

## LETTER VI.

To the High School Trustees of Trenton—to Lawyer Francis and the 25 signatories of his Petition—and to the world in general—these letters are respectfully dedicated.

GENTLEMEN,—Lest you also in common with your High School pupils should be led away by the exaggerated ideas of Marian persecutions which the great Protestant tradition seeks to perpetuate, allow me to supplement "the Smithfield fires" of your Class Book, with a few plain words from a Protestant divine of considerable standing in the literary world. The Revd. S. R. Maitland, D. D., and sometime librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury, thus writes with an intelligent commentary which might well be imitated by every High School teacher throughout the land; even though he should run the risk of instant dismissal withal at the hands of narrow minded Trustees and officious lawyers.

Who, "he asks kindled and fanned the fires of Smithfield? what raised and kept alive the Popish persecution in the days of Queen Mary? Was it her sanguinary disposition? or was she the slave of her husband's cruel superstition? or were both the tools of foreigners who certainly hated the English because they were heretics, but more deadly hated the heretics because they were Englishmen? Was it "wily Winchester" (Gardiner)? or was it "bloody Bonner? or was it something in the spirit of the Church of which both were zealous members? Whatever may be said on any or on all of these points there was undoubtedly one other cause, which, if it be too much to say that it has been studiously concealed or disguised (by Canadian Class Books? and "High School Trustees?") has certainly never occupied that prominent place to which it is entitled in such an inquiry. I mean the bitter and premeditated spirit of some of those who were very active and forward in promoting the progress of the Reformation, the political opinions which they held, and the language in which they disseminated them—the fierce personal attacks which they made on those whom they considered their enemies,—"and to say the least, the little care that was taken by those who were really actuated by religious motives and seeking a true reformation of the Church, to shake off a few ungodly profane rabble, who joined the cause of Protestantism, thinking it in their depraved imaginations, or helping to make it by their wicked devices, the cause of licence against law, of the poor against the rich, of the laity against the clergy, of the people against their rulers. In particular it seems impossible that any reflecting mind, even though misled by partial relations or prejudiced by doctrinal opinions, should fail to see as a mere matter of fact, in how great a degree the persecution of the Protestants in England was caused by the conduct of their brethren who were in error." (Essays on subjects connected with the Reformation in England.) This, Gentlemen, is a grave onslaught from a Protestant divine upon your popular ideas, and one which, if made in your High School by a perspective convert, would doubtless ensure his instant dismissal, and if indulged in by your humble servant would entail the barking of all the village curs at his heels for a month of Thursdays. Grave however though it be, it is nevertheless true, and should lead you to regret that whilst you had a servant good and faithful enough and sufficiently educated withal to make a like intelligent comment upon your Class Book, you had not education enough to appreciate his services. The fact is Gentlemen, in spite of your popular ideas those reforming gentry who under the guise of ministers of religion! (God defend us from such a ministry!) and who after prostituting the Gospel to the inflaming the passions of men against all law and order, found discretion the better part of valour, and fled to the Continent—were naught else but rebels against their lawful Queen, and traitors to the laws of the land that had the unhappiness to have engendered them, and would have been as easily attainted of treason in this 19th century of ours, as they were in that 16th. What Gentlemen would you think of us were we to stump the country to-morrow declaring in every village and hamlet in Canada that Queen Victoria was illegitimate; that it was "contrary to God's word" and "repugnant to the order of nature" for a woman to govern: that "by giving authority to an idolatrous woman we have banished Christ and his Gospel, and in his place restored Antichrist with all his infections;" that in taking the same authority from her you shall restore Christ and his word: that "in obeying her ye have displeased God;" that "in disobeying her ye shall please God." What, Gentlemen, I ask of you, would you think of us were we to-morrow to be guilty of such conduct? would you deem us a Reformer? would you esteem us loyal to our Queen or our country? And yet those men, who did like things unto Mary are called and deemed by you the great lights of the glorious Reformation! and he who dares whilst in your employ to gainsay it, is dismissed summarily your service. Is this the history you wish to

perpetuate? Is this mongrel truth, the truth you wish your children to make their own? In the name of God surely not—in the name of truth surely not—in the name of history and all rational education surely not. It is a sad thing, I admit as freely as you do, to persecute men for their religion. The Catholic Church has suffered more, and is suffering more from Protestantism than Protestantism has ever suffered from the Catholic Church. But sad though it be to persecute, had these men any right to brave all law and order—to beard majesty on its very throne—to brand Mary as an idolatress—to hurl Scripture like an avalanche at her anointed head, and to teach from their pulpits, that it was lawful to slay her? Were we to-morrow to do this against our gracious Queen, should we not be a traitor to our Sovereign—a rebel against our constitution, and attainted of high treason? And if we; why not also the reformers? Are Protestants to be allowed to do against a Catholic sovereign, what Catholics are not allowed to do against a Protestant Queen? Because the reformers wished to destroy Catholicity and to restore Protestantism, are all means therefore—even sedition and blasphemy—proper and lawful for them? Are they to be allowed to deluge the country with inflammatory and seditious tracts containing libels upon the sovereign, the laws and the religion of the land? Whilst they live in security out of the reach of the laws, and whilst claiming to be martyrs secure from the martyr's stake—are they to be allowed to render their native land a hot-bed of discontent, insubordination and frenzied zeal? And because Mary's privy council looking at these things from the point of view of rulers and statesmen endeavoured to crush these rebels and traitors with a high hand, contrary to the advice of Cardinal Pole looking on these things from the point of view of mercy and humanity—is Mary to be called Bloody? and is every High School master,—hired in the cause of the great Protestant tradition—to perpetuate this slander? Oh no! surely not. Surely there was something prophetic in those noble words, which Queen Mary—England's first Queen-regnant, chose for her motto "Time unveils truth." Did she foresee with prophetic vision, that for upwards of 300 years, she would be held up to the world, as a by word and a scorn amongst the nations?—did she foresee, that historians led away alas by religious zeal and the imperfect materials at their command, would hand her down from age to age, as the embodiment of everything cruel and repulsive?—did she foresee that little children at their desks would be taught to call her bloody Mary?—did she foresee, through all this dark storm drift the one glint of light beyond?—did she, penetrating the gloom of misrepresentation and ignorance, foresee, that later on "time would unveil the truth?"—that through the exertions of conscientious historians the truth would at length be brought to light—Did she foresee that from the dark depths of the State Paper office documents would be dragged to light by those valiant antiquaries Madden and Tyler that should at length unveil the truth—Did she foresee that a weak but noble woman Agnes Strickland, would be the first Protestant woman to "unveil the truth" and to proclaim it to the world? All honor to such intrepid men, as the Protestants Madden and Tyler!—all honor to that great Protestant English Gentleman, who has dared, difficult and dangerous as she herself declares the task to be,—to stem the tide of (Grammar School Trustees) ignorance and prejudice, and to say one word exculpatory of this most virtuous and most injured of English Queens.

SACERDOS.

## DEVOTION TO THE HOLY FATHER.

On Sunday, Oct 8th, the ceremony of formally handing the Bishop of Ottawa, His Lordship Bishop Guigues, the address resolved to be presented to his Holiness the Pope last June, on the occasion of his Pontifical jubilee, was performed in the Cathedral. It will be remembered that the Jubilee called forth in that city an extraordinary amount of rejoicing. It was resolved that the Address to Pope Pius should be written by a skilled chirographer, forming a volume in the highest style of the chirographists and binders art, and a committee was entrusted with this agreeable task. The committee at once commenced their sittings and after a short time the ways and means department fell into the hands of Mr. P. O'Meara, of whose stewardship some account will be found below.

At two o'clock, His Lordship Bishop Guigues took his seat in the Sanctuary amid solemn silence, and was instantly surrounded by the Clergy of the different parishes and the members of the committee, while spectators stood respectfully outside.

Mr. Moore A. Higgins in a few well chosen words requested permission to introduce the representatives of the Catholics of Ottawa to his Lordship. Permission being graciously granted, Mr. Higgins then formally presented to the Bishop, Mr. R. W. Scott, M. P. P., as the representative of the Irish Catholics of Ottawa, and Mr. E. P. Dorian as representative of the French Canadian Catholics. The speaker having stated that these gentlemen were authorised by the committee and people to present their address to the Bishop, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Pope, made room for the representatives.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Dorian then rose, and the first named gentleman, taking the book in his hand, said that it contained the signatures and prayers of 5,000 good Catholics. The hon. gentleman referred to the occasion in warm and eloquent terms, and was followed by Mr. Dorian to the same effect. His Lordship, the Bishop, then feelingly acknowledged the gift on behalf of the Holy Father. He said

that the offering was a purely spontaneous one, and the more acceptable on that account; his Holiness had made no appeal to their sympathies or aid, and the sympathy now tendered as well as the material aid which they intended to offer would be all the more grateful to the Sovereign Pontiff.

Mr. P. O'Meara laid the book before the Bishop, and commenced to give an account of his stewardship. He recounted briefly the efforts of the committee, and stated that the following sums had been received:

Cathedral parish, including St. Vincent de Paul Society's contribution of \$51.25.....\$240 89  
Parish of St. Joseph.....184 67  
Parish St. Patrick.....139 05

Making a Total of.....\$561 61

Mr. O'Meara said that this was a spontaneous offering to the Holy Father, and that had it so happened that His Holiness had called on them for aid, it would not be a few paltry hundreds of dollars that he should have handed over on that occasion, but thousands.

His Lordship then received the testimonial from Mr. O'Meara with marks of this high appreciation of the words which accompanied it, and with the grace and dignity which invests all his actions.

Mr. Moore A. Higgins next presented an Address from the Council of the Congregation, which was read and graciously received.

The address is enclosed in magnificent binding of full vellum, illuminated on the sides and back, and gorgeously gilt.

On one cover, are these words in raised letters—"His Holiness, Pope Pius IX. Sovereign Pontiff," and a translation of the same is on the other cover. On the back of the volume are the words—"Pio IX. Pont. Max. Catholici. Ottawa, Julii, 1871"

THE LUMBER YARDS.—Petitions to the City Council respecting the removal of lumber yards have been placed for signature at the principal hotels, banks, and at the Stock Exchange and Corn Exchange.

ATTENDED ANSON.—As Sub-constable Pollard was proceeding last night a little before 12 o'clock along Dubord street on his way home he noticed a light under the balcony of the house occupied by Mr. H. L. Greaves, 12 Dubord street. Thinking it suspicious he watched for a few minutes and presently noticed a man apparently drunk coming out from under the balcony. He enquired what he was doing there. The man replied he was looking for Mr. George Greaves, who, by the way, has been dead for the last seven years, and immediately ran off, followed, however, by the policeman, who ultimately succeeded in arresting him. On returning with the prisoner to the house of Mr. Greaves the constable found a quantity of dry leaves piled up and several matches lying about. The prisoner, who was perfectly sober at the time, was taken to the station, and was this morning brought up before Mr. Brebant, presiding magistrate, and remanded for further examination. The deposition of the prisoner has been taken by the Fire Commissioners, who, however, have no power to prosecute unless a fire has actually taken place.—Witness, 16th inst.

DROWNED.—On Saturday evening an old man named Joseph Paquet, who resided in Basin street, fell accidentally into the canal, and was drowned. In order to reach his residence, he was obliged to go down St. Martin street, and turn to the left, but on arriving at the corner of the street, he proceeded straight forward. His son, who accompanied him, asked him where he was going, and he replied he was going home. A few minutes afterwards the old man was discovered struggling in the water, and every effort to save him proved unavailing. The body was shortly afterwards recovered and taken to his residence.—Witness.

ASSAULTED IN ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE.—On Saturday night two young men complained to the police at the Central Station, that as they were proceeding up St. Lawrence street, above Conville street, they were set upon by a number of rowdies, who beat one of them severely. Both had to seek safety in flight or the consequences might have been much more serious. It is scandalous that so close to a city like Montreal affairs should be in such a state of disorder that quiet persons cannot pass along without being set upon and beaten.—Herald.

The Montreal Gazette says that the Washington Treaty has already borne good fruits on both sides of the Atlantic. Before the meeting of the Joint Committee a few months ago, whatever expressions of mutual respect and attachment might be uttered at public dinners and other assemblies calculated to elicit good feeling, there is no doubt that the real sentiment between England and the United States was not a friendly one. Very little provocation, indeed, would have led to open rupture, the consequences of which would have been dreadful to contemplate. Now everything is changed, and the relations between the two countries are settled on the most brotherly basis—each vying with the other in offices of kindness and good will. What a contrast there is between the conduct of the United States Government in the occasion of former Feinland irruptions and that which has been exhibited in respect to the late raid on Manitoba. The authorities in this latter instance at once interfered and prevented any serious injury being done to either person or property, and the annoyance suffered by the colonists was comparatively slight. How nobly, on the other hand, has England come forward to the immediate help of the victims of the Chicago catastrophe! And these acts of kindly service were, strange to say, coincident. At the very time that the British Government was issuing instructions to the Dominion of Canada to offer Chicago all the military tents and blankets in their possession, the United States authorities were taking pains to prevent any ill results from the malicious madness of O'Neill and his myrmidons. Not the least wonderful circumstance in this change from animosity to amity, is the fact that the New York Herald, formerly England's bitterest foe rejoices in the reconciliation. Long may this state of things continue.

## REMITTANCES OF RECEIPT.

La Guerre, Mrs. Quinn, \$2; Athelstan, J. Durbin, 2; Sommer, Rev. D. Matte, 2; Pontenoy, T. Doyle, 2; Boston, Mass., J. A. Sallenger, 2.25; Riviere du Loup, Rev. L. Blais, 1; Fort William, Rev. D. Dullaquet, 2; Brandon, Vt., Rev. G. N. Caissey, 3; Picton, A. Shannon, 2; Frampton, M. Fitzgerald, 1.50; Kingsbridge, Rev. A. Wassereaux, 2; Notre Dame de Lewis, Rev. A. Vallee, 2; St. Andrews, P. Maloney, 2; St. John's, R. H. Marchand, 4; Fort Covington, N. Y., Rev. M. C. Stanton, 2; Oshawa, C. Walsh, 2; St. Hyacinthe, M. Buckley, 2; Rawdon, P. Mason, 3; Ottawa, J. W. Ryan, 2; Westport, Rev. J. O'Donnell, 2; Dunham, Rev. J. Jodoin, 2; Beauharnois, Rev. Dr. Charland, 2; Monckland, A. Sutherland, 1; Milford, P. Bond, 1; Port Daniel, Rev. N. Levesque, 2; Mount St. Patrick, Rev. J. C. Cormack, 4; Oseola, P. Angluey, 1; Eganville, L. Curley, 2; Hamilton, R. S. Baxter, 2; Gnanogogue, L. P. Hunter, 2; West Shefford, J. Doonan, 2; Osgoode, W. F. Kearns, 4; Shankill Hill, R. Creggan, 2; St. Regis, Rev. F. Marcoux, 2; St. Sophia, C. McKenna, 2; Ulverton, D. Mooney, 4.

Per J. Gilles—Bangor, Vt., C. Dolan, 5; F. Casey, 4; Woodstock, N. B., M. McGuirk, 5; F. McKelroy, 10; B. Lynch, 6; O. Kelly, 2; J. G. Cole, 2; J. McCormick, 2; P. McCaffrey, 2; J. Collins, 2; J. Broderick, 2; St. Stephens, N. B., M. Moran, 2; J. Cullinan, 2; E. Shannon, 2; J. Short, 2; A. Bradley, 2; P. Breen, 2; Basswood Ridge, P. McMahon, 2; Chatham, N. B., M. Dwyer, 2; St. Croix, N. B., T. McVey, 2; Calais, Me., Rev. J. Durbin, 2; W. A. McGlinchey, 2; P. Hogan, 2; St. Andrews, N. B., Rev. R. Verreker, 4; M. Clarke, 8; Mrs. McLeod, 2.

J. McCarroll, 2; P. Quinn, 2; P. B. Donohue, 2; D. Bradley, 1; Frederickton, N. B., Rev. J. McDevitt, 8; J. McDonald, 8; J. Kavanagh, 2; J. P. Carlen, 2; J. Doherty, 2; P. A. O. McGoldrick, 1.  
Per Rev. J. J. Chisholm, Margaree, N. S.—J. McDonald, 2.  
Per M. Teffy, Richmond, Hill—Oak Ridge, J. Glancy, 2.  
Per D. Walker, Lindsay—J. Kennedy, 2; Downeyville, D. Donohue, 2.  
Per P. O'Neill, Antrim—Pakenham, F. Ryan, 2.  
Per J. Feeney, Brantford—Self, 5; R. McGregor, 4.  
Per Rev. T. Goun—Three Rivers, M. Scannell, 8.  
Per D. Sullivan, Malcolm—Self, 2; Vesta, J. Ferguson, 2.  
Per S. Labrosse, St. Eugene—East Hawkesbury, J. Ward, 1.50.  
Per Rev. Mr. McAuley, Stanstead—Mrs. Gallagher 3.  
Per J. Murphy, Quebec—Rev. Mr. Harkin, 2; P. Horn, 2; B. Maggie, 2; E. Cahill, 2; J. Delaney, 2.  
Per J. J. Maguire, Buckingham—T. Maguire, 2 For Club, 5.50.

BREAKFAST.—Epps's Cocoa.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The Civil Service Gazette remarks—"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. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & CO, Homoeopathic Chemists, London

## Married.

In this city, on the 16th inst., at the Parish Church of Notre Dame, by the Rev. Father Jolande, Mr. John Mullin, to Miss Susan McCallan, daughter of Mr. William McCallan, Merchant, Sord.

At St. Alphonse, Alphonse, on the 10th of Oct., by the Rev. Mr. Lynch, (uncle to the bride) assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Bouchere and Marcellin, Joseph Wm. Bourke, to Miss Lucy Duffy.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

	Sept. 19.
Flour #1 of 106 lb.—Pollards.....	\$6.40 @ \$6.50
Middlings.....	4.25 @ 4.50
Fine.....	5.55 @ 5.60
Superior Extra.....	0.00 @ 7.00
Extra.....	6.60 @ 6.60
Fancy.....	6.45 @ 6.60
Fresh Supers, (Western wheat).....	6.10 @ 6.15
Ordinary Supers, (Canada wheat).....	6.05 @ 6.15
Strong Bakers'.....	6.40 @ 6.45
Supers from Western Wheat (Welland Canal).....	6.10 @ 6.05
Supers City Brands (Western wheat) Fresh Ground.....	6.15 @ 6.20
Canada Supers, No. 2.....	5.65 @ 5.75
Western Supers, No. 2.....	5.65 @ 5.70
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.....	2.75 @ 2.80
City bags, (delivered).....	2.95 @ 3.00
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.....	1.45 @ 1.47
Outmeal, per bushel of 25 lbs.....	5.00 @ 5.20
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs.....	0.67 @ 0.69
Pease, per bushel of 60 lbs.....	0.90 @ 0.90
Oats, per bushel of 32 lbs.....	0.32 @ 0.34
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.....	0.55 @ 0.60
Lard, per lbs.....	0.10 @ 0.11
Cheese, per lbs.....	0.10 @ 0.10

## MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

	Aug. 14, 1871.			
	RETAIL		WHOLESALE	
	\$	c	\$	c
Flour # 100 lbs.....	0	00 to 1 80	1	70 to 0 00
Outmeal, " ".....	0	00 @ 0 00	0	00 @ 0 00
Indian Meal, (Ohio)....	1	50 @ 0 00	1	40 @ 0 00
GRAIN.				
Wheat # 56 lbs.....	0	09 @ 0 00	0	00 @ 0 00
Barley " ".....	0	00 @ 0 00	0	00 @ 0 00
Potato " ".....	0	20 @ 1 00	0	00 @ 0 00
Oats " ".....	0	15 @ 0 50	0	00 @ 0 00
Buckwheat.....	0	70 @ 0 75	0	00 @ 0 00
Indian Corn, (Ohio)....	0	00 @ 0 00	0	00 @ 0 00
Rye, " ".....	0	00 @ 0 00	0	00 @ 0 00
Flax Seed " ".....	0	00 @ 0 00	0	00 @ 0 00
Timothy, " ".....	0	00 @ 0 00	0	00 @ 0 00
MEATS.				
Beef, per lb.....	0	08 @ 0 15	0	00 @ 0 00
Pork, " ".....	0	10 @ 0 12	0	00 @ 0 00
Mutton, " ".....	0	7 10 to 0 10	0	00 @ 0 00
Lamb, per lb.....	0	7 10 to 0 10	0	00 @ 0 00
Veal, per lb.....	0	8 @ 0 13	0	00 @ 0 00
Beef, per 100 lbs.....	0	00 @ 0 00	5	00 @ 8 00
Pork, fresh " ".....	0	00 @ 0 00	6	00 @ 6 50
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Potatoes, per bag (H.W.).....	0	40 @ 0 50	0	00 @ 0 00
Turnips " ".....	0	00 @ 0 00	0	00 @ 0 00
Ward, " ".....	0	00 @ 0 00	0	00 @ 0 00
Woodcock, " ".....	0	00 @ 0 00	0	00 @ 0 00
Snipe, " ".....	0	00 @ 0 00	0	00 @ 0 00
Plover, " ".....	0	00 @ 0 00	0	00 @ 0 00
DAIRY PRODUCE.				
Butter, fresh, per lb.....	0	23 @ 0 27	0	00 @ 0 00
" salt, " ".....	0	15 @ 0 20	0	00 @ 0 00
Cheese, " ".....	0	00 @ 0 00	0	00 @ 0 00
Onions, per minute.....	0	60 @ 0 75	0	00 @ 0 00
Maple Sugar, per lb.....	0	10 @ 0 12	0	00 @ 0 00
Honey, per lb.....	0	10 @ 0 12	0	00 @ 0 00
Lard, per lb.....	0	12 @ 0 15	0	10 @ 0 00
Eggs (fresh), per doz.....	0	23 @ 0 25	0	00 @ 0 00
Eggs per doz, by brl.....	0	00 @ 0 00	0	00 @ 0 00
Hubbard, per lb.....	0	13 @ 0 00	0	00 @ 0 00
Hubbard, " ".....	0	07 @ 0 00	0	00 @ 0 00
Apples, per barrel.....	0	00 @ 0 00	2	00 @ 2 25
Hay.....	0	00 @ 0 00	10	00 @ 14 00
Straw.....	0	00 @ 0 00	5	00 @ 7 00

## PRICES CURRENT OF LEATHER.

	Montreal, Sept. 18, 1871
	Cents.
Horn's Spanish Sole, No. 1 (h.a.) per lb.	25 to 27
do do No. 2.....	23 to 24
Slaughter No. 1.....	27 to 29
do No. 2.....	00 to 00
Waxed Upper, light and medium.....	43 to 45
do do heavy.....	40 to 43
Grained do.....	40 to 43
Spills large.....	29 to 30
do small.....	20 to 30
Kips, Canada, (whole).....	50 to 55
do ordinary.....	00 to 00
Calf-Skin (27 to 30 lbs. per dozen).....	65 to 85
do (18 to 20 lbs. per dozen).....	60 to 70
Sheep-Skin linings.....	30 to 40
Harness.....	30 to 33
Buffed Cow, per foot.....	14 to 16
Published Cow, do.....	15 to 17
Brambled Cow do.....	17 to 18
Patent Cow do.....	18 to 19
Rough.....	27 to 30
English Oak Sole.....	42 to 44
English Kips.....	56 to 66

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL of Picton, P. E. Co., a First-Class MALE TEACHER, to enter on his duties in November. Salary liberal. Application to be made to the REV. J. BRENNAN, F.P., Chairman of the Board of R. C. S. Trustees.

Quebec.—Scarlet fever and croup are making fearful havoc among the young children of the city and suburbs. Very many deaths are reported.

WANTED, AN APPRENTICE. Apply to J. CROWE, Black and White Smith, No. 37, Bonaventure St., Montreal.

OF SAMUEL ATCHESON, aged 12 years, who left Montreal on the Steamer "East" on or about the 2nd of June last, and got off the Steamer at Chicago, since which time he has not been heard from. Any information concerning him will be most gratefully received by his step-father HENRY PAISLEY at the office of this paper. (United States Papers will confer a favor by copying.)

TEACHERS WANTED. TWO FEMALE TEACHERS wanted in the Parish of St. Sophie, Terrebonne Co., capable of teaching the French and English languages. One hundred dollars will be given for ten months' teaching. Teachers to provide their board and fuel for the School. Applications, prepaid, Address, P. Carey, Sec.-Treas., St. Sophie, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

IMMEDIATELY for the R. C. MALE SEPARATE SCHOOL, of Belleville, a First-Class R. MALE TEACHER, Salary Liberal. Must be well recommended, application (if by letter, prepaid) to be made to the Very Revd. J. Farrelly, Vicar General, P. P. Belleville, Aug. 4, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned shall apply to the Quebec Legislature at its next Session for a Bill to allow the Board of Notaries of the Province of Quebec to admit, after Examination, William Fahey as a Notary. Montreal, Aug. 23rd, 1871. WILLIAM FAHEY.

NOTICE. IS hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Curator to the vacant estate of late TAIL CHAUFF, in his lifetime, gentleman, of Joliette. Joliette, 22nd Sept. 1871. J. L. B. DESROCHERS.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF HONORABLE WELSH, a native of the Parish of Killure, County Kerry, Ireland, who was in Griffin town, Montreal, in 1853. She was then expecting two of her sisters from Ireland. Any information respecting either of them will be thankfully received by their anxious sister, Catharine, (now Mrs. Charles Martin) at Colongue, Ont. Should this meet the eye of either of them, they will relieve the anxiety of their sister by corresponding with Mrs. Catharine Martin, Colongue, Ont. Colongue, Sept. 25, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE. IS hereby given that the undersigned has accepted the estate of the late Dame CHARLOTTE TARDIEU TAILLANT DELAUNADIERE, widow of the late Honorable Barthelmy Joliette, in his lifetime of the town of Joliette, under benefit of inventory, and that the office of the said estate will be at Mr. A. Magnan's office, Notary of the said town of Joliette, who is authorised by the undersigned for him and in his name *regulatio*, to administer the affairs of the said estate. Joliette, 9th October, 1871. G. DELAUNADIERE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, } SUPERIOR COURT. No. 657. In the matter of RAPHAEL CAMIRANT, An Insolvent. Wednesday, the twenty-second day of November next, Raphael Camirant will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. DOUTRE, DOUTRE & DOUTRE, Attys for Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-seventh day of September last past (1871) at the town of Joliette, in the District of Joliette, Francois Bourgoin has been appointed Curator to the vacant estate of the late Basile Brodit Dominville, in his lifetime of the Parish of Lachapelle in the said District, in his lifetime gentleman, and of the late Lisette Bourgoin his wife. Montreal, 11th October, 1871. FRANCOIS BOURGOIN, Per his Attorney, EDMUND BARNARD.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT DIST. OF MONTREAL, } FOR LOWER CANADA. THE Fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. No. 973. ADOLPHE ROY & ANTHONY ROY, both Merchants and co-partners of the City and District of Montreal, and there carrying on business, as such, under the name and firm of "ADOLPHE ROY & CIE," PLAINTIFFS.

vs. ANTOINE ISAAC DEVEAUX, heretofore Merchant of the Parish of St. Justine of Newton, and actually absent from this Province, in the District of Montreal, DEFENDANT.

IT IS ORDERED, on the Petition of Messrs. LeBlanc, Cassidy & Lacoste, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Octave Pauze, one of the bailiffs of the said Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called *La Minerve*, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called *The Witness* be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. (By order.) HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY, P.S.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT DIST. OF MONTREAL, } FOR LOWER CANADA. NOTICE is hereby given that DAME MARIE MARQUETTE DUFAUX, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOSEPH CLETUS ROBILLARD, of the same place, bourgeois, from whom she is separated as to property, has instituted before the said Court, in said District, an action to obtain a separation as to body (*separation de corps*) from her said husband; which said action was returned before the Court on the 28th day of August last, past under the No. 1469.

Montreal, 26th September, 1871. LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, Attornies ad litem, Of said Dame Dufaux.