

SERMONS ON THE FAILURE OF PROTESTANTISM, AND ON CATHOLICITY.—By the Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, S.T.D., Rector of Christ Church, New York. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

These sermons are interesting chiefly from the fact of their having been delivered by a Protestant minister, before a Protestant congregation. Dr. Ewer is a member and minister of a sect whose official title is the "Protestant Episcopal Church," and the burden of his discourses is, that "Protestantism has failed." This is what gives zest to these sermons.

Men will agree, or differ with them according to their several interpretations of the word "Protestantism," and their several views of its objects. To the Catholic, Protestantism simply means the negation of, or protest against, the teachings of the Catholic Church in matters of faith and morals; and the object of Protestantism therefore, in the eyes of those who so understand the word, was, and is, to emancipate mankind from the religious and moral restraints imposed upon them by the laws of Christ, as handed down and interpreted by that Church. In this sense we differ from Dr. Ewer—Protestantism in so far as it has extended, or made its influence felt, has "not failed" in its object. It has everywhere promoted scepticism, infidelity, and has relaxed the code of Catholic morality: and where its principles have had fair play and ample scope to develop themselves—as in France in 1793—they have triumphed gloriously. For the most part however, these principles have been kept in check, or repressed, by what of old Catholic faith, and by what of the traditions of old Catholic morality, many Protestant communities still retain. Nevertheless we must admit that in all these, Protestantism has its peculiar victories to boast of: and in nothing are these victories more conspicuous than in the general contempt for the sacrament of marriage—as taught by the Church—that obtains everywhere in Protestant countries; and in the divorce laws, which it has enacted, and in its repeal of God's law "One with One, and forever." This is the boast, the glory of Protestantism: That it has emancipated the lusts of the flesh, and delivered its adherents from a moral yoke too heavy for human nature to bear.

On the other hand, if we consider Protestantism, as something positive, instead of as a mere negation; if we look upon it as a phase of religion—and ask what it has done, to spread the knowledge of Christ? to increase faith and love in Him? to check the growth of scepticism and infidelity? and to promote morality? we must, with Dr. Ewer, confess that it has, to use a Yankee phrase, "eventuated" in an utter failure. The frag ends of divine truth which in its inception it borrowed from the Church, it has for the most part cast away: dogma after dogma it has discarded, so that in the New England of to-day, the Protestant pulpit is used by the spiritual children of the Puritans as the instrument for denouncing those things which two centuries ago were insisted upon as the very "fundamental" of Christianity. Morals have fared no better than dogma: and by Protestant legislation upon the matter of the relations of the sexes, Christian marriage has been abrogated, and a contempt for conjugal fidelity, has been inaugurated, for which we must seek the counterpart in the first and second centuries of the Christian era amongst the heathen of Rome.

But what right has Dr. Ewer to proclaim these things? He may have the good taste—and we wish him joy of it—to feel ashamed of the title "Protestant" affixed to his sect: nevertheless it is Protestant, even though it has not as yet advanced so far on the facile and down hill road, as have the other sects for which he expresses his scorn and abhorrence. If Dr. Ewer be wise therefore, he will come out of it as soon as possible, lest he be a partaker of its plagues.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD—A Monthly Magazine of General Literature and Science—February, 1869. New York and Montreal. Terms, \$4 per annum; 38 cents the single number. Address, Messrs. Sadler & Co., Montreal.

The London Tablet speaks in high but well merited terms of this Catholic periodical. "The Catholic World" it says, "is one of the most valuable Catholic monthlies we know of. It is the largest, and the cheapest in the English language." The number before us bears out the right of the Catholic World to this eulogy. We subjoin a table of its contents:—1. Cardinal Ximenes. 2. The Ignorance of the Middle Ages. 3. The Invasion [continued]. 4. Inscription on a Door. 5. Poor Mara. 6. Discipline. 7. The Teachings of Statistics concerning the Freedom of the Human Will. The Volunteers for Pius IX. 9. Catholicity and Pantheism. 10. Heremore Brandon, or The Fortunes of a Newsboy. 11. Porter's Human Intellect. 12. The Catholic View of Public Education in the U. States. 13. The Eclipse of the Sun of August 18th, 1868. 14. Who Shall Take Care of the Poor? 15. New Publications.

The Rev. C. Bochet, has kindly consented to act as Agent for this paper, in St. Patrick's Hill.

THE VISION OF DANTE ALIGHIERI—Translated by the Rev. H. F. Cary, A.M., with a Life of Dante and Index. From the last corrected London Edition. New York: Appleton & Co. Montreal: Messrs. Dawson Bros., Great St. James Street.—

This is an American reprint of a translation of Dante's great work, that has obtained a high reputation for its spirit, and fidelity to the original. It is printed neatly on good paper, and the Index at the end will be useful to the reader.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW—December, 1868. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

We have in the current number articles on the following subjects:—1. The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot. 2. Alfred de Musset. 3. Our Indian Railways. 4. The Poetical Works of Robert Browning. 5. Wishart. 6. The Amazon. 7. Bright's Speeches. 8. The Elections.

SAORED CONCERT AT THE GESU.

On the 19th inst. a Grand Sacred Concert was given in the Church of the Gesu, in honour of the departure of the R. Catholic Bishop of Montreal for Rome, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the support of the Canadian Pontifical Zouaves. The Church was filled to the utmost, probably upwards of three thousand being present. The Altar was brilliantly lighted up, and adorned with flowers, lamps, candles, &c., the subdued light in the body of the Church serving to show it off to advantage. A little before eight o'clock upwards of 300 of the College students filed in and took their seats near the altar under the charge of the professors. Shortly after the Bishop entered, accompanied by the President of the College, Mr. Vignon, and took his seat on the Throne with two assistants. He was followed by the Committee, consisting of Mr. O. Berthelot, President; Mr. L. Beaudry, Vice President; Mr. A. Larocque, Treasurer; and Messrs. C. A. Leblanc, Dr. Beaubien, A. Trudel, E. L. F. de Bellefeuille and the Secretaries, Messrs. Jos. Royal and S. Rivard. With them were also a large number of gentlemen, many of whom had come from a distance to be present on this occasion. A Grand March from "Le Prophete" opened the musical part of the proceedings, and we can only say that this, with all that followed, was executed in a style seldom equalled, and which it would be difficult to excel. We have no intention to give a detailed criticism of the various parts of the programme. Those must have been hypercritical who were not satisfied with the manner in which they were rendered. The whole was under the direction of Mr. A. J. Boucher so well and favourably known, the choir of the Gesu being assisted by Mme. Petipas, Miss M. A. Joly, and Messrs Lamothe, Lavoie, N. Beaudry, F. Theriault, T. Ducharme, etc. Mr. Torrington having also contributed greatly to the success of the concert. In the course of the evening the Rev. August Langcake S. J. delivered an eloquent address, after apologising for the absence of S. G. Mgr. P. nonnault who was expected, but who was suffering from severe neuralgia. He said that in a few hours their right reverend father in Christ, the Bishop of Montreal would bid adieu to this diocese and be speeding on his way to the capital of the christian world, to lay the wants of his diocese before the Holy See, and to aid in the coming council. They had met there to give public testimony of their boundless esteem any sympathy to their devoted Pontiff, and to express the love that felt for their Bishop. Their hearts beat in unison in answering the appeal made to them, and in their appreciation of his untiring labours. Turning to the Bishop, he said that it was not only their respect, admiration, confidence and gratitude they would express to him. He would sum up all in one word—they loved him, and as his children, they would make it their duty to implore of the great and good God that he might be prospered, and his voyage crowned with success. Turning again to those present, he said their presence in such numbers argued their regard for their representative in Rome—the Pontifical Zouaves of Canada. He would only utter a truism to say they were proud of their Zouaves. They had proudly gazed on them as they left, but as they heard of their noble deeds, and read of their achievements, they were still prouder to find that they united the gentle virtues of the Christian with the stern qualities which belonged to the warrior. They more than fulfilled the promises they had made when they sacrificed so much to become the representatives of Catholic Canada in the great struggle for liberty, and for the defence of the Supreme Pontiff. This demonstration would soon be a thing of the past, but among the souvenirs which they might bear with them in years to come, each would look back to the 19th day of January, 1859, when he became a patron of a Pontifical Zouave. And as he looked at the beautifully arranged card he had received, and saw the name of the Zouave towards whose support his contribution had gone, he would watch over the career of his adopted hero, encourage him as did Moses on the mountain top, when with outstretched arms he prayed for those engaged in the struggle below. God grant that by the noble deeds of these heroes, and by the sympathies and prayers of those by whom they were sent, the Church Catholic, might speedily be strengthened. At the conclusion of the address, Jules Le Moine, one of the students, in the name of the others, read an address to the Bishop expressive of their attachment and prayed his acceptance of a purse of \$122, the contributions of the pupils of the college. The Bishop, then in French delivered an affectionate farewell, and while asking the prayers of his people, assured them that he would ever bear them in his heart. After the Salut the proceedings were brought to a close, and the large assemblage quickly dispersed, an immense number of conveyances being in waiting, the struggle not being to get a sleigh but to avoid being dragged into one, nolens volens.

From that very excellent Catholic journal the N. Y. Tablet, we copy the following communication with reference to the universally admitted moral and religious deterioration of French Canadians who have settled in the United States. The facts cited by the Tablet cannot, we fear, be controverted:—

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tablet.

Dear Sir:—You would confer a favor by finding room in the Tablet for the following remarks on the course which Le Protecteur Canadien, (a paper published at St. Albans in the French language), is pursuing. The Canadians in Vermont, as a general rule, live without religion, and in many instances join some of the Protestant sects at 'camp meeting' or in times of 'revivals' It was to put a stop to this fearful evil that Le Protecteur was commenced by a zealous and talented priest of this diocese. With such an end in view, it had the best wishes of every Catholic for its success; although to many it appeared, and still does appear, the most desperate of forlorn hopes.

Le Protecteur, instead of pointing out the real cause of these evils, and endeavouring to apply a remedy, contents itself, (for reasons best known to the Editor) with eulogies on the Canadians, excuses for their faults, and unjust attempts to lay the blame at other's doors.

If the Canadians are bad Catholics it is attributable, according to the Le Protecteur, to the fact, that they are neglected by the Irish priests. The editorials, the correspondence, and more than all the tone of the paper breathe this spirit. And in the last issue, this is plainly stated in a letter copied by Le Protecteur from l'Union des Canons de l'Etat. The correspondent of l'Union lives at a place called Holyoke, and writes that the Canadians there are fast losing their faith; that they get married before Protestant ministers, and neglect to have their children baptized, and give for reason that Le culte Catholique couste trop cher a la bourse des croyants (sic). They would immediately add that if they had French priests all these disorders would soon vanish. In fact Le Protecteur seems to think there is nothing wanted but the arrival of a few French priests to make the Canadians saints. It is difficult to conceive why the writer of this paper takes such a course; with the facts proving the contrary staring him in the face.

In Vermont for instance, we have ten French priests and nine Irish; now the whole number of Catholics is computed at about 28,000; of this number the Canadians form perhaps a half, and as most of the Irish priests speak a little French the Canadians cannot be very badly off.

Again the Canadians in other States, where there are few or no French priests, are as good as heath. They could not probably be worse.

And what proves more conclusively than all, that the fault lies with the Canadians themselves, and not in the want of priests of their own nation, is the notorious fact, that the newly arrived Canadians, are worse than those long resident in the States. It is unnecessary to say that I would cordially welcome any number of French priests in the States. There is field and work enough for all. I only object to Le Protecteur flattering the Canadians in their vices, and laying the blame on other's shoulders.

Yours Truly,

CLERICUS.

CONVENT EXAMINATION.—A few days ago, the Pupils of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Charlotte-town, P. E. I., underwent a searching examination in English Grammar, Rhetoric, History, Geography, the Use of the Globes, Natural Philosophy, and General Information. One of the gentlemen who discharged the task of Examiner, expressed to us his satisfaction at the result. He had never visited the Convent before, and was unacquainted with the particular lessons which the young ladies studied.—The questions proposed, therefore, were so selected from any of the class-books in use in the convent; yet notwithstanding this fact, the answers, in most cases were given with a readiness and accuracy truly surprising. Difficult problems on the Terrestrial Globe were accurately solved, and the answers to the questions proposed in Natural Philosophy and Science showed that the curriculum or course of instruction adopted by the Convent, was based upon a solid foundation, upon which the lighter accomplishments of a finished education for ladies might be safely built. We regret that we were not present on the occasion; but we hope to have the privilege extended to us at some future time.—Charlottetown Herald

The Medical Health Officers of the city of Montreal have sent in their annual report to the Mayor and Corporation. They conclude by saying "that the mortality of our city is greater than that of any of the cities whose statistics of mortality they have been able to procure." In Boston it appears that \$750,000 are annually expended for sanitary purposes, and the benefit is visible in the lowest average death rate. As a remedy to the enormous mortality of Montreal, the Health officers recommend that measures be taken to render vaccination obligatory. They consider it is the only preventive or small pox, which is now carrying off 18 or 20 victims a week. They further recommend a civil registration of births, deaths and diseases;—that slaughter houses, where all meat should be inspected soap and candle, and neat foot oil manufactory, etc., should be banished beyond the city limits. They also call attention to the want of ventilation in dwellings and schools, the state of the drains and sewers, the necessity of proper and regular scavenging, and the establishments of public baths and public fountains. They also recommend the imposition of heavy taxes on patent medicines on which it seems vast sums of money are expended or wasted and the circulation of hygienic information gratuitously among the people. A great portion of the report is dedicated to the condition of foundlings. It seems that almost the whole of these unfortunate children perish. In 1867, out of 652 only 33 were living the following year. In 1868, 778 were received of whom 623 are now dead! The Health officers find that the great majority of these children die under a month which they account for, by the want of their natural nourishment and by the infant state in which they are generally brought to the hospitals. The Health officers say:—"They are brought from their country, from the cities of the Dominion, and from the United States, some in carpet bags, some in baskets—often without being clothed—and perishing from hunger, cold, or the effects of bad treatment." Those that come from the lying-in-hospitals come in a better state and consequently fewer of them die. The Health officers think, at least, \$50,000 should be spent annually on sanitary measures.

ARRIVAL OF WHELAN.—Ottawa, Jan 23.—Whelan returned from Toronto this morning, and was safely lodged in gaol. But few expected his arrival, consequently there was no crowd at the station. He was neatly dressed and heavily manacled. Whelan has a strong military guard placed over him. The soldiers are quartered inside the gaol.

THE MONTREAL BRIG 'BEAVER'.—The Cork Reporter, of January 7th says.—We have learned the following additional particulars of the disaster which befel the brig 'Beaver,' from Montreal, which put into the harbour on Tuesday in a disabled condition:—When in lat. 51.45, and long 27.50, on the 17th December, she encountered a terrific hurricane, which threw her on her beam ends, when the crew were obliged to cut away the masts to right her. The main deck was torn up, and the bowsprit taken away, opening out the bow of the vessel ten feet

each side. The seam soon split down to watermark; the house was full of water, and the biscuit torn away. The second mate, during the gale, received injuries which laid him up helpless for a fortnight. They lost all their oil, and were obliged for twenty one nights to depend on whatever grease they could collect for light. At the beginning of last week she fell in with the North German Lloyd's steamship Union, bound west, which communicated with her, offering help, but Captain Lemieux and the crew were determined to stick by the vessel, the former being resolved to do all in his power to save the property for the owners, and so he declined the assistance and proceeded to jury-rig the vessel, the only means of making way left him. On Tuesday morning, when about three miles off the Old Head of Kinsale, she was sighted by one of the Inman Steamers, bound west, which also offered assistance, but Captain Lemieux still adhered to his former determination, and refused the help. Ultimately, intelligence, of her disabled condition having been conveyed to the Messrs. Scott, they despatched a tug, which brought her safely into harbour. The greatest possible credit is due to the captain, who, in spite of the extreme hardships which he and his crew had to endure, owing to the crippled state of the vessel and the difficulty of doing anything for her, still succeeded in saving the property entrusted to his care.

THE ALABAMA TRAVEL.—By our midnight telegram it is stated that the first claim under the new treaty between Great Britain and the United States is one for damages owing to detention of an American steamer at Montreal, in August, 1866, under the belief that she was a Fenian privateer. The vessel in question was, we presume, the 'Congress,' which was detained on the 24th of August, and lay here for some time. The claim does not appear to have met with much favour at the hands of Mr. Secretary Seward.—[Montreal Herald.

A girl named Mary Nugent was twice arrested for complicity in the Bank of Montreal robbery at St. Catharines and released. She has been seen since on the way to New York, evidently after her 'rake' of the pile. There seems to be no doubt among the Buffalo detectives that the robbers went straight to New York from Buffalo.

GODERICH, Jan 18.—A fatal stabbing affray occurred at 11 o'clock on Saturday night. An old feud seems to have existed for some time between a man named W. Williams and another named Joseph Mills who happened to meet on Kingston Street on Saturday night. An altercation took place, during which Mills stabbed Williams with an ordinary large jack knife, inflicting such injuries that he died at 10 o'clock this morning. An active search was instituted on Saturday night for the culprit, but up to this time no trace of him has been found. Mills is about 18 years old and Williams about 22. An inquest will be held to-day. A young man named Storey, who was in company with Mills just prior to the affray, is under arrest, but it seems clear he had no hand in it.

THE CATHOLICS OF HALIFAX.—A Halifax paper says that within the past three weeks, \$11,200 has been raised towards the completion of St. Patrick's Oath deal, \$8000 of which has been paid up. This is very creditable to the Catholics of this city.

THE SITUATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The Halifax Chronicle, the only widely influential organ which the extreme repealers have now—thus wildly describes the present situation:—"That Messrs. Howe and McLean have undertaken to negotiate for better terms with Canada is true enough. If they obtain anything, the credit will be due to the agitation set on foot in this country, while, if they meet only a rebuff, the blame of the failure will rest on themselves alone. Should they succeed in gaining the slightest concession, there will be found in the Province not one to grumble. We want all we can get. Every dollar of additional subsidy will be looked upon as restitution of a portion of that of which we have been robbed. But though we may be glad of a little co-operation, we cannot be satisfied without being restored to the position we occupied before the Union. As matters are turning out it seems certain that we must face the music, and if we falter and are beaten we are unworthy of the freedom for which we strive. Every day the crisis of our fate comes nearer. Our final answer will come from England, Canada will endeavour, doubtless, to conciliate us through Mr. Howe and his followers. But the people must ask themselves the question, 'Are we to be satisfied with anything less than independence?' If they say 'Yes,' the contest is finished. As we have said, many times before now, the present agitation for repeal is entirely in the hands of the people. If they choose to lie down under injury and insult; it is their own affair. Their political leaders can safely go with the people. They can stick to their offices and draw their salaries with out fear of being disturbed, provided they choose to acquiesce in the ill-treatment received by the Province. What is wanted to the success of Repra is that the people stick together—that they be not disheartened by delay. For once let them tire of strife, and their exertions of the past two years are lost. It is for them to choose. To tunk at once, or work heartily in the cause they have adopted. We say work no matter what it will lead to, for we can be little worse off under any rule, or in any state of affairs than we are now.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lobo, Mrs Wm Colclough \$2, Brockville, Rev J O'Brien \$2; Alexandria, Rev J S O'Connor 2; Arlington, D O'Leary 2; St Hyacinthe, R E Curcortan 2; Cayvan, R Smith 2; Sunnyside, Iowa, J J Mc Sweeney 2; Altona, P Riely 2; Antigonish, A McGillicray 1; Oxford Centre, F Faith 2; J Haydon 2; Ba-field, F L Egan 3; Warminster, R Kelly 2; Beausville, L Ourlay 2; three Rivers, E Bernard 2; Beausole, E Hany 2; Alexandria, D McDonnell 2; Pakenham, Rev D Lavin 2; Owen Sound, G Spencer 2; St Francois Isle Orleans, Rev F N Fortier 2; Waverly, J Donohoe 2; Bath P McManus 2; Ottawa, Mrs M B Masse 2; St Andrews, A K McDermott 2; Mount Elgin, J Devlin 2; Sorel, J Morgan 2; B Alphonse Rodriguiz, Rev P Beaudry 2; Mile End, Rev O Baudry 1; Dickinson's Landing, T F Shields 1; Muddy Branch, D Byrne 1; St Raphael's, J McCre 5; Rev Mr Masterson 2, St Zephrin de Courval, Rev Mr Trahan 10; Almonte, M Foley 2; Ottawa, C McCarron 2; Appleton, Wis, Rev E Walsh 3; Dunham, Rev H Millette 2; L'Assomption, Rev J T Gaudet 2; Chambly Bas n, R V Mr Thibault 2; Port Colborne, Rev J A Voisard 3; Centreville, Rev Mr Twomey 2; Halifax, Messrs O'Donnell & Kelly 2 64; Conroy, Mr Moran 1; Ashobold, Miss E Corbett 1. Per J. Doherty, Peterboro; J. W. Fitzgerald 4; M. McMartin 2. Per Rev Mr Gravel, Compton, J Farrelly, 2. Per G P Hughes, Rev P Rev. P. P. Arlington, 2. Per J Menard, Bathy Point, H Murray, 5. Per Rev J McNulty, Seneca, Self, 2; M Donnelly, 2; O McNulty, California 2; Mr O'Neil, Walpole, 2; A Lamond, York G River, 2. Per W Parkinson, R Parkinson, Princeton, 2. Per Rev D O'Connell, South Duro, Self, 2; I Farrelly, 3. Per J W Ostell, J Foran, Douglas, 2. Per L Lamping, Kemptonville, M O'Connor 2. Per B Kavanagh, Montreal, J J Kavanagh, Gaspe, 5. Per D Osholm, Montreal, S McDaniel, Port Hood, N S 2. Per O F Fraser, Brockville, P Fitzpatrick, 2; W Harvey, Addison 8 20. Per F O'Neil, Antwerp, Self, 1; J Moran, Arapricot, 2; E Lunny, Panmure, 2. Per J Gloger, Bellevue, P Farrelly, 1. Per P P Lynch, Lullyburg, Rev Mr Brennan, 2 50; J McOormick, 2; J Martin, Londale 2.50. Per J J Lawler, St John N.S., T Farlow, 2; M

Cookery, 2; H McMullin, 2; P Morgan, 2; Rev Mr Bradley, Cape Beld, 2. Per W Downing, W Golden, Nestuad, 1. Per E Kennedy, Perth, D Connors, 2. Per F Ford, Prescott, M Tracey, 4. Per M Heaphy, Lindsay, J McGinley, 1.

Birth.

In this city, on the 22nd instant, Mrs. H. Heator, of a son.

Married.

In this city, on the 23rd instant, by the Very Rev. Canon LeBlanc, of the Bishop's Palace, Robert Kase, Esq., of Her Majesty's 15th Regiment, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of Judge Courat, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Etienne Paschal Tache.

At St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, on the 12th day of January instant, by His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Quinn, uncle to the bride, Pastor of St. Peter's Church, New York, and the Rev. John L. O'Connor, D.D., brother to the bridegroom, Daniel O'Connor, of Ottawa, Esq., to Kate Charlisset, eldest daughter of William K. Willis, of New York, Esq.

Died.

In this city, on the 25th inst., at 9 o'clock, James, youngest son of Martin Hart, aged 5 years and 1 month.

In this city, on the 25th inst., Robert, the beloved and third son of Mr. Denis Brady, aged 8 years and five months.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Jan 25 1868. Flour—Pollards, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Middlings \$3 75 3 80; Fine \$4 20 to \$4 25; Super., No. 2 \$4 40 to 4 50; Superfine \$5 00 \$5 05; Fancy \$5 00 to \$5 05; Extra, \$5 25 to \$5 40; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0 00; Bag Flour, \$2 40 to \$2 42 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per bush. of 200 lbs.—\$6 20 to 0 00. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1 17 to \$1 18. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$1 20 to \$1 25. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 55 to \$5 60 Seconds, \$4 70 to \$0 00; Thirds, \$4 25 to 0 00.—First Peas, 5 60. Pork per hrl. of 200 lbs—Mess, 25 00 to 25 25;—Prime Mess \$00 00; Prime, \$13 00 to 13 25

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Jan 25, 1868. Flour, country, per quintal, .... 13 3 to 14 0 Indian Meal, do .... 10 0 to 10 6 Peas, do, .... 6 0 to 6 3 Oats, do, .... 3 0 to 3 0 Butter, fresh, per l .... 1 3 to 1 6 Do, salt do .... 1 00 to 1 2 Potatoes per bag .... 2 3 to 2 6 Onions, per mino .... 6 0 to 7 6 Lard, per lb .... 0 8 to 0 11 Beef, per lb .... 0 4 to 0 8 Pork, do .... 0 7 to 0 8 Mutton do .... 0 5 to 0 6 Lamb, per quarter .... 2 6 to 0 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen .... 1 3 to 1 3 Hay, per 100 bundles, .... \$10 00 to \$13 Straw .... \$5 00 to \$9



LECTURE

BY THE REVEREND FATHER O'FARRELL IN THE ST. PATRICK'S HALL, On TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, BEFORE THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, SUBJECT: "The Irish Difficulty.—The Established Church." Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at Seven. Lecture to commence at Eight. THOMAS FOX, Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above SOCIETY will be held in the Society of St. Patrick's Church, on SUNDAY, the 31st inst., at FOUR o'clock p.m., to elect officers for the ensuing year. A full attendance is requested of all members of the Society. M. McCREDY, Secretary.

WANTED.

FOR the Municipality of St. Sylvester, a School Mistress, with a diploma for elementary school in the English language. Apply to M. LESARD, Secret.-Tres.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO Teachers Wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, County Terrebonne, capable of teaching the French and English languages. Liberal salary will be given. Please address, Patrick Carey, Secretary, Treasurer School Commissioners St. Sophia Terrebonne Co P.Q.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Thomas Morlin, who left Summer Hill, N. B., on Co. Tinney's, Ireland, on the 20th Sept 1867, and sailed from Liverpool, on Board the Moravian Steamship for Canada. Any information of him will be thankfully received by William or Thomas Morlin, G. W. R. R., London, Ont.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ANTOINE TETRO, filis, of the Parish of Contrecoeur, an Insolvent. The Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18, St. Simeon Street, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday the eleventh day of February next at three o'clock P. M. for the public examination of the said insolvent and for the ordering of the estate under the T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 18th January 1869. 2-25.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, Ont.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev B. J. Horan, Bishop of Kings on.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and a liberal education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction include complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.