evince no undue precipitation in presenting their report. They are probably impressed with the truth of the aphorism that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and desire that the day may be remote.
An analysis of the names of the committee leads to the inference that there is a clear majority of four in favour of revision, but there are various opinions in the majority as to the extent and nature of the alterations which ought to be made, and all are sensible of the importance of approaching as closely as possible to a common understanding upon the matters in dispute Times Cor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GOVERNMENT AND POPERY. - A Renfrewshire elector has elicited from the Home Secretary the statement that "no member of the Cabinet has any desire to advance Popery or to injure Protestantism : their due aim is to mete out even-handed justice to all." Mr. Bruce goes on to say that "If Popery is making any other progress in these islands than that which is necessarily caused by the increasing number of Irish and foreign Catholics domiciled in England and Scotland it is due to causes over which the Government has had or ought to have no control." He adds that he is not aware that there is any such progress. The foregoing declaration was made in reply to a written query as to whether any memher of the Cabinet, "and especially the Premier, hold principles inimical to our Protestant constitution."

Archdeacon Denison in acknowledging the receipt of a pamphlet from the Liberation Society, entitled, "Disestablishment as Viewed by Churchmen," says the question of the duty of contending for the Establishment of becoming every day a more doubtful one, for it is impossible that the Establishment, such as it is being made, can continue to be

The foreible imposition of irreligious education is only a step to the forcible prohibition of religous or that religion can be conveniently taught. Professor Huxley has just informed us that it is quite conceivable that a State might "have a right to prohibit either Popery or Alheism," provided it could be shown that the practical consequences of such belief were injurious to civil society. We do not think it the least probable that any State will discover that Atheism is prejudicial to its existence: but there are plenty of statesmen who would be only too glad to have it demonstrated to them that Catholicism was, and who would at the same time be judges in their own cause. The followers of M. Comte, and gentlemen like the lecturer at University College, of whom we learn, from a letter in the Standard, that he has just declared or eithelea that the words "soul and spirit" should be "expunged from the "language," as implying the possible existence of that which does not exist; or like the members of the International Society, who will not act with Mazzini because "he has the "weakness" to believe in God';—these are the prophets of 5the Secularism of the future. And it being units certain that God and the soul do not exist, and the State being the best and only judge of the education which the young are to receive, and of the religion which their elders may practise, we have a fine broad vista open before us, leading straight to the point at which it will be criminal to worship God at all,

A WELL-EDUCATED CANDIDATE-The Stafford School Board lately received the following among other applications for the office of clerk :- Sept. 203, 1871-Sir see in the Stational paper a advertizement for a clock to the school board I should be willing to Take the Sittuaction at 50 a year i am Not a Member of the Legal Profission i should be abel to Give all my time to the Dutys of the office i Coud take to it at Once If i was Effectd i have had a Good Eaducation this is my Own Hand-writing i ham 305 years of age and I can have a good Carachter I have Been employed on the Railway but I have left has i think I am Abel to take a Sittiation And I think the office would Suit Me very well plese let me no if i shall have to Come to stafford or wheather this will Be Suffischiant By Doing so yo will oblidge Sir Your

THE RISING TIDE .- There is nothing so remark able in the laws which regulate political movements as the rapidity with which in any country the Republican or Democratic tide ebbs and flows. A few years since Imperial institutions appeared as stable in France as the Egyptian pyramids; the Opposition in the Corps Legislatif could have driven to the Chambers in a hackney car, and it seemed that all France, save a few turbulent artisans, had been reconciled to Casarism. Vain dream! for the tide rase when no man expected it, surged round the imperial throne, and swept its luckless occupant on to Sedan and ruin. With the memory of what happened in France deep in our hearts we cannot watch the distinctly defined Republican movement in England without both interest and concern. A few years ago Republicans in England were almost as scarce as swallows in winter. To-day, if we are to judge from the indications every day presenting themselves, there is in England a Republican party numerous, growing, and audacious. Did not Mr Odger -avowed and extreme Republican-go within an ace of carrying the great borough of Southwark? Is not Mr. Bradlaugh-avowed and extreme Republican -received everywhere with great popular applause and did he not tell the correspondent of a New York paper, the other day, that he was at the had of 130, 000 men who had sworn that the Prince of Wales should never wear the English Crown, and that Monarchical Government should terminate with the death of the present Sovereign? Then, the morning papers of to-day tells us that Mr. Bradlaugh has demanded the abdication of the Queen, and that at a meeting of the electors of Dewsbury a vote of censure was passed on Sergeant Simon, the popular Liberal representative for that borough, for his having voted in favor of the Princess Louise dowry. It is impossible to regard such indications as very serious proofs of the growth of the English Republican movement, and not to feel that that movement has been immeasurably accelerated by the long retirement of the Queen from public life. In these cavilling and utilitarian days, when chivalry is as much out of date as the stage-coaches, a Monarch retired from business cannot long maintain the affections of her people. The English Democrat sees in the Queen an aminable, enormously wealthy, and retired from outsiness cannot long manually the arrival fections of her people. The English Domocrat sees fections of her people. The English Domocrat sees stones, with "cup and ring" marks, and fragments of pottery were also discovered. The Duke and very economical lady, who draws four hundred thousand a year from the coffers of the State, and thousand a year from the coffers of the State, and thousand a year from the coffers of the State, and thousand a year from the coffers of the State, and thousand a year from the coffers of the State, and thousand a year from the coffers of the State, and thousand a year from the coffers of the State, and thousand a year from the coffers of the State, and thousand a year from the coffers of the State, and the coffers of the state of the coffers of the state of the coffers o lives on a tenth of that sum in a quiet house in the Scotch Highlands. This is an age of work, and we expect work from kings as from everybody else. The copular Monarch of the day is the Kaiser Wilhelm going a campaigning at 73, or the young Amadeus, turning undaunted from the dead body of Prim to face a host of dangers with all the courage of his race. But this is an unlucky age for the mere roi faineant. There is sterner work even for an English Sovereign than breathing the bracing Highland air or murdering doves at Hurlingham. In the present generation "in the fierce light that beats upon a throne," the smallest flaw is soon detooted, monarchies topple with awful suddenness and rapidity, and the world is full of wandering gentlemen who have once been kings. For the rest, in Ireland we can have little sympathy with English Republicanism. Odger, Bradlaugh, and the rest, sympathise with the Commune, adore the Garibaldian creed, hate religion as much as royalty, and

degree, a man whose adhesion would damn any the estate; the Rev. R. L. Mapleton, M.A., of Dunt-cause, however good. His atrocious assaults on the roon Castle, Argyleshire; Mr. E. A. Mapleton, Uni-Christian religion, urged with equal violence and versity of Edinburgh; Lieutenant W. T. Burns, Her opportunity no time was lost, and the fearful work St Calixte...... than one English town, and his organ in the press, vray, M.D., Oban. the National Reformer, is a tissue of ribald blasphenry. We mention these facts as it is just possible the English Republicans may attempt to coquette with the popular party in Ireland .- Dublin Freemon.

ELECTIONERRING IN THE LAST CENTURY,-The Bucks following, showing how the elections for the borough were conducted in the year 1789 :- "January 8th-January 19th—The borough was canvassed by Mr. Bernard. February 7th—Died, Sir Thos. Halifax, morning, was given to the voters of Aylesbury a guinea each, as a present from Colonel Lake, at the King's Head. February 9th-Colonel Lake canvassed the borough, February 16th-Came on the election for this town, when Scrope Bernard, Esq., was houses to Bernard's voters for a dinner, &c. Note. -At the publichouses that were for Mr. Bernard. Colonel Lake made a present of six April 6thguineas to his voters, and one guinea to those that promised him their votes at the next election that polled for Bernard at the last election by Messis. Horwood. This is more than ever was known to be given for a losing man. April 24th—Mr. Chaplain that is represented in the suicide's "therefore. each; this gave great discontent, as they expected more. May 12th-Scrope Bernard's voters received one guinea each, as a present from Mr. Bernard: it the parent, is to decide what education is to be promised him at the next election, 300 and upwards. given to the child, we soon arrive at the further He was met by a very great majority at Aston Clinproposition that the State is the judge whether this ton, mostly on horseback. Some of Bernard's voters have "risen in the world,"-London Telegraph. met at the Cross Keys, and behaved very ill during the course of the day. A disturbance happened in the evening, and E. Teery, one of the constables, received a black eye, and there was a great row. Terry read the Riot Act, and the constables, with Ivatts, and others, the next day went to Mr. Smith, the justice. Saturday, May 23—William Purssell, of Walton, miller, James Tackwell, Natt. Kinch, and E. Budd were had up for the riots on the 18th, and were bound to appear at the Quarter sessions. July 19-Was a county election in this town; when William W. Grenville, Esq., was chosen without opposition; his seat in the House was vacated by His Majesty appointing him one of the Secretaries of State. A very few freeholders attended, and they were allowed seven-shilling tickets each. A great deal of discontent on the occasion.

> The Lancet calls attention to the enormous manufacture of the new sedative drug, Chloral. It states that it is sold by tons a week, and quotes a letter from Baron Leibig, affirming that one German chemist manufactures and sells half a ton every week. Of course, no such quantity is used in medicine, and the Lancet seems half afraid that it gets into beer, but there is a simpler explanation, as it will find on inquiry. Taking chloral is the new and popular vice, particularly among women, and is doing at least as much harm as alcohol. The drug is kept in thousands of dressing cases, and those who begin its use often grow so addicted to it that they pass their lives in a sort of contented stupefaction. Chloral drunkards will soon be an admitted variety of the species.

The Working Mex and Moes.—The groundlessness of the belief that the Bradlaugh and Odger mobs represent the real working men in Great Britain is stration in Hyde Park, he says :— How far a Tra-fulgar Square or a Hyde Park mob is to be considered a meeting of the working classes is what might very profitably occupy the attention of the real working points of resemblance; I only deman to either being taken for a meeting of the working classes, for 1 hour if they could help it."

At the Halifax Board of Guardians, the other day, Mr. Stansfeld attended in his capacity of President of the Poor Law, or, as we believe it is now called, the Lord Government Board. The newspaper tell us that Mr, Stansfeld said "that there was an increasing demand on the Imperial Legislature and Government for more law and for more government, and that the only way to preserve us. under such a demand, from the evils of over-centralisation was to summon to renewed activity the local government which civilisation had allowed to fall into decay." We may, perhaps, hope that Mr. Stansfeld is ready "to summon into renewed activity" that great institution of local government in Irelend which was destroyed in 1800 by those processes of bribery and corruption, which we suspect make up a great deal of what is called modern "civilisation."— Dublin Irishman. -

ARCHEOLOGICAL ANTIQUTIES IN ARGYLASHIRE,-Mr. John S. Phene, whose a explorations on the Marquis of Lothian's estates we lately referred to, has been continuing his researches in the Highlands. Last week he excavated a chambered tumuls, the stone cairn of which was 130 feet long. The tumulus is on the Duke of Argyll's estate at Ach-na-Goul, near Inversity. The excavations were made at the request of the Marquis of Lorne, and they resulted, after 70 feet of the structure had been opened, in a series of chambers, some sepulchral, and others not; a side chamber, five feet square, appeared to have been designed for some other purpose. The 70 feet excavated formed a continus line, and throughout its length were evidences of cremation. The most interesting object obtained was a conical white quartz stone, similar in shape to the remarkable British altars or pillars, one of which was lately found by Mr. Phene at Letcombe Castle, Berks, a second being referred to in The Times as being discovered ot Maiden Castle, near Weymouth, at the late Congress of the British Archaeological Association. Some incised cavations on Monday, and again on Tuesday when they were accompanied by the Hon. Charles Howard and several other members of his Grace's family. On Thursday a large mound, 300 feet long, was examined on the estate of Mr. Murray Allan, of Glen Feachan. The mound is shaped exactly in the form of a huge saurian, and a number of gentleman of standing have certified to its extraordinary construction. In the head, formed by a cairn, was a megalithic chamber containing burnt bones, charcoal, a beautifully formed flint instrument, and burnt hazel nuts. On the peat moss being removed, the spine of this animal form was found to be carefully constructed with regular and symetrically placed stones. Mr. Phene, who had discovered the mound,

indecency, have caused serious disturbances in more | Majesty's 30th Regiment; and Mr. George Macgilli-

The famous theory of Mr. Darwin has just led to a development, for a parallel to which we may look in vain through his learned and startling pages. A respectable young man named Howard, belonging to Cardiff, on Thursday jumped into the river Eden, Advertiser has been publishing a very interesting off Carlisle Bridge, and was drowned before help "Old Aylesbury Diary," from which we extract the could reach him. In a packet which, just before could reach him. In a packet which, just before the leap, he sent by a messenger to the police office, the suicide assigned the motives that had led him to Was given, 5s. to the voters of this town by Mr. transgress the Almighty's "canon gainst self-Chaplain, as a gift from Scrope Bernard, Esq. slaughter." The Darwinian theory, he said, had proved men to be descended from monkeys; and therefore he did not wish to live any longer. Unformember of Parliament for this town. February 5th tunately for our enlightenment, young Howard—In the evening, and on February 9th, in the quitted the world on the strength of a flagrant non sequitur which denies us all hope of ever learning his theory of the consequences to be deduced from Mr. Darwin's demonstrations-if demonstrations they be. Does it become the whole duty of man not to live any longer because that horrid ascidian chosen by a majority of 77. March 27th-Was has poisoned the founts of existence? Is it that, given, five guineas to each voter that polled for Mr. in the Howardian theory, the human race has reached Bernard, at William Cough's, the Rising Sun. that climax of perfection from which all subsequent March 30th—Five shillings was given at the public-development can only be downwards, and that that climax of perfection from which all subsequent Euthansia is the best fate we can court? Or are we to believe the whole world so blind and indifferent to the detestable "blot on the 'scutcheon" of man's high descent, that it calmly drags on an existence of dishonour against which only luckless young Howard of Cardif had the courage to protest? It is very hard indeed to unravel the mental process paid to the voters of Mr. Scrope Bernard 17, 18, can understand the French youth who left beside his seli-made corpse the declaration that he had been born a man and could not bear the fate which doomed him to be a grocer. At least he felt the was paid at the Cross Keys, kept by John Ivatts. | foolish sense of degradation that drove him to escape education. When the doctrine is once accepted May 18th—A dinner was given by Colonel Lake to from fate; but we can scarcely ascribe the act of the that the wisdom of the State, not the conscience of the voters that polled for him, and all them that Carlisle suicide to a similar morbid excess of self-respect. It is not often that men are driven to despair and self-destruction by the knowledge that they

UNITED STATES.

Who COMMIT THE MOST ATROCTORS CRIMES.-The Eastern and some of the Western press have recently lyingly accused the Irish in America of perpetrating the most beinous crimes against humanity, and of being careless in saving human life. Some of the riff-raff of the papers not only made such a wholesale accusation without the slightest proof but particularly referred to Irish citizens as being behind others in zeal in rescuing the wounded and drowning in the Ocean Wave disaster. An investigation of the matter proves the very opposite to be the truth. It space permitted we could clearly show that Irishmen endured more, risked more, sacrificed more in resetting the unfortimate people than those of any other nationality. A full account of the heroic conduct of Irishmen on the occasion, with names, &c., is given in a New York contemporary of a recent date. We regret that we have not space for the article; we can only deal with the general and most unjust accusation. Let us see to which nationality belong the greatest criminals now or recently before the public. Within the last few days a perfectly sane American woman cut the throats of her three children i to get rid of them." Mrs. Laura Pair, now under sentence of death for shooting Judge Crittenden, and who is also charged with having murdered several other men, her husbands, is an Anglo-American, and a Protestant. Mrs. Nelson if. Sherman, now in jail accused of having murdered by poison eleven persons, three husbands, a young lady, and seven boys and girls, six of whom were her own children, is a Protestant and Anglo-American. William Foster of New York, the ear-hook brought out in a letter in the London Tives, from one of the latter class. Talking of the recent demonton, is an Anglo-American and Protestant, Mrs. Wharton, the Baltimore prisoner, is an Anglo-Atacrican and Protestant. John Allen, late the wielted- the proclamation, it does indeed seem almost a est man in New York, was an Anglo-American and profamity. There are many, doubtless, who will meet classes. I should be very sorry to undervalue such meetings, or to unduly depreciate a meeting assembland now under sentence for murder, is a Protestant fection against ills which they cannot avoid, and meetings, or to unduly depreciate a meeting assembled in the Old Bailey to witness an execution when and a Scoto-American. Messaer, of Rochester, New invoking relief from burdens which are too heavy to bear. To them it will be a day of fasting and German-American and Protestant, John Ware, of Camden, New Jersey, under sentence of death for believe they comprise many who never worked an parieide, is a Protestant, and an Anglo-American.-Against this terrible list (which might be considerably augmented) it would be impossible to get up for blessings which they can scarcely appreciate unich of an Irish set-off. The most notorious Irish and certainly do not deserve, - Beltimore Gazate criminal of late was Meara, of Illinois, who barbarously murdered his child, and he was lynched by a crowd composed principally of Irishmen, who took this step to show their abhorrence of the crime and how shocked they were at its having been perpetrated by an Irishman. Happily our countrymen are not given to the commission of great offences; their weakness lies in over indulgence in the bottle and good-fellowship, and in their sober moments they not only regret their conduct while under the influence of whiskey, but they forgive and forget the injuries which they themselves have sustained. But a thousand tap-room brawls would be an indequate set-off against deliberate murder done in cold blood and sobriety. We are no defenders of the beastly habit of intoxication, and we advise those of our countrymen who have contracted the habit to break it off. On the other hand, however, we say without fear of truthful contradiction that Irishmen are not accountable for a diffeenth part of the serious crimes committed in the States, and that our countrymen are ever foremost to risk their own lives in

> A minister in Indiana became mixed up in land speculations, and announced to his congregation that his text would be found in St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, section four, range three west."

saving those of others,—Western Celt.

The New York Evening Post is strongly in favor of retaining the primeval forests of America that remain, and connects with their removal in parts of Europe and Asia not only the decreasing fertility of the soil, but the degeneracy of the inhabitants.

A singular evidence of Oregon's antiquity was taken out of the ground at Tillamook Heads. It appears that some men were grading a road bed, and, when twenty-five feet below the surface, one of them exhumed a copper bowie knife over twenty-two inches long, two and a half inches wide, by three eighths of an inch thick. The curiosity was sent to C. Roop, of Dayton, who has it in his museum. Here is another mystery for the oldest inhabitant to explain. The knife is made of the best copper.

THE MASSACRE AT LOS'ANGELOS .- The San Francisco papers have the following particulars of the slaughter and plunder of the Chinese at Los An-

gelos: Fouds existing between the two heads of the Chinese companies here, four men, it is reported were, brought from San Francisco by the last steamer to compass the death of one of them. The attempt was made on Monday and proved futile, as all the parties including their intended victim, were arrested. On examination yesterday the entire number were placed under heavy bonds, and then parties returned to their respective places lectured at Oban on Friday exening, when he ex- of abode. About five o'clock another fight complained his reasons for thinking the mound in ques- menced, and Officer Bilderain in attempting to quell tion was connected with the carllest occupatior of it received a shot in the shoulder, calling for aid, to Britain, and was an evidence of serpent worship, Dr. Thompson, who also received a fatal wound. A and therefore from the East. The names of those brother of Bilderain also received a shot in the

at once commenced. Returning to the heuses, the Chinamen fired, while the infuriated crowd, rapidly augmenting, kept up a hot fire, through doors, windows and every aperture which presented a chance for a Chinaman's life. Gradually closing in, the roofs were finally reached, and by means of holes cut through with axes, the work of death was carried on for three hours, varied occasionally by the carrying away and hanging of Chinese attempting to escape. The better classes, at length aroused from the lethargy caused by the first shock of the horror, rallied and stayed the terrible work, at the risk of many of their own lives. The sheriff, the city marshal, and others did all in their power to turn the mob, but so often have the worst passions run riot here that a mighty effort was required to check them. And after lifteen Chinese had been hanged and nearly as many more wounded or killed the terrible tide was turned, and and all thereafter eaught or arrested were taken to gaol. From the block during the early part of the affair many Chinamen escaped, some taking refuge in the vineyards, orange groves, and others beyond the river. In the gaol there lay some ten or twelve unwounded prisoners, some six or eight slightly wounded, battered and beaten, and four or five severely wounded, and one of whom has since diedin all some twenty-one dead. At twelve o'clock last night all was quiet. The shocking work had ceased, a duly detailed guard held possession of the Chinese quarters and its surroundings, and respectable citizens retired to their nomes. Meantime. however, despite the efforts of the peace officers, the quarters as well as the bodies, of the Chinese had been despoiled of money and all profitable valuables. This afternoon the excitement has almost entirely subsided, the demons who carried on the work, satiated with blood and plunder, have retired to their dens, and Chinamen may now walk our streets unmolested. Honest men have resolved that a like occurrence shall never disgrace our city again, A public meeting will be held in a day or two, and steps taken which will enable us to promptly quell a similar scene of disorder, as our citizens, sickened with last night's horrors, are determined that no stigma of a like character shall ever rest upon us. The Vigilance Committee of Los Angelos had nothing to do with the attack on the Chinese. They were the ones who took the Chinese from the rioters and who organized to stop the riot -the president leading them on. A report is said to have been circulated among the Chinese by the lynchers, ordering every Chinaman to leave within forty-eight hours, and numbers have packed up and left the city. The amount of money stolen from the Chinese is stated, at from \$7,000 to \$15,000. The amount probably does not exceed \$10,000 in coin, while in goods and other valuables, about half this amount was destroyed or stolen. The roofs of their houses are chopped and torn up in places, and the doors and walls riddled with bullets. Two-attempts were made to fire the buildings last night, by throwing fire-balls through holes in the roof. But one Chinawoman is reported to have taken any part in the tight, this was in the first affray, and she fired at the man attlempting to arrest a party of Chinamen,

U. S. Grant, President-General, has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, the 30th day of November next, as a Thanksgiving Day, and recommending the people of the different States to meet together in their places of worship and thank God for the blessings he has conferred, and their merciful exemption from evils. If the proclamation did not also suggest that we should invoke His protection it would be regarded by many of us as a cruel mockery. When a large portion of the country is under martial-law, part of it actually and much more virtually, when people are driven from their tiresides and forced to abandon fields on which they find it hopeless to attempt to garner their harvests; when there is no tranquility at home although there may be peace abroad; when many States are suffering under an oppression greater than that which conquering Germany forces upon France; when the grievous calamities with which we are afflicted come from the very band that issues prayer, and there will doubtless be more voices-lifted in humble supplication among these who really suffer, than will be raised by those whose hearts are too hardened to allow them to be grateful Oct. 31.

The very last instance of having "a sure thing on a jury," comes from Michigan, where an unfortunate young man, but "perfect gentleman," had been arraigned for stealing pork. He retained a bright young lawyer, who, having listened to the culprit's story, and learned from him what the plaintiff's witnesses swear to, candidly informed him that it was useless to waste money on a defence. you mind," was the reply, "go on and argue the case good and strong, just as if you believed me a persecuted man, and I'll give you twenty dollars." The lawyer worked up to the contract, and before he had half summed up he had the jury in tears at the bare idea of snatching such a bright example of domestic and social worth, from the bosom of his family and the society of his neighbors, to be thrust among felons in the common gaol. To his astonishment, his appeal was effective. The prisoner was acquitted. Closetted together after the verdict and discharge of the culprit, and the \$20 having been paid over, the lawyer said: "By the bye, B—, that was a most surprising verdict, considering what the government proved." "Not at all," was the cool reply; "six of them jurymen had some of that pork." The mercury in that lawyer's bump of selfesleem felt to zero.

WORK OF THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CATHEDRAL OF MONTREAL.

We give the amount of the several monthly collections taken up during the months of July, August, and September, 1871, in the several churches and chapels in the Diecess :--

July Aug Sent

	July		Aug.		ocpi.	
	-5	c.	\$	c.	Ş	C.
Ste. Agathe	1	25	1	20	1	30
Ste Agnes, for 6 months		•			9	55
Ste Adele	1	50	1	42	0	25
St Alexis	2	95	4	00	2	27
B. Alphonse	2	60	3	15	2	80
St Ambroise de Kildare	3	ე0	2	52	3	00
St Andre d'Argenteuil	1	25	1	25	1	00
SS Anges Gardiens de Lachine.	G	56	G	00	G	00
St Anicet	1	50	2	00	1	50
Ste Anne de Varennes	3	50	4	28	3	17
Ste Anne du Bout de l'Ile	1	35	1	60	1	25
Ste Anne des Plaines	3	35	3	58	4	50
Ste Aune de Montreal	24	40	22	12	26	95
Annonciation du Lac des Deux-			_			
Montagnes	1	00	1	90	1	00
St Antoine de Longueuil	17	29	10	25	10	90
St Antoine Abbe	2	50	1	50	1	50
St Antoine de LaValtrie	2	10	-2	₽G	2	50
L'Assomption			4	15	4	50
St Augustin		75	2	55	1	55
St Barthelemi	. 1	25	1	35	2	25
St Basile for 4 months			•		_	25
Sto Beatrix		25	_	25	_	25.
St Beneit	1	0	0	75		75
St Bernard de Lacolle	1	ĎΒ	0	55	1	99

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į	St Cecile	0 80 3 25 2 00	1 20 3 40 2 00	3 35 1 68	;
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ļ	St Come	1 17 0 25 3 59	1 20 0 30 2 15	1 18 0 45 2 22	í
1	St Cuthbert	2 50 2 29	2 60 3 03	4 00 3 6	9
	St Damien for three months. Ste Dorothee. St Edouard.	0 52 1 39	0 53 1 25	1 70 1 00 1 50	j
-	St Etienne de Beauharnais Ste Elizabeth St Enfant-Jesus de la Point-aux-	0 25 4 00	0 25 4 00	0 20 5 00	3
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	Louis L'Epiphanie St Esprit	6 00 6 50	6 00 5 75	19 0 5 5	9
	St Eustache Ste Famille de Bouchervills	$\begin{array}{cccc} 4 & 00 \\ 2 & 00 \\ 8 & 24 \end{array}$	4 00 2 50 3 55	4 0 2 2 9 9	5
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	St François de Sales St François-Xavier du Sault St	2 25 2 30	2 03 1 50	2 0	
	Louis, for 9 months. St François-Xavier de Vercheres St Unbriel de Brandon	2 25 1 15	2 00 1 35	2 0	0
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	St Joseph de Montreal	0 15 5 00 1 20	$-4.00 \\ -5.00 \\ -1.12$	5 (70 00 12
	St Julienne, for 6 months Ste Justine de Newton St Laurent	l ter	1 00	0.	57 75
	St Lignori	2 60 1 60 2 95	1 00 1 09 3 19	1 :	50 30 18
	St Louis de Gonzague St Luc Ste Magdelaine de Rigand, 3 m,	2 50 1 00	2 50 0 55	2 1	15 00
í	St Marguerite de l'Acadio St Marguerite du Lac Masson	2 50 0 75	3 00 0 65	2.1	50 58 60
	St Malachi d'Ormstown Ste Marthe St Martin	1 00 1 10 2 90	1 09 1 03 3 60	1 (00
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	St Patrice d'Hinchinbrooke St Patrice de Sherrington	1 00	I 00 2 18	1	27 40 6 8
;	St Patrice de Montreal. Patrouage de St Joseph du Lac. St Paul FErmite.	18 75 - 0 30 - 4 60	1 (:	9	75 56
	St Philippe Ste Philomene	3 10 2 60	3 00	1 :	00 00 00
	St Placide St Polycarpe Purification de Repentigny	0 63 7 00 1 12	7 00	6	75 00 00
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,	St Roch de l'Achigan St Romain d'Hemmingford Ste Rose	- 175 - 0 50 - 9 01	0.59	0.	50 50 00
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	St Theodore de Chertsey Ste Terese	$\frac{1}{3} \frac{73}{15}$	3 2 2; 2 9t	5 2	30 5 0
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•	St Valentin	2 00	1 78	8	25 73
; - !	Visitation de l'He Dupas Visitation du Sault-au-Recollet St Zolique	4 70	4 20	; 4	00 5 6 25
f	La Cathedrale St Pierre (RR. Pl'. Oblats.)	$\frac{28}{14} \frac{90}{90}$	28 07	31 12	64 00
į.	Le Gesu (R.R. P.P.Jesuites) 2 m. N. D. des Anges (Con. des Hom- mes).	7 05	i 441	110	22 95
i	N. D. de Bonsecours L'Eglise de l'Hotel-Dieu	$\frac{2}{3}$	2 00 5 2 00	3	30 01
ı,	L'Eglise de l'Hospice St Joseph Chappelle des Petites Servantes des Pauvres	;) Q.	48
t	Chapelle de St Gabriel (Par. de St Henri des T.)	; 200	2 2	5 2	00 15
-	On the 26th of October las	t, the	Pupils	of t	the

On the 26th of October last, the Pupils of the Convent of Villa Maria, under the direction of the Rev. Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, presented His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, on the anniversary of his birthday, a purse containing one hundred dollars towards the construction of his Cathedral.

On the 3rd of November His Lordship visited the College of L'Assomption, and the Pupils gave him an offering of \$30 towards his Cathedral.

WARTS ON CATTLE. - Common hog's lard will remove warts from both cows and horses by applying it twice a day for ten days.

A Correspondent of the Williamite Farmer feeds his stock a tablespoonful of sulphur to each animal, with their salt, once in two weeks. When he has done so no vermin has troubled them, and his cows have not been effected with garget nor his sheep with grub in the head. He has practised it for twenty years.

Conversions in Pigs. - Convulsions occasionally accompany different diseases, but they are likely to be the effect of epilopsy. Cold water kept con-stantly applied to the head is essential. Also bleeding and purging followed by low diet, perfect quiet, and cooling medicines such as nitre one or two drams in the water the pigs drink. The cause of epilepsy are sometimes obscure but indigestion and intestinal irritation from worms or sources appear to

A fair in Massachusets consisted of a calf, a goose, and a pumpkin. We are told that it rained so hard the first night that the goose swam off, the calf broke loose and ate the pumpkin, and a thicf prowling around stele the calf, and that ended the fair.