

apply, even were it honestly disposed; to such a state of things?

Besides, what confidence can Catholics have in the courts of law of a community which enacts such laws as those of which—not altogether illogically as the *N. Y. Times* recognizes—they, the Catholics, complain? The wolves have enacted that mutton is good, and to be eaten; hereupon the muttons protest—loudly if you will, and with much excitement. "It is incredible!" argues some cool and liberal onlooker, "that the muttons do not try the question whether they are to be eaten, calmly and dispassionately in the wolves' courts of law?" Well! after all, and all circumstances considered, perhaps not quite incredible that they, the muttons, should demur to such a tribunal.

Logic is not the strong point of the *Witness*. It seems that at the last monthly meeting of St. Patrick's Society, a reporter from the *Witness* was requested to leave the room; whereupon our contemporary indulges in the following reflections:—

"St. Patrick's is then practically a secret society although enjoying the patronage of Catholic clergymen, whose Church condemns not without cause, all secret societies. As to the inconsistency of this, nothing needs to be said at present."—*Witness, 6th*.

We do not think that the editor of the *Witness* admits newspaper reporters to his family circle of an evening; nevertheless he would we think complain of unfair treatment if therefore we were to proclaim him a member, and his house the habitual resort of a "secret society" such as "not without cause the Church condemns." He would in such a case have sufficient intelligence to perceive the difference between a "private" and a "secret" society; and would argue that as what transpired in his domestic circle did not affect public interests, so the public could have no right to insist upon knowing what occurred therein. Now the public, that is to say non-members of the St. Patrick's Society, have no more right to know what passes therein, than has the writer of this to be informed as to what is said and done at the dinner table of the impertinently inquisitive editor of the *Montreal Witness*.

One of the Jury who acquitted the accused Kelly arraigned before them on the charge of having murdered constable Talbot, writes to the *Dublin Irishman* setting forth the reasons that compelled that verdict. It was not because the death of Talbot was, or might have been, caused by the unskillful treatment of his wound; since the Judge, had instructed them, that in law, the man who fired the shot inflicting the wound was a murderer, though the death of him whom he had wounded might have been the effect of unskillful surgical treatment. This consideration, in obedience to the law as laid down by the Bench, the Jury discarded; but they acquitted the accused on the grounds that he had not been clearly identified with the man who fired the shot which wounded Talbot; and in the second place, that the missile extracted from the wound did not correspond with that which a weapon such as was the pistol found on the person of the accused Kelly, at the time of his arrest, would have discharged. This pistol was a revolver, and was fitted for discharging bullets; the leaden substances found in the head of the deceased Talbot were apparently slugs, and did not form portion of a ball or bullet such as the pistol was fitted to discharge. On these grounds the Jury did not consider the identity of the accused with the man who fired the fatal shot, fully established; and therefore they felt themselves in conscience bound to give the accused the benefit of their reasonable doubts, and bring in a verdict of "not guilty."

THE GRAND DUKE.—An esteemed correspondent points out that, considering that Russia is at present the great anti-Catholic Power of the world, and the bitter and unrelenting persecutor of the Church within its dominions, Catholics cannot give a very cordial reception to one who, in a manner, visits us as a representative of that Power. Personally, no doubt, the Grand Duke is entitled to all the respect we can pay to the son of a sovereign with whom our own beloved Queen is on terms of amity; and such courtesy will of course be extended to the individual by all Her Majesty's subjects in Canada; but on the political representative of the cruel enemy of their Church, Catholics can hardly lavish a very enthusiastic reception; their cheers would be a hideous mockery of the groans of their co-religionists, languishing their lives away in Russian dungeons, and in the ice bound deserts of Siberia.

The town of Lindsay, P.O., must be in a very flourishing condition, having doubled its population during the last decade. The salaries of the separate school teachers have also felt the improvement, having risen from the sum of \$600 in 1868, to that of \$1,350 for 1872.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—Parliament is further prorogued until the 18th January.

Amongst the sums voted by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec in aid of the several charitable institutions of the Province, we find published in the *Gazette* of the 2nd inst., the following items:—

"Deaf and Dumb Institution, Catholic, Montreal, \$3,000.
"Deaf and Dumb Institution, Protestant, Montreal, \$3,200.

We copy this as a signal instance of the gross injustice to which in this Romish Province, according to the *Montreal Witness*, Protestants are subjected in the matter of the disposition of the sums granted in aid of charitable institutions.

CAUTION TO DRUNKARDS.—The late severe weather has been very severe upon the drunkards; several unhappy creatures addicted to the bad practice of indulging in spirituous liquors have been picked up badly frozen, in some cases frozen to death. Useless at all times, the drinking of spirits in cold weather is positively dangerous; they weaken the system, and predispose it to yield to a temperature which the sober man can not only resist, but endure without inconvenience.

There is a general strike amongst the telegraph operators in England, which accounts for the meagreness of the tidings which we receive by cable.

We regret that by a slip of the pen we last week omitted the name of Mr. J. D. L. Ambrose from the list of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

We beg to inform our subscribers in St. Stephen, Charlotte Co., N.B., that Mr. J. E. FLAHERTY has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS, and is now prepared to receive subscriptions and give receipts therefor. We hope our friends in the vicinity will give him a call.

THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.—A Monthly Bulletin of the Apostleship of Prayer: Baltimore, John Murphy & Co., Terms—\$2 per annum.

This excellent Monthly for December contains the following:—The Sacred Heart—The School of virtues; The Victims of the Paris Commune; SS. Theodora and Didymus; The Immaculate Conception, (Poetry); Monthly Gossip about the Saints; Pius IX. and the Miracles of Gold; Jesus and Mary; Thoughts on Christmas, (Poetry); Blessed Bernhards' Altar Guild; General Intention; Graces Obtained; Affiliations to the Apostleship. This periodical is approved of by His Grace the Archbishop of Baltimore, and its perusal is eminently calculated to promote fervent piety and love of Prayer.

All who desire to subscribe to the Messenger, are requested to send their names and amount of subscription, to the Director of the Association of the Apostleship of Prayer, Rev. B. Sestini, S. J., Woodstock College-Woodstock, Howard Co., Md.

The five volumes of the Messenger already published, will be furnished, on application to Rev. B. Sestini, for the following prices: Each volume, \$1.50; all the volumes, \$6.

UNITED STATES CATHOLIC REGISTER.—We have much pleasure in receiving the first number of a new Catholic paper published under the above title at Baltimore. This is another sign of the increasing number of the Catholic population of the United States.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—November, 1871. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

In this number is brought to a conclusion the clever tale *Fair To See*; the other articles are as under:—A Century of Great Poets from 1750 downwards; Nine Idylls of Bion; Notes on Fortresses by a Historian; More Roba di Roma—part 3; French Home Life; The Maid of Sker—part 4.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—October, 1871. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The several articles of the current number of this leading Protestant Review are as usual full of interest. They are on the following subjects:—1. The Pilgrim Fathers; 2. Greek Democracy; 3. Faraday; 4. Geoffrey Chaucer; 5. Bearings of Modern Science on Art; 6. The Authorship of Junius; 7. The Baptists; 8. Gotthold Ephraim Lessing; 9. The Session of 1871; 10. Contemporary Literature.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL PRAYER AND HYMN BOOK.—with the approbation of the Rt. Rev. Jns. P. Wood, Philadelphia: Eugene Cumiskey.

This is a very neatly got up little prayer book well suited for young persons.

Major Tascheran, A.D.C., to the Lieut. Governor, died at 10 o'clock this morning. It is understood that his death was caused by a severe cold caught while attending the funeral of the late Col. Irvine.

Weekly Report of the St. Bridget's Refuge, ending Saturday, 9th inst.:

Males.....	223
Females.....	18
Total.....	241
England.....	27
Ireland.....	151
Scotland.....	13
E. Canadians.....	50
Total.....	241

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, on Wednesday week conferred the tonsure on the candidates on this occasion—Messrs. Morrow, Ryan, Kennedy and Brennan—and on the following morning, the ceremonies of minor orders. His Grace was attended by the Very Rev. Father Vincent, President of the College, and Revd. Father Ryan, of Oakville. The Very Revd. Father Proulx was present on Thursday. Father Ryan himself an old pioneer priest of Upper Canada for a quarter of a century, had the satisfaction of seeing two of his nephews—Messrs. Ryan and Brennan take the first step towards the offices and dignities of the priesthood. It is not necessary to speak of the ceremonies themselves, but that being under the direction of the Revd. Father McEntee they were all that could be desired. His Grace at each step of the aspirants to Holy Orders explained the ceremonies, and advised them in his own usual earnest manner. We think that they and those who were present will not forget in some time the words of His Grace, and we regret that it is not in our power just now to give to our readers those instructions and admonitions.

The ordinations took place on Sunday in the Cathedral. His Grace was assisted by the same clergymen as before and the students of the college were present to witness the ceremonies. The Revd. Mr. Murray was advanced to the order of Deacon and the other gentleman who received minor orders during the week, to the order of Subdeacon. The ceremony began at seven o'clock in the morning but owing to the expectation of its being at the College—St. Basil's Church—the attendance was not more than ordinary.—*Toronto Freeman*.

THE WRECKED FLEET.—Nature battles the efforts of man—a fact freely exemplified in the case of the luckless vessels caught in the Lower St. Lawrence by the sudden advent of winter. It seems incredible that ships prepared for their outward voyage could not have reached the open water, that they should leave the harbor of Quebec on Sunday night and Monday up to noon with the river clear of ice, and that a few hours subsequently a rapid fall of fifty degrees of temperature should render all their efforts useless. Tuesday night sealed the fate of the nine outward bound vessels, because had the weather continued for twelve hours as mild as during Monday, the 27th ultimo, all would have got clear of the Traverse and reached open water; but twenty degrees below zero crippled the sailors, congealed the water and ice, which clung to the ships' sides, thus rendering them the sport of the tides. No anchors could hold against the pressure of surging masses of ice swept downwards by the ebb tide; the drifting of the ships was a foregone conclusion once the field ice formed, and the crews could only await their fate. They could not direct the course of their vessels or prevent their being carried ashore; the chief peril was that the vessel might strike a shoal and then the advancing fields of ice would press over and smother her. Such was the calamity that overwhelmed more than one vessel, but fortunately the crews contrived to escape and reach the shore; that they were frost-bitten cannot excite surprise, but the wonder is that they had vitality to resist so low a temperature. The crew of one vessel, was admitted to the Marine Hospital on the 1st instant, but before they set out on their journey from St. Jean, Port Joly, they saw three old ships crushed and submerged by the field ice. The casualties have been far more exaggerated; the disaster has been fearful—a million dollars worth of property annihilated and two hundred marines suffering impoverishment, many of them doomed to remain for weeks in hospital.—*Daily News*.

SMALL-POX.—There were 17 deaths from small-pox last week—9 outside the city, 3 in the General Hospital and 5 in the city proper—an increase of 9 on the week previous.

UNFORTUNATE.—On Friday evening Messrs. Tourville & Senecal attempted to sink their canal barge which lies in the King's Basin, to save her from destruction by the ice, but it seems as if they did not adopt the proper method, for instead of going down as expected, it turned over on its side, precipitating to the bottom the chains and stones which had been heaped on the deck, and is now in as bad, if not worse a position than before.

THE WEATHER.—The following note from the register of temperature in Montreal kept by Hearn, Harrison & Co., Opticians, will show the unusually early visit of Jack Frost. The first zero register in the year 1865 was on the 8th December; 1866, on the 20th December; 1867, on the 1st December; 1868, on the 10th December; 1869, on the 5th December; 1870, on the 30th December; 1871, on the 28th November.

THE RIVER.—The river still continues to rise.—On Saturday night, or Sunday morning a shove took place and it now presents a novel appearance, two of the frozen barges having been lifted by the ice on to the wharf, a short distance from the revetment wall. Just before the Bonsecours market there are piles of lumber lying, having just been pulled out in time, to save it being covered with the ice, while in some places a few men are employed pulling out with their bare hands, a few boards which happened to remain.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—It is computed by an eminent authority that a thousand children have died in this city from scarlet fever during the last two months, and about four hundred in the three months previous from diarrhoea. The Health Committee should use their utmost endeavors in preserving the health of the city. The condition of back yards, stables and other outhouses should be enquired into and action taken thereon. The prevalence of scarlet fever is now alarming one physician, the *Journal* says, having over one hundred and fifty patients. Several deaths in families have been recorded, and it has been found even requisite to close certain schools. In one school alone, having an average of one hundred and eight scholars, only seventeen are now in attendance. Other schools are similarly situated. It is, of course, understood that all that number may not now be suffering, but some one or more persons in each of their families. The transmission of the disease and small-pox, it is feared, has been spread greatly of late by clothing, and in New York the woolen cushions of cabs and especially street cars have been removed by order of the health committee and leather substituted therefor. Similar means should be adopted in all large cities, and the people of infected houses, if they pretend to possess the virtue of charity, should in no case frequent crowded assemblies.—*Quebec Mercury*.

Discontent of Saturday has a paragraph concerning the distress among the poorer classes of Quebec city, caused by the sudden advent of winter. It says that there are families without a stick of wood in the house, and who are starving at the same time for want of food. It has been informed of certain families who were obliged to remain in bed for two days, having neither fire nor wood.

HALIFAX, Dec. 6.—The damage and disasters on P. E. Island, caused by the late gale, were very heavy. Trees, fences, barns, etc., were blown down in many places. The new Kirk, and one side of the new Catholic chapel at Summerside, were blown down.

The Hon. T. W. Anglin, M.P. for Gloucester, is not pleased with the reception accorded Duke Alexis in New York. In his paper, the *Freeman*, he publishes the address presented to the young Prince by Gen. Dix, to show how far a great Democratic community can go in toadyism. "The General and those for whom he spoke chose to forget all the sufferings of Poland and of the other nationalities Russia has absorbed and endeavored to assimilate—the religious persecutions to which Catholics, Lutherans, and all not of the Orthodox Greek Church have been subjected, and to remember only the emancipation of the serfs, who, although freed from the tyranny of the great landed proprietors, are still dependent for life and liberty on the will of the supreme despot." He concludes as follows: "The reception of the Grand Duke, when compared with that given to Prince Arthur, shows that notwithstanding all the fussian about a common origin, the United States really sympathize more with despotic Russia than with free England."

In answer to a request made to Dr. Ryerson to sign a petition for the abolition of all exemptions from taxation of certain properties now exempt by law, he publishes a long letter strongly arguing against taxing church property.

The leading citizens of St. John's, N.B., not satisfied with the population allowed them by the census, resolved to have a correct enumeration of the people. On Wednesday the town was divided into twelve districts, and two enumerators were appointed for each. The plan was simply to count the number of human beings, male and female, who lodged in each house the preceding night. At mid-day the task was completed. The result was a total population of 3,547, being an increase of 225 over the number put down in the census! We are confident that a similar enumeration in Montreal would disclose an error equally great in proportion to population.—*Mont. Gazette*.

PRISON LABOR.—The purpose of punishment is supposed to be to check the commission of crime—by making an example of those who offend, to prevent others from following in their footsteps. But in the case of minor offenders, how far has this end been attained? The seven days imprisonment at "hard labor" of the magistrate, or the "six months" sentence of the County Judge, have been felt and acknowledged by all persons concerned to be a mere mockery of justice, and for the simple reason that there was no labor of any kind to be done. Our jails, solidly and substantially built so as to resist the wintry blast with the absolute bodily rest therein assured, afford a comfortable snuggerly to lazy rogues after their summer depredations. To the vagabonds who set no value on freedom, and preferred to sleep in peaceful ease during the long months of snow and cold, these were paradisaical retreats. Such has been our own like most of the other jails of the Province, but such, it is satisfactory to all but idle rogues to know, it will no longer be. The effort has gone forth that stone-breaking is to be the employment in future of those sentenced to hard labor, and a plentiful supply of the needed material has already been placed within the precincts of the jail for the prisoners to commence their geological studies upon, with ample provision for as much more as may be required during the intervals of recreation from the use of the back-saw. To keep their bodies and minds in healthy activity. The suggestion, we believe, first came from the Judge.—The Sheriff will n. y. concur. The town authorities made an estimate that the cost of the rubble stone, its tending to the jail yard, and the removal of the broken material would be about equal to the expense of road maintenance by means of gravel; and the Warden, in conjunction with the county property committee, having sanctioned the employment of the prison labor in this way, measures have been taken to fill up all the spare time of the prisoners under hard labor sentences, by the use of the stone-breaking hammer. The best results are looked for from this movement. The jail will be as it ought to be, a place to be shunned rather than desired. There will be fewer criminals to be maintained, and a diminution of crime.—*Standard Breeze*.

The London *Free Press* thinks that there is one point in connection with the leakage of our population to the States during the last decade which has not been noticed. Since the census of 1861 the great civil war in the United States drew off a large number of Canadians, who went over either to join in the war or supply the place of those who went into the army. The *Free Press* estimates the number of Canadians who left Quebec and Ontario during the time of that great struggle at nearly 160,000, and of these few have ever returned.

CAPTURE OF AN EXPRESS TRAILER.—For about a week past the Express Company have been missing goods from packages entrusted to them to despatch to country stores along the Great Western line of railway, and until Saturday evening the thief remained undetected. The usual custom of the Express Company was to send down to the depot each evening at eight o'clock such goods as were shipped on the morning train and during the bundle attendant upon the arrival of the train from the west, the depredations were committed. Detective Newhall was sent upon the watch, and on one or two occasions noticed a tall powerfully built man come into the station, carrying in his hand a large carpet bag. Newhall at once suspected he was the culprit, seeing that he had no ostensible business there, and one evening last week followed him to his boarding-house—Walsby's on York street. On Saturday night, after Newhall had watched the house and seen him leave it, he and Sheehan secreted themselves in the baggage room at the east end of the depot, leaving the door ajar so that they could see any one who went near the place where the express goods were stored, and passing the baggage room door a few times appeared to be suspicious of either that some one was looking after him, or that in order to carry out his design, it would be as well for him to close the door which fastens with a hasp, this he attempted to do, when Newhall, pushing the door open, sprung upon him and collared him. Then ensued a rough struggle, Newhall got his man down and Sheehan went to his assistance, and during the fight received a blow on the left eye which blackened it. The man tried to draw a knife, but was prevented by Sheehan who held his hand. Newhall sustained some severe kicks about his shins, and after the prisoner had been overpowered the officers succeeded in handcuffing him and conveying him to No. 1 Police Station, where it was found his name was George Bradford, an Englishman, who came out to this country last May. When searched, a pistol and knife were found upon him together with a piece of iron something like a small "jimmie," which he had used for opening the boxes from which the articles were stolen. The detectives then paid a visit to the boarding-house of the prisoner, and on instituting a search discovered a quantity of wollen goods, ribbons, &c., to the value of about \$100. Sheehan and Newhall say that Bradford was about the hardest customer they have had to deal with for some time past. They deserve credit for putting a stop to a system of wholesale robbery.

ST. OCTAVE, Dec. 11.—A man was found dead near Montpelier Lake, on the 8th instant, by some labourers. He had been stabbed in the side in three places. He is supposed to have been murdered for his money, as he had been heard to boast, before leaving Brouchu's Hotel, of the amount had on his person.

From the letter of our correspondent at Winnipeg, which we publish this morning, it will be seen that the three French half-breeds arraigned for compli-

city in the late Fenian raid, have been tried, and that one of them named Osean L'Entendro, having been found guilty has been sentenced to death. We give but few details of the trial, and discover nothing that proves the three prisoners to have been either better or worse than any other of the reckless and lawless crowd who followed O'Neil and O'Donoghue across the boundary. L'Entendro is spoken of as living beyond the line, and therefore it was not as a reviled subject of the Queen, having some real or imaginary grievance to redress, but as a foreigner engaged in a piratical enterprise altogether outside the recognized code of nations, that he "levied war" against Her Majesty.—*Globe*.

BREAKFAST.—EPHES'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. Ephes 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 EPHES & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London.

Died.

On the 24th of Nov., at the residence of her husband, James Trevelyan, Ann O'Neil, daughter of Francis O'Neil, of Fitzroy. May her soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

	Dec. 8.
Flour & 100 lbs. of 196 lb.—Collards.....	\$3.00 @ \$3.50
Middlings.....	2.50 @ 4.00
Fine.....	4.00 @ 5.00
Superior Extra.....	0.00 @ 0.00
Extra.....	0.25 @ 0.30
Family.....	0.00 @ 0.10
Fresh Supers. (Western wheat).....	5.75 @ 5.90
Ordinary Supers. (Canada wheat).....	5.85 @ 5.90
Strong Bakers'.....	6.10 @ 6.20
Supers from Western Wheat (Wheat).....	5.50 @ 5.95
Supers City Brands (Western wheat).....	5.00 @ 5.50
Fresh Ground.....	5.00 @ 5.50
Canada Supers, No. 2.....	5.40 @ 5.50
Western Supers, No. 2.....	5.40 @ 5.50
C. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.....	2.70 @ 2.75
City bags, (delivered).....	2.35 @ 0.00
Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs.....	1.42 @ 0.00
Oatmeal, per bushel of 200 lbs.....	4.75 @ 5.00
Corn, per bushel of 56 lbs.....	0.65 @ 0.00
Pease, per bushel of 60 lbs.....	0.80 @ 0.82
Beans, per bushel of 42 lbs.....	0.30 @ 0.32
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs.....	0.55 @ 0.56
Lard, per lbs.....	0.10 @ 0.10
Cheese, per lbs.....	0.10 @ 10

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Dec. 7, 1871.

	RETAIL		WHOLESALE	
	\$	c	\$	c
Flour $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs.....	0	00	to 3	20
Oatmeal, " ".....	2	40	" 0	00
Indian Meal, (Ohio).....	1	60	" 0	00

GRAIN.

Wheat $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 lbs.....	0	00	" 0	00
Barley " ".....	0	00	" 0	00
Pease " ".....	0	00	" 1	00
Oats " ".....	0	40	" 0	45
Buckwheat " ".....	0	60	" 0	67
Indian Corn, (Ohio).....	0	80	" 0	80
Rye, " ".....	0	00	" 0	00
Flax Seed " ".....	0	00	" 0	00
Timothy, " ".....	0	00	" 0	00

	MEATS.
Beef, per lb.....	0 07 " 0 13
Pork, ".....	0 09 " 0 13
Mutton, ".....	0 08 " 0 10
Lamb, per lb.....	0 08 " 0 10
Veal, per lb.....	0 08 " 0 12
Butter, per 100 lbs.....	0 00 " 0 00
Pork, fresh.....	0 00 " 0 00

	MISCELLANEOUS.
Potatoes, per bag (new).....	0 40 " 0 45
Turnips.....	0 50 " 0 55
Onions.....	0 17 " 0 20
Woodcock.....	0 00 " 0 00
Snipe.....	0 00 " 0 00
Plover.....	0 00 " 0 00

	DAIRY PRODUCE.
Butter, fresh, per lb.....	0 25 " 0 30
" salt.....	0 16 " 0 18
Cheese.....	0 00 " 0 00
Onions per minute.....	0 00 " 0 00
Maple Sugar, per lb.....	0 10 " 0 12
Honey, per lb.....	0 10 " 0 12
Lard, per lb.....	0 12 " 0 13
Eggs (fresh), per doz.....	0 00 " 0 00
Eggs per doz, by bird.....	0 00 " 0 00
Halibut per lb.....	0 13 " 0 00
Haddock.....	0 07 " 0 00
Apples, per barrel.....	0 00 " 0 25
Hay.....	0 00 " 0 10
Straw.....	0 00 " 0 00

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, for the R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, Brockville, a MALE TEACHER, holding a first or second class certificate, to enter on duty January 8th, next. Testimonials of moral character required. Application, stating salary, to be made to REV. JNO. O'BRIEN, Brockville.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND AMENDMENTS. IN the matter of FRANCOIS FOREST, in the Town of Joliette, in the County of Joliette, Quebec.

An Insolvent. The insolvent has made me an assignment, and the creditors are notified to meet at his place of business in the said town of Joliette, on Saturday, the twenty third day of December instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statement of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

A. MAGNAN, Interim Assignee. JOLIETTE, December 5th, 1871.

\$150,000 00 00. GRAND GIFT CONCERT, IN AID OF THE MERCY HOSPITAL AT OMAHA

Under the auspices of the SISTERS OF MERCY, January 30th, 1872, at Redick's Opera House, Omaha \$150,000 00 in Cash Prizes.

HIGHEST PRIZE, \$50,000 GOLD COIN. TICKETS, \$3 Each; or Two for \$5. Omaha Papers Sent Free.

Agents Wanted. For full particulars address PATTEE & GARDNER, Business Managers, OMAHA, Neb.