

The following address was recently presented to his Lordship the Roman Catholic Bishop, on the occasion of his first pastoral visit to the parish of St. Henri, by O. J. Devlin, Esq., on behalf of the English speaking portion of the parishioners:—

To His Lordship the Right Reverend Doctor Bourget, Bishop of Montreal:—

May it Please Your Lordship—The inhabitants of the newly erected Parish of St. Henri, speaking the English language, feel it to be their duty to approach your Lordship upon the occasion of your first Episcopal visit to this Parish, to tender their grateful acknowledgments for the provision thus made by your Lordship's zeal and paternal kindness for their spiritual welfare.

We are aware that the creation of the new Parish of St. Henri comes within, and belongs to, a series of important changes made under your Lordship's wise counsel, and designed like every other act of your Lordship's long administration for the glory of God, and the salvation of souls committed to your charge,—and yet we feel we have special reasons for gratitude. Not only has your Lordship appointed as Curé of the Parish a Reverend Gentleman whom all must love and esteem, and whose knowledge of the French and English languages is well calculated to enlarge the sphere of his ministrations, but you have associated with him a priest of the same national origin to which we belong, and whose mother tongue is ours, in order that our spiritual wants may be more effectively provided for, and that nothing may be left undone in our regard, to render glory to God on high, and peace on earth to men of good will.

We are informed that in furtherance of your Lordship's benevolent intentions towards us, you will this day select a site whereon to erect a future Parish Church. We also thank your Lordship for commencing this good work at so early a day, and we cheerfully tender your Lordship all the assistance which our humble means will allow of towards its early completion.

Your Lordship will, we are sure, be pleased to know that although as parishioners we are entering upon arrangements which terminate a long connection between us and the Reverend gentlemen of the Parish of St. Sulpice, we entertain the most profound respect for these good Fathers, and shall ever cherish a feeling of gratitude for the kind and devoted services received at their hands.

REPLY.

Dear Children: In this family gathering this is the only title I can assume as it goes straight to the heart, and best expresses the relations of true paternity and filial piety in all its most moving characteristics.

In the canonical erection of this parish, I have only fulfilled a rigorous duty, that of multiplying in this great centre of activity and material progress, easy, and I might almost say door to door, religious and priestly ministrations. On this occasion I am only but too happy to see and feel that you have perfectly understood my intentions. Your humble and respectful submission to the new order of things, leads me to conclude that I was not mistaken when I thought that the children of St. Patrick could lay aside all national feelings, and join with the children of St. Jean Baptiste under one roof, in one house of prayer, to worship the common Father of all. Oh, what a subject of rejoicing it is for a Pastor, what a consolation, to witness persons of different origins blended together in the bonds of fraternal charity! This has been the constant theme of the preachings of your Canadian Parish Priest and Irish Curate, a lesson which their example inculcates more strongly still than their words. I am happy to state that the lesson has not fallen on unprepared soil, since you already surround them with all the tokens of respect, confidence, and love, which good parishioners are wont to bestow on their Pastors. This testimony flatters me to the extreme, and makes me augur happy results for your new Parish.

In fact you have already earnestly set to work, irrespective of national distinctions to build up a temple adequate to your wants and worthy of your faith. It is to further these your pious intentions that I appear here to day. As, in the selection of a site for the new Church, I can and must only consult the interest of the majority, I feel convinced that you will cordially accept the selection which unites the greatest number of advantages. For every body must understand that a Parish Church cannot be at the door of every parishioner, and that thus it becomes the Province of the Bishop to follow the dictates of his conscience in the selection.

You could not part with your former pastors and fathers in God, without giving them a mark of your gratitude, for their long services and untiring zeal in this part of the Vineyard of the Lord. The spontaneous outburst of your grateful feelings can astonish no one who is acquainted with your faith, piety and religion.

The undying memory of all their benefits shall find a shrine and a sincere echo in your own grateful hearts.

Nothing now remains for me to do but to express the ardent wish that in your new parish, God may be faithfully loved and served unto the end of time.

May the August Virgin, who protects the whole universe and who has for the last two centuries poured down her choicest blessings on this city, never forsake this portion of her inheritance. May she, from Her high Throne in Heaven, ever protect and bless this new parish consecrated to her as well as the remainder of the city.

† I. B., BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

In no wise discouraged, the Ritualists of the Anglican sect propose holding a meeting or counter-Synod in London during the course of the present month.

NON PAN-ANGELI, SED PAN-ANGOLICANI.

There was a big synod of seventy-two Bishops so bothered they didn't know what to do; So to do what was wanted they drew to a head, Shut their doors, said their prayers, and—did nothing instead.

—Punch.

THE BISHOP OF SANDWICH.—The following circular has been issued by the Very Rev. J. M. Bruyere, V.G., and Administrator of the Diocese of Sandwich:—

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY AND FAITHFUL OF THE DIOCESE OF SANDWICH.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—It becomes my duty to inform you that Divine Providence has, at length, granted a Chief Pastor to this portion of the Church of Christ—the Diocese of Sandwich—in the person of the Right Revd. John Walsh, formerly Vicar-General of Toronto.

Our gratitude is justly due to the Almighty Giver of all good gifts, when we take into consideration that the illustrious clergyman thus raised to the Episcopate is, in every respect, qualified for this high office, and well deserving the esteem and confidence of the Clergy and People of this Diocese.

The prudence, zeal and ability which the new Bishop of Sandwich has ever displayed in the discharge of his sacred duties, in an inferior station of the Holy Ministry, is a sure guarantee of what can be expected from him in the high office to which he has lately been elevated.

On this solemn occasion, the duty of the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Sandwich, is clearly pointed out. We will all cheerfully discharge it, by extending to the new Chief Pastor of the Diocese the hearty welcome which his sacred character and many virtues claim at our hands.

Meantime, it behooves us to offer up fervent prayers to the Throne of Mercy for the Bishop elect, whose Consecration will take place on the 10th of November next.

I have the honor to be, Rev. and dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. M. BRUYERE, V.G.

Sandwich, Oct. 18, 1867.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—It has just struck me that a word regarding the progress of Catholicity in this district might interest some of your readers.

His Lordship, Right Rev. Dr. Horan, arrived in Warkworth, Perry, on Wednesday 23rd ult., and was there met by Very Rev. Dean Kelly of Peterboro, Rev. H. Brettargh of Trenton, Rev. D. O'Connell of Douro and Rev. J. Quirk, all of whom accompanied their much esteemed Bishop to Hastings, the residence of Father Quirk. On Sunday last his Lordship, assisted by Rev. H. Brettargh and Rev. P. Kelleher, sang High Mass and solemnly administered the sacrament of Confirmation to two hundred and eighteen children in the Hastings Church.

When we consider that only four years ago the weeds choked up and stumps defaced the spot on which now stands a stone church sufficiently ample to accommodate two thousand persons, and when, on Sunday last, we beheld a congregation, crowding to excess, prostrate in the presence of God begging his aid on themselves and their little ones, we looked on the whole as a most proud monument of our holy faith.

The Hastings mission in charge of Rev. John Quirk, comprises the townships of Asphodel, Percy, Seymour, Belmont, and Dummer, all of which were strongly represented on the occasion. The day being beautifully fine, the spirits of the children most buoyant, the gay attire, the mirth and innocence of so many young persons accompanied by their friends produced an effect so pleasing as not to be easily forgotten.

On Monday, His Lordship returned to Kingston by Trenon, with the most kind wishes of all and with the most firm hope that he may see many years to praise those who do well, to chide those who do ill, and to encourage by his presence our worthy pastor Rev. John Quirk, who has done so much within a very few years to advance our holy religion in these remote districts.

I am dear Sir,
Yours truly,
SPECTATOR.

The gentlemen in Pan-Anglican Synod, have, in spite of the fun poked at them, issued an Address in which is embodied the result of their deliberations, which is certainly worthy of the body from which it proceeded; decidedly anti-Catholic, and soundly Protestant as against Rome and the Church: ambiguous, shuffling, and timid, as against Ritualism, Rationalism, and Infidelity.—A very two-faced and thoroughly Anglican document indeed. Here is what the *Times* says about it:—

But, though a sermon in State, the Pastoral is still a sermon, and this consideration relieves us from any difficulty we might otherwise feel in commenting upon it. It is the custom to receive sermons in submission. We listen to them in silence, and unless they contain something either extraordinarily good or peculiarly objectionable, we abstain from criticisms upon them. From the latter characteristic it will be readily acknowledged that this Address is entirely free. We do not see how it can address any party in the Church, and it may even give a gentle satisfaction to all. The exhortation to the study of the Scriptures may gratify Low Churchmen; a cursey phrase at the end may be welcome to the supporters of the Sacramental system; and the judicious abstinence from a too dogmatic definition of Scriptural authority will relieve the minds of Broad Churchmen. The Address is, in fact, profoundly innocuous, and we should not be surprised if Dr. Coe's own himself should be found perfectly willing to sign it. In referring to disputed points it judiciously adheres to the language of our Articles and formularies, to which Dr. Coe and members of all parties in the Church have already subscribed. Such caution is no more than might be expected from so grave an assembly; but the prudent resolution to be harmless as doves has, we fear in this instance, prevented the display of any extraordinary wisdom. The Address is a sermon, and it does not appear to us greatly to differ from a sermon which might have been delivered by any one of the 76 Bishops who have signed it. We are far from complaining of such reticence. Sermons as we have said, must be taken as we find them; but it is allowable to wonder why Bishops should have been summoned from the East and from the West, from the North and from the South, to issue that which it was not a sermon, might almost be called common-place. One of the Bishops, at the conversation on Friday, said the Synod had served to show that, in days when men said the Church was much divided, there were still great points on which all were agreed. It was surely unnecessary to obtain so unusual a gathering in order to demonstrate so obvious a fact. Every communion of Christians which calls itself Anglican uses substantially the same Articles and the same formularies as our own Church, and it would, indeed, be astonishing if, at

least in word, all were not prepared to join, to a certain extent, in a common profession of faith. The Bishops have confined themselves to words to which all have already assented, and it is scarcely surprising if no one is prepared to repudiate his assent. The sermon, therefore, is one which might be preached by almost any curate in almost any church. As such it is exempt from criticism, but as a sermon from 76 Bishops on an extraordinary occasion, it may, we think, legitimately occasion a little disappointment.

Without, however, usurping the function of theologians, we may notice a point in the Address which, when compared with one of the objects of the gathering, is not a little instructive. There is only one particular in which the Bishops have departed from the safe region of generalities. The Rationalists and the Ritualists are alike untouched, but the Church of Rome receives a specific condemnation. It is somewhat remarkable that the Bishops should abstain from any distinct reference to errors within their own communion and should only be definite in denouncing the errors of those who are beyond their control. Preachers, it is true, are very apt to spare their own congregations and to abstain from giving offence to friends by directing their strictures entirely against strangers. But this is not the point of view to which we are now referring. Among the purposes with which the Synod was called, not the least prominent was that of promoting reunion among the different parts of Christendom. It is singular, therefore, that the only definite declaration of the Synod in its formal address should serve to increase our separation from the great Church from which we divided at the Reformation. The Synod has added one more to the many protests made by the English Church against the errors of Rome. This result is a curious commentary on the anticipation which we see has been expressed by Archbishop Manning, that the Synod would tend to restore in this country the dominion of the true Church. When our Bishops are confined to common-places on all other subjects, they join by an unconscious impulse, in denunciation of Roman Catholicism. The circumstance is satisfactory, so far as it goes, but it must be allowed that it affords an instructive commentary on the sort of talk we have recently heard respecting reunion. The old antagonisms seem just as active as ever, and this Address might afford reason to doubt whether the apparent union even of the Anglican Bishops themselves is not attained by a judicious avoidance of disputed topics. The fact is, as one expression in the Address indicates, the Bishops cannot but be conscious that the only real unity is a 'unity in truth.' So long as the different sections of Christendom are distinguished by important theological differences so long they must remain apart and no ecclesiastical courtesies can avail to unite them. It must be added that such formalities will be ineffectual to maintain the present union in the Anglican Church itself. The dangers which menace our own Church, as well as its only saviour, lie concealed in those difficult questions which, at least, in this Address the Bishops have so prudently ignored.

HYGIENE.—What may be afflicted by draining, cleanliness, and sanitary precautions towards lowering the death rate in cities, is brought out very strongly by some figures in the *London Times* by a resident of Salisbury who signs his communication A. B. Middleton.

A few years ago the average annual mortality of that city was 23 per 1,000. Since then works of public utility, such as drainage, and other purifying processes, have been instituted and accomplished; and the result is shown in a steady decrease in the annual death rate, which has fallen from the figures above given to 16 per 1,000. The difference shows the numbers of persons annually killed by dirt, foul air, and deficient drainage.

KINGSTON MURDER.—The men engaged in the late murder of the guardian of the distillery at Kingston, of which horrid tragedy a full account appeared in our columns, have been tried for the offence, and found guilty. The following are the sentences:—Ethan Allan, the principal, and apparently the most hardened villain of the lot, and who actually struck the fatal blow, is sentenced to be hanged on the 11th of next month; Alex. Gemmill is sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary; William Howard to nine, and Edward Whalen to five years.

THE BISHOP'S BIRTHDAY.—Wednesday, 30th ult., being the Bishop of Montreal's birthday, was a day of rejoicing for the clergy, the communities, and the citizens. Many of the clergy called on the venerable prelate to wish him long life, and at four o'clock his Lordship, accompanied by some priests, went to the Academy St. Denis, of the Congregation, where a charming little family fete was got up for him, which highly pleased his Lordship. In the evening, a pious festival was got up at Coteau St. Louis, in honor of the Bishop of Montreal, who was accompanied by Dr. Beaubien, the generous benefactor of that new parish. The ceremony took place at the dead and dumb asylum and the church.—*Nouveau Monde*.

The Congregation of the Gesu are delighted with their organist, M. Ducharme, whose masterly performance on last All Saints, has since been the theme of many a conversation in musical circles. The lessons he acquired at the celebrated Conservatoire during his lengthy stay in Paris, have certainly not been lost upon him, and we have reason to feel proud of M. Ducharme's distinguished abilities as a musician. His style strongly resembles that of the late Mr. Burnaby, one of the most accomplished organists who ever lived in this city, and like it excels in power, feeling and expression.

ACCIDENT TO THE REV. FATHER COLLINS AT OTTAWA.—On Monday evening the Rev. Father Collins, Parish Priest of St. Andrew's (Centre Town) Mr. J. V. De Boucherville, of the Registrar's Department, were driving home from Alymer, they met with an accident from which the Rev. gentleman narrowly escaped with his life. About nine o'clock in the evening they reached the approach to the Chaudiere Bridge. The night was dark, the horse took fright, and backing against the low parapet wall, capsized the carriage into the mill race, containing some seven feet of water. Mr. De Boucherville jumped out of the buggy the moment he felt there was a risk of their being thrown over, but not in time to be able to catch the horse and prevent the catastrophe. To save Mr. Collins, who was of course thrown out of the buggy, and completely submerged, Mr. De Boucherville pulled off his overcoat, and was happily successful in enabling Father Collins to get hold of it, after a few moments of intense

and anxious delay, and a failure in the first attempt. But Mr. De Boucherville was unable, single handed, to raise him out of the pond, and Mr. Collins was too much exhausted to do more than keep his hold of the coat, until assistance should arrive. Both gentlemen were nearly exhausted when rescued.

A MAN TRIED IN MONTREAL TEN YEARS AGO FOR MURDER.—THE MURDERED MAN TURNS UP.—The Albany Evening Journal publishes the following remarkable story of the re-appearance of a man who was supposed to have been murdered eleven years ago and whose supposed murderer very narrowly escaped hanging:—

In the latter part of June, 1856, Capt. John O. Weatherwax, attended by his cousin, Andrew Weatherwax, sailed in a 1 ke boat from Plattsburg for a Canadian port. Having discharged his cargo, he came with his boat to Pike River, a stream that connects with Lake Champlain, just beyond the Canada line. Here Capt. Weatherwax was to obtain a loading of wood, with which to freight his boat to Plattsburg. During the day the two had a violent quarrel, which was witnessed by a man employed on the boat. At length there came the sound of a dull thud, as of a powerful blow with some heavy weapon crushing through the skull, and then all was still. Soon after this the captain came aft, but without his cousin. Next morning the hat of Andrew, and blood near it was found on the forward deck of the vessel. The captain was moody and did not speak of his cousin. The captain of another boat, a little distance away, also heard the altercation the threats and blows.

After his return to Plattsburg, Captain Weatherwax gave no satisfactory answer to the enquiries for the missing man. On the very spot at Pike River where his boat had been moored, the dead body of a man recently killed was taken from the water. The man had evidently come to his death by violence, for his skull was crushed as if by a fearful blow from a murderous weapon in the hands of a vigorous assailant. The body was identified. The man recognised it as being, beyond a question of doubt, the man who had been missing from the boat, as Andrew, the cousin of Capt. Weatherwax.

The Captain was arrested. The preliminary examination brought out the most conclusive evidence of his guilt. There was no doubt of his conviction. His ingenious counsel throughout themselves of the resources of international law and treaties. They succeeded in establishing themselves in the position, that inasmuch as this affair had taken place in Canada, neither the authorities of Plattsburg nor of Ontario county, nor yet of the State of New York had anything whatever to do with the matter.

One of them Mr. McMaster, recommended his client to the from his native country, to change his name and lead a different life. But the captain would not accept this advice. He steadily declared his innocence, and refused to budge an inch.

The British authorities made a requisition upon the government of the United States for his surrender. W. L. Macy was then Secretary of State and upon his warrant, dated Dec 9, 1856, Capt. Weatherwax was again arrested. He was taken to Montreal and there confined in goal.

Capt. Weatherwax remained in prison at Montreal about a year. He was tried twice; the jury failed to agree the first time, and the next one acquitted him under direction of the judge, who ruled the evidence insufficient. The captain returned to Plattsburg, branded with the implication of murder. His relatives accused him of the crime. Nevertheless, he continued for ten long years to assert his innocence.

Early in the present month intelligence was brought to his counsel, McMaster, that Andrew Weatherwax, the man supposed to have been murdered, had returned to Plattsburg. He refused to credit the story till, on the 27th instant, the man came into the village and showed himself alive.

He gave the following account of himself: He left the boat that night in a state of partial intoxication and in a very irritable mood. Going to a rum-shop, he soon became embroiled in a quarrel, was arrested, brought before a magistrate and fined. Not having the money to pay the fine he was about being placed close confinement, when a man stepped forward and offered to take him as a seaman, giving an advance of wages to pay the fine. Andrew accepted, and was speedily shipped on an English vessel. He went as a common sailor to China, to Australia, and to various parts of the world in different vessels. He returns now, and learns for the first time of his supposed death by violence.

STRIKES AND INTIMIDATION.—The question has now become one of law and order, and as such ceases to be only of local interest, but becomes of importance to all parts of the country. The supremacy of the law must be maintained at all costs. Any signs of weakness in its administration in Quebec at this time would be encouragement to 'terrorism' in the future. No wavering in the performance of a stern duty will be tolerated. The spirit that appears to have actuated these misguided men must be crushed out, or that of anarchy will soon pervade the whole country. What will be the final result of this state of things upon the largest industrial interest in Quebec it is impossible to foretell. It may be looked upon as a ruin, however, that pinching want will be felt by the families of many who now refuse to work, and also of those who are prevented from doing so by violence and a system of intimidation. The long Quebec winter will soon be upon them, and to keep starvation from the door, many of these men will be compelled to labor for a mere pittance at work they have not been accustomed to. In this distress they will fall to receive that sympathy and substantial assistance from the charitable sight of unmerited suffering will always evoke.—*Montreal Gazette*.

THE BANK PANIC IN THE WEST—A FALL IN GRAIN.—The farmers a likely to find out that they cannot make 'a run on the bank' without hurting themselves even when they get gold for all their demands. Naturally enough, the banks have been contracting the accommodation allowed to their customers and with a diminished amount of money pressing on the grain market for investment, the price of grain has been coming down. In about eight days wheat has fallen twenty cents here, and barley five or six cents. It is said that though this is partly due to nature of advances received from the East last week, yet the reduction is to be attributed to the action of the banks forced upon them by the rush for gold.—*Globe* Corr.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.—On Thursday night nearly every gate in Sheburne street West as far as the property of Mr. J. J. Day O.G. on the Cote-des-Neiges road, was lifted from its hinges, and to every lamp post a gate was hung. A good many windows, too, were broken, and we have been informed that nearly all the windows in the house of a lady in Union Avenue were broken by stones. Many of the boys who committed these cowardly attacks are known and will be dealt with, in likelihood, pretty severely, for whatever fun may be extracted from the horse play of carrying off gates to hang on noyances, there certainly can be no excuse for maliciously breaking the windows of private houses, more especially those of ladies. The act is cowardly, and one which would only be committed by cowards.

The Government organs at Toronto and Quebec are just now deploring the alarming increase of office hunters in these two cities, and are scheming as to what may decrease the epidemic. The thing is simple enough. Let the thing be so arranged that an office-holder must work as hard as his neighbor, for a not much higher rate of pay.

A countryman, at London, on Saturday evening, feeling very much troubled about the failure of the Commercial Bank, and having a ten dollar bill on the Bank of Commerce, went and sold it for \$6.50 in silver. Probably he was 'half-as-sore' at the time

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 29.—Dr. T. S. Hunt of the Geological Department of Canada, and Mr. A. Michel left Belleville this morning on a visit to the gold regions in North Hastings.

Charles Brossman was recently drowned while working in Mr. Miner's saw-mill, at Granby.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 6 1867.

Flour—Pollards, nominal \$5.90; Middlings, \$5.50 \$5.85; Fine, \$6.20 to \$6.40; Super., No. 2 \$6.60 to \$6.75; Superfine nominal \$7.10; Fancy \$7.50 to \$7.60; Extra, \$7.75 to \$8.00; Superior Extra \$8 to \$9.25; Bag Flour, \$3.35 to \$3.45 per 100 lbs. Oatsmeal per bbl. of 200 lbs.—\$5.00 to \$5.75. Wheat per bush. of 60 lb.—U. C. Spring, \$1.55 to \$1.60. Peas per 66 lbs.—98c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery.—Dull at 41c to 42c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 70c to 75c. Rye per 56 lbs.—\$3.45 to \$3.50. Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$0.95 to \$0.98. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Ports \$5.60 to \$5.05 Seconds, \$5.40 to \$5.00; Thirds, \$4.85 to 4.90.—First Pearl, \$6.50 to \$6.55. Pork per bbl. of 200 lbs.—Meas, \$18.25 to \$18.25;—Prime Meas, \$16.25; Prime, \$15.00 to \$500.

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Twankay Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do., \$1.

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October 3rd, 1867. 3m

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