

thee no wrong, for didst thou not agree with him for a penny? Take what is thine and go thy way. When you engaged with your master, you agreed with him for a certain sum. The engagement and the consent were mutual. When you fulfilled your work, you got your pay; your master fulfilled his duty; you can exact no more. Take what is thine and go thy way. I deny your specious aphorism. 'Every work deserves its pay,' when that work has been covenanted for and agreed to; but not otherwise. If you chose to do more than you had agreed to, it is at your own risk, and requires a fresh covenant before you can exact payment. Take what is thine and go thy way."

There is another way, Christian servant, in which you are liable to sin, if the maxims of the Gospel and Christian fidelity guide not your conduct. You sin, Christian servant, whenever you reveal the secrets of your household; when you make public the disorderly conduct, the quarrels, the debts, the poverty, the misery of the family in which you live. You are bound to preserve all the goods of your master. But where shall there be found to your master a more precious good than his good name? A stranger would sin against charity and justice by making these things public, because he is bound not to do an injury to his neighbor; but how much more must you, Christian servant, who are bound not only not to do him an injury, but who are bound by your office of servant to do your master all the good in your power and to ward off all the evil; in all things shewing good fidelity.

If then, Christian servant, you be so unfortunate as to be guilty of any of these sins, correct yourselves betimes. Fulfill henceforth exactly the great duties of a Christian servant. Be assiduous in the work prescribed you; sacrifice not one moment of your master's time; obey him as you would obey God; and remembering that the Divine presence penetrates even into our most secret thoughts and actions bring to your work a fidelity, which no temptation can corrupt. Tremble lest at the last day, thou shouldst hear thundering from the throne of the then inexorable Judge, those terrible words long ago uttered against the unjust steward. Give an account of thy stewardship for now thou canst be steward no longer. Give an account of the goods of thy master squandered—give an account of thy disobediences—give an account of thy idleness, and then—go accused of my Father and share the torments prepared for the wicked from the foundation of the world. Beware, Christian servant; this would indeed be a terrible consummation of a life passed in toil and trouble. Seek rather by a diligent fulfilment of the duty of a Christian servant, to win from the Great Judge that noble reward of servitude. Well done thou good and faithful servant; because thou hast been faithful over few things, I will set thee over many. Enter thou into the joys of thy Lord.

THE UPPER OTTAWA.

CALUMET ISLAND, Nov. 4th, 1872.

A pleasant ride over the Canada Central line, brought us from Ottawa to Sand-Point, a village fast assuming the proportions of a town. When passing through Carleton-Place and Almonte, we were pleased to learn of the success attending the pastoral labors of an esteemed friend, Rev. R. Faure, the worthy successor of Father O'Malley. It will be remembered with regret, that Father O'Malley, whilst performing his duties last winter, met with a severe accident which caused the fracture of one of his legs. He is at present under medical treatment at the General Hospital, Ottawa, and improves slowly.

At Sand-Point there is a pretty little church erected through the generosity of Mr. Alexander MacDonnell, a gentleman who has always taken a zealous interest in the progress of Catholicity along the Ottawa. The visiting priest is the Rev. T. Bourrier of Arnprior.

Portage-du-Fort, at the foot of the rapid of the same name, is not remarkable for its commercial progress. The spiritual advancement of the Catholic residents is directed by Rev. Paul Aguel, an amiable man and worthy priest. He has just returned from a visit to his native land, the fair but unfortunate France. The church and presbytery are handsome buildings of stone.

A small, quiet, and neat village is Calumet, on the Calumet Island. On the river side stands the church, a Gothic structure of no mean pretensions. Chaste in its design, and large in its dimensions, it would do credit to any of our large cities. We had the pleasure of hearing High Mass on All Saints' within its walls. The altars, three in number, were beautifully decorated with brilliant silver-ware and choice bouquets. The gorgeous robes of the celebrant, the rich dress of the acolytes, the sweet tones of the organ, the melodious voices of the Choir, and above all, the attentive demeanor of the faithful and their humble adoration of the Blessed Sacrament, could not fail to

impress the beholder with the most exalted ideas of Catholic worship. On the following day, reserved by Mother Church for special prayers for the dead, the temple was draped in deep mourning. It's sombre appearance after the festivities in honor of the Court of Heaven, recalled most forcibly the way from life to death, over which we are all destined to travel sooner or later. The instruction, delivered by the good Cure, Rev. M. Ouellet, accorded with the nature of the feast. It was a well-drawn picture of Death, Judgment, and Eternity, the three great concerns of man.

The Lectures of Father Tom Burke, appearing in the True Witness and other papers, are welcomed by the Irish men and women of this district, who draw much profit from their perusal. His controversy with Froude about Ireland, and the famous Bull of Concession attributed to Pope Adrian, will no doubt be conducted with ability on both sides. It is very likely, that England's lying historian will repeat his foolish attack on the truthful Dominican. Although Froude, like the three historical tailors of Tooley street, assumes to speak for the English people, we shrewdly suspect that he does not, and that the next English mail will bring us denunciatory articles from the leading London journals.

MARK.

CARD OF THANKS.—The ladies who conducted the St. Patrick's Orphans' Asylum Bazaar, in announcing that the Bazaar has realized the unusually large amount of five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars (\$5,250) net, beg to offer their fervent thanks to the good people of Montreal, to whose unfailing generosity this happy result is entirely due. The Ladies were taught to forget the trouble and fatigue that belonged to their part of the good work, by the open heartedness with which the Orphans' call for help was responded to by all classes, without distinction of origin or religious belief. In truth, whilst providing for the wants of the fatherless, all professed the same divine religion—the religion of charity. That the God of charity may repay a hundred-fold in blessings for this life and the next, the generous gifts of their patrons, is the prayer the little Orphans never fail to offer every day to their Father in Heaven.

The ladies return special thanks to the St. Patrick's Temperance and to the Catholic Young Men's Societies for their invaluable assistance in arranging the Bazaar Room, and preserving such admirable order during the progress of the Bazaar; as also to the excellent Band of the St. Bridget's Temperance Society, which generously gave its services on this, as on many former occasions.

November 7.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—Oct., 1872.—Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York; Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

We have in this month's number the commencement of a new, and what promises to be a very interesting tale by the author of the "Coming Race." The subject is, "The Parisians," and it is evidently designed to make it the medium for conveying the author's impressions as to the political, social, and moral condition of the great City towards the close of the Second Empire, and the breaking out of the late disastrous war with Prussia. The cutting satire on Red-Tapeism contained in the clever story of A True Reformer is also continued. We give a list of the contents:—The Parisians, Book I.; William Smith; A True Reformer, part 8; The Session of 1872; Moravian Lyrics, No. 1; The Late Royal Progress in Spain.

A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, FOR THE USE OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND FAMILIES.—By the Rev. Reuben Farsens, D.D. D. & J. Sadlier, New York and Montreal.

The intention of the compiler of this little work is evidently to be as neutral as possible as between Catholics and Protestants. There are however many things in his estimate of character with which it is impossible for us to agree, and his dates are unexceptionable. There are several misprints also which demand correction, as for instance at page 168, where Mary Tudor is called the daughter of Henry IV.

The Montreal Herald thus gracefully and judiciously mentions the forthcoming lectures of Father Burke in this city:

"Our Irish fellow citizens are on the qui vive awaiting the arrival of Father Burke, whose lectures and sermons in the States have created such enthusiasm. Father Burke is unquestionably the most popular Irish orator who has appeared on this Continent during the present century. He comes to Montreal to lecture for the benefit of the Church of the Gesù. The loss of the Saint Patrick's Hall will be keenly felt, as there is no public hall in the city capable of holding half the number of people who will be anxious to attend this celebrated reverend gentleman's lectures. Father Burke in all his lectures, endeavors to inculcate harmony among all classes and creeds of his countrymen. People who have heard him lecture in New York state that his oratory is simply wonderful. We would suggest to the Jesuit Fathers the wisdom of procuring the French church for the lectures; that building can seat some fifteen thousand, and we have no doubt it would be filled to overflowing on the occasion of Father Burke's lectures. We understand a large Committee propose chartering a special train to St. John's, there to meet Father Burke. If he arrives at night a torch-light procession is to conduct him from Bonaventure station to the Jesuits' College."

GOODY STORIES.—For the Old Woman's Department of the Montreal Witness.—A little girl at Eagle Lake was arrayed in her best raiment by a pious mother a Sabbath or two ago, a little catechism put in her little hands, and with words of love and encouragement the fond mother started her tender offspring on the road to Sunday school. But Mary Jane didn't go. She had a passion for tending cows, and in a beautiful meadow hard by she loitered to indulge this fatal inclination. Ere the village bells had ceased their call to worship, Mary Jane was eaten up by wolves.

THE POPE AND IRISH CATHOLICS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir—Will you allow me to state my distrust of the correctness of the statement, copied and enlarged upon by you, that the Pope has recently spoken in severe terms of the Irish Catholic clergy, in reply to an application of some sort on the part of Cardinal Cullen? I do not believe that His Holiness has ever so expressed himself, or that he ever will. In all likelihood the paragraph emanates from one of that "horde of brutal and barbarous infidels" (as Sir George Bowyer properly describes them) who have recently overwhelmed the Pontifical Capital. The gusto with which you seize upon such stories and statements as that referred to would be amusing if it did not involve something like malice. Your sweeping condemnation, some time since, of the Irish Catholic priesthood, founded upon the poisoned judgment of Mr. Justice Keogh, was regarded by many of your readers as the very acme of venomous and unchristian abuse. For instance, you told us that the church in Ireland "afforded right of sanctuary only to assassins and murderers," and you further exclaimed,—"Can a more horrible system of oppression be imagined. It is well that the poor people are still under the protection of British law!"

By the "Church" you, no doubt, mean the Irish Catholic priesthood, and yet the late Earl of Derby could say of this body in the House of Lords, 23rd November, 1847:—"In the main, I think the Roman Catholic priesthood to be untiring in the discharge of their religious duties, devoting themselves to their faith and sparing neither pains nor time in the due performance of the functions of their holy office." Your favorite Froude has lately said that, "he, for one, recognized the immense influence for good of the Catholic clergy. There was no vulgar crime in Ireland, and Irishmen showed a delicacy and modesty of character, which was undoubtedly due to the influence of their religious teachers."

The illustrious Doctor Doyle, speaking of them in the third of his immortal J.K.L. letters says:—"This ministry is seen amongst us encompassed by danger and privations of no ordinary kind; they are, however, in general well stored with classical and scholastic knowledge, less refined, perhaps, than persons who are unacquainted with their vocations might desire, but no deficient, certainly, in those qualifications which the parochial clergy of a young nation (for such Ireland may be deemed) should possess. They are energetic, active, laborious, shrewd and intelligent, they are the most moral class of persons not only in this country, but, I think, existing on the earth; they are equal, or rather they are filled with zeal in the discharge of their duties; their office their connexions, their necessary habits of intercourse, mix them up and identify them with the people; they are acquainted with, and take an interest in the domestic concerns of almost every family; they possess the full and entire confidence of their flock; they are always employed; there is nothing dull or quiescent about them." You may object to Doctor Doyle, as you have to Doctor Manning, that he is a Catholic Bishop; but allow me to state what cannot be contradicted, that he was the Vicar of the Irish church; the Junius of Irish writers, (without the unjust sarcasm of Junius) and the Burke of the Empire as regarded all that was classical, pointed, and truly philosophical.

The clergy whom this eminent Doctor describes as I have quoted, worthily represent the early Fathers of the Irish Church in sanctity, learning, and—will you believe it?—love of liberty. The 32nd number of the Edinburgh Review says, that "it cannot be denied that the Irish were a learned people when the Saxons were in darkness and ignorance." In those days the clergy were the teachers. Moore, in his carefully written history of Ireland, tells, that "when darkness hung over the rest of Europe she stood as a light to the nations, and sent apostles in all directions from her shores." I need not tell you that those "apostles" were not the children of Luther, or of any of his extended offspring. On some future day, and when authentic news as to the reported interview between His Holiness and Cardinal Cullen will have arrived from Rome, I may again address you.

Nov. 1st, 1872.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

CONNECTED NARRATIVE OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

The following is a full and connected report of the Boston fire from the beginning.—The fire, which commenced at 7.30 last night, first broke out at the rear end of the large five-story granite building Nos. 87, 89, and 91 Summer street, directly on the corner of Kingston; this building, surmounted with a high Mansard roof, overtopping all the other buildings in that immediate vicinity. Directly as the flames began to spread through the story beneath this roof, and before an engine or hose carriage was on the ground, great volumes of flames suddenly burst out from the rear lower stories of the building, and in less than 20 minutes the whole broad facade, extending fully 100 feet along Kingston street, was as also the same time the Summer street front, the heat being so intense as to force the firemen away from that immediate vicinity. By this time a strong wind had sprung up. The flames began to sweep over Summer and Kingston streets, and despite the exertions of the firemen in every branch of the department the fire was communicated to the building on the opposite corner of Kingston and Summer streets, as well as the great block on the corner of Summer and other streets, and in less than half an hour thereafter the flames were bursting from the roofs and burning all up and down. Its destruction had not progressed far before the flames and sparks which arose from it had lodged upon all the buildings around about. Thus the

FIRE SPREAD ALMOST INSTANTLY

in three directions, first to the adjoining block on Summer street, then across Summer street to the opposite block, and then across Kingston street. In the first named direction the adjoining building was occupied by Leland & Wheeler, gents furnishing goods, and Sawyer, Mansfield & Co., Importers of dry-goods. The next are Eager, Bartlett & Co., woollen goods; A. C. North & Son, hats, caps, &c.; next, Farley & Amsden, dry-goods; Rhodes & Reppel, wholesale clothing. The structure of the store opposite the point of starting was of granite, four stories and a half high, occupied largely by Maffion, Mullen & Elms, dealers in trimmings, who used the entire lower floor; Harding Bros & Co., and G. L. Elder, Carter & Co. occupied the upper floors. From this building across the Square, diagonally, was a stone block, occupied by Smith, Rich & Co., and George M. Glaser, dealers in corsets, skirts and shirt goods. On the corner of Otis and Summer streets stood the Everett block, an imposing granite structure, owned by the Everett estate. It included Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, 80, 82, and 84 Summer street, and was occupied by D. Lyons & Co., Neal Bros., Drexler, Phillips & Sherman, C. J. King & Co., and Marr Bros, dealers in clothing, furnishing goods,

fancy goods, trimmings &c. The upper floors were used mostly as offices and were occupied by various parties. Now the fire began to creep steadily up both sides of Summer street. Crawling along from roof to roof, opposite the Everett block, the buildings as they were.

ENGULFED IN RAPID SUCCESSION

were as follows: Brickwell Front, occupied by A. Folsom & Sons, fur cloths and oil cloths; Geo. H. Butler, hair goods; Eugene Chapin, commission merchant. Granite Block: Morse, Hammond & Company, hosiery, &c.; Stiles, Beal & Homer, wholesale clothing; P. Kiores & Co., hats, caps, &c.; Tucker Bros, hats and caps; Wyman & Arklay, imported goods; Ewing, Wise & Fuller, linens and white goods; Rothwell, Luther, Pater & Co., clothing. At this time, about 10 o'clock, the flames burst from the top of a building on Arch Street, a dozen doors removed from Summer street. Almost before the existence of the flames in this quarter was known, they had spread down through the building, and were bursting in a perfect torrent from all the windows in the front of the fancy good store of Hawley, Foltan and Martin. The fire spread to each side, enveloping the stores of Thomas, Kelly & Co., D. M. Hodgson, clothing, and March Bros, Pierce & Co., Miner, Beal & Hackett, all of which were quickly ablaze. At 10, the whole roof of

THE EVERETT BLOCK WAS A SHEET OF FLAME.

sending high into the air a column of fire, smoke and burning sparks. Having gained control of the Everett Block, the fire stretched its arms across the narrow Arch street, and moved rapidly up towards Washington street, taking in the establishment of George H. Lant, Brett & Co., wholesale clothing; Messenger & Co., dry goods; Edgerton & Gilman, dining room; Chappie & Whitney, sewing silk; Leavy & Co., dry goods; Lewis, Brown & Co., kid gloves; Moran & Co., commission merchants; Levey Foster & Bowman, agents of the Centre Silk Mills; Keale & Jones, commission merchants; Price, Tuck & Co., thread and trimmings; Parker Bros, commission merchants. At the opposite end of Summer street, near the junction of Bedford street,

AMONG THE BUILDINGS DESTROYED

were the following:—Hayer Bros, importers of fancy goods; Gilbert, Lovejoy & Co., woollens; John Carter, hosiery, gloves, &c.; Winthrop Square, the very centre of the great wholesale trade of the city, numbering some of the most costly buildings ever erected in this city, and occupied by such great firms as J. M. Beebe & Co., Stewart & Co., and forty or fifty others, were, before 10 o'clock one mass of ruins. On Kingston street No. 14, occupied by Jas. Hatch & Co., commission merchants; the next was Nos. 16 and 18, occupied by Clark & Blodgett, commission merchants, and Meller & Goodwin. The other buildings on Kingston street were dwelling-houses, and were all destroyed.

CHICAGO SCENES REPEATED.

About 11 o'clock the scene in Lincoln, Essex, South Federal, and other streets in the immediate neighborhood, was one of the saddest sights of the night. Hundreds of men, women and children were hurrying along laden with every variety of household goods, behind them the roaring flames lapping up their houses before they could get half or a quarter of their goods in the street. The fire extended on both sides of the Lincoln street and on Russin Wharf; all the buildings are burned. The wharf of the Hartford and Erie Railroad Company was burned, and the passenger stations of the Corporation on Broad street and Summer street were destroyed.

RAVAGES OF THE FIRE FIEND.

Boston, Nov. 10.—The conflagration was got under control at about 1 o'clock p.m., having, in the space of 15 hours, destroyed hundreds of the costliest and most substantial warehouses in the city, and temporarily paralyzed three of the leading mercantile interests, the shoe and leather, wool and dry goods trades. It is said there is not one wholesale shoe and leather establishment left in Boston. The wool trade has suffered in an equal degree, and the dry goods jobbing houses left are few and far between. The 9th Regiment, with detachments from other regiments, amounting to 1,200 men, are on duty for the protection of property and the preservation of order.

MEASURES FOR RELIEF AND RESTORATION.

A meeting of the prominent citizens was held in the City Hall, this afternoon, at which encouraging speeches were made, and energetic action urged, in order to alleviate the sufferings of the needy, as well as for rebuilding the burnt district. A numerous relief committee was appointed, of which Mr. William Gray is the chairman. The Committee will hold daily sessions. A Bureau of Relief was also organized, of which ex-Mayor Norcross is Treasurer.

The new Post Office and Sub-Treasury building were exposed to the fierce flame for a long time, but escaped without injury.—Montreal Witness.

OLD SPANISH GUNS.—The advance in the price of copper has called out many hidden stores of the metal, and steamships from foreign ports bring large quantities of it to New York for sale. Forty seven huge bronze cannons recently arrived at New York from Mexico and were placed in bond at the Empire stores in Brooklyn. An analysis of the metal at the United States Assay office, shows that it is composed of ninety-five per cent. copper, and five per cent. of tin, both metals being of the best and finest qualities. The guns are very curious in design and finish. From causable to muzzle they measure about fifteen feet. The bore is six inches in diameter and smooth. The swell of the muzzle is richly ornamented with interlaced leaves, as if garlanded. The chase bears a ribbon scroll, with an inscription now illegible. At the rim base is another band of leaves. The trunnions have been broken from all of them. On the first re-enforce is an elaborate coat of arms, supposed to be that of Phillip V. of Spain. The base ring is flat, and from the half obliterated inscription it is learned that the guns were made at Seville in 1746. The cascable is pear shaped and ornamented with leaves. The measurement across the muzzle is about twelve inches, and across the base of the breech about eighteen inches. The weights range from 6,000 to 7,000 pounds each. The guns came from Vera Cruz, where, with many others of the same character, they had been recently condemned. E. A. & G. R. Meneely of West Troy, N. Y., have just received fifty tons of the cannons above alluded to, which they will manufacture into bells.—Troy (N. Y.) Daily Times.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society, held on Wednesday evening, 6th inst. the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers:—M. Harrington, President; Thomas Jones, 1st Vice-President; John Davis, 2nd Vice-President; J. J. Tucker, Secretary; P. McGrath, Assistant Secretary; J. Buchanan, Treasurer; James McKillop, Collecting Treasurer; Jos. McCann, Asst.-Coll. Treasurer; John Dwyer, Grand Marshal; John Curry and J. Brady, Assistant Marshals; Committee of Enquiry: J. Kinsella, F. McIver, J. Toim, W. Grace, J. Wheeler, and P. Corbitt. The difficulty of procuring teams owing to the horse disease, and the late rainy weather, have seriously interrupted lumbering operations on the Ottawa.

CHANGE OF FORGERS.—On Thursday afternoon a youth entered the Jacques Cartier Bank, and presenting a cheque, asked to have it cashed. His request was complied with, and as he left the bank a gentleman who knew him entered. He asked the cashier for what business the youth had been there, and was told. He then communicated with the lad's employers, and the cheque was found to be a forgery.

The police in the States has been communicated with, and the youth was arrested at St. Alban's yesterday.

THE CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK.—We find that a large number of the depositors, who lately made so keen a run upon this institution are returning with their deposits. Some of them when asked if they have a book confess that they had one, which was given up when they withdrew their money, and then they are apt to make a sneaking sort of apology for their recent exhibition of want of confidence in an institution in which many of them have been accumulating funds for half a life time. Their regrets are probably not altogether matter of complacency, for the money has generally done something but increased as it would have done to some extent if left to fluctuate at interest. The experience of the tellers is that those who come back with their deposits generally come with round sums, shorn of the fair additions which were the commencement of new twenties, fifties or hundreds. Thus fifty-six dollars drawn out a few weeks ago comes back in the shape of a net fifty; or a hundred and twelve come back just the net five score. In the case of masculine depositors, the female branch of the family has generally discovered some very absolute want simultaneously with the presence of ready money in the house, and hence the clipping and sweating of the hoard. At other times no doubt the cash proves too tempting a means of enjoyment to be wholly resisted, and hence while the main sum is jealously adhered to, its proprietor treats resolution with the old money.—Montreal Herald.

SERIOUS DEATH.—On Saturday night, about ten o'clock, Sergeant Lessard while proceeding along St. Paul street came across a man who was lying insensible on the pavement. On being removed to his boarding house it was observed that the man was sinking rapidly. Sergeant Lessard immediately ordered the attendance of Dr. Picault, but before his arrival the man was dead. The name of deceased was Jean Anseny Rioud, a native of Savoy. He had only been about three weeks in Canada, was about 45 years of age, a widower, leaving a daughter in France. An inquest was held yesterday by Mr. Coroner Jones on the body of deceased. A verdict of died from congestion of the lungs was returned. Deceased it is said had been indulging freely in the use of liquor for some time past.

PROGRESS IN P. E. ISLAND.—The Islander, noting the date of its first issue in 1842, and comparing past and present, says:—"The population was then 47,034 (census of 1841). It is now 94,021 (census of 1871). The revenue of the year 1841 was \$37,340. The revenue of the year 1871 was \$302,862. Postal communication with the Island was then very unsatisfactory. St. John and Halifax were to us distant cities. No railroads existed in the Maritime Provinces and the electric telegraph was not used. Now, thanks to the railroads and steamboats, three days in the week, during the summer months, we may receive the newspapers of St. John and Halifax published on the mornings of these days, and by the aid of that most mysterious agent, the electric telegraph may hold converse not only with all the more important parts of North America, but with the most remote cities of Europe and of Asia. The time occupied in the transmission of our ideas being computed, not by months, or weeks, or days, but by seconds. Then the citizens of Charlottetown nightly gazed their way in utter darkness through the streets. Now they have at least the advantage of gas light. Then the idea of a railroad had not entered the brain of any man. Now a railroad stretching from one end of the Island to the other hastens towards completion.

To protect the understanding of humanity nothing there is like leather fastened together by CARLUS SCRAW WINK. Boots and Shoes made in this way never slip, or leak or come apart.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Cornwall, D. McD. \$2; Fontenoy, T. D. 2; Mountjoy, M. D. 2; Leeds Village, T. S. 1; Sillery, J. C. 2; St. Athanasius, Rev. C. St. G. 6; Sandwich, Rev. D. O. 2; Cushing, E. W. 2; Hamilton, R. H. F. 5; Bedford, M. McD. 2; Hamilton, N. J. P. 2; Mile End, Rev. J. A. B. 4; New York, J. F. 2.25; Marysville, Rev. M. M. 2; Downeyville, P. M. 1.50; La Presentation, J. B. L. 2; Norton Creek, A. McC. 2; Sombra, J. D. 4; Onslow, M. D. 2. Per F. S. B. St. Anicet—J. B. 1. Per J. G. Maynooth—J. L. 3. Per Rev. J. C. Perth—Self, 2; Alexandria, Mrs. Col. C. 2; Dunbligh, O. McC. 2; Maberly, M. McC. 2. Per J. L. Greenville—Self, 4; Pointe aux Chenes, J. B. 2.

Died.

At Chamby, on the 7th inst., at the residence of her uncle John Hackett, Margaret Hackett, aged 31 years.—R.F.P.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK CONROY, native of Queen's Co., Ireland, aged about 54 years, Cooper by trade, who emigrated to this country about 40 years ago, and settled in St. Columban, which place he left about 30 years ago. When last heard of he was at the Bay of Quinte, Ont., about 16 years ago, since which time nothing has been heard of him. To any one given information of his whereabouts will be given the sum of Ten Dollars. Address:—James Conroy (his nephew), care of Mr. Michael Sheehan, St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains P.Q.—(Belleville and Ontario papers please copy.)

WANTED

For a School at St. Columban, a MALE TEACHER, (Elementary Diploma). For particulars apply to JOHN BURKE, President.

WANTED

A HEAD MALE TEACHER for the Roman Catholic Separate School, Lindsay. Duties to commence 1st January, 1873. Good testimonials required.—Address (stating salary), JOHN O'LEARY, Sec.

WANTED

A CATHOLIC SCHOOL TEACHER for the coming year, for School Section No. 1, in the Township of Montague and Hershel, Co. of Hastings, Male or Female, holding Second or Third Class Certificate, for Upper Canada. Apply (stating salary) to JEREMIAH GOULDEN.

WANTED

FOR THE SEPARATE SCHOOL of the Town of PICTON, P. E. County, a duly qualified Male or Female TEACHER, to enter on duty on or before the first of January. Salary liberal. J. BRENNAN, P. P. Picton, October 28th, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of WILLIAM P. O'BRIEN, of the city of Montreal, Trader.

Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at the Court House, in the Insolvency Room, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the Twentieth day of November next, at 11 o'clock A.M., to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Interim Assignee.

Montreal, 31st Oct., 1872.