

denieth Him that sent Me." He that believeth not shall be condemned. "He that is not with Me is against Me, and he that gathereth not with Me scattereth." Hence the Apostle Paul calls such men perverted and condemned by their own judgment: and the chief of the Apostles calls them lying teachers, who introduce sects of perdition, and deny the Lord, bringing on themselves swift perdition.

The second of the italicized passages seems to us absolutely conclusive of the fact, that Pius IX. does not teach the Church's exclusive privileges in any such sense as to deny the salvability of individual non-Catholics. The condition assigned by him for such salvability is three-fold: (1.) That their ignorance of Catholicism is invincible. (2.) That they sedulously keep the natural law and its precepts engraven by God on the hearts of all. (3.) That they are prepared to obey God; or, in other words, that they are prepared to embrace the truth so soon as they may have means of knowing it. And it will be further observed that he speaks of all this as the one recognized and established doctrine: "it is well known," he says, "both to us and you."

We will next quote the earlier declaration (Alloc. Singulari quadam, 9 Decembris, 1854), which has, indeed, the more express authority in the matter, as containing in words the precise censure repeated in the Syllabus:—

"We know, not without grief, that another and no less deadly error has occupied some parts of the Catholic world, and has seated itself in the minds of many Catholics, who think that good hopes should be entertained concerning the eternal salvation of all those who in no respect (nequaquam) live (versantur) in the true Church of Christ. They are often, therefore, accustomed to inquire what will after death be the lot and condition of those who have not been united (addicti) to the Catholic faith; and, adding the emptiest reasons, they give an answer which may support this evil opinion. God forbid, Venerable Brethren, that we should dare to limit the Divine mercy, which is infinite! God forbid that we would wish to scrutinize God's hidden counsels and judgments, which are a vast abyss, and which cannot be penetrated by human thought! But, according to the duty of our Apostolic office, we would have your Episcopal solicitude and watchfulness aroused, in order that, as far as you can strive, you would expel from men's minds that opinion equally impious and fatal, that in every religion can be found the way of eternal salvation. \* \* \* For it is to be held as of faith that externally to the Apostolic Roman Church no one can be saved; that this is the one ark of salvation; that he who enters not this will perish in the flood; yet it is but equally to be accounted as certain that those who labor under ignorance of the true religion, if that ignorance be invincible, are implicated in no sin for this before the eyes of God.—Now, truly, who would arrogate to himself so much as that he can mark out the limits of such ignorance according to the variety of peoples, regions, understandings, and other things so many?"

The doctrine of this Allocution is evidently, as far as it goes, in complete harmony with that of the later Encyclical already considered. The Pope's teaching is this:—It is certain, as a matter of doctrine, that a man who is really in invincible ignorance of Catholicism will not be punished for disbelieving it (says the Allocution), and may obtain eternal salvation (adds the Encyclical). Nor, again, can any one on earth "mark out the limits of such ignorance," or say how widely it may, or may not extend. This doctrine is certainly not inconsistent with the Catholic dogma, that the Church is the one ark of salvation, and that all who die externally to her will perish eternally.

Prop. XVIII. needs no comment whatever. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—October, 1874. Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The current number opens with a continuation of the clever story—apparently from the pen of the author of the Maid of Sker—entitled Alice Lorraine. Next in order comes an article on Simla, under the caption The Abode of Snow; to which succeeds a notice of a Memoir of Sir Banastre Tarleton, followed by another article on International Vanities. An article on Army Control, a continuation of the story of Valentine and his Brother, Horation Lyrica, and a political article, The Founders of Modern Liberalism, complete the October number of Blackwood. We give below a notice of the periodicals published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company.

The following extracts from the contemporary press give a concise description of the periodicals published by THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY:

No better gift at this beginning of the year can be made to a lover of reading than the reprint of the best British periodicals that are made by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company. In the crowd of the monthly magazines, these excellent quarterlies—the Westminster, the Edinburgh, the London, and the British Quarterly—are in some danger of being overlooked by the readers who would most enjoy them. They represent the best English thought and culture, and are indispensable to those who would follow its latest developments. The publishers pay an honest copyright to the English proprietors, and yet the price of the reprints is little more than a third of that of the original magazines. The Edinburgh Review is the oldest on the list, having been established by Jeffrey, Brougham, and Sydney Smith, as an anti-conservative organ.—The London Quarterly has been for forty years the organ of the conservative interest. The British Quarterly since 1845 has been in sympathy with the Nonconformists, and devotes a large space in each number to book reviews. The Westminster Review, perhaps the ablest of the four, makes its pages the channel of all these opinions which constitute what is known as the more advanced thought of the day. Blackwood's Magazine, probably the most famous monthly published in the English language, is also reprinted by the same house. We heartily commend any and all of these publications to the notice of thoughtful readers, or of persons who may not yet have decided what New Year's present to make to their minister.—Independent, New York, Jan. 9, 1873.

In our judgment among the most useful publications in America is the republication, in New York, by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, of New York, of the greatest British magazines and reviews. The list comprises Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, the Edinburgh Review, the London Quarterly Review, Westminster Review, and British Quarterly Review. Some of these reviews have a splendid prestige. The Edinburgh Review, which has from the first had the character of a bold advocate of popular rights, was founded in 1802 by two young barristers, Francis Jeffrey and Henry Brougham, assisted by Sydney Smith. These men all attained prominent places in history. The celebrated historical essays of Lord Macaulay first found their way to the public through this review. These essays afterward passed up to the highest rank in the English literature. Malthus, the economist, and Sir James Macintosh, the philosopher, were contributors to this review. The London Quarterly Review was established, it is said, at the instance of Sir Walter Scott, as an exponent of Tory principles. It was founded in 1809 by Wm. Gifford, who, as leading editor, was succeeded in 1824 by the noted John G. Lockhart, son-in-law of Walter Scott. The Westminster Review was founded in 1823, under the direction of Jeremy Bentham, one of the most powerful thinkers of the times. Blackwood's was established in 1817, with the same Lockhart among its contributors, but with the famous Christopher North (John Wilson) as its principal contributor. Sir William Hamilton, Thomas De Quincey, and Sir Walter Scott also wrote for it. Such is the prestige of these justly celebrated periodicals.—They are still kept up with great ability. The best writers in the language still regard them as a fit medium through which to communicate their productions to the world. It is fortunate that we of America have them reproduced for us. The terms on which they may be had are exceedingly reasonable.—Nashville Union, Dec. 10, 1873.

We take up Blackwood's Magazine with the feeling that we are in company with an old and familiar friend, so unchanged does it look since we first made its acquaintance years ago. Blackwood is now in its seventy-third volume, and it still holds its own, both in this country and in England. It always has some good story, while its essays and political articles are of the highest order. The British Quarterly, published by the same house, is also a magazine of the highest order. That, too, has arrived at a good old age, having reached its one hundred and eighth number. There are no stories in this magazine, but essays and reviews of books emanating from the greatest minds of the age supply its columns with reading matter that elevates the intellect, and gives a healthy tone to the whole character.

The London Quarterly is also one of the Reviews published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company. This has reached its two hundred and sixty-second number, and, like its associates, has stood well the lapse of time. This, as well as the foregoing foreign magazines, discusses in an able manner topics connected with the literature and progress of the age. No subject of great interest has ever come up before the reading community without having the attention bestowing its merits bestowed upon it. Those who wish a periodical free from sensational and marvellous stories and adventures, can not do better than take one (if they can not all) of the series published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, which now consists of the London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine, and which are furnished either separately or together at a very reasonable rate, much lower than they can be had in England.—The People, Concord, N. H., Feb. 3, 1872.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES.—Some of our most pleasurable recollections of choice reading are connected with the venerable forms of the magazines, published under this name. They have long furnished literary feasts to thousands upon thousands of readers in all parts of the world. They comprise the Edinburgh Review, the London Quarterly Review, the Westminster Review, the British Quarterly Review, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. These are all reprinted in New York by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, and furnished at one-third the price which they cost in London.

The only objection which has ever been urged against these excellent publications is that they are heavy. This is unjust. They do in their broad range include a number of essays during the year upon the most profound subjects, but these are popularized in the method of treatment. They are real gems, and are especially valuable in the way of conveying to the reader the results of profound investigations which could not be learned from the original sources without much expense of time and money. All this is true as applying to readers who dwell under the shadows of great libraries. To us who live in the newer States they are invaluable if we would keep informed as to the best thought and intellectual progress of our time.

But the essays we have mentioned are only a small portion of what is given to the readers of these reviews. Here are always to be found a wide range of topics. Some of the choicest poems of the language, and many of the best romances, those which have lived longest and added a new glory to the English tongue, have first seen the light through these pages. Who that loves literature can think of the Edinburgh Review alone without the deepest gratitude for all who have founded and conducted it in any part of its long and brilliant career?—Daily Herald, Omaha, Nebraska, Jan. 1872.

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THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY, 41 Barclay Street, New York.

LIFE-CONFERENCE DELIVERED AT TOULOUSE. By the Rev. Pere Lacordaire, of the Order of Friar Preachers. Translated from the French by Henry Langdon, New York: P. O'Shea, Publisher, Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.

The name of the Pere Lacordaire is so well known that it is needless for us to do more than publish the title of the work. It is brought out in a very handsome style, and is for sale at Messrs. Sadlier's who, on receipt of the sum of Three Dollars, will forward it to subscribers by mail.

The most remarkable book of the times. MARIA MONK'S DAUGHTER: An Autobiography.—By Mrs. L. St. John Eckles. Daughter of the author of "A Wful Disclosures of Maria Monk." One Vol., Crown, 8vo., 604 pages, 20 illustrations. Price, \$3.50. For sale by Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier, 275 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

LOOK TO THE VOTERS' LIST.—It may well be doubted whether there is a single properly elected member of Parliament in the Dominion, barring the few who were returned unopposed. The judgment this morning voiding the election in Montreal Centre is of the old stamp, and such apparently might with justice be delivered in any of the constituencies where a contest took place. If illegal acts by agents are not proved it is pretty certain that some informality in connection with the voters' list can be brought to light, and then nothing remains but for the Court to give the member elect his "walking ticket."

The only thing to be regretted is that the whole of the elections were not voided at once, and a well-considered system worked out to insure constituencies against the blunders, wilful or ignorant of those who prepare the way for an election. We hear that all the voters' lists in this city are notoriously incorrect, so that unless a thorough revision takes place there is little reason to hope that the forthcoming elections in the Centre and Western Divisions will stand before a judicial inquiry.—Evening Star, 31st ult.

STATE-SCHOOLS IN N. BRUNSWICK.

Already the advocates of the School system begin to find that all the laws yet passed, stringent and tyrannical though they, must prove insufficient to force the school system on this Province. A King's County correspondent of the Telegraph complained last week that the county tax is not collected in that county, and districts in which schools are in operations cannot get their share, and are thus seriously embarrassed. Yet King's Co. elected three men to sustain that law. Perhaps we should rather say that they elected three men to save them from the despotic power of the Pope, which they were told would be established in this Province if the school system were overthrown. King's county and Queen's and Westmoreland and Northumberland, and other counties as well, although the majority were humbugged by such ridiculous appeals to their prejudices and passions, are opposed to the school system still, and as soon as the fear of the Pope has completely subsided and two or three more efforts to excite it have been made and have worn out if not exhausted the credulity of the rate payers the opposition to the system will increase. The Christian Visitor told those who are directing the seizure of the goods of the Catholics and the incarceration of Catholic priests that there are many wealthy Protestants who refuse to pay through what the Visitor calls sheer ugliness, and it asks that they be compelled to pay. The Evening Tribune on Saturday urged the Government to make the Law more stringent compelling the people to pay not only the county tax, as at present, but also the district tax which so many whole districts refuse to pay. From the first about two fifths of the school districts in the whole Province have refused to put the School Act into operation and of the remaining three fifths many—perhaps the majority—have made but feeble spasmodic efforts to carry it.—St. John N. B. Freeman.

THE SCHOOL WAR IN CO. GLOUCESTER.—Only in a few districts in this county is any attempt made to collect the School Tax. One of these is Bathurst Village and its neighbourhood. A Bathurst correspondent writes:—"The School War has commenced this time in Youghal. The wagon owned by old Mr. Robert Ellis was seized on Saturday last, I understand, and will be sold for the district School Tax, as he intends to resist to the last." Mr. Ellis is old and infirm. That he was the first whose property was seized, shows that the spirit of those who sustain and administer the School system is the same in Gloucester as in St. John.—Id.

FATHER TOM BURKE'S GREAT LECTURE ON THE NATIONAL MUSIC OF IRELAND.—We have much pleasure in announcing that the gifted and versatile Ross d'Erina who has been truly designated "Ireland's Queen of Song" will on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Nov. 10 and 11, read and illustrate this immortal production. We can safely assert that no such musical treat has been given in Montreal, and when it is remembered that both evenings are under the auspices of the Shamrock Lacrosse club we are sure immense audiences will reward the efforts of Erin's Prima Donna.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.—Scientific men have discoursed and journalists have written upon the conditions essential to the preservation of the health of our community, but still it seems that we are far from that condition, in a sanitary point of view, to which we as a city should have attained. We have received from Dr. Larocque, one of our health officers, the mortality returns for September, which show that during that month no less than 577 deaths occurred within the limits of this city. Of these 464 were children under ten years of age, while of the total number 224 were due to zymotic diseases. In August the total mortality was 785, 346 by zymotic disease. 678 were children. The adult deaths compared with September were as 107 to 113, an increase of 5, while as regards infants there was a decrease in the latter month of 214. Small-pox, scarlatina, and whooping cough had about the same number of victims in September as in August, but typhoid fever has considerably increased in fatality, there having been 22 deaths therefrom in the former month, against 13 in the latter; and the doctors report cases of this disease considerably on the increase. Whooping cough is the infantile disease that seems increasing most, 23 deaths from it having occurred in August and September. Each month frightful mortality has to be reported, particularly among children, and taking into consideration the fact that our population is becoming larger and denser, this rate must increase if some vigorous action, as has been pursued in the United States, is not taken to have legal authority to apply such measures for the prevention or combating of disease as science and experience may suggest.—Montreal Herald.

LUMBER YARDS INCREASING.—Owing to the low price, we suppose, at which lumber can be purchased in wholesale lots most of the yards throughout the city are being filled up to an alarming extent. Their increase in thickly populated portions of the city should be looked after by insurance companies before another conflagration takes place. The city authorities are likely to wait for two or three destructive fires before taking any steps of prevention. The building of wooden houses is strictly prohibited by them within the city limits, but the difference between piles of lumber adjacent to dwellings and wooden houses built of lumber is a conundrum for insurance companies to solve.—Montreal Witness.

A HIGH CHURCH VIEW OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The Church Times, an extreme Ritualistic paper, thus discourses concerning the recent grand Christian gathering at Montreal:—"That part of Pandemonium where according to Milton, a conference on 'Fate, Free-will and mysteries high' was the recreation of a few kindred spirits, is being, for the first time, paralleled in Canada, by meeting of the Evangelical (?) Alliance at Montreal." The Times is especially indignant at the part which that esteemed Evangelical Churchman, Dean Bond, has taken in this gathering, which it characterizes as an act of "impudent treason." Dean Bond, it says, "now signals himself by being the solitary clergyman in Canada willing to court popularity by associating himself in ministerial acts with any and every sectarian preacher included in that motley omnium-gatherum, styling itself the 'Evangelical Alliance.'" He stands quite alone in his effort to put the Holy Orders which he has received on a par with the preacher's platform; as he stands in the Montreal Little Bethel, he represents, not unworthily, the vulgar prejudices, the dense ignorance, and the want of zeal and ability, which have done their utmost to degrade our branch of the Catholic Church to the level of the Presbyterian and Anabaptist Sects.—Christian Guardian, Toronto.

Not a little sensation was produced at the Toronto School of Medicine by an incident which will have a life-long abiding place in the memory of those who witnessed it, and especially of him who was the victim. During the progress of the morning lectures, and before the students had repaired to the dissecting room in connection with this institution, the janitor heard first a peculiar noise in that apartment resembling a heavy thud, and on approaching the door heard the voice of some one evidently engaged in fervent prayer. On opening the door, he, and a few students who accompanied him, saw three of the tables bearing the dead subjects, but by the side of the fourth was a man, in a kneeling attitude

trembling like an aspen leaf, hands clenched, and eyes turned upward, from which were rolling huge tears. The face itself was swollen and repulsive, and bore the impress of a life of debauchery. He had evidently taken in the situation. Around him were the mutilated bodies of partially dissected mortals like himself, and he was now a victim for the scalpel? Loud and earnest were his supplications for delivery when the tread of footsteps struck his ear. He paused a moment and stared with maniac look upon those before him, and at length ventured to ask, "Where am I?" "How did I get here?" "Oh, my God, what does this mean?" "Am I dead or alive?" The voice of the janitor, and his explanation that it was the dissecting room, had the effect of inducing him to review his surroundings and attain his feet. He then wanted to know if he was in Toronto and said he lived on Richmond street and wanted to go home. Suffice to say he left the room and the building, and was last seen wending his way through the Park in the direction of the College-avenue. He had been discovered beneath the trees in the Park at an early hour in the morning, beately intoxicated, and had been removed by a few students (who were intent upon having some sport) to the dissecting room to sober him off. He avers he won't drink any more.

MARRIED

At Fitzroy Harbor, Ont., on the 28th October, by the Rev. J. Lavin, J. W. Costello, Esq., of Costello Bros., Montreal, to Lizzie, daughter of the late Michael Copps, Esq., of Fitzroy Harbor.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette)

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour, Super Extra, Extra Superfine, Fine, Strong Bakers', Middlings, U. C. bag flour, City bags, Oatmeal, Corn, Pease, Barley, Lard, Cheese, Pork, Ashes, Firsts, and Pearls.

TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe)

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Dressed hogs, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Apples, Geese, Turkeys, Cabbage, Onions, Hay, and Straw.

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Eppe & Co. Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Thredneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURER OF COCOA.—We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Eppe & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London.—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

FIELDS OF DOCK.—The root of the yellow dock, so troublesome to farmers, is an effectual alternative and a most valuable medicine. In the neighborhood of Lowell, Doct. J. C. Ayer & Co. have planted fields of it, where they raise many tons at a crop. It is grown like the carrot or beet, in drills, and its quality or properties have been much improved by cultivation. It is one of the ingredients in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and we are informed, the extraordinary virtues of this preparation are largely due to the extract of this root that it contains. The Sarsaparilla root used by this firm, is grown on plantations of their own, in Honduras, to secure an article of superior and wholly reliable quality. One of the reasons for the universally acknowledged superiority of their medicines, may be seen in the watchful care that is used in preparing them.—[Vermont Statesman.

THERE WILL BE NO PARTING THERE.—Not if your hair continues to fall as it now does. Get without delay a bottle of Pearine, dress the hair often with it. Pearine stops the hair from falling off and assists nature restore to its natural vigor. Every Druggist sells it.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Bedford, M. M., \$2; St. Hermenegild, Rev. J. A. D., 2; Marysville, M. B., 2; Mount Forest, M. D., 2.25; Concord, Cal., J. C., 10; Ruckwood, J. D. M., 3; St. Octave de Metis, Rev. A. C., 4; Gananoque, M. S., 1; Smithville, T. M., 1; Hamilton, M. M., 2; Kemptville, L. L., 2; Mabou, N. S., Rev. J. M., 2; Morristown, N. S., A. M., 2; Maritana, D. G., 2. Per F. O'K., Antigonish—Panmure, E. L., 2. Per Rev. D. O'G., South Douro—J. C., 2; Peterboro, J. L., 2. Per J. O'R. Hastings—J. A., 2. Per G. P. H., Keenansville—J. C., 2. Per J. A. F., Maindieu, N. S.—Capt. J. F., 2. Per J. C. H., Read—Self 1; D. H., 2; D. R., 2; Rev. G. B., 2; Albert, M. C., 1. Per W. B., Point St. Charles—M. O'G., 2. Per F. X. D., Valcourt—D. M., 2. Per L. M., Seaforth—J. M., 2; O. P. R., 1; Carletonbrook, Rev. J. M., 2; J. K., 3; L. K., 2; C. P., 2; Edmondville, J. D., 2. Per A. McI., Antigonish, N. S.—A. M., 2; J. O'P., 2; J. M., 2; A. D. C., 50cts; Harbor, A. M., 1; A. M., 1; Lochaber, J. J. S., 2; Malignant Cove, A. M., 2; M. D., 2. Per E. H., St. Antice—P. B., 1.25.

THE KINGSTON MARKET.—(British Whig)

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Flour, Family, Ex Fancy, Grain, Meat, Hides, Poultry, and General.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, (Corner of Foundling), MONTREAL. May 1st, 1874. 37-52

WANTED—A good MALE TEACHER, with the necessary recommendations, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. D. J. McLAIDLAN, A. N. McDONALD, ANGUS R. McLEOD, Trustees. Glennevis, Oct. 26, 1874. 11-3

NOTICE Is hereby given that at the next Session of the Quebec Parliament, a Bill will be introduced to allow the Provincial Board of Notaries to admit ALEXIS OLYMPE MARION to the profession of a Notary. Montreal, 30th October, 1874. 12-5

CONTENTS OF OCTOBER NUMBER: Erin, (Poetry). Kilsheelan; a Romance. Economy. Orange, Gray and Green. (Poetry). Editorials: Catholic Education; Our Colleges; Why is a Coercion Bill now in Force in Ireland? The Home Rule Movement; The Memory of the Friends that are Gone. The Gens of Ireland. Sir Chas. Gavan Duffy (Portrait). Sir John Grey, M.P. (Portrait). Zoamus: The Far-Famed Island of Azran; Froude's Tribute to the Catholic Church. Brownson on the Irish Race. The Rescued Bride. The Name of Mary. Music: "The Shamrock." PRICES: \$1.50 PER ANNUM. Will be sent Post-paid on receipt of price.

Back Numbers Supplied. All communications to be addressed to: J. CALLAHAN, Printer and Publisher, 35 St. John Street, Montreal. AGENTS WANTED in every town in the Dominion.

Advertisement for 'THE GREAT LYRIC STAR' featuring ROSA D'ERINA, 'IRELAND'S QUEEN OF SONG'. Includes details about the performance at Mechanics' Hall, dates, and contact information for J. H. Semple.