

**CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.**—We have received the fourth number of this publication, and we hope we may receive many more, for it does credit to Montreal and deserves to be supported. Some improvements in the illustrations may be desirable, and in good time will no doubt be made. Of the literary department we feel ourselves at liberty to speak in terms of unqualified praise. Judging from the specimens before us, the *Canadian Illustrated News* is a first rate family paper.

**DR. RYERSON AND THE COMMON SCHOOL.**  
LINDSAY, 24th Nov., 1869.

In a certain school in the county of Victoria, the master a Roman Catholic, and about one half the children Roman Catholics, and the majority of the Trustees the same, a catechism of the History of England was used as a school book to which some took objection. The author of the catechism has not given his name. The publisher is *Adam Miller*, 62 King Street, East, Toronto. The catechism had seen its seventh edition in the year 1864.

At page 43, chapter xxxi. under the head "The Reformation" occurs the following question and answer:—

Q.—"What is meant by the Reformation?"

A.—"By the Reformation, is meant the re-forming of the Christian religion from the errors of Popery, and reducing it nearer to its primitive purity."

A copy of the History was sent to the Department, and attention directed to the objectionable passages, when the following decision was immediately given by Dr. Ryerson—"I have received the catechism of which you complain. It is not authorized to be used in the schools. I never saw it before. It is very objectionable in the matters to which you refer, and very likely in other matters. I will thank you to show this letter or a copy of it, to the Trustees of the school in which the catechism in question is used, and inform them that if the use of it is continued they will forfeit their share of the school fund, and become personally responsible to the rate payers of this school division for the amount of it, on the complaint of any individual rate payer."

I think it may do good to publish this decision, so that Roman Catholic parents may know what their rights are in matters of this kind in the common schools of Ontario. That no history or other book containing matter offensive to their religion is authorized to be used; that masters have no right to introduce such books; and that Trustees allowing their use become personally responsible to the rate payers for the amount of Government grant withheld. A common school in which such books are used is not recognized, loses its existence in the eyes of the law, and the gentlemen at the head of the department do not confine themselves to a bare condemnation of such books, but go farther and indicate the penalty and the means of redress. I think I can safely challenge the Educational Department of Quebec, with its well and widely known love of justice and even indulgence to the minority of that Province, to show on its records anything more just, more liberal or prompted by a higher or a fairer sense of equity, or showing a more honest and honorable love of fair play.

HONOR CUI HONOR.

QUEBEC, Nov. 23.—This day, at three o'clock, the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in state to the chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament building. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and the House being present, the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to open the third session of the first Parliament of the Province of Quebec with the following Speech from the Throne:—

**Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.**

I am happy again to meet you assembled to deliberate on the affairs of the province. Since last session Divine Providence has been pleased to afford us an abundant harvest, which has added to the prosperity of our people. The government has lost no time in carrying into execution the laws which you passed for the promotion of agriculture and colonization, and for the advancement of education.

The work on the colonization roads has been vigorously proceeded with, and you will be of opinion, on examination of the reports which will be laid before you, that the money voted for this purpose has been expended with economy and advantage.

I have observed with pleasure that many of the electoral divisions have availed themselves of the recent law providing for the formation of colonization societies, and the Government has promptly recognized the societies thus formed. Good results are expected from the law for the encouragement of colonization railways, and several of the municipalities have taken shares in these useful undertakings.

The exploration of the territory in rear of the settlements on the north of the St. Lawrence has been commenced and actively prosecuted, and you will be informed of the progress which has been made.

All these measures, at the same time that they favor colonization, are also such as are calculated to attract immigration from other countries, in which object my government takes a common interest with the Federal government and those of the other provinces.

The commission appointed to enquire into the organization and expense of the Civil Service has been actively occupied with the discharge of its duties, and you will shortly be informed of the result of its labours.

I am happy to be able to announce to you that such progress has been made in the division of the surplus debt of the late province of Canada as to lead me to expect an early settlement of the question.

Our gracious sovereign having been pleased to direct that one of her sons should join the army in Canada, and His Royal Highness, Prince Arthur, being about to reside for some time in this Province, I thought it my duty to offer him, in your name, the hospitality of the Province during his sojourn in this city, and I was happy to see that the people everywhere united with the authorities in affording him proofs of the respect and affection which they bear towards his august mother and all the members of the Royal family.

**Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:**

The public accounts will be submitted to you and you will find that, notwithstanding the extensive works which have been undertaken on the colonization roads, and the repairs and enlargement of several of the public buildings, the expenditure has on the whole, been within the estimates.

At the expiration of the financial year ending on the first of July last, there remained in the public chest a considerable surplus, and I have good reason to hope that there will be the same result at the expiration of the six months ending on the first of January next.

The ordinary votes will be asked from you for the different branches of the public service, and for the continuation of works already commenced.

It has become necessary to make provision for the erection of buildings for the use of the public departments, and you will be asked for a vote for that purpose.

**Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.**

**Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:**

You were occupied during the last session with important measures respecting municipal organization and various other matters of public interest. The great number of subjects then submitted to your consideration did not allow you the necessary time to complete all these measures, and your attention will be again directed to them.

You will also be asked to consider the adoption of means for the more effectual organization of a police force in this Province.

I have no doubt that you will devote to these subjects and to any others which you may deem worthy of your attention, the same care which you have already shown in the performance of your duties.

I sincerely pray that Divine Providence may bless your efforts and that your labors may be crowned with success.

**A WORD IN SEASON.**—It is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance to exalt one man's virtues by comparison with the real or imagined lack of virtue in others with similar opportunities. The Marquis of Westminster, who died at about the same time, has been used as a foil to the glorification of Mr. Peabody. Men seem to forget sometimes that in this way they may be committing grievous injustice; and injustice has doubtless been done to the poor Marquis. We are assured that his charities were large, if unostentatious. They were not often the theme of newspaper praises. He gave often, said a recent London correspondent, in a manner not to let his right hand know what his left did. He was the head of a great house. He had to leave behind him wealth to support it and gave his son the career for which he was diligently training himself in the House of Commons. It is likely he felt somewhat short of a model of generosity; but that is no reason why he should be held up by men, absolutely ignorant of his daily life, as an example of avarice and niggardiness to be contemned. He was very simple and unostentatious in his tastes and that was set down by flashy, funny writers as proof of stinginess. As we write, a paragraph from an English journal comes under our observation which says, "The late Marquis of Westminster, rich as he was, didn't mind a patch on his trousers or on his boots; but then he gave a good deal of money to hospitals and other charitable institutions." Were it not wise in cases like these to obey the Scripture rule, "Judge not that ye be not judged." This, we believe, is intended to apply even when the merits of a peer, on the one hand, with the burdens of family and state upon him, and that of a bachelor banker with no such calls upon him, on the other, are the matters to be judged.—*Mont. Gazette.*

The half-breeds and Indians of the Nor' West may be laboring under a misapprehension with regard to their new form of government, but it is absurd to suppose that they have any 'American affinities.' They have long been disgusted with the American management of the tribes on the southern side of the boundary line, the bad faith and treachery continually displayed by the American officials, and in this, fortunately, we have a safeguard with respect to the future autonomy of their enormous territory. The Ministry was informed three or four months ago that the Metis required explanations on several points, the land tenure especially, connected with the new state of things; and it is to be regretted that they did not then take the trouble to enlighten them. Unnecessary trouble, however, was never a prominent feature in Lt. Governor McDougall's character. Under the circumstances, we can only counsel moderation and a due regard for the proposals which the insurgents are said to have put forth, and which in themselves only forestall the action which Mr. McDougall himself would very likely have taken had he been quietly installed. As a rule, the Metis are men of a peaceable character, and would certainly not have taken their present stand were they not impelled with the erroneous idea that their lands are about to be taken from them, and put up to public competition—the whole key to the present movement.—[*Gazette.*]

**Killing two birds with one stone.**—About ten days ago Mr. John Barrie, produce dealer, Bonsecours Market, discovered that his clerk, Desre Noel, had absconded with different sums of money he had been collecting for some time past. Mr. Barrie at once proceeded to the Central Station and informed Detective Bouchard of the circumstances. The detective, on instituting inquiries, discovered on Sunday night that Noel had gone to St. John's. A telegram was at once despatched to the High Constable of St. John's, describing the clerk, and giving instructions for his arrest. This was done, and on Bouchard's proceeding to St. John's next morning he found his man safe in jail. The dabbles were put on, and detective and prisoner went to the station and there had to wait some time for the train. While waiting a tall man entered the station, when Bouchard's prisoner exclaimed, "Do you see that tall man?" "I do" was the reply. "That is the man that stole the money from Roy's cash box." Of course this was enough to interest Bouchard in the man, who, he found, was going to the city in the same train as himself and prisoner. The train arrived, and the passengers took their seats, Bouchard keeping an eye on the tall man. On arriving at the Bonaventure Station Bouchard, who was handcuffed to his first prisoner to prevent his escape in the dark, arrested the tall man, telling him that he was his prisoner. "Me, your prisoner?" exclaimed the man, "why you are a thief and bandit. How can you be a detective?" added he with a scornful laugh. Then followed an amusing scene both Bouchard and his prisoner struggling hard to take the tall man captive. It was not until some carriers came to the rescue that he submitted, and in a short time afterwards Bouchard arrived with his two prisoners at the Chaboulier Station. And thus did the detective kill two birds with one stone. The second prisoner's name was Jean Barriere, and his crime was the robbery of a sum of money from Mr. Roy's cash box which had contained \$500 but an hour before the robbery, and which sum it was evidently Barriere's intention to get hold of. Fortunately it had been conveyed to a more secure place. The first prisoner was committed this morning at the Police Court for trial at the Quarter Sessions, and the second having confessed to the robbery, was sentenced to three months with hard labour.

Monseigneur de Charbonnel, the well known Bishop of Toronto and present Coadjutor in the Diocese of Lyons, has been delegated to represent Cardinal de Bonald in the Ecumenical Council.

The *Herald* understands that some leading merchants are about to establish a new line of steamers, under the name of the Montreal and Maritime Provinces S. S. Company, the nominal capital to be \$500,000, only \$200,000 of which would be needed to enable weekly trips to be made with regularity throughout the season. Should the proposed amount be raised the vessels could be placed in readiness for the spring trade. The route proposed is to Pictou, N. S. calling at Gaspé, Shediac and Charlottetown, P. E. I., carrying goods also at through rates to St. John and Halifax, hereafter connecting at Pictou with steamers to Sydney, Cape Breton and St. John's Newfoundland.

**An impudent thief.**—On Saturday afternoon a lady named Lemire, went into the Bonsecours Church, and after she had engaged in prayer for some time discovered that a valuable seal skin muff which she had put on the seat on entering the church was missing. She went to the Central Station and made complaint to Detective Lafon, who yesterday afternoon happened to meet a notorious prostitute named Eliza Manning, arrayed in a beautiful set of furs. On closer examination he discovered the muff the woman wore to be that stolen from the church. In a moment afterwards the woman was arrested and taken to the cells. She has been sent to the Quarter Sessions for trial.

**Found dead.**—On Friday evening last, Thomas McAvoy, about 56 years of age, being intoxicated, laid down upon the floor of an unoccupied house in Colborne street, in the St. Ann's Suburbs, when he was found dead yesterday with an empty bottle near him. The deceased was known to be a person of very intemperate habits. A cat which was lying upon the body no doubt prevented its being destroyed by rats.

It appears that there is some trouble about the *Mary Fry*, a ship which recently took a load of lumber from three Rivers. The Captain refused to sign the bills of lading and Mr. Stoddart, thereupon took out a capias and proceeded to the wharf with a posse of constables to execute it but the Captain out of his moorings and slipped out into the stream in tow of the *Advocate*. Mr. Stoddart upon this telegraphed to Quebec to stop her.—*Gazette.*

It is said that the Local Government is about to purchase the Symes property on Mount Carmel street, Quebec, with the view of erecting the Lieut. Governor's residence upon it, that it is also in treaty with the Imperial Government for the purchase or cession of the site of the Jesuits Barracks for the use of the proposed Departmental Buildings.—*Gazette.*

The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint John McLoughlin, Esq., to be Inspector of Powder for the city of Montreal, and James Prendergast, Esq., to be Inspector of Powder for the city of Quebec.

Another cause celebre is looming upon the legal horizon. An action has been taken by Mr. W. D. B. Jones against Mr. F. X. Beaudry for false arrest and imprisonment and the recovery of \$25,000 damages arising out of the arrest of Mr. Jones under a capias issued at the instance of Mr. Beaudry upon the allegation that Mr. Jones was secreting his goods and about to leave the country with the object of defrauding the detainer out of the payment of \$436 in some large transactions. This capias was dismissed by Mr. Justice Mackay in a judgment which was subsequently confirmed by the Court of Review, Mr. B. being condemned to pay the costs of contestation; hence the present action. The counsel for the plaintiff are Messrs. Girouard and Kerr and the case will be tried before a special jury next March or April.—*Gazette.*

The retirement of Sir William Logan from the direction of the Geological Survey of Canada, while it excites no surprise, cannot fail to be a subject of deep regret. Under his management the Geological Survey has been a credit and an honor to the country, the one branch of the public service whose peaceful triumphs are unperishable, and whose labours have been unaccompanied by the bitterness of party strife. In losing Sir William, the rooms of the Survey have lost their greatest attraction, for we shall not now have the chance of meeting the famous naturalist, whose ardent manners, so joyous and yet so earnest, cannot fail to impress the most casual observer. But though he is well entitled to seek repose from the active duties of head of a laborious department, we can hardly believe that his busy brain and active habits will permit of his abandoning those researches from which science and the world have already gained so much, and we may therefore hope that from his retirement will arise the crowning glory of his life.—*Evening Telegraph.*

Mr. Boyd, of the County of Prescott, has introduced a measure in the Ontario Legislature fixing a penalty of three months imprisonment upon the selling of liquor to persons under twenty-two years of age.

**More disallowances.**—The law relating to the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates, passed by the Local Parliament of Quebec, has been disallowed we understand.—*Herald.*

A special from St. Paul Miss., says:—A constitution has been adopted by the Red River insurgents, embodying a Republican form of Government, and petitions are to be forwarded to Washington in favor of

annexation. A large band of Crow Indians, under their chief Tishakore, are reported to have joined the insurgents. Messengers have been sent by the latter to the Indians to secure their assistance, and most of the tribes are reported favourable to the insurgent cause, fearing that immigration will deprive them of their hunting grounds.

A man named J. Fitzgerald was before the Police Court to-day on a charge of having fired at the sentry on guard at the Drill Shed on the 16th inst. Sergeant Stephenson swore that the prisoner last night confessed to having done so. The case was remanded until Monday.—[*Toronto Globe 26th ult.*]

The *Toronto Leader* says that not very long ago a Canadian was cautioned to depart from a town in New England on the ground that he was a British subject, and therefore responsible for the fact that 'the greatest lecture' in America had been locked up in an 'Irish dungeon' by order of the British government. That greatest of American lecturers was George Francis Train.

The farmers around Toronto have been playing a sharp game on the produce dealers of the city, when disposing of their barley. The "swindle" is thus explained by the *Telegraph*:—"Some fair samples of grain are reserved to be put in the mouth of the bag, which is first lined on the inside with a coating of lime (crack poison for man or beast)—the lime helping at once to whiten and to draw the moisture from the damaged grain with which the bag is all but filled, or so filled as to leave room for the sample covering on the top. Hundreds of loads of so much rotten stuff, we are assured, have been foisted upon unsuspecting dealers here since the close of harvest." Our contemporary calls for Government action in the matter.

Mr. Scott, of Grey, has given notice of a series of resolutions, which after recounting the distress of poor settlers who have not yet paid for their lands, concludes by declaring, "That in all cases where the commissioner is furnished with satisfactory evidence of the inability of the settlers to pay, either by reason of the high price originally paid for the same, or from the inferior quality of the land, he shall have the power of making such a reduction as in his opinion will be just and meet."

*Le Journal de Quebec* contradicts the report that Judge Duceit is desirous of suppressing the enquiry into the recent outrage upon the fixtures of the Normal School garden, but adds that although 22 witnesses have already been examined, nothing calculated to implicate anybody has yet been elicited.

*Le Courrier du Canada* asserts that inquiry into the recent destruction of the gates and gymnastic apparatus of the Normal School gardens has been hushed up because the perpetrators of the damage belong to some of the 'first families of the Ancient Capital.' It protests against this attempted suppression, holding that justice should be done even though the heavens should fall.

The Emigration Department is preparing for the reception of 30,000 settlers from Europe next Spring.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Niagara, P. Clarke, \$2; Sorel, W. McCallan, 2; Oreganish, N. S., Rev. A. McKenzie 6; Lan-dowee, J. P. Huley, 2; Frenchville, M. Ling, 2; Lochiel, 25 3d; Co., W. Donovan, 1; Toronto, Rev. O. Vincent, 10; Matilda, M. Hoolahan, 2; Woodbridge, M. Walsh, 4.  
Per H. Stafford, Almonte—J. Lehey, 2.  
Per C. O'Neill, St. Andrews—A. Kennedy, 2.  
Per J. Labrosse, St. Eugene—P. Reilly, Point Fortune, 1 50.

#### Married.

On the 17th ult., at the French Cathedral, James McCormack, baker and confectioner, corner Bleury and St. Catherine streets, to Miss Elizabeth Kavanagh, of Montreal.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 20 1869.

Flour—Pollards, \$3.20 to \$3.25; Middlings \$3.50 to \$3.60; Fine \$3.90 to \$3.95; Super. No. 2 \$4.50 to \$4.75; Superfine \$4.35 to \$4.40; Fancy \$4.70 to \$4.75; Extra \$4.80 to \$4.85; Superior Extra \$5.00 to \$5.00; Bag Flour, \$2.18 to \$2.20 per 100 lbs.  
Cattle per brl of 200 lbs.—\$4.25 to 4.30.  
Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$0.00 to \$0.01.  
Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.22 to \$5.27; Seconds, \$4.10 to \$4.75; Thirds, \$4.05 to 0.00.—First Pearls, 5.60 to 5.65.  
Pork per brl of 200 lbs.—Mess, 28.50 to 28.75;—Prime Mess \$24.00; Prime, \$21.00 to 21.50.  
Butter, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 18c. to 19c.—good per choice Western bringing 19c. to 20c.  
Onions, per lb.—12 to 13c.  
Lard, per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$0.60 to \$0.60.  
Pease, per 60 lbs.—\$0.70.

#### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Nov. 29, 1869.

	B.	d.	c.	d.
Flour, country, per quintal	12	0	12	3
Oatmeal, do	13	0	12	3
Indian Meal, do	8	9	12	0
Rye-Flour, do	00	0	10	0
<b>BAKED FRUITS.</b>				
Batter, fresh, per lb	1	3	to	1
Do, salt do (inferior)	0	10	to	1
<b>FOWLS AND GAME.</b>				
Turkeys (old), per couple	10	0	12	0
Do (young), do	6	0	7	6
Geese, do	7	0	7	6
Ducks, do	3	0	3	6
Do (wild), do	3	3	3	6
Fowls, do	2	0	2	0
Chickens, do	2	0	2	6
Pigeons (tame), do	1	0	1	3
Partridges, do	3	0	3	6
Hares, do	1	3	1	6
Rabbits (live), do	0	0	0	9
Woodcock, do	3	0	4	0
Snipe, do	1	8	2	0
Plover, do	1	0	1	3
<b>MEATS.</b>				
Beef, per lb	0	4	to	0
Pork, do	0	7	to	0
Mutton, do	0	4	to	0
Lamb, do	0	4	to	0
Veal, per lb	0	0	to	0
Beef, per 100 lbs	36.80	to	8.80	
Pork, fresh do	10.00	to	11.00	
<b>GRAIN.</b>				
Wheat, per minot	00	0	to	00
Barley, do (new)	3	3	to	3
Peas, do	5	0	to	5
Oats, do	2	3	to	3
Buckwheat, do	3	9	to	4
Indian Corn, do	0	0	to	0
Rye, do	0	0	to	0
Flax Seed, do	7	9	to	8
Timothy, do	0	0	to	0
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Potatoes per bag	3	9	to	5
Lard, per lb	0	11	to	1
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	1	0	to	1
Haddock, do	0	0	to	0
Turnips, do	0	0	to	0
Onions, per minot	4	6	to	5
Maple Syrup per gallon	0	0	to	0
Honey Sugar, per lb	0	5	to	0
Apple	7	7	to	8

Cheese, do	0	3	to	0
Apples, per barrel	3	50	to	0
Hay, per 100 bundles	7	00	to	3
Straw	5	00	to	5



A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Monday evening, 6th December.

Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock. Every member is requested to attend.

By Order,

W. J. WALSH, Sec. Soc.

#### COLLEGE OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.

The Rev. Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, have the pleasure of being able to inform the parents of their pupils, and friends of Education in general, that the commencement of the different Classes, in the College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Oute des Neiges, will take place on Thursday next, 25th November, Festival of St. Catherine, and anniversary of the opening of the first school in Montreal by the venerable Sister Bourgeois.  
CH. VILLARDRE, S.S.C.  
24th.

#### TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED for the Roman Catholic Separate School at Lindsay, a Head Master. One holding a First Class Normal School certificate preferred. Applications with Testimonials, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until first of January next.

JOHN KNOWLSON,

Secretary.

Nov. 12th, 1869.

#### TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO TEACHERS WANTED in the Parish of St. Sophia, County Terrebonne, one capable of teaching French and English, and one the English language only. Female Teachers preferred.

Address,—

PATRICK CAREY, Sec.-Treas.

St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his sons, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any information will be thankfully received at this office, by the daughter of the said John Graham—Dolly Graham, now Mrs. John Ferguson, Galveston, Texas, U.S.

#### SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN who has taught in Nova Scotia since December 1861, and who holds a First-Class Provincial License for that Province will be open to an engagement after the 31st inst., the expiration of his term. Can come well recommended by his Parish Priest and the Inspector of Schools &c., to all of whom he can refer. Any good school acceptable, yet would infinitely prefer a Catholic Separate one. To obviate disappointment no communication can possibly be attended to before 6th November. Address, "Teacher," office of this paper.

#### WANTED.

A Clergyman living in a Country Place wants a housekeeper. Apply at the Office of this paper.

#### ONE FOND LOOK

BROADWAY, TAILOR, 52 ST. JOHN STREET Fourth door from St. James street, on the right where CLOTHING is scientifically cut, and beautifully made. Particular attention given to REPAIRING. Bring your OLD CLOTHING, and at BROADWAY it will soon appear equal to new. If required, articles will be called for, and sent home free of extra charge. For Style, try BROADWAY. For Economy, try BROADWAY. Remember the Red Number, 52 52, 52. Gentlemen furnish your own Cloth, and give BROADWAY a trial, and you will find it is on the whole the cheapest and best place in the Dominion.

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