, Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given the people bowing in rapt devotion before the Sacramental God, the Divine Son who, from all eternity, chose the Virgin of Nazareth for His Mother.

TERRIBLE NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.—GROUNDEVILLE, Oct. 31.—A fearful explosion of nitro-glycerine took place this morning on the canal, near Groundeville. Two men, one named Andrew Thompson, and a Frenchman named Fournelle, were blown to pieces.

CAMDEN EAST, Oct. 29.—This morning a man named Jackson, a hotel-keeper of this place, while out shooting, met with what might have been a fatal accident. While stepping over some stones his gun was accidentally discharged, taking one finger completely off, and badly injuring both hands, while part of the discharge entered his face. It will, no doubt, be some time before he will recover the use of his hands.

St. Joux, N.B. Nov. 3.—A dreadful scene was enacted in one of the streets of this city yesterday. A man named Doyle, of River John, N.Y., but for some years a resident of Quebec, N.Y., arrived from the West on Saturday with his wife, on their way to Truro, and put up at Barn's hotel. On Sunday afternoon they went out for a walk, and when on Queen street, the man drew a pistol and shot the woman through the head, killing her instantly. He then shot himself. The motives are not yet understood, but are ascribed to jealousy.

Coal as an article of fuel has been unknown here, but now it is being used in several houses in Winnipeg. The coal was imported at a heavy cost from Duluth, its price here being from \$20 a ton upwards. At that price it can only be looked upon as a luxury to be enjoyed by the richer classes able to afford it; but the day is not far distant when we may expect to see it in general use, and not an imported article. So says the *Montreal*.

Such scenes as this, grand and imposing in their majestic unity, and worthy of the best ages of faith, are only to be met with in Catholic countries, and we thank God that our western world can show, in its fast-maturing youth, such old-world manifestations of Catholic piety, so often seen in the commercial capital of the New Dominion. It is cheering and consoling to know that after all the persistent efforts of the French Canadian Missionary Society and its legion of *volontaires*, the descendants of the gallant Breton and Norman soldiers who first colonized New France, are just as vigorous and robust in their Catholicity as their fathers who "came with Jacques Cartier," that most pious French sailor, the Columbus of the North.—*New York Tablet*, Nov. 8.

TORONTO, Nov. 7.—Captain Howard, General Superintendent of the Canadian Navigation Company's steamers, returned from the wreck of the *Bavarian* this evening. He reports that the accident was caused by the breaking of the working beam, the fore derrick of which fell on some barrels of spirits stored on deck, bursting them and causing the fire. It is the intention of the company to have the pilot and men of the first boat that left the burning steamer, at present in Montreal, arrested for leaving contrary to orders.

An Ottawa paper says:—On Thursday night about half-past eleven o'clock, while a man named James Ennis was quietly strolling along Sussex street, was treacherously stabbed from behind by a man named John McDonald. The would-be assassin immediately ran off at full speed towards Major's Hill, but was instantly pursued by Constables Lattimer and McKenna, who had been attracted to the spot by the cries of the wounded man. After a desperate struggle, the policemen succeeded in overpowering McDonald, and the handcuffs being adjusted the fellow was soon lodged in the cells of the Police Station. Ennis in the meantime was removed to the same place, and his wound examined by Dr. Gibb. It appeared that the knife had entered the back near the left shoulder blade, severing an important artery, from which blood flowed very profusely. Yesterday morning he was removed to the hospital and subjected to the necessary treatment. The prisoner, McDonald, was taken before the Police Magistrate yesterday morning, and remanded until the opinion of the medical men could be ascertained. McDonald has been in the employ of Messrs. Bate & Co., and had hitherto borne a good character. It is believed that a too free indulgence in intoxicating liquor has been the indirect cause of his present troubles.

The bridge to be built by the Grand Junction Railway contractor, across the Moira near Reed's, is to be of the Howe truss pattern. It will be commenced next spring, as material for its construction is now being got out, to be delivered on the ground during the winter.

A gentleman who has just returned from Point des Anglais, informs the *Ottawa Citizen*, that there are thousands of wild duck to be seen every day at that place. Game of every description is plentiful.

GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Letters Patent have been issued, incorporating the "Toronto Gold Mining Company," with power to carry on business in the township of Marmora, in the County of Hastings, with the head office at the city of Toronto, and with the nominal capital of \$500,000.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—chartered by Congress issued in October \$1,115,000 of new insurance, a larger amount than in any previous month, save one, since July, 1869. This shows the public appreciation of this strong stock Company.

THE BURNING OF THE BAVARIAN.—FULL PARTICULARS.—OSHTAWA, Nov. 7.—The steamer *Bavarian* was burned off this port on Wednesday night. She left Toronto on her regular trip, with six passengers and a crew of thirty persons. The fire was discovered about 8 o'clock, and seemed to envelope the centre of the vessel instantly in flames. Two boats only could be launched, and these nearly filled with water. Into one the pilot and eight others of the crew got, and made for shore; in the other, the mate,

purser, and eleven others sprung. Three of the six passengers were ladies. They found they could not be got at. The boats landed near this port, and those in them were received into the house of Mr. J. O. Guy, and everything possible was done for their comfort. Some of them were almost naked, and suffering severely from exposure. The hull of the vessel, which is of iron, has been towed into Whitty. The fire has been got under, but the smoke and heat prevents a search. No bodies have yet been rescued.

The cause of the fire is not known, and various theories are propounded, but it seems to have taken from the furnace, and before it was discovered had enveloped the whole centre of the vessel. A thorough investigation is necessary, both into the origin of the fire and the conduct of the crew who escaped. The pilot's boat could have held three times the number it had in it, and why the other boat made no attempt to save the Captain, although it grazed the plank he was floating on, is inexplicable. There seems to have been a terrible lack of discipline and no attempt to stay by the steamer to pick up any who might have jumped overboard. There are conflicting accounts respecting the lady passengers. It is said they were seen on the bow shrieking for help, but the purser, who was in the mate's boat, declares he heard no shrieks or screams, but it is evident they were seen in the boat. The stewardess, who was the only other woman on board, was below and escaped in her night dress in the pilot's boat. All these saved were taken east by the *Circassian* yesterday.—*Corr. of Gazette*.

## DIED.

At Drummondville, P.Q., on the 24th of October, aged 73 years, Eleanor Gannon, wife of Mr. Patrick Lewis, a native of the county of Roscommon, Ireland.

In Ottawa, on the 26th October, James Starrs, son of the late Henry Starrs, and nephew to Michael Starrs, Clara, aged 24 years. The bereaved relatives are tendered our deepest sympathy in their trying affliction, and affliction that must be tempered with a melancholy consolation by a truly happy and most edifying death. May the soul of the departed rest in peace, Amen.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Flour, 40 lbs. of 196 lb. — Pollards	\$3.50	@	\$4.00
Superior Extra	6.45	@	6.55
Extra	6.00	@	6.30
Fancy	6.00	@	6.20
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.	0.00	@	0.00
Supers from Western Wheat (Welland)	0.00	@	0.00
Canada Supers, No. 2	0.00	@	0.00
Western Supers, No. 2	0.00	@	0.00
Fine	5.35	@	5.45
Fresh Supers (Western wheat)	0.00	@	0.00
Ordinary Supers (Canada wheat)	0.00	@	0.00
Strong Bakers'	0.00	@	0.00
Middlings	4.50	@	4.65
Pork—Old Mess	00.00	@	17.50
New Canada Mess	18.50	@	00.00

## TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.

Wheat, fall, per bush.	\$1.12	1	20
do spring	1.10	1	12
Barley	1.15	1	17
Oats	0.41	0	42
Peas	0.00	0	00
Rye	0.00	0	00
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.	6.00	0	50
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb.	0.04	0	05 1/2
" fore-quarters "	0.03	0	04 1/2
Mutton, by carcass, per lb.	0.07	0	08
Chicken, per pair	0.25	0	00
Ducks, per brace	0.40	0	00
Geese, each	0.40	0	00
Turkeys	0.50	0	00
Potatoes, per bush.	0.40	0	00
Butter, lb. rolls	0.28	0	30
" large rolls	0.00	0	00
" tub dairy	0.23	0	25
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	0.22	0	24
" packed	0.00	0	27
Apples, per brl.	2.50	3	00
Carrots	0.55	0	00
Beets	0.60	0	75
Pumpkins	0.60	0	70
Turnips, per bush.	0.30	0	40
Cabbage, per doz.	0.50	1	00
Onions, per bush.	1.00	0	50
Hay	25.00	30	00
Straw	20.00	00	21 00

## KINGSTON MARKETS.

Flour—XXX retail \$8.50 per barrel or \$4.50 per 100 lbs. Family Flour \$3.25 per 100 lbs., and Fancy \$3.50.

GRAIN—nominal; Rye 55c. Barley 45c. Wheat \$1.15 to \$1.25. Peas 65c. Oats 40c to 41c. BUTTER—Ordinary fresh by the tub or crock sells at 20 to 25c per lb.; print selling on market at 23 to 25c. Eggs are selling at 20 to 25c. Cheese worth 10 to 11c; in stores 13c.

MEAT—Beef, grass \$2.50 to 3.00; grain fed, none in market; Pork \$5.00 to 7.00; Mess Pork \$12 to \$12.50; Mutton from 5 to 6c. to 6c. Veal, none, Hams—sugar-cured, 16 to 17c. Lamb 6 to 8c. Bacon 13 to 14c.

POULTRY—Turkeys from 50c to \$0.90. Fowls per pair 30 to 40c. Chickens 20 to 30c. Hay steady, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Straw \$5.00 to \$5.50. Wool selling at \$5.50 to \$5.75 for hard, and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for soft. Coal steady, at \$7.50 for stove, delivered, per ton; \$7.00 if contracted for in quantity. Soft \$8.

HOPS—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 \$5.00 to \$5.30 per 100 pounds.—*British Whig*.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

IN THE MATTER OF ISRAEL PARIS, Insolvent.