

SUCCESSOR TO HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.—The names of the Right Rev. Dr. Bailey, of New Jersey, as dignus, of the Right Rev. Dr. Timon of Buffalo as dignior, and of the Right Rev. Dr. McCloskey of Albany as dignissimus, have, we understand, been transmitted to Rome, for the selection from amongst them by the Sovereign Pontiff of a successor to the late lamented Dr. Hughes in the Archiepiscopal See of New York.

At a Consistory held in the Vatican on the 21st ult., the Holy Father was pleased to appoint the Reverend Mr. Morrison of the Diocese of Montreal as Coadjutor, but without right of succession, to His Lordship Mgr. Demers, Bishop of Vancouver. Dr. Morrison is named as Bishop of Coron in partibus infidelium.

In the same Consistory the Rev. L. J. D'Herbonnez, missionary of the Congregation of P. Oblats at Marseilles was appointed Vicar Apostolic of British Columbia with the title of Bishop of Melitopolis in partibus.

THE MANITOULIN ISLANDS.—It is to be feared that more trouble will grow out of the reiterated efforts on the part of our Government to possess themselves of these islands, the property of our Indian allies, and in defiance of the express terms of treaties entered into with them. The Government have sent a surveyor under Mr. McNevin to Manitoulin; whereupon the Indians, seeing therein the preliminaries to their forcible ejection from their homes, have served the surveyors with a protest, and forwarded the subjoined memorial to the Governor General:

Manitoulin Island, Dec. 1st, 1863.
The Indians of Manitoulin to His Excellency the Governor General.

May it Please Your Excellency,—In the petition which our missionary, the Rev. T. Chone, addressed to you last October, he proved the unlawfulness of the treaty made at Manitouanung, Oct. 6th, 1862. His evidence on that point is most conclusive. Moreover he showed that that act, even if just, is both useless to the country and injurious to the inhabitants of the island.

Therefore the occupation of Manitoulin by the Government would be outrageous both to justice and humanity.

We now again apply to your Excellency in the name of the Royal Proclamation of 1763, to declare that act unlawful and void, and to protest against any pursuance thereof. Here we quote the proclamation:

That no Indian tribe should be interfered with, and that no cession of their lands should be had except freely and openly made by themselves in general council; and it is expressly forbidden to any Governor General, Commander in Chief, &c., to grant warrants of survey or pass patents for any lands whatever which had not ceded to the Crown.

According to that proclamation, we are, as we always believe ourselves to be, the proprietors of our lands not ceded, and which we possess as a nation. Now, no cession of the island has been made to the Government in accordance with the conditions required by that proclamation. The evidence thereof is in your hands; and we ask to witness before God the conscience of the Honorable Minister who is the author of that act.

Therefore any attempt to survey the island must be considered as an open violation of justice. We have already sent from all parts of the island to His Excellency our protests against that act; and by this present one, founded on the right acknowledged and proclaimed by Royal authority, we declare that we do not consent to any work undertaken by the Government upon Manitoulin Island.

It is not in our power to oppose any violent resistance; but the justice of our cause protests in the face of the whole country, and will draw down the Divine vengeance upon the oppressors of the weak.

We appeal to a competent court, a court composed of the representatives of the people, to judge between us and the Government.

Having been informed that surveyors, sent by the Government have landed in the island, we have sent a deputation to them with the following declaration:

WIKWEMAKONG, Dec. 1st, 1863.

To the Chief Surveyor on Manitoulin Island:—Sir,—We, the proprietors of Manitoulin, hear that you come to survey our land. We protest energetically against such an attempt upon our property. We never ceded our lands to the Government; therefore we request you to cease your work.

We are respectfully, &c.,
[Here follow 173 signatures.]

The *British Whig* (Protestant) has some very appropriate comments upon Methodist Missions, and the absurdity of Missions to Canadian Catholics, whilst so many British Protestants in Upper Canada are living in a state of actual heathenism. The *British Whig* says:—

"Now the vast amount of sin, ignorance and crime in the back townships of this district, would tell a much larger sum to be devoted to its redemption, instead of throwing it away in French Missions and Missions among the North West Indians from which no good results ever did result or ever can. How much more profitable would it be to make the backwood Settlers of Upper Canada, Christians, to infuse the blessings of the Gospel among those, truly in want, than to attempt to make the Christian inhabitants of Lower Canada better Christians! But common sense is not one of the virtues of religious enthusiasts. We admit fully that the British Wesleyan Methodist church is a highly useful Church, but it has no moral right to devote any portion of its funds to the insulting purposes of Christianizing Lower Canada."

CHRISTIAN CIVILISATION.—Mr. Beecher and other itinerant Gospel-mongers of the same stripe are incessantly holding up to the admiration of the world, and as a pattern which we would all do well to copy, the Christian civilisation of the Northern States. Facts however would seem to be somewhat difficult to reconcile with the theories of these gentlemen: and the following, which we copy from an American paper, the *St. Paul Press*, and in which the cold blooded murder and scalping of Indian men, women, and children, by a party of "civilized and enlightened citizens" under the command of a

Federal officer—who is nobly and patriotically engaged in making up a pile of Indian scalps—gives a very queer picture of Christian civilisation amongst our neighbors. "Beast Butler" himself, as the Mouravié of New Orleans is appropriately designated, is himself outdone by the "United States officer" whose feats of valor are recorded in the annexed correspondence of the *St. Paul Press*:

PEMBINA, Dec. 18, 1863.
I take pleasure in telling you that Major Hatch is not only busily engaged building up winter quarters at Pembina, but is also busily engaged piling up Sioux scalps, and I would not be the least surprised in the world, if he had a pretty big pile of them before spring.

The Major detailed on the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock at night, a detachment of 15 men, acting Adjutant Orrin in command, to go to St. Joseph after Sioux scalps. In this they have been successful. They returned yesterday, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., making a march of 80 miles in 39 hours, with five scalps. Three men a boy and a woman of the red devil's race, have been sent to the infernal regions. The boys went at night without any mercy; none of them raised the cry of 'Lo! the poor Indians,' for Hatch's battalion being principally composed of men raised on the frontier, and who had friends and relatives killed by these brutes, they will show them, I assure you, no quarter. None of the boys were hurt in any way whatever. It was a small but complete victory. They attacked them about sundown on the afternoon of the 16th instant. The first Indian that got out of the tepee was shot through the body. He then discharged his gun at the soldiers, fortunately without effect, and then was finished by another soldier's piece of lead. One of the other Indians, aged about 18 years, stout and strong, would not die without being first scalped. The boys went and scalped him. That is what finished him. The work was well done, and the boys deserve credit for it. Means of conveyance—four sledges, each drawn by a horse. Thermometer, 36° below zero.

EMIGRATION TO THE STATES.—Two hundred and forty men, principally young French Canadians, says the *Three Rivers Inquirer*, have been engaged in this vicinity within the last ten days, to go and labor in the Northern States. A hand bell was rung through the streets of the city on Saturday and the crier warned all parties so engaging themselves that they were likely, on entering the States, to be inveigled into the army; and the consequence was that ninety withdrew. On Monday last, however, one hundred and fifty started for their destination—St. Louis. The offers are very tempting—twenty-five to thirty dollars a month, with a free house and a certain quantity of land.

If men with beards on their chins are such fools as to allow themselves to be duped by such offers, or to put faith in the lying promises of Yankee crimps, they deserve no pity, no matter what their fate. We hope sincerely that they may meet with the pay of dogs—more kicks than halfpence.

The Orangemen of Ireland are highly indignant with the Duke of Newcastle, because of his reply to the petition from the people of P. E. Island, praying Her Majesty to disallow the Orange Incorporation Act passed by the Legislature of that Colony, and assented to by Mr. Dundas, the Lieutenant-Governor. Especially do the Scarlet Brethren feel sore with the hard blow inflicted upon their Order by the terms of censure in which His Grace's reply was couched; and in their anger the Orangemen foolishly call for a Parliamentary investigation into the matter.

We have before us an Address just issued to the Orangemen of Ireland by the Grand Lodge, and signed by a Mr. Stewart Blacker—a most appropriate name for a ringleader of the vile association in which he holds the rank of D. G. M., whatever that may be. In this Address all the wrongs of the Orangemen are, one by one, insisted upon. Catholics, it is urged, are allowed to worship God after their own fashion. Maynooth is still, despite of Mr. Spooner, in the receipt of a Government Grant; the Legislature has passed a Bill allowing Popish chaplains to be appointed to minister to Catholic prisoners, and authorising their payment out of the same funds from which Protestant jail chaplains are paid. All this is very horrid to Orange ears, and grates harshly upon the sensitive nerves of Orangemism, which would fain revive the good old persecuting days; which looks back lustily to its "flesh pots"—to its triangles, and cat-o'-nine tails, and pitch caps, wherewith of old it was wont to satiate its natural appetite. All these things, we say, stir Orangemism to its depths; but the crowning offence is that just perpetrated by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle. Upon this grievance the Blacker man, in the name of his fellow-conspirators, thus delivers himself:—

"Shall there be no Parliamentary investigation into the declaration of the Duke of Newcastle, in his letter to the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, that the Orange Institution is 'calculated (if not exactly intended) to emit religious and political differences, and must be detrimental to the best interests of any colony in which it exists?' When our brethren in Prince Edward Island, seeking to place an effectual barrier in the way of the inroads of Popery in their prosperous colony, were able to pass through both Houses of Legislature an Act to incorporate the Grand Orange Lodge of Prince Edward Island, and the subordinate Lodges in connection therewith, is it right that the Colonial Secretary should not only refuse to advise Her Majesty to sanction a bill passed by a colony with full legislative powers, but should attack in terms untrue and slanderous an institution which has maintained the British flag in North America, against Popish traitors and foreign invaders? When one member suffers, all other members suffer with it. Deeply as we sympathize with our brethren over the sea, while counselling them to persevere in the course they have taken, we call upon the representatives whom you have returned to Parliament to see that justice be done to our brethren and the Orange Institution. With you it will soon rest to exercise the sacred trust committed to your care, under God, by the British Constitution. Take good care that those who have your support as candidates for Parliament are men on whom Orangemen can depend."

In the interests of order, liberty and decency, we sincerely trust that the Orangemen will be as good as their word, and will provoke the threatened Parliamentary investigation. The more Orangemism is stirred the more will it emit an abominable odor, and the more complete will be the vindication of the course which Her Majesty's Government has adopted towards Orangemism in the Colonies.

The City and District Savings Bank have made the following donations to the undermentioned charitable institutions of the City:—
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, \$1,000; Protestant House of Industry (endowment fund), 1,000; 'Asyle de la Providence,' 775; 'Aye St. Joseph,' 775; Protestant Orphan Asylum, 600; Ladies' Benevolent Society, 600; Montreal General Hospital, 600; 'Les Sœurs de la Misericorde,' 600; 'Le Bon Pasteur,' 600; St. Bridget's house, 350; University Lying-in-Hospital, 200; St. Patrick's house, 200; Home and School of Industry and Industrial rooms, 200; 'Asyle des Sœurs-Muets,' 150; Do. Sœurs-Muets, 150; Do. des 'Orphelins Catholiques,' 160; Salle d'Asyle, St. Joseph, 100; Do. Nazareth, 100; Do. Visitation street, 100; 'Asyle des Aveugles,' 100; Hospice St. Antoine, 100; Free School (St. Ann's Ward) 100; Female refuge, (Fortification Lane) 100; Magdalen Asylum, 100.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNED.—We regret to learn that the Catholic Church of Huntly was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening last. The origin of the fire we have not learned. The Rev. Mr. Vaughan, the esteemed Rector of the Parish, was absent on a sick-call, at the time, and on his return he found the church enveloped in flames. The sacred vessels, vestments, and altar-stone, we are informed, were saved. We trust the loss sustained by the parish will soon be repaired. The Catholics of Huntly have only to come forward generously to the aid of their zealous priest, and we are sure that, under his direction, another church will, ere long, be raised, on the ashes of the one just destroyed, to the services of the Almighty.—*Ottawa Tribune*.

DEDICATION.—On Wednesday the Right Rev. Dr. Guigues, accompanied by a number of the clergy, proceeded to Wakefield, to perform the ceremony of the dedication of the new church, lately completed in that Parish by the Rev. Mr. Gay, P. P.—*Id.*

ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM, QUEBEC.—The annual election of officers-bearers, in connection with this institution, took place on the 21st ultimo. The following gentlemen were elected:—

Patrick Lawlor, 1st Vice President.
Michael Connelly, 2nd do.
George Neilan, Secretary.
John Teaffe, Assistant do.
John Lilly, Treasurer.

COMMITTEE.—Messrs. H. O'Connor, R. W. Behan, J. Lane, junr., T. McGreevey, D. Sweeney, William Quinn, E. O'Doherty, J. O'Shelly, P. O'Regan, M. J. O'Doherty, D. Ryan, Daniel Carey, M. O'Leary.

The Report itself shall appear in our next, having unfortunately been received too late for this week's issue.

We are glad to see that the Health Committee of the Council have made one more serious effort to effect a sanitary reform. There is very great need for it. Our vital statistics are not—have never at all satisfactory. There has been especially that very marked sign of bad sanitary condition, always present, viz: a large infantile mortality. The miasmatic poisons arising from bad drainage, bad ventilation, &c., attack the youngest and weakest with most fatal effect. In fact scientific men have laid it down as a rule that a large infantile mortality is the most certain of all indications of defective arrangements for the preservation of health. The normal death rate is held to be about 17 per thousand.—*Montreal Gazette*.

The *Quebec Mercury* says "the story that Lord Monck is about to leave the Province, is without a shadow of foundation." It has possibly arisen from what we believe is a fact that Lady Monck and her family are going home for a short continental tour.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—Early on Saturday morning, James Harney, a laborer residing in Brockwood, was found lying near the Railway station adjoining the village, frozen to death.—*Quebec Herald*.

GOLD ON THE BOW RIVER.—The *New Yorker* brings us a circumstantial account of the discovery of gold in large quantities on this side of the Rocky Mountains within British territory. A party of American miners had crossed the mountains from British Columbia, and had discovered diggings on Bow River, which paid \$25 per day to the hand.—*Globe*.

ARREARS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—We believe we are correct in stating that Mr. Sheriff Glass has taken the first step towards the collection of the \$50,000 of arrears due the government by London, under Mr. Galt's Act of 1859.—*Free Press*.

An English correspondent has written to the *Globe* a sensible letter on the above subject, from which the following extracts are made:—"Emigrants would gladly go out to Canada instead of the United States, but for the high rate of steerage passage by Canadian steamers, of \$5; while \$3 is the charge to New York.—The unwise policy of Canadians thus causes emigration to drift in the wrong direction.—Parties are also prevented proceeding to Canada by the tempting offers of agents to go and fill up the places of those who are required to stand before the guns. Still many young men, and women, too, would gladly go out to Canada, who could afford three pound but could not raise five pound for the steerage money. All Canadians do not appear to be aware of their own interests in this matter."

TIMBER FOR THE FEDERALS.—Large quantities of moulded timber and birch are being got out in the Eastern Townships, to be sent by Grand Trunk Railway to the United States, to be used in the construction of forts and other war vessels for the Federal navy. The timber is delivered square at the depot, where gangs of men mould and reduce it to the shape and size required before it is loaded on the cars. The season has been very favourable for these operations.

MAN FROZEN TO DEATH.—A man named George Ireland, a wood-sawyer, was frozen to death in Woodstock on the night of the 2nd instant. He was under the influence of liquor, and to it may be attributed his loss of life.

A CONSCIENTIOUS ACT.

To the Editor of the *Globe*.

Sir,—I would thank you to acknowledge the restoration of the \$30, by (through) the Roman Catholic Bishop, lost last Saturday by Robert Ramsay, a notice of which appeared in your issue of last Monday.

P. A. CLARK,
93 King-street East.

Toronto, Jan. 6, 1864.
The money was found by a poor man, who at once brought it to the Palace, in order that the owner might be discovered and have his property to him. We think it proper to state that Mr. Clark left in the hands of the Very Rev. J. F. Jamot a donation of two dollars for charitable purposes. We often hear of robberies, but very seldom of restitution, unless by Catholics.—*Toronto Freeman*.

James Murray, the convict who escaped from the Penitentiary on Saturday, was captured on Monday morning on Long Island. He was taken by some of the residents on the island, to whom his escape had been made known by a policeman sent in search of him.

RECRUITING AGENT.—A recruiting agent for the American army, calling himself Dr. C. M. Wright, has been operating in the vicinity of Smith's Falls where he was detected and taken into custody yesterday. He, however, succeeded in making his escape from the officers, and a reward of \$50 is offered for his apprehension.—*Kingston American*.

NEW MONTREAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—We are glad to announce that the organization of the North American Steamship Company has been completed and a Meeting of the Provisional Board, held on Thursday, the Hon. John Young had been named the Managing Director of the Company.—*Transcript*.

SIoux CAUSING TROUBLE IN CANADA.—About 1,000 rebellious Sioux, fleeing from the Union army in Minnesota, have crossed the Canada line, and are now causing much trouble in the vicinity of Selkirk. Some time ago permission was asked of the British Government to cross the line with our troops in order to prevent such outrages as are now taking place. After consulting with the home government, Lord Lyons replied that such permission could not be granted. Efforts have been made to persuade the Sioux to return to our territory, but the Indians reply that if they come back they will be killed, and they might as well die there!

We *Montreal Gazette* take the above from the *New York Tribune*. It fast becoming evident that troops will have to be permanently stationed in the valley of the Red River for the protection of Fort Garry and the other isolated settlements of the Northwest. A company of Royal Canadian Rifles was sent to Fort Garry a few years ago for the purpose of averting threatened Indian troubles, and withdrawn in 1860 or 1861, very undisciplined, we think. Months must necessarily elapse before troops can be forwarded.

Two brakemen on the Oil Creek Railroad were frozen to death the other night the other night, one of whom rolled off the car and the other was found at his post, his hand frozen to the brake wheel! Do not these brief words express a story of heroism and devotion to duty as noble as any that have nerved our hearts as we read them in Roman chronicles.—*Belleville Intelligencer*.

It is believed that nearly two thousand French Canadians have left the Eastern Townships during the last year, engaged ostensibly for lumbering purposes but really to enlist as soldiers in the Federal Army. Already there are five or six cases pending before the Criminal Court in Sherbrooke for the infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The authorities are now using every exertion to arrest the offenders.—*Transcript*.

OBITUARY.

The death of James Doyle, Esq. of Aylmer, Co. of Ottawa, has been announced. A true hearted Irishman and a pious exemplary Catholic has thus been called away. His place will not be easily filled. Kind, charitable, and devout, he gave a good example in society, and was a useful intelligent member of the class in which he moved. His family mourn an affectionate parent and guide. In this hour of their affliction they have what little consolation human sympathy can give. The funeral obsequies of the deceased were attended by a large concourse of the friends of the family from this city and surrounding neighborhood. *Requiescat in Pace.*—*Ottawa Tribune*.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. John Moley, of a son.

In this city, on the 4th instant, the wife of Mr. Patrick Healy, of H. M. 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, of a son.

MARRIED.

At the Catholic Church, Port Huron, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Kilroy, Jeremiah Scully, Esq., Collector of Customs, Sarria, to Miss Kate Augusta Corrigan, of Port Huron.

DIED.

At Point St. Charles, John Alfred, youngest son of Mr. J. B. Rogers Esq., aged 3 months and 12 days.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the *Montreal Witness*.)

	s.	d.	e.	d.
Flour, country, per 35 lb.	12	9	12	0
Oatmeal, do.	12	0	13	0
Indian Meal	7	0	8	0
Peanut meal	3	4	3	0
Beans, small white per min.	3	4	3	0
Honey, per lb.	0	6	0	7
Potatoes, per bag	2	6	3	0
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$5.50	to	\$6.25	
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	10	1	0	
Hay, per 100 bundles	\$10.00	to	\$13.00	
Straw	\$4.00	to	\$6.50	
Butter, fresh per lb.	1	1	1	3
Do salt, do	0	8	10	10
Lard, do.	0	7	10	8
Barley, do, for seed per 50 lb.	4	0	4	0
Buckwheat	2	3	2	0
Flax Seed, do.	9	3	0	0
Timothy do	5	6	0	0
Oats, do.	2	3	2	0
Turkey, per couple,	4	0	4	0
Fowls, do	2	0	2	0
Geese, do	4	0	5	0
Ducks, do	2	0	3	0
Maple Sugar,	0	5	1	0
Maple Syrup, per gallon	0	0	0	0

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET—Jan. 19.

First Quality Cattle, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Second and third, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$18 to \$25; extra, \$30 to \$40.—Sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; Lambs, \$2 to \$3.00. Hogs, \$4.25 to \$5.00, live-weight Hides \$4 to \$5. Pels, 15c to \$1 each. Tallow, rough 5c to 5c.—*Montreal Witness*.

TORONTO MARKETS—Jan. 19.

Fall wheat 90c to \$1.00 per bushel. Spring wheat, 75c to 75c per bush. Barley, 75c to 80c per bushel. Peas, 45c to 50c per bushel.—*Globe*.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 19, 1864.
Flour—Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.70 to \$2.90; Fine, \$3.30 to \$3.50; Super, No. 2, \$3.70 to \$4.00; Superfine \$4.30 to \$4.35; Fancy \$4.50; Extra, \$4.80 to \$4.90; Superior Extra \$4.45 to \$5.50; Bag Flour, \$2.20 to \$2.30.
Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00.
Wheat—U Canada Spring, 90c to 93c.
Asbes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.60 to \$5.65; Inferior Pots, \$5.60 to \$5.65; Pearls, in demand, at \$6.15 to \$6.20.
Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 15c to 18c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c.
Eggs per doz, 12c. to 13.
Lard per lb, fair demand at 8c to 9c.
Tallow per lb, 8c to 9c.
Cut-Meats per lb, Smoked Hams, 6c to 8c Bacon, 5c to 6c.
Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$13.50 to \$14.00; Prime Mess, \$10 to \$10.50; Prime, \$10.00 to \$11.00.—*Montreal Witness*.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Catharines, J. Coughlin, Jr, \$2; Rev Mr O'Grady \$2 50; Melrose, J. Dicea, \$4; Tremblay, M. Gargan, \$2; Allisonville, J. Furlong, \$2; Errol, D. F. Hagarty, \$2; Richelieu, N. B. Rev J. Pelletier, \$5; Kemprille, L. Lamping, \$1; Rawdon, T. Lane, \$2 50; Antigonish, N. S. Rev Hugh Gillis, \$2 50; West Frampton, J. Duff, \$2 50; St. Therese, J. Loneragan, \$4; St. Andrews, J. Gillis, \$2; Portsmouth, P. Hammet, \$1; St. Bridget, P. McGee, \$6; Belleville, Dr J. Power, \$2; Boucherville, Dr De Boucherville, \$2; St Paul of Industry, Rev P. Beaudry, \$1; Milwaukee, U. S. Rev Prof. Willard, \$2; Huntington, C. M. Phaul \$5; Castlemore, Rev R. A. O'Connor, \$1; St. Johns, Major Hibbert, \$5; St. Sylvestre, P. Scallan, \$2 50; Marysville, T. Lee, \$1; Allisonville, J. Kennedy, \$1; Kirkhill, James Dunn, \$1; Toronto, Rev J. F. Jau, \$1; St. Joseph, John Griffin, \$2; Frankfort, T. Jordan, \$2; Compiton, Rev J. B. Charlier, \$2; Pierreville, Rev J. Morault, \$1; Cornwall, Rev J. S. O'Connor, \$1; St. Hyacinthe, R. Lesperance, \$2; Kingston, Rev P. Dolard, \$1; Loughboro, P. Kennedy, \$1; St. Johns, T. Sheridan, \$2; Cornwall, P. McMill, \$2; Trois Pistoles, Rev L. Roy, \$1 50; St. Anne, Rev P. Gaudry, \$5; St. Joseph, Rev Mr Routhier, \$13; St. Nicolas, Rev Mr Dillargeau, \$2 50; Compiton, P. Ryan, \$10; Kemprille, M. O'Connor, \$2; Norton Creek, P. Sullivan, \$1; Stratford, Jas. McGill, \$10.
Per J. Lamoille, Dalhousie, N. B.—Self, \$2; Daniel Delaney, \$2; John McAskill, \$2; John Waffer, \$2.
Per J. Kennedy, Lindsay—P. Gunn, \$5; Downeyville, P. Moller, \$1.
Per A. B. McIntosh, Chatham—Kaleigh, J. Maguire, \$5; J. Doyle, \$2.
Per J. J. Murphy, Ottawa—M. Murray, \$1; D. Whelan, \$2; W. Bowles, \$1 80; T. Costello, \$4; Richmond, Rev P. O'Connell, \$2.
Per J. Loran, Perth—F. N. Lalonde, \$4 50; J. McKinnon, \$2 50.
Per J. J. Sheridan, Timewick—S. Cody, \$2.
Per M. McElroy, West Osgoode—Self, \$2; J. Conway, \$2.
Per Rev P. Walsh, Gananoque—Pittsburg, J. McKenna, \$2.
Per J. E. Looney, Dundas—Rev J. O'Reilly, \$2; T. O'Leary, \$2; T. Cosgriff, \$1; Beverly, M. O'Connor, \$2.
Per Rev Mr Labeile, Lacolle, M. Lyons, \$2.
Per P. P. Lynch, Belleville, W. Godfrey, \$2.
Per W. Martin, Panama, Rev John Gushy, \$2; N. Deolin, \$2.
Per J. O'Sullivan, Norwood—Dr Poole, \$2; D. Murray, \$2; J. O'Driscoll, \$1.
Per P. McCabe, Port Hope—P. O'Riley, \$2; M. Griffin, \$1.
Per Rev Mr Lator, Picton—D. McAnley, \$2 50.
Per Rev L. A. Bourret, St. Anne de la Pointe, self, \$2; Collette, \$2; P. Maloney, \$2; St. Denis, Rev H. Polin, \$2.
Per J. Feely, Brentford—D. Duggan, \$3; R. McCreger, \$1.
Per F. Fitzpatrick, St. Louis—self, \$2; F. Deneny, \$2; P. Fox, \$2.
Per T. Griffith, Sherbrooke—H. Mulvean, \$2.
Per P. Doyle, Toronto—Tottenham, F. McMahon, \$2; J. P. McDonald, \$2.

Per J. Lamoille, Dalhousie, N. B.—Self, \$2; Daniel Delaney, \$2; John McAskill, \$2; John Waffer, \$2.

Per J. Kennedy, Lindsay—P. Gunn, \$5; Downeyville, P. Moller, \$1.

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Per J. O'Sullivan, Norwood—Dr Poole, \$2; D. Murray, \$2; J. O'Driscoll, \$1.

Per P. McCabe, Port Hope—P. O'Riley, \$2; M. Griffin, \$1.

Per Rev Mr Lator, Picton—D. McAnley, \$2 50.

Per Rev L. A. Bourret, St. Anne de la Pointe, self, \$2; Collette, \$2; P. Maloney, \$2; St. Denis, Rev H. Polin, \$2.

Per J. Feely, Brentford—D. Duggan, \$3; R. McCreger, \$1.

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