

readily because he gives his testimony in so amusing and quaint a style. The redoubtable Roger had been allowed a pension of £10 a year by King Edward for a certain book which he had written on Arobery. Mary at her accession continued this pension, until Roger bethought him of a notable device for the doubling thereof. Writing in after years to his former pupil, then Queen Elizabeth, he thus quaintly describes the ruse, and its success.

"And now, I will open a pretty subtlety in doing a good turn for myself, whereat perchance, you will smile. I caused the form of the patent for my pension to be written out, but I ordered a blank place to be left for the sum, I brought it so written to Bishop Gardiner. He asked me why the amount of the sum—ten pounds—was not put in? Sir, said I, this is the fault of the naughty scrivener, who hath, withal left the blank space so large that the former sum—ten pounds—will not half fill it, and therefore except it please your good lordship to put twenty pounds, instead of ten, truly I shall be put to great charges in having the patent written out again; but the word twenty will not only fill up the space but my empty purse too. Bishop Gardiner laughed and carried the patent to Queen Mary, and told her what I said; and the queen without any more speaking, before I had done her any service out of her own bountiful goodness made my pension twenty pounds per annum. I had never done anything for her but taught her brother Edward to write, and though I differed from her in religion she made me her Latin secretary."

If every royal Pensioner could get his salary doubled by such "a pretty subtlety" it were well, but one thing, Gentlemen, is evident from this letter—either your Class Author Collier is wrong in his estimate of Mary's "temper soured by her mother's and her own disgrace" or Roger Ascham, Elizabeth's tutor, has told a crammer. One thing, certainly is to be regretted—that in your conduct towards Mr. Bond you did not follow the example of that sour tempered Queen whom your Class Book calls "bloody." She at least, though Roger Ascham "differed from her in religion," did not think it incumbent on her to deprive him thereof of his salary. Pity 'tis you had not her liberality when dealing with your tutor.

The next inaccuracy of your text book, to which I would direct your attention, Gentlemen, is found in the narrative of Wyatt's rebellion, and is contained in the following words.

"Their leader, Sir Thomas Wyatt, was taken at Temple Bar. Four hundred of his followers also suffered death." Now if we are to believe Lodge's Illustrations, Vol. I., p. 235, this is perfectly untrue, since not only did 400 of his followers not suffer death—but 500 of them were pardoned by Mary. Let us hear Lodge—"The prisoners taken in arms of Wyatt's army amounting to 500 were led to the tilt yard at Whitehall, with ropes about their necks; the queen appeared in the gallery above and pronounced their pardon." It is true that notwithstanding this pardon, many of these prisoners were sent, unknown to Mary, to take their trial, but the sheriff of Kent having sent word to the Queen of the fact, she quickly interposed saying "I have pardoned them once, and they shall not be further vexed." This latter testimony, Gentlemen, corroborative of the first, is given by Proctor, a schoolmaster of that period, who doubtless had he lived in your days would have lost his place "for falsification of historical facts."

It is evident, Gentlemen, that English History as taught in your Grammar School requires a certain amount of intelligent comment from your Head Master, if he is to fulfil conscientiously his duty towards his pupils. Far be it from us to say, that Protestant children have not a right to be taught Protestant history, but there are few Protestant parents surely so bigotted as to insist that their children shall be taught that history, which written years ago perhaps in good faith by their authors, according to their lights, has nevertheless been entirely disproved by the light of modern research, modern criticism and modern liberality.

We know that we shall be met by an objection—that the teacher must adhere to the text of the books put into his hands by the Educational Department, and that he cannot depart from them one moment. But this assertion will not hold good one moment amongst intelligent men unless they wish to claim, that the Educational Department is infallible in matters of History and that your Grammar School Master is nothing but a machine and puppet in the hands of the Chief Superintendent. This is all very well in matters of faith, where revelation is concerned, since revelation is the voice of God made manifest to man, and is not questionable. But in history it will not do, until at least we shall have a history indorsed by the hand of God.

If further proofs were wanted, Gentlemen, to show that Mary was not the morose, unamiable and bloody-minded Queen your Class Book represents her, we would refer to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton's trial so graphically

recorded by Holinshed. Sir Nicholas was implicated in the Wyatt insurrection. His trial before the infamous judge Bromley affords the first instance under Tudor rule, where a jury dared to give a decision against a Crown prosecution. This trial is remarkable because the prisoner's acquittal is alone attributable to the Queen's command of impartial justice, and to the testimony given in favor of the accused by one of the Queen's most confidential servants.

Throckmorton made a noble defence and though arraigned by his Sovereign his defence throws more lustre on Mary's name, and establishes love of justice and mercy more firmly than any other act perhaps of her reign. In his defence Throckmorton appealed in the first place to the recently restored laws of England. This appeal is important, because it confirms what we have already said about Mary's desire to supercede the iniquitous proceedings of the Star Chamber, by a return to the ancient laws of England. Sir Nicholas in the second place appealed to the Queen's own eloquent charge to her judges soon after her accession. If Sir Nicholas has reported that charge without exaggeration it is indeed one of the noblest charges on record. "What time," he said, "my lord justice, it pleased the queen's majesty to call you to this honorable office, I did learn of a great man of her highness's privy council that amongst other good instructions, her majesty charged and enjoined you to administer law and justice indifferently without respect to persons. And notwithstanding the old error among you which did not admit any witness to speak or any other matter to be heard in favor of the prisoner when the crown was party against him, the Queen told you her pleasure was that whatsoever should be brought in favor of the accused should be admitted to be heard; and moreover that you specially and likewise all other justices, should not sit in judgment otherwise for her highness than for her subject." This manner of indifferent proceeding being enjoined by the commandment of God and likewise being commanded you by the queen's own mouth, therefore reject nothing that can be spoken in your defence; and in so doing you shall shew yourself worthy ministers and fit for so worthy a mistress." How any one reading this noble charge, as preserved in the eloquent defence of Throckmorton, can still believe in Mary's bloody-mindedness is past our comprehension. But we have not done with this trial. When Throckmorton deemed it necessary to prove an alibi, it was to one of the Judges on the Bench—Sir Francis Inglesfield—and one of Mary's most confidential advisers, that he appealed as witness. And it was from this witness that he obtained evidence which went far to acquit him. "It is true," said Sir Francis Inglesfield, "that you were at my house, in company with your brothers at that time, and to my knowledge, ignorant of the whole matter."

Would not this almost lead to the suspicion, that Mary herself with her accustomed yearning for mercy, was pleading through Sir Francis Inglesfield for Sir Nicholas Throckmorton the conspirator against her life.

SACERDOS.

LACROSSE.—THE CHAMPIONSHIP FAIRLY WON BY THE SHAMROCKS.—On last Saturday, a most exciting Match of Lacrosse was played on the Montreal Grounds by the Shamrocks of Montreal and the Toronto Club of Toronto. The weather was all that could be desired and the attendance was unusually large. At 3½ o'clock the first game commenced; the men on both sides playing splendidly. After a spirited display of science and activity the Shamrocks struck home, but a foul was called and allowed the preceding play to count for nothing. The Match then opened in sober earnest, the Shamrocks gaining every moment and in one hour and thirty-two minutes the Montreal men won with three straight games. The Toronto men played with very great skill and their running was capital; but their powers of endurance not being equal to that of the Shamrocks they had to bow to the inevitable and submit to fate. Among the very good players on both sides were noticeable Flannery, Brennan, Giroux and the three home men of the Shamrocks. Hoobin as usual was steady and sure, and Hughes, Mitchell, Henderson, Peters and Otter of the Toronto Club. It is to be regretted that the enclosure of the Montreal Grounds is not in better condition as a great many persons entered by other than the proper way, and it is not creditable to the spirit of those who knowing that a body of working men had to pay a high price for the use of the Grounds, gained ingress by openings in the boards. It is also to be hoped that in future the players shall be if possible dressed in their Club uniform. One of the players on last Saturday had nothing to show that he was attached to either Club, and rivals of the Shamrocks were enabled to make disparaging remarks thereby. In the evening the Toronto Club were entertained by the victors in the St. Lawrence Hall, and when they left here they were loud in their praises of the fair play with which they were treated in

Montreal. The Shamrock Club headed by its band then called upon Father Hogan and presented him with a magnificent bouquet which had been given them by Mrs. McAuley on the field. A great deal of the success which marked the occasion was due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Morgan O'Connell field Captain of the Shamrocks, whose courtesy to his opponents won for him the warmest regards of our Toronto friends.

The journals report the death of the Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau, on the 22nd inst., at his country residence on the Ottawa; the deceased was born in 1789, and was in the 83rd year of his age. For many years M. Papineau played an important part in the history of Canada, and his name is associated with the rebellion of '37, and the reforms in the government of the Colony which that rebellion brought about. The insurgents were defeated, but their cause triumphed, and their just demands were granted. M. Papineau has therefore claims upon the gratitude of his countrymen, though of course there are many who do not agree with him in all particulars. Since 1854 the deceased has retired into private life, and his name has been rarely heard in connection with Canadian politics.

CONTRADICTORY TELEGRAMS.—The other day the news of the death of the notorious Carl Marx the chief of the International Association was sent across the Atlantic; on Friday by the same mode of conveying intelligence we were informed that the day before he had presided at a Congress of the members of the above named society, at which there were present delegates from France, Italy, Spain, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland. The object of the gathering of these enemies of social order, and individual liberty was, we are told, to arrange measures for immediate action on the Continent.

We would invite attention to the advertisement of the Rev. Father O'Farrell's lecture, which we hope will be well attended, on Thursday evening, the 28th September.—See Advertisement.

The *Courier du Canada* informs us that in the course of the coming month of October, all the Bishops of the Province are to meet at Quebec.

THE WHEAT CROP.—That of France is reported "light," in England the deficiency is estimated at 23 per cent, as compared with the crop of 1870.

OBITUARY.

On Sunday, 17th inst, the mortal remains of a useful and respected citizen of Ottawa, the late Mr. John Ahearn, were consigned to their last resting place. The unusually large concourse of all classes and persuasions, rich and poor, who followed his body to the grave testified not only the esteem in which he was held but also the widespread sympathy felt for his bereaved family and friends. Mr. Ahearn bore a high character for honesty, sobriety, and industry which superadded to the most genial qualities of head and heart made him a general favorite. Ardent, generous, and impulsive, his was not a nature to be indifferent, or wrapped up in self; hence every enterprise for the public good had his active cooperation and no charitable or benevolent institution but found in him a ready friend and helper. Little wonder therefore the spontaneous and universal manifestation of respect, grief, and sympathy which characterized one of the largest funeral processions which Ottawa has yet seen.

The deceased was born in the County of Waterford, Ireland, in the year 1836, and was consequently but 35 years of age. His parents emigrated to Canada when he was but a child, and settling in Ottawa—then the insignificant town of Bytown—he grew up with it and participated in all the important changes and material improvements which have taken place in its history in the last twenty years.

His father died many years ago leaving a numerous family totally dependent on him and his brother—two years his junior—for support; and well and faithfully did they discharge the onerous duty then imposed on them, and by dint of industry and perseverance worked their way to a position of independence and social comfort, alike creditable to themselves and beneficial to the widowed mother and family left by Providence to their charge.

The deceased was in poor health for the last year or so and was in consequence obliged to change his employment as a blacksmith and go abroad for change of air, but the fatal disease, consumption, which rarely succumbs to medical skill or human efforts laid its blighting hand too surely upon him. He steadily and even hopefully combated the dread tyrant to the end, but it has triumphed and carried him off, as its victim in the very prime of manhood. A kind father, loving husband and dutiful son, he will be sadly missed by those who were dear to him, and to whom even the sincere sympathy of a large community is after all but very inadequate consolation.

He died as he lived, a good Christian. Having arranged his temporal affairs, and being fortified by the last sacraments of his church, he passed away tranquilly and with resignation to we have no doubt a better world.—*Ottawa Times*.

LACROSSE WARR.—"We are glad to learn," says the *Gazette*, "that the work on the new supply weir at Lachine is progressing famously. The Government having relieved the contractor of his contract, placed the work in charge of Mr. Conway, the efficient Superintendent of the Canal. The result has been such as to justify all that was said in relation to the delays by the contractor. He complained that laborers could not be obtained as the expense for the miserably small number with which he was attempting to complete the contract. Mr. Conway has already a hundred and fifty men; and the work is being pushed forward with such energy as to justify the hope that the water will be let in within a very short time. Meanwhile the Superintendent is doing everything in his power to assist the mill owners by leaving the lock-gates at Lachine open for a certain time every day, by which means the volume of water supply to the mills is greatly increased."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon a fatal affair, caused by the falling of a wall to a building

used as a hardware store, took place. The victim was a carter named Daniel Madigan, a married man with two children, and between 40 and 50 years of age. The building is situate on Chenoyville street, and is occupied by Messrs Thomas Robertson & Co. At the western end is a covered-in gateway, over which and the front storeroom are the business offices, together with another storeroom. The wall, which divided the front rooms from the gateway, is two bricks thick, but instead of being regularly built into the premises, is only built from the floor to the ceiling, having nothing to brace it. Against this, in the warehouse, were piled several tons of sheet iron, whilst in the gateway a number of inch boiler-plates rested against it. On Saturday afternoon about three o'clock, the deceased, Daniel Madigan, a carter for Redpath's Sugar Refinery, was sent to these premises accompanied by the engineer of the concern, James Robertson, to fetch away some boiler plates. Robertson had gone ahead into the yard and was in conversation with two clerks, Birks and Wilson, whilst Madigan was in the act of backing his truck through the gateway, when without any warning, the wall gave way bringing down on the deceased and his horse and cart four boiler plates, about two tons of sheet iron together with the bricks and mortar of which it was constructed. Robertson and the clerks were so near that they had a very narrow escape. As soon as possible the three men were by the side of Madigan, who with the exception of his head, was buried in bricks and iron, and was seemingly dead. Assistance was at once procured, and after half an hour's work, the body was got out, horribly crushed. Deceased's back was broken as well as almost every bone in his body, whilst one leg was fearfully smashed; the thigh bone protruding. Deceased's face which was downwards was suffused with blood and had assumed a livid hue, the pressure on the body having determined all the blood to the head. The horse had its leg broken and was subsequently destroyed, whilst the cart was smashed almost to atoms.

Big Guns.—Speaking of the presumed disarmament of Quebec, the *Daily News* says:—"The old fashioned guns went to the melting pot, but in lieu of them we have a powerful armament of seven-inch muzzle-loaders, rifled 150 pounders, any one of which is worth more than a score of the old 68-pounders. They are now in position taking care of the Citadel, and more than a match for any iron-clad that enters the harbor of Quebec. The forts at Point Levi are being rapidly pushed to completion; a strong additional force of men was put on the works last month, and the armament of the forts ordered. There are three forts at Levis, each of which will mount five 300-pounder rifled Armstrong guns, against which field artillery would be useless, while the guns from the Citadel can sweep the ground far in advance of the forts. Halifax, one of the selected Imperial strongholds, will be invulnerable when fully armed. There are already in position twelve 25-ton guns which throw a 600 lb six hundred pound shot, and twenty (200) three hundred pounder guns are to be added to the 12 monitors. The vessel has not yet been built that at a mile distance can resist the impact of a bolt weighing 600 pounds. An iron-clad fleet would be destroyed if it attempted to force its way into Halifax harbor—for that matter a few of the three-hundred pounders would effectually dispose of an enemy's fleet. We infer from the fact of England's taking such precautions to place her strongholds on this continent beyond the possibility of capture, that she has no idea of turning her back upon us, and that she is quietly preparing to give a good account of any foreign fleet that ventures to attack us."

THE SERPENT FOUND IN THE RIVER.—*La Miroir*, has the following communication from Mr. Lechevalier, a naturalist:—"Mr. Louis Payette, jailer, a few days ago confided to me for the purpose of being stuffed, a magnificent Boa Amazona (*Chrocon murina*) of South America, measuring 2½ feet long and 13 inches in girth, which he told me was found in the River St. Lawrence, opposite Hochelaga, on Sunday last, the 17th inst., by one Pierre Masson, hunter and fisherman, of Hochelaga. Whatever may be said, I doubt if this reptile was found alive and if it was killed by the last named person, for I have noticed no wound on its body. Besides, it is of a terrestrial species, and the element in which it was found is in no way suited to it, for in the place it frequents it is rarely found except on land, although sometimes it bathes itself as a relief from the tropical heat of the sun. In my opinion the creature has escaped from some menagerie, or from a ship that was bringing it home as a curiosity. It is not a venomous kind."

In reference to the above, it may be stated that the Boas, or Beas, are almost all inhabitants of water places, and often lie in wait for animals that come to drink, and the serpent taken from the St. Lawrence, *Boa Amazona*, is only to be found where rivers or narrow lagoons are overshadowed by gloomy forests. Moreover, it appears that plenty of water is indispensable to these reptiles' existence, and it is stated as a reason for being short lived when brought to Europe, that it was not the cold, but the want of sufficient supplies of water that killed them. Seeing therefore this element is so necessary to the reptile's life, there is no reason to suppose it could not have been alive when found by the fisherman, although in killing it he may have inflicted no visible injury.

Buckingham, J. M. O'Neill, \$1; Weston, J. G. Kent, 2; Grandy, J. Hart, 2; Silley, J. Cantillon, 2; Upton, D. McEvila, 2; Sherbrooke, J. McClary, 2; South Lake, P. Kelly, 2; L'Ardoise, N. S., Rev. J. M. Quinn, P. P., 2; Peterborough, Dr. O'Sullivan, 2.
Per W. N. Costello, Renfrew—F. Costello, \$15.
Per J. O'Leagan, Templeton—J. Savage, \$150.
Per F. O'Neill, Antrim—Arnprior, J. Moran, \$2;
Panmore, E. Lunny, \$2.
Per J. A. Phelan, Cornwall—D. Phelan, \$2; D. A. McDonald, \$2.

Birth.

At St. Lamberts on the 8th inst, the wife of J. McVea, of a daughter.

BREAKFAST.—EPH'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, OCT. the 2nd.
(By Order),
Jno. P. WHELAN, Rec-Sec.

LECTURE.

For the Benefit of the Roman Catholic Deaf and Dumb Institute for Females.
Rev. FATHER O'FARRELL, of New York (formerly of this City), will deliver a Lecture for the above purpose, in St. Patrick's Hall, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant.

O'CONNELL AND HIS TIMES.

Doors open at 7:30 P.M. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets to be sold at the door of the Hall, September 22.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Curator to the vacant estate of late TALL CHAPUT, in his lifetime, gentleman, of Joliette.
JOLLETTE, 22nd Sept. 1871.

J. L. B. DESROCHERS.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

PLATREAU STREET, MONTREAL.

THE Opening of the Classes of the above Institution will take place on MONDAY, the 11th SEPTEMBER next, in the New School Building erected on "Platreau" by the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal.

The Opening has been deferred till this date to allow the Completion of divers essential works about the building.

For the Prospectus—and further particulars—apply to the Principal at the Academy, Platreau Street, U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

JOLIETTE COLLEGE.

THE above Institution is situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of the Diocese of Montreal. A Steamboat leaves Montreal twice a week (Tuesday and Friday) for Lachine, in connection with the Joliette Railroad.

Able Teachers are always provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education. The health, morals and manners of the pupils will be an object of peculiar attention. The course of instruction includes a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages, as well as to Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition.....\$100 (Academic Year.) Payable half-yearly in advance.

EXTRA.

Piano.....\$ 20
Violin.....15
Drawing.....4
Bed and Bedding.....10
Washing.....6

The Annual Session Commences on the FIFTH SEPTEMBER.

C. BEAUDRY, Principal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

And Amendments thereto.

In the Matter of JOSEPH LAJEUNESSE, Boot and Shoe maker of Montreal.

AS INSOLVENT.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, 419 St. Joseph Street, in Montreal, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

JOHN WHYTE, Interim Assignee.

MONTREAL, 21st Sept. 1871.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal, }
DAME ELIA LOUISA or ELLEN or HELEN LOUISA BRUKERHOFF, Plaintiff

vs.
GEORGE AUGUSTUS COCHRANE, of the City of Montreal, Trader, Defendant.

An action en Separation de biens has been instituted in this cause.
Montreal, 28th Aug. 1871.

DOUTRE, DOUTRE & DOUTRE, Attys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal, }
No. 491.

NOTICE is hereby given that OLYMPIE GUERIN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of MAURICE MONTMARQUET, Carpenter, before of the City and District of Montreal, at present absent of the Province of Quebec and the Dominion of Canada, has instituted before this Court, an *separation de corps et de biens*, an action against her husband, the said action returnable before this Court on the seventeenth day of August instant.
Montreal, 17th of August, 1871.

LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1871.

CASADA,

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Joliette, }

In the matter of LOUIS MARSAN and JOSEPH TELLIER dit LAFORTUNE, Insolvents.

The undersigned, one of the Insolvents, has deposited at the Clerk's office of this Court, the consent of his Creditors to his discharge, and will, on the nineteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, apply to the said Court for the ratification of the discharge thereby effected.
JOSEPH TELLIER dit LAFORTUNE
By GODIN & DESROCHERS, his Attorneys ad litem.

Joliette, 9th September 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of LEON GIRON, Insolvent.

THE Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified to meet at the office of L. O. Turgeon, Esq., situate on St. Paul Street, No. 338, in the City of Montreal, Wednesday, the twentieth day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the resignation of Claude Melancon, Esq., one of the undersigned Assignees, and to substitute another in his place, if necessary.
Montreal, 24th August, 1871.

C. MELANCON, L. O. TURGEON.