is our first beginning, we owe also all this same passers by; to allow banterings and light jests obedience to our parents as our second begin- and leud discourses in order to attach young openience to the property is men to their company. Are the children of adopted by the Senate: reflected in them as much as his authority. A such parents bound to obey them? Gracious proper proportion being preserved, we ought to Heavens! No. A thousand times, No! But obey them as we would God himself. To what ought the children of such parents to do? practice obedience towards our parents is to I will tell you. Answer them, Christian chilpractice it towards God, who commands it; to dren, as becomes followers of Christ, with morefuse it to our parents is to refuse it to God. Hence disobedience in a child is a great crime termination, that God forbids theft and injury a crime rendering them hateful to God as of one's neighbor and revenge. That He forwell as to man; a crime condemned alike by bids impurity in all even its minutest branches. the laws of men as of religion-by the laws of right reason and of nature herself-but above all condemned by the law of God.

Although it was not necessary that God should especially command this obedience of children towards their parents, since this duty is engrafted on the heart of man by nature itself, nevertheless God in order to mark its importance has thought fit to embody it in a special command. This command he delivered amidst the terrors of thunder and of lightning, and with such circumstances of awe as Moses alone, his chosen servant, was able to encounter. And not only in the old law did he ordain it, but in the new law by the voice of his divine Sen-(If thou wilt enter into life keep the commandments) and by the voice of his Apostles whom he sent to teach all nations, he enforced this duty. "Children" writes the Apostle to the Colossians, "obey your parents in all things, for this is the will of God." And again to the Ephesians-"Children submit to your parents in the Lord for this is just." "Obey," "submit," "in all things" "for this is the will of God;" "for this is just." Could command be more plainly or more forcibly expressed? "Oh we are persuaded," some will say, " of the importance of this obligation, and we have fulfilled this duty cheerfully as long as we were children; but now that we are of age; now that we are married, we do not believe that we are any longer obliged to obey them or to submit to their every command, as though we were servants or slaves." Alas. Christian children, if that is your rule of conduct, you are indeed in an unhappy state,-The obedience which you owe to your parents is not restricted by the narrow bounds of infancy or boyhood; it extends to all ages of life and to all conditions of life in which you can find yourself. As long as your parents live they continue clothed in all the authority they ever possessed. They are still parents and therefore you are still obliged to obey them. Nay more. The older you are; the more knowledge of your duty you possess; the longer you have enjoyed that life which is given as a recompense for obeying your parents, the greater will be your crime in ceasing to obey. I do not say that you are to be slaves or servants to your parents. No! you are their children, and as such you are not bound to render inconvenient to many of you at this season of the em the mercenary service of servants or the forced obedience of slaves; but you are bound to render the obedience of well-bred children. But though you are neither the servants nor the slaves of your parents, you are not, on that country. Your adoption of the articles of the Treaaccount, less bound to obey them as strictly and as rigorously as servants and slaves obey share the fortunes of England. The generous distheir masters. Nay! St. Bernard of Sienna position evinced under the trying circumstances of goes so far as to say that your duty of obedience is still more strict, and should be even and the United States. more prompt than that of servants or slaves, because you are their children; and because shores of the Pacific, will open a new pathway for the authority which your parents have over England, as well in peace as in war, to the East; you, as parents, is so much greater than the benefits to this Dominion by giving facilities to authority which your parents have over their servants or slaves as musters. Force makes slaves; necessity makes servants; but nature together, by easier access and multiplied intercourse. and God made you children; and as much as God is above force and necessity, so much is economical advantage the possession of great naviyour obligation of obeying your parents greater gable rivers like the St. Lawrence and its tributary are employed by their fellow-men are bound to by the augmented volume of trade flowing down all both to the tribunals of God and of man if they swollen by the confluence of your own accumulating refused, how much more are the children of a much more severe will be their chastisements and how the interests of the country by commencing the at the tribunal of God, if they transgress that or misgiving.

Acknowledging, then, as you do the obligation of obeying your parents, it becomes our duty to examine what those things are which parents have a right to command. Explaining | enabled, by the to diminish the burdens of the people. this duty, your Catechism instructs you to obey in all that is not sin. There have, alas! at all times been fathers who have feared God so little; who have been so impious as to dare to command their children (indirectly, or, perhaps, directly) to steal wood or hay or fruits from their neighbor, not to be too nice in buying and selling; not to be afraid to use unjust weights and measures; never to allow an affront to go unavenged. There have always, alas! been mothers so abandoned as to command (directly or indirectly it matters not) their children to dress in an immodest manner; to selves at the window, or the doors of their tie for more than three years.

in all which he pleases to command, because he houses in order to attract the notice of the desty and respect, but with frankness and de-That on the contrary He commands you to love your neighbor, to do good to those who injure and calumniate you; that He commands you to avoid all even the slightest scandal to your neighbor, and to keep yourself unstained by the wickedness of this world; and then ask those parents the question which Peter and John asked of the high priest of the Jews. Jesus Christ has commanded us to preach the Gospel to all nations; you have passed a law for. bidding us to do so. "Judge ye then therefore if it be just and proper that we should hear you rather than God."

humanity to be hoped that they are few. Were a mother to hurl her infant child down a deep precipice, it would justly be looked upon as a terrible and unnatural crime; but the spiritual murder of a child by which a parent hurls his offspring's soul into the deep abyss of hell for all eternity, is indeed far greater. But it is chiefly on the part of the children, whence all the harm to this law comes; it is chiefly through their unwillingness to obey in those things that are lawful, that this commandment is violated. I do not say that every time a child disobeys its parents in things of minor importance, by refusing to obey immediately, by obeying reluctantly &c., that that child commits grievous sin. But remember! to disobey a parent even in small things if that disobedience arises from despising our parents is a grievous sin. Children are bound to obey their parents in all things pertaining to the honor of God, in all things pertaining to the law of God, in all things pertaining to morals, in all things pertaining to avoiding sin and evil companions, in all things pertaining to good manners, and in all things pertaining to \$2. the proper administration of the family. They sin and singrievously, who disobey their parents commanding any of these things.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT. - The Fifth and last Session of the First Parliament of the Dominion was brought to a close on Friday, 14th inst., by the following speech from His Excellency the Governor General:-

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have much satisfaction in relieving you from an attendance on Parliament which cannot fail to be year. I thank you therefore, all the more for the time and attention which you have diligently bestowed on the discharge of your public duties.

The interest and importance of the various questions which have been discussed and decided will render the session memorable in the annals of the has placed in a clear light your determination to the time has added strength to the honourable position of Canada, both as regards the British Empire

The vast project, of which you have so wisely matured the conditions, for carrying a railway to the and will, I trust, be productive of the most essential traffic of all descriptions, enhancing the value of the public lands, promoting their settlement and drawing closer the ties which bind the sister provinces

Few who have not considered the subject have any adequate conception how large an extent of comprises. The outlay you have sanctioned on their than servants and slaves. If, then, men who improvement, and on that of the auxiliary canals is a obey their commands, and would be given over the channels opened to its course, for it will be

productions with those of your Western neighbors. It is highly satisfactory that the condition of the

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies which you have so cheerfully granted.

I heartily congratulate you on the prosperous condition of the revenue, and on your having been enabled, by the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee,

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The joint address with which you have honoured me on the eye of my departure is most agreeable to my feelings. I shall, I assure you, hold in grateful recollection all my life the expressions of your respect and esteem.

I have watched with deep interest in my official capacity the proceedings of our sessions, and made myself otherwise acquainted with the views and wishes of the Parliament and people of Canada, and I earnestly hope the good intelligence which prevails between them and the people of England may last constant and unimpaired for generations to come.

I have now the honour to bid you farewell-with those serious thoughts which the word farewell naturally awakens—with every acknowledgment of the many courtesies and the effective assistance appear in public with a scandalous lack of clothing; to love and practice vanity in dress; the Dominion, with which I rejoice to think that my to parade themselves in public; to place them-

Before concluding its labors, the House of | quence; 7. Diaries of a Diplomatist; 8. Edu-His Excellency Lord Lisgar, which was also | Concession to the United States.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Baron Lisgar, G.C.R., G.C.M.G., Governor General of Canada:

We, Her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, tho House of Commons in Parliament assembled, beg leave to express to your Excellency our sincere regret that the termination of your official connection with Canada now approaches, owing to the able and distinguished discharge of the trusts confided by our Sovereign to your Excellency. Other portions of Her Majesty's Dominion have been happily added to that of the Government of Canada. In expressing our regret at your lordship's approaching retirement from the high office of Governor General we venture to add our congratulations that your Excellency's administration of that office has been characterized by the great development of the Dominion and its marked prosperity, as well as by an extension of its boundaries from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Your Excellency will bear from our shores our highest respect and esteem. We trust that your Excellency will long enjoy the honour conferred on you by Her Majesty, and that you may be spared for many years to give the Grand Council of the nation the benefit of your Lordship's experience and tried ability in maintaining the welare and integrity of the British Empire.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from the Messrs. Sadlier of this City, the new publications mentioned below, to which we attach the But though there are parents so wicked as several prices, on the receipt of which the to command these things, it is for the sake of Messrs. Sadlier will forward them free by mail. Hornehurst Rectory, by Sister Mary Frances Clare. Author of Illustrated His-

tory of Ireland, Life of St. Patrick, &c., &c. This is a very interesting tale somewhat of a controversial character, and very eleverly written in two volumes. The price is \$2.50.

TRAVELS IN EUROPE AND THE HOLY LAND. by the Rev. Eugene Vetromile, D.D., Apostolic Missionary.

The writer takes us from Canada to Europe whose chief cities he visits, and describes from Catholic point of view; and leads us through all the scenes in Egypt and the Holy Land, famous in sacred history, and clear to the memory of the Christian. The work contains also much valuable ecclesiastical information.

SERMONS ON ECCLESIASTICAL SUBJECTS, by His Grace Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster.

This is a valuable collection of short sermons by the Primate of England, whose name is sufficient to ensure them a warm reception from the English speaking members of the Catholic Church throughout the world. The price is

LEGENDS OF ST. JOSEPH: Traslated by Mrs. J. Sadlier, from the French of L'Abbe ***.

This interesting and, to all the children of St. Joseph, charming little collection of pious legends is published with the approbation of Mgr. the Bishop of Montreal. Their perusal will increase devotion to him whom the Church honors in an especial manner as the Patron of the Universal Church. Price \$1.

CONSTANCE SHERWOOD: An Autobiography of the Sixteenth Century. By Lady Georgiana Fullerton, with four Illustrations. New St François de Sales..... York: The Catholic Publication Society. St François-Xavier du Sault St Messrs. Sadlier, Montreal. Price \$2.

sented us with the gala side of the Elizabethan | Ste Genevieve de Berthier. . . 2 45 2 40 3 20 era, and brought before our eyes its pageants, Ste Genevieve de l'He de Montand its glories. Lady Georgiana Fullerton St Henri do Mascouche...... 3 50 2 25 3 50 1 51 gives us the reverse of the medal, presenting us St Henri des Tanneries. 3 15 2 50 3 10 vividly before us its rackings, its scourgings, St Jacques-le-Mmeur...... 5 08 6 12 4 05 St Jacques de l'Achigan..... 5 08 6 12 4 05 its pressings to death, and other refinements in St Jacques de Montreal 18 52 17 78 20 71 torture, reserved for those who in those days of Church, and worshipped God after the fashion St Jean PEvangeliste...... 10 20 8 50 4 20 of their fathers. Constance Sherwood is in St Jean Chrysostome...... 1 75 1 50 1 50 full of incident, and well written. The facts St Joachim de la Pointe-Claire. 2 03 1 94 2 00 are taken from history, and give a lively idea of the horrors of the Elizabethan persecution. THE HOUSE OF YORKE-BY M. A. T.

This is another work from the press of the forwarded, free by mail, by the Messrs. Sadlier of this City, on the receipt of \$2. The story is interesting and well told, and it brings before us the memories of the brutalities exercised by the Protestants of Maine upon a well known Jesuit Father and his people, a few years ago in the State of Mainc. The House of Yorke appeared originally in a serial form in the pages of the Catholic World.

LITTLE PIERRE; OR, THE PEDLAR OF ALSACE. Translated from the French, by J.

Yet another little tale from the same New York Publication Society, which we have much pleasure in noticing, as well suited for the perusal of our Catholic youth. It is very handsomely bound, and enriched with many neatly executed illustrations. The price is only \$1.50, on the receipt of which it will be forwarded, free by mail, to the subscriber by Messrs. Sadlier of Montreal.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW - April, Publishing Company. Messrs. Dawson

articles:—1. The State of English Architecture; 2. Thomas Carlyle; 3. Trade with
China; 4. Masson's Life of Milton; 5. MoSt Romain d'Hommingford... 0 50 0 75 0 75
St Romain d'Hommingford... 7 20 6 50 8 00 dern Scepticism: the Duke of Somerset; 6. St Sauveur 200 1 55 2 00

The British Parliament: Its History and Elo-Ste Scholastique 1 00 1 50 1 59

Commons adopted the following Address to cation, Secularism, and Nonconformity; 9.

St. Patrick's Society.—At the meeting of St. Patrick's Society, on Monday night week, the members unanimously voted \$1,000 to pay for 250 cords of the firewood which Mr. Brydges, on the part of the G. T. R, had generously undertaken to deliver at Point St Charles for the charitable societies, at \$4 per cord. It will be remembered that at the last concert of this Society the presiding officer stated that the Society had, during the preceding twelve months, disbursed in charity more than double the amount that had ever been so expended in any year of the existence of the society. Monday night's proceedings indicate an evident resolve to make the present year surpass the past one, It is a matter for congratulation that this admirable and well administered Society takes time by the forelock, and during the summer months makes provision for the necessities for the very numerous applicants for its aid during winter. St. Patrick's Society has, by its munificent charity, taken the foremost place amongst our celebrated societies, the more especially so when it is considered that latterly its members have been almost exclusively daily wages carning

WORK OF THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CATHEDRAL OF MONTREAL.

We give below the amount of the several monthly collections taken up during the months of January, February, and March, 1872, in the different churches and chapels of the Diocess:

1		\$	C.	\$	c.	\$	•
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ł	St Alexis	3	72	2	21	2	
1	B. Alphonse	2	10	$\bar{2}$	15	$\bar{2}$	•
1	St Ambroise of Kildare	3	00	3	25	3	į
į	St Andre d'Argenteuil	1	50	í	00	ĭ	Ċ
١	SS Anges Gardiens of Lachine.	Ġ	00	5	50	6	ì
l	St Anicet	1	25	1	30	1	
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	Ste Brigide de Montreal	6	25	6	55	Ġ	i
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	St Charles de Lachennie	2	50	2	25	3	
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ı	St Constant	2	50	2	50	3	
	St Cuthbert	2	80	3	20	2	•
	St Cyprien	1	20	1	20	1	•
	Ste Dorothee	1	00	I	50	2	
	St Edouard	3	25	ì	25	2	1
•	St Etienne de Beaubarnais	1	25	I	20	I	•
	Ste Elizabeth	5	00	5	00	5	(
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	Trembles	3	86	3	00	4	
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	Louis	6	00	6	00	6	
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•	St Esprit	4	50	4	50	5	
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St Joseph de Huntingdon 2 00 2 00 2 00 St Joseph de In Riviere des Prairies...... 1 15 1 35 1 25 St Joseph de Soulanges...... 2 00 1 50 1 50 New York Publication Society, and will be St Joseph de Montreal 10 53 10 18 11 10 Ste Julie 1 49 1 45 2 00 St Julienne, 9 80 9 90 1 04 Ste Justine de Newton 1 00 1 10 1 20 St Laurent...... 1 10 2 00 1 00

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 St Louis de Gonzague
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 St Louis de Terrebonne...... 3 25 4 90 9 30 St Marguerite de l'Acadie..... 1 10 2 44 2 00 St Malachi d'Ormstown..... 0 75 0 50 0 75 Stc Marthe..... 1 25 1 25 1 50 St Martin..... 2 00 3 25 3 00

> Nativite de Laprairie....... 10 41 9 75 10 25 St Nom de Marie de Montreal, 41 40 41 13 25 36 Notre-dame de Graco...... 4 70 7 30 7 75 St Norbert..... 0 61 0 99 0 93 St Patrice de Rawdon...... 1 89 1 61 4 00 St Patrice d'Hinchinbrooke.... 1 50 1 25 1 50 St Patrice de Sherrington.... 1 25 1 00 1 00 St Patrick's of Montreal...... 18 25 21 55 20 36
> Patronage de St Joseph du Lac. 0 39 0 47 0 55 St Paul l'Ermite..... 4 00 3 55 3 25

St Philippe..... 2 70 2 10 1 85 1872. — New York: The Leonard Scott Ste Philomene..... 2 50 2 00 4 00 St Placide 0 75 9 92 1 22 Bros., Montreal. The current number contains the following St Raphael de l'Ile Bizard.... 1

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	Ste Sophie	1	08	1	05	1	07
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i	St Vincent de Paul	•	00	3		4	25
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١	L'Eglise de l'Hotel-Dieu	4	50	5	28	4	28
ļ	L'Eglise de l'Hospice St Joseph	0	50	0	50	0	52
ı	Chapelle des Petites Servantes						
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	the area of facilitation of the	uic	· · ·	FIIG	Pu	bus	01
	the several Institutions of the	Di	OCC.	48 8	inc	0 }	4th

February, 1872 :--Proceeds of a Bazaar by the pupils of the Convent of St. Laurent, directed by the

R.R. Sisters Marianites..... \$ 50 00 Offerings of the pupils of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Sault an Recollet. . . . Offerings of the Professors and pupils of the

Commercial School, directed by M. Arch-22 00 son College, Terrebonne....

THE KIDNAPPING CASE IN LONDON. - The feeling with which this extraordinary attair is received by the public appears hardly to have got beyond those doubts as to the truth of the story which the almost incredible boldness of the enterprise are well calculated to encourage. It is indeed difficult to realise at first that such a thing can have happened, but there is no doubt what ver of the truth of the extraordinary fact which we now repeat, that Dr Rufus Bratton, a resident of this city, was on tast Tuesday, in broad daylight, upon a public street of London, deliberately attacked by detectives from the United States, and, without even the prefence of authority from Canadian officials, overpowered, thoust into a color cab, drugged and carried off to the other side. Some of our newspapers in their accounts of the affair, evidently drawn from the reports spread by interested parties in Detroit papers, state that Dr. Bratton has been charged with robbery and murder. The truth as to this will no doubt appear in due time, but meanwhile it is but justice to him to state that several of our most respected citizens, formerly residents in the Southern States, who have known Dr. Bratton for many years, indignantly repudiate the idea that he is seriously charged with any crimo whatever. They represent him to have been a man eminest in his profession, highly respected through-out the country in which he lived, and possessed of an ample fortune.

The possibility of his being guilty of any criminal not is in their opinion very remote indeed. It is believed by them that he has been thus mercilessly hunted down, and unlawfully deprived of his liberty from political causes only, and that the detectives have no justification for violating the laws and dignity of this country. The story reported in the Detroit papers, by the detectives, as to dogging their victim from place to place, is not correct as concerns Dr. Bratton, but is thought to be in a great measure true of another party recently arrived in the city. While tracking the latter, the detective met and recognized Dr. Bratton, as a prominent Caroll-nian, proscribed by the United States Government for his strong Southern tendencies, and he formed the plan of violently abducting him in the manner afterwards so successfully carried out. We hear it stated that two of our county officials furthered the designs of the detective in perpetrating this outrage. We hope this is really not the case. It is the duty of our Government to act promptly and decidedly in this matter, and demand that the stranger taken with violence from under the protection of the British flag, be returned unharmed, and rendered secure from further molestation. If he has been guilty of any extendituble offence. Sir Walter Scott in his Kenilworth has pre- St François-Xavier de Vercheres 2 00 1 50 2 50 is a proper and lawful way of obtaining his arrost St Gabriel de Brandon 1 50 1 00 1 25 and removal. Official outrages of the above nature must not be tolerated, if we desire to maintain the national honour unsuffied .- London Advertiser.

THE CHAMPS DE MARS .- The attention of the polloc is called to a gang of rowdies who congregate on the Champs do Mars every evening, for the purpose of unnoying young fellows who meet there to practice base ball. On Thursday evening several of thom fell upon a young man and beat him fearfully, and not content with that, they even followed him to his own door and would not leave until the young man's father chased them away. If the blackguards were known they would find themselves up before the Recorder when we hope they would receive what they duly deserve,-Herald.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing .- " 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."

—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling
Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"Jamos Epps's & Co., Homospathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condonsed Milk.)

ANOTHER CASE OF BRONCHITIS CURED. BRIDGEWATER, N.S., March 2nd, 1869. MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.

Dear Sir: While in Windsor on a visit in December last, I fell in with an old friend-Capt. H. Coffill -and finding him looking so hourty and robust, was led to enquire what had produced the great change, for when I last saw him two years previous he was a mere skeleton. He informed me that your very valuable Syrup of Hypophosphites had effected a perfect cure. He persuaded me to try the Syrup for Bronchitis, from which I had suffered much during several years. I purchased one dozen of this Symp, and have used only three bottles, and my health is now better than it has been for years. Not requiring the balance of the dozen, I sold it to different parties, and now there is a general demand-for it from all parts. Respectfully yours, W. J. NELSON.

Capt. H. Coffill is the person who was cured of Consumption in 1866 by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, whose letter was published some

Married.

On the 10th instant, at St. Foy's Church, near Quebec, by M. l'Abbe L. H. Paquet, assisted by M. l'Abbe Benj. Paquet, George Duval, Esq., to Bella, fourth daughter of the late Honorable Mr. Justice

JOHN MUIR. GENERAL COLLECTOR, No. 9 HANOVER STREET,

MONTREAL,

P. O. Address-6941. Orders left at "Pickup's," St. James Street.