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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1869.

BY CHARLES DESLYS.

Poor Marchioness! She was, or rather believed herself ill. for, to speak candidly, she look ed very well. Save a little pallor, which only made ber more interesting, she had never seemed prettier, never had her soft lips been more rosy, never more irresistible her large black eyes.

She was a widow, twenty-five years old, and enjoying an income of one hundred thousand francs. And she wished to be pitied. Poor Marshioness!

After all, it may be that excessive happiness leads to suffering? Extremes meet, says the proverb. Ennui is perhaps the worse of ills.

Albeit, the best physicians had been consulted in vain; they had not cured her. There was a last hope; Doc'or Muller had not examined her. But it is not every one who can see that eccenletter be had not yet made his appearance.

The Marchioness was literally overcome by despair. The appearance of the cozy little par for was consequently gloomy. A single lamp placed in a corner, seemed ready to go out, and we were lighted really only by the red glare of the fire, around which the conversation flagged, notwithstanding the efforts of the guests.

We were discussing the eccentricities of Hoff

Suddenly a servant announced Doctor Muller, and the celebrated practitioner entered.

A glance rapidly exchanged, convinced us all that each had had the same thought. The Doc tor was a sort of fantastical apparition; one of Hoffman's creations stalking suddenly in our midst. A high, bald forebead, an irregular profile; the eye deep set, and flashing like a carbuncle; the lips curling into a malicious smile: the face like old parchment; uncommonly long limbs and extraordinary thinness,-all in Doctor Muller was strange. One looked for the claws at the end of his long, every like hands, and sought the cloven foot in his large shoes orna. mented with buge silver buckles.

The doctor was, otherwise, a man of the world: evidently of the most polite world. Although his black coat, with its wide, square flaps, was not cut in the latest stye, it was not without might be said of his waist-coat-a true Louis named Edith Van-Oven. XV vest. One could not help admiring his ample snow-white ruffles, and his triple frill, fastened with a superb black diamond.

The Marchioness had risen to meet him.

'Oh, doctor,' said she, 'you will save me!' 'I think I will,' he replied, with a singular

Will you step into my houdoir?

'It is useless, madam; there is nothing pressing. We are very well here. Will the company continue the conversation as if I were not present?

But, doctor, my complaint? this consultation ?

Be without fear, Marchioness. I do not

forget you, I am feeling your pulse.3 A few minutes later, the conversation had become general; and we were quizzing the eccentric old man, who took it all in the best humor. He was called successively Nostradamus, Cagliostro. Mesmer; he smiled at the mention of those names as if recognizing old acquaintances. He was pressed, and one went so far as to ask him to make a complete confession. He replied in a lengthy and very witty speech, although somewhat cloudy, and which tended to present the speaker as a simple physician, neither more nor less than other physicians.

The Marchioness was becoming more and more disappointed.

'So,' she asked ingenuously, 'so, doctor, you are not a sorcerer?

' Who, I?'

'Yes, something of a sorcerer; acknowledge that you are a little so.?

'Not in the least.'

'Yet, people relate marvellous cures performed

by you.

Upon this last remark which tended to renew the discussion, the Viscount interposed.

'Doctor Muller,' he said, ' has just explained the mystery, if mystery there be. Leaving aside the purely material medication of his col leagues of the old school, he traces the disease back to the mind, where it always originates .--He bleeds a vice, he purges a bad instinct, he Russian telegraph. operates a passion, he extirpates a sorrow.-Then, in return, he prescribes strong doses of generous impulses, of affectionate inspirations and kind feelings; that is all. This system was formerly resumed in an old Latin proverb. It was, I believe, Mens sana in corpore sano.'

Perfect, Viscount,' replied the doctor, with a aly giggle; 'perfect! except, however, the first

word. ' Mens?'

Which means mind, reason, and which, exasequently, makes the maxim a little iou much father, much disconcerted, and with a nervous name. It protested, evidently, against such a tainted with materialism for your humble servant. attempt at suppressing his sobs. But, doctor, In its place only put the word anima; for, what I have lost my head! I don't think I could I prescribe for is the soul.

' Doctor,' cried the Marchioness, ' what you practice every day is then simply a system of Christian medication?

Precisely, Marchioness. I have disturbed the dust of many libraries, I have thrown myriads of volumes into the scientific crucible; and from all this mass of heteroclitical matter, there remained at the bottom but a single particle of gold. From the ashes of all these printed and manuscript pages. I have extracted but one small volume-the Gospel; but one sentence: love ye one another! Yes, ladies and gentlemen, all is there. In order to be cured, you must begin by curing others. If ignorance, want, and envy, are the usual infirmities of the lowly, we find but too often scorn, idleness and egotism tric old German. In spite of a very pressing among the great. Such are the principal diseases of mankied Love ye one another, -such is the universal panacea!

'This is not a system, Doctor Muller,' cried every one. 'it is a sermon.'

'And,' added some, 'whilst applauding the excellence of those fraternal feelings, we cannot believe in their omnipotence when prescribed in hen of pills."

'Yet, it is the exact truth,' insisted the old man with gentle gravity: 'I could, if needs be,

prove it by more than one example. 'Silence!' exclaimed our hostess. 'The doctor is going to tell us a story.

'Ah, why not, Marchiones .. ' 'Tell us the story of Mrs. de Cthe bappiest, most lively, blooming young woman, who proclaims every where that some fifteen years ago, she was almost in the tomb, and you raised her from the dead like another Lazarus.' I could not have selected a more convincing

proof: and, faith, since you permit me-"I do more, I beg you to tell it."

Every chair was drawn closer to the doctor's. every voice hushed, and every ear prepared to

Mrs. de . ----, the young lady of whom the Marchioness has spoken, commenced Doctor a certain retrospective elegance. As much Muller, was then only sixteen years old, and was

> She was the daughter of the celebrated Dutch banker, whose immense fortune and patriarchal goodness have become so universally notorious.

Van-Oven's marriage had been simply a commercial transaction, and his wife died soon after the birth of her only child. In all his long grimace which seemed to have a double mean | career, the banker had known but one joy, one poetical feeling, one love-bis daughter.

As he could imagine no other ideal of perfect happiness, than the possession of wealth, the good man had worn out body and soul to make Edith the wealthiest heiress in Europe.

This life dream realized, Van-Oven ingenvously believed that his daughter would be the happiest of young girls-she had so many mil-

Imagine, if you can, the astonishment, the despair of this poor rich man. All at once, on the very morrow of some triumphant operation, which had almost doubled the banker's capital, Edith became sad, languishing-sick.

The entire faculty is assembled at the hotel of the Dutch Cresus. Scientific speeches cross with courtesies ejusilem farinæ. A hundred annoying questions worry daily the poor dying daughter is really a little queen, doctor; I spoil girl: and, finally and unanimously, the disease is pronounced accomprehensible, hieroglyphical, and financial crele. She knows that she has but to incurable.

Then, and only then, they applied to me. Although I already enjoyed some reputation at that time, I was looked upon as a fai.ciful physician, at whose door people knocked only in extreme cases, when all hope had fled.

I hastened to answer Van Oven's summons.-The porter was awaiting my coming at the gate; artery, and its feeble pulsations had already told I found another footman in the yard, a third me all I wanted to know, under the peristyle, a fourth at the top of the stairs, and so on, to the parlor adjoining the patient's room.

with hasty strides.

The porter, on perceiving me, had cried out:

· Here he is!" Here he is! Here he is! Here he is!' had successively repeated the second footman to the

unnecessary fuss and flurry.

At last, I was in presence of the banker.

His face was purple, his looks haggard; he was going mad.

'Doctor ?' he cried, throwing himself, all in tears, in my arms. Doctor, my daughter is dying ! Doctor, save my child !?

'Hush!' I whispered, with provoking coole (89, ' Hush! she might overhear you.'

make an addition, I, a banker! Do not be uneasy, however; I shall be prudent .- Yes, yes, I understand you. She is there; we must speak

low. Let us go in !

And he opened the door. We entered. It was a charming little room, artistically decorated with white satin and sky-blue hangings at the bed and windows; it was filled with pretty furniture of delicate workmanship, and numerous little objects of art, such as young girls delight in. The nest of a sylph among flowers ; a fairy's boudoir in an iristinted cloud.

But the piano, made of ivory and mother-ofpearl, looked as if it had not been opened for many weeks; the easel, so coquettishly light, bore an unfinished sketch, abandoned long ago; the flowers in the gothic stand, bent, languid and dying, on their withered stems; all the little gilt doors of the Chinese aviary, swung freely to the morning breeze-caparies and doves had taken their flight unkeeded.

Near the open window, the youthful patient was reclining on a sofa, her eyes half-closed, her head thrown back, and her face so pale, that she looked like a white statue, or a corpse.

The creaking noise made by the door did not wake her; we approached; she moved not.

Van-Oven's glance seemed to say to me: You see how it is.'

Then, forcing himself to smile, the distressed old man squatted on his heels, near the sofa, clapped his bands on his knees, and whispered three times with a feigned gaiety, painful to be-

'Edith! Edith! Edit !

At the sound of her father's voice, Edith's arge blue eyes opened at last.

As her eye-lids parted, they let roll a tear on each of her cheeks, so thin and nale.

At this sight Van Oven turned away quickly, to smother his nobs.

But in spite of this precaution, his daughter beard him; for, rising with an impetuosity that seemed impossible in her state of weakness she hrew herself on the breast of the old million

Bravo!' I cried, showing myself suddenly, Bravissimo! and good morning!

Surprised and confused, Edith looked askance at her father.

'It is the doctor, a great doctor!' said the banker in explanation.

'Ah!' exclaimed the young girl; and her pretty pouting lips seemed to say: 'Still an other !" And letting herself drop on the sofa, she allowed me to take one of her almost transparent hands, whilst the other played abstractedly with her golden eurls.

Van Oven commenced describing minutely how, during the last twelve months, his daughter had been growing weaker; how for the past six weeks, she had refused to leave her chamber. where nothing seemed to please her any more. and where she allowed herself to be pining away, without complaint or regret, without pain, but as if some invisible and unknown attraction slowly detached her from life. There was no familiar symptoms of disease, in her case, but debility, but exhaustion, but an unaccountable disgust of

And she was only sixteen!

'And,' resumed the banker, 'she has here all that charms youth, all that wealth can give. My her so much, that it is the general talk in our speak, to see realized everything her fancy could magine. Well, it is of no use! she will not even express a wish. It is true that I scarcely give her time to desire anything."

The old man could have continued to speak uninterrupted, until the hour of change ? I beard him not, I was listening to the young girl's

Yes, Marchioness, I had discovered why this charming creature, so admirably gifted, loved neither the country nor the town; why balls and In this parlor Van-Oven was pacing the floor parties had no longer any charms for her; why she cared not for her plano and her easel, for her books and flowers, not even for those poor birds which she had set free.

She falt that there was too much splendid uniformity in her own gilt cage; no secret voice third, the third to the fourth, etc., etc. A real sang in her youthful heart; she wearied of her live. happiness. In the midst of this material luxury, All this with a great slamming of doors, and she was dying for want of some nourishment for her soul, of some struggle for her intellect, of tears to shed; for want of space, of work, of usefulness; for want of charity and love.

'Yes; for Van Oven having exclaimed, as a last argument, Will you believe it, doctor? I wished her to marry young Storfius & Co., of purse was now empty

Grankfort, a young and charming banker ---

match.

'Very well,' said I rising; the case is heard.' Ven-Oven bastened to get writing materials. 'It is useless,' I remarked, pushing back the proffered pen; I shall not give a written pre-

Then turning to Ed. .:

'Miss Edith,' said I, have you not. among your bonnets, something plain? some little straw

'Yes, doctor, but---'

'And a plain shawl or searf, that you can throw over your present deshabille?" 'I have, certainly; but why?'

'In short, I wish you to put on some neat and

simple attire, in which you can go anywhere;

and to be ready in five minutes.' You wish me to dress; but what for ? ' Hey? why simply to go out with me.'

half aroused by curiosity. 'And where do you want to take her to?

' With you?' she muttered, straightening up,

asked the father, wondering. 'That is my secret.'

'Ab!' 'Miss Edith, I shall wait for you-five min-

And, to conquer entirely her indecision, I whispered in her ear this big falsehood:

'The life of your father is at stake!'

She sprang from her seat. 'Come,' I said, addressing Van Oren; 'let

us leave mademoiselle to her toilet.? And I dragged him, stupefied with amazement

into the adjoining parlor. 'Come, now!' he exclaimed, as soon as the

door was shut. 'I hope you will explain, at

' Nothing at all !'

' Van Oven, your daughter is sick, very sick,

ın danger.' 'Alas! I am but too well aware of it.' 'Then, do not question me, and let me save

'You promise to cure her?' 'Yes, if you will trust me blindly; if you will give me full power to act as I please.'

'What is it that you require?' speak.' 'Edith must go out with me, every other

day.'

'Yes, alone; in the morning and during three

'But, tell me at least --- '

'Not a word. Her safety is at that price; lo you wish me to save her? say ves or no." But she? she will not consent.

'See if she does not.'

The door opened, and Edith stood on the

A crape shawl of a dark lilac tint fell in graceful folds over her white muslin dress, and a neat little honnet, of the same color as the shawl, shaded her angelic features.

I think I see her now, dear Edith! she was charming in her simple attire. 'Yes or no?' I asked pitilessiy, turning to

Van-Oven. The old banker hesitated, kissed his daughter passionately, and threw her into my arms.

Then, feeling, already, almost certain that she would live, he hastened to the Bourse, to gain another million for her-

As for me, I took Edith's arm, and helped her to descend step by step, the broad marble stairs. I lifted her gently into my little green chariot, and we drove off.

Doctor Muller's elegant auditory has listened so far, without interrupting the speaker. Having reached this part of his narrative, he

made a pause, and the interested listeners drew their chairs closer to the old man. ' Doctor,' said the Marchioness with impatient currosity; 'do tell us quick where you wanted

to take Miss Van Oven every morning?' 'Where?' he replied with mischievous slowness; 'where? why, simply to accompany me in my daily round among the poor!

She could find there, I can assure you, son thing to interest and more her, something to make her weep, to make her act, to make her

Oh, I did not spare her a single distress, a single sorrow, a single real drama. Noble and generous child. On, how well I had judged her some obstacle to conquer. For want of a few heart. At the first house where we stopped. I had almost to carry her in my arms, up the five it? flights of stairs.

She went up alone to the next garret. At the third she ran up before me. But her little

'Yes, yes, you are right?' stammered the poor as if with indignation, at the meation of this sides, there are other means to console and assi-t the unfortunate. ' What are they ?'

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' Let us go on, you will see.'

Indeed, we were remarkably tucky on this, our first excursion. A poor old man, of three score and ten, solicited in vain admittance into a public asylum.

'Yesterday,' be remarked, 'I wrote for the twentieth time to the Minister of the Interior."

'The minister is a relative of ours,' whispered the young girl thoughtfally.

In another house, we found, near the bedside of his sick wife, a man thrown out of employment by the failure of the firm whose clerk he had been during ten years.

'This concerns Mr. Van Oven,' spoke distinctly Edith, with something like a will.

burther on, were some poor girls, virtuous and pious, asking nothing more than bonest work; but, alas, work was scarce and ill-paid.

Unfortunately, Edith had her seamstress her dressmaker, etc., etc. But, still further on, we met some poor little children, almost naked .--The last born, a wee baby, was wrapped in an old shawl. Here was plenty of work for the girls, and a godmother for the baby. After this, we called on some of my 'artists.' There, our mission was different. A few encouragements, proffered with delicary, would create great men. . One, especially, -but we will return to this by and by.

Our last visit was for a family a prey to Bick ness and dire want. The eldest son had become a soldier five years ago. The death of his brother had left him the only support of an aged mother and three sisters, but he had made useless efforts to obtain his discharge. The colonel of his regiment, then on garrison duty at Grenoble, refused obstinately to sign his petition.

'At Grenoble,' exclaimed Edith joyfully .-But this colonel. I know him; he is my father's intimate friend. How luckily this happens.

'My child,' I replied, kissing her brow, when, like you, one possesses wealth, position, youth and beauty, such lucky coincidences frequently bappen.

On our way back to the banker's mansion, Edith took possession of my memorandum book, and, glancing over her shoulder, I read:

1. Speak to my father to day about the poor clerk.

Write by this evening's mail to the at Grenoble.

3. To-morrow morning, at my cousin the

minister's. 4. Purchases for the little ones. 5. Ditto, at 'my artists,' in company with

father. She understood already that one who is sixteen years of age, and possesses a fortune of as many millions, has no right to remain idlemuch less to die of ennui. She felt that she was useful. The passion of good deeds was taking possession of her heart; she was changed;

hope had replaced despondency; she was saved.

When I called, according to agreement, on the day after the next, I found Edith ready, impatient to go. At the end of the week, she was duly enrolled in a charming regiment, whose unworthy recruiting sergecut I am, and which our good curate designater as the Angels of Paris. A month later, Edith was so completely re-

stored to health, so lively and gay, that Van-Oven, besides himself with joy, exclaimed: ' Now is the time to send for Storfius & Co., of Frankfort.'

Edith's bright color fled. ' No,' I cried hastily. Leave Storfius & Co. on the other side of the Rhine.'

'Good heavens, doctor, do you forbid my daughter---"Marriage, no; but the husband-that one,

at least. We shall think of it by and by. That is my look out.

' How your look out." 'Is she not my child too, to some extent.' ' Yes, yes, I don't deny it.'

Effectively, three years after this, I called one norning on Van-Oven, and told him:

'It is time our Edith should be married.' ' indeed, and to whom.'

'To Lucien de C---.'

'An artist's fortune.'

laughter made me purchase.' 'Say a noble gentleman, who, after voluntarily reducing himself to poverty, in order to pay his father's debts, has worked out another fortune by his talent.

'How, that artist, whose first picture my

'I shall add one million to it.' 'One million, where the deuce will you find

'In your cash box.' 'Ah.'

Do you not owe me for my professional ser rices. Have you not repeated a bundred times,

'I shall lend you some money,' said I; 'you when I refused to make a hundred times, when I The young girl's pulse had suddenly fluttered, need not fear, we shall not ruin Van-Oven. Be- refused to make out my bill: Very well, then :

let it be later if you wish, and whatever you wish. You cannot value too high my daughter's life.' Have you not said so.'

Certainly ; but ---' You think one million too little. Well, we will not quarrel about it. Let us say two mildions. I give them to Edith's husband.

Van Oven bad not quite said yes. Edith, who had probably overheard the conversation, ran in, and threw berseif in her father's arms. And this is the way I have miraculously raised Mrs. de C--. from the dead. Therefore, I believe I can cure the wealthy ladies, the young girls, and especially the young widows who suf. fer from the Parisian morbidezza. By this means, to wit:

With godly work, with charity and love .-Such is all the witchcraft practiced by Doctor .Muller .

IV.

The clock struck twelve. The guests rose to retire. But, before any one had left the room, the Marchioness sprang towards the old doctor. kissed him spontaneously on both checks, and told him before us all:

Thanks for the consultation, doctor. Call for me to morrow morning, and we shall make our first round among ' our poor.' ?

PRAYER, PENANCE AND ALMEGIVING.

The following is the part of a Pastoral Instruction for Lent, given by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Gloyne, to the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese. We find it in the Cork Examiner :

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN-

The year on which you have entered may be the parent of events, of which no one can yet measure the influence on the future history of the world. An indescribable uneasiness weighs heavily on the minds of European statesmen. Imputing to one another motives of self-aggrandizement which they dare not avow, they are making for the dreaded strugle gigantic preparations which they in vain attempt to At a fabulous expenditure of money and at incalculable loss of labor, to trade and to agricul-ture, millions of men are kept in battle array, prepared to join in deadly conflict, with weapons to which science has been taxed to impart the keenest edge. Whenever the coming storm strives; whenever the elements, so pregnant with mischief, explode -on that day ruin and desolation, terrific and widespread, will be showered down on devoted Europe. In the midst of the fierce passions that cannot fail to be excited, it is not to to be supposed that earthly interests only are to suffer. Fair countries may be laid waste; thousands of lives may be lost; widows and orphans may have to mound in vain for their protectors; but, what is worse, the eternal salvation of souls must be imperilled, when men, reckless and maddened, will respect neither age nor sex, nor innocence, nor justice.

Already, beloved brethren, an intention has been openly proclaimed of seizing on that sacred patrimony, which the wisdom of ages has pronounced to be indispensable for the full exercise of the spiritual liberty of the Church. But the topics suggested by what we have said, are so numerous and so import nt that, without making the lenten instructions of this year too long, we cannot discuss them just now as they deserve. Suffice it to say that when the tranquility of Europe, the rights of nations, the independence of the Holy See, the lives and souls of men are in danger, it becomes the duty of all so to prepare for the hely time of Lent, and so to go through the prescribed exercises of prayer, fasting, and alms deeds, that purified and sanctified, they may be worthy to join with the angels of heaven in singing : Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace to men of good will.' Luke, c. ii., v. 14) The prayer we here recommend is to be taken in the widest sense of the word. You are to pray for all things; for every temporal and spiritual blessing; for the propagation of the true faith; for brotherly love between nations and between men; for the conversion for all the purposes you are, according to the words of our divine Redeemer, 'to pray always.' (Luke, c. zviii., v. 1.) Yer, beloved brethien, in this duty of praying always, there is nothing difficult. In the midst of their business, the laborer, the farmer, the tradesman, the shopkeeper the merchant, the professional man, can 'pray always.' Among the spiritual writers of old, it was an accepted maxim that work is prayer.' That is, when a man keeps himsolf in a state of grace, says at fixed periods his usual vocal prayers, raises from time to time, his heart and his thoughts to Him, 'in whom we live and move and ba,' and begs that all his thoughts, words and actions may be offered to God's greater honor, and glory 'that man' is 'praying always.'

The incense of prayer never ceased to ascend from his heart; its sweet odor perfames the whole fremework of his life. First; therefore, in every house and in every family, the greater duty of morning and evening prayer ought to be attended by the young and by the old. Parents, masters, and employers ought by precept and by example to instruct all under their control never to begin or to end the day without prayer In a special manner, mothers, being more bound to home, ought to see that their children never neglect this racred duty. It has been a time-honored custom to call all the members of a family together during the Lent evenings, and to say the resery in common. In some families this ediffing devotion is continued throughout the whole year. We hereby recommend it for your adoption. Secondly; the Sundays and festivals of obligation throughout the year ought, in a special manner, be given to the service of God. For such days, attendance at the holy sacrifice of the mass, prayer and spiritual reading are the appropriate exercises. It is to be regretted, that while some spend their days as they ought, others through a strange spirit of perversion, will be guilty of more frequent and more scandalous violations of the law of God, than on all the working days of the year. Alss, beloved brethren, on these are to be witnessed scenes of drunkenness, of extravagance, and of quarelling, that bring guilt disgrace, and poverty to many a desolate home.

Among the various remedies that have been suggested for the correction of so great an evil, there is one of an easy application, which has in many instances been found useful. It is, the payment of weekly wages to tradesmen and laborers, not on Saturday evenings, when, with Sunday's rest in prospect, the recipients are tempted to spend them, but on Friday's when Saturday's market and Saturday's work would be likely to secure the application of the money in providing comfort for the family at home. Let the sober religious, and exemplary father once get accustomed to the great domestic happiness of seeing his children healthy, well clad, attending school, improving in their classes; his wife careful in discharging all the duties which her position as a parent and as a housekeeper imposes on her; all, when called on, joining himself in prayer, all going on days of obligation to Mass, and all, on returning home, seated together at a well supplied table; let him once get accustemed to this, and he will soon learn to prefer it to the moral torture of a guilty conscience, failing health, of an injured character of neglected children, of a broken-hearted wife, and a cheerless fireside. In due time his habits will become fixedly and underiatingly regular and edifying. Thirdly; by the precept of the church, interpreting the divine law, Catholics are bound to receive the Blessed Eucharist at Easter or within the time ar- various means of providing for the establishment, spointed. This supposes the prajer of preparation, poor, there will be in every parish, and for every parish and fo

man prove himself; and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of the chalice. For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinket judgment to himself, not discerning the body of the Lord.' (1. Ger. zi. 28, 29.) There is no purer bappiness on earth than the happiness which a worthy communion brings the soul; and there is no greater torture than the consciousness of having made a had one. Oh! beloved brethreo, we entreat you with all care

nestness to prepare for this great duty of paschal communion. In no class should there be an exception. Beg by humble prayer, the graze to prove yourselves. Examine your consciences. Excite yourselves to sincere contrition for your sins. Study well what were the dangerous occasions to which your past transgressions may be traced. Anticipate when in after life you may be similarly exposed; and make up your minds firmly and determinedly, cost what it may, to keep out of the way of temptation. The exercise here indicated is the most practical for the regulation of man's daily thoughts, words, and actions. It deals not with generalities. It places man before himself, that he may see himself, with eyes which cannot mistake their object. Enlightened by the grace of the Holy Ghost, whose aid he had invoked he condemns whatever in his past conduct was offensive to God; and purified by the grace of absolution and strengthened by the holy communion he pledges himself not to transgress by thought, word deed, or omission, for evermore. Finally, in the towns where Mars is said every morning, we earnestly recommend all whom time and opportunity will permit, to assist daily at the holy sacrifice. To prayer must be added festing and abstinence. By pride and sensuality men fell from God; by humility and mortification must man regain the favor of beaven. The passages in the o'd and new testament that recommend fasting, are too numerous to be quoted. Moses fasted forty days; Elias fasted for forty days. When about to commence His public life, our divine Redeemer retired into the wilderness to spend forty days in prayer and fasting; He says that cartain evil spirits con be overcome only by prayer and fasting. And St. Paul, the great preacher of the spiritual freedom purchased for us by the blood of Christ, says that 'he fasted often' (2 Cor. c. xi., v. 27), and that he chastised his body, and brought it into subjection . 'lest, perhaps, when I have preached to others, I myself should become a castaway.' (Cor. c. ix, v. 27)

Fasting and abstinence are intended, not to please, but to chastise and wortify the body; to atone for its past sins; to purify the heart with all its affections; and teach man thus detached from the dangerous pleasures of earth, to direct his thoughts to the everlasting joys of heaven. The rigorous observance of past times is now greatly relixed. Dispensations go as far as they can be pushed. Hence a violation of the Lenten discipline of fasting and abstinence is the more culprble in the case of those who, on the score of age, health, or labor, have no excuse whatever. For, beloved brethren, the church does not impose the obligation of fasting on those who must earn their bread by the sweet of their brow, or whose health may be unequal to that duty. It imposes it on those only who can fast and abstain without injury to themselves or to those who depend on them, and who feel no other inconvenence than the salutary mortification of the sensual appetite. There is, however, a fast obligatory, and during the penitential time of Lent still more stringent-a fast from which age, nor sex, nor position 'n life, nor hard labor, nor delicate bealth, can ever give a disrensation-and that is, the fast from sin. No power on earth can ever give permission, for any amount of prospective good, to do what is wrong. Hence, beloved brethren, now more than ever, ban sh from among you all cursing, quarelling, drunkenness, injustice had language, and all other violations of the divine law that should not be mentioned among Christians 'Love the Lord your God with all your whole heart and all your whole soul, and with all your mind, and with your strength, and love your neighbors as yourselves' (Matt., c. 22, v. 37, &c.) The Ohristian penitent, who is filled with these centiments, has no difficulty in discharging the great duty of alms deeds, the third duty prescribed during the holy sesson of Lent.

It is true, beloved brethren, that Parliament has made a provision for the poor, but no statute law can supply the place of Gospal charity. The poor rate sinners and for the perseverance of the just. And | can give ; fully half the amount goes to meet the expenses of administration. The relief of the work house brings neither comfort, nor sympathy, nor thankfulness; and in many instances those who once breathe its atmosphere become unfit for the active duties of life. Hence the poor law leaves abundant room for the exercise of Christian charity. And how different is its spirit! how different are its fruits. An industrious and exemplary tradesman is prevented by an accident or by sickness from earning the wages on which depends the support of his family. The charity that is kind and judicious supplies what will enable him to get over a passing trial; and, thus saved from the painful ordeal of the workhouse, he soon resumes his position as an independent and respectable man. We speak here from personal experience. In several of the larger towns of the diocese the Society of St. Vincent de Paul has branches working with zealous and successful vigor in the service of the poor. For years the members bave been in the babit of meeting together once a week, in the evening at the close of the labors of the day. From one meeting to another they visit the houses of the applicants, enquire into the habits of the family, ascertain whether the children go to school; and when the case comes on for discussion. with all the information which good and intelligent men can procure, it is edifying to see how the work of charity goes on: It is edifying to see with what respected courtesy the tradesman, the shopkeeper, and the gentleman, linked togother as brothers in the service of the poor, will act towards one another; and with what deep interest and Christian sympathy they administer to the wants of the destitute Wherever those societies are established, a ladies' clothing association becomes an indispensable auxiliary. In the strongst manner we recommend the two institutions to the notice and support of the charitable. -Where they have not yet been founded, we recommend their introduction as scon as the parochial clergy can see that the population is large enough to promise permanent success. The fixed rules of the society prescribe to all the members general communion at the stated periods of the year, and we need not say that the observance of those rules will

be found both salutary and edifying. In the 27th verse of the first chapter of his Catholic epiatles, St. James says: 'Religion, clean and undefiled before God and the Father, is this. To visit the fatherless and widows in their tribulation ; and to keep one's self unepotted in this world. At all times the Church has extended her kindest care to the helpless orphan. In no country is that care more required than in Ireland, where the strongest inducements are held out to orphans to enter those institutions in which they are sure to lose their faith. Hence, beloved brethren, the houses in which every thing connected with the lodging, food, clothing, literary institution, and religious education of these little ones is provided, are in every way deserving of support. Among the various duties assumed by the Slaters of Mercy, attention to the orphanage holds a high place. In some of the convents the Sisters have not yet been able to provide accommodations or support for the applicants needing admission. In the Queenstown house the Sisters have generally twenty orphans under their care: We can state, from personal knowledge, that some of the children trained there are now earning bread in different parts of the word, and by their exemplary conduct are doing honor to the faith which they profess .--

opportunities of exercising works of charity.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

THE HOLY FATHER AND THE DIOCESE OF MEATE. -The magnificent offering of over £800, the diocessn collection for 1868, which the venerated Bishop of Meath, the Most Rev. Dr. Nalty, is now about to present to his Holiness, speaks in language there is no mistaking their sympathy with the Holy Father in the temporal wrongs which he has so long and so patiently endured, and their readiness to bear, year after year, their portion in contributing to the maintenance of the dignity belitting his position as spiritual ruler of so many millions throughout the world, - Dublin Freeman's Journal,

THE DURLIN CORPORATION AND THE ESTABLISH-MINT. -At a meeting of the Corporation, held on Honday, au address to her Majesty was unanimously may basten the extension of religious equality by the disendowment and disestablishment of the Church now by law established in Ireland. It was also resolved to present a petition similar in substance to both Houses of Parliament; that for the House of Lords to be entrusted to the Earl of Kimberley, whilst the petition for the House of Commons scould be brought to the bar of the House by the Lord Mayor and Corporation Officers, in accordance with their ancient privilege.

VISIT OF THE CHANNEL FLEET TO IRRLAND .- I bas been decided that the Channel Fleet will visit all the important points on the Irish coases this year. -lrish Times.

Saven Men DROWNED - We regret to state that Friday a boat containing seven men left Castletown, Berchaven, with provisions for the lighthouse on Calf Rock, from which signals of distress had been made. The weather was very rough, and as the beat appreached the rock she capsized. The whole seven perished.

THE GREATER THE TRUTH THE GREATER THE LIBEL -A woman named Mary O'Brien was charged by Sub-Constable Slowey with being drunk and disorderly in York street, Belfast, on Jaguary 30, and also with using party expressions, to the effect that the Devil was an Orangeman. She was sentenced to pay a fine of 40s. and costs, or, in default, to fourteen days' imprisonment.

THE SHIPSUILDING TRADE AT BELFAST. - There is ust now a welcome prospect of a very busy season is the iron shipbuilding trade in Belfast. Messrs. Harland and Wolff are shout to commence the construction of vessels of nousually large dimensions for the Messrs. Bibby and Sone, of Liverpool. One of these leviathans, it is said, will be the largest vessel ever built in Ireland .- Belfast Star

THE REPRESENTATION OF DROGHEDA. -Mr. Thomas Whitworth eldest son of Mr. Benjamin Whitworth flate member], will be a candidate for the representation of the borough at the next election. A meeting of his father's friends was called for last evening, the 19th instant, at the Mayoralty Rooms. Toere can be little doubt Mr. Whitworth will have a walk

Another fatal instance of careless handling of firearms is reported from Athlone. On Saturday, a son, aged 25, of Mr. R. Elling, military armourer, took up a double-barrelled gun, not thinking that it might be loaded, and presented it in play at the head of his brother, a child three years old. Both barrels were by some mischance discharged, and the poor infant's brains were scattered about the house.

IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS. - The abolition of the Ecclesiastical Courts of Ireland could hardly be felt as a very heavy blow in that country. The returns recently issued for 1867 abow in that year a total number of 35 proceedings in the 12 courts; the fees received reached the large sum of £131 There were eight suits in matters of dilapidations, one concerning pew rights, and one on the right to the church ker; seven writs of sequestration baving been received from the law courts, the ecclesiastical courts had the formal duty of issuing seven sequestrations; there were 15 'suits' for faculties for altering, restoring, or rebuilding churches, one for consecration of a cemetery, and two for removing a is paid without the merit which divine grace alone body. No return was made by the Dublin court, and five others had only to return that there had been no suits at all; in the court returned four faculties granted. There were 3,270 probates of wills and administrations issued by the 12 ecclesiastical courts and registries of Ireland,

but this is not Church business. Dublin, Feb. 17 .- The opening of what is expected to be a momentous Session has diverted attention for the time from local concerns, and fixed all eyes upon the Ministerial manifesto. Never was Royal Speech awaited with more nervous anxiety or perused with keener interest. It was, no doubt, a thoughtful and judicious arrangement, though provoking enough to the reader, to reserve to the very last the passage which every one was most eager to tead first. It insured a perusal of the whole address, and curiosity was artfully sustained until at length the long looked for sentence came in view. Whether it has answered the expectation of the public remains to be seen. To many it seems an ingenious political puzzle, the meaning of which their inability to solve, while some do not diaguise their disappointment. The Conservatives regard its circuitous and cautious wording as the result of repeated handling and an evidence of indecision in the Cabinet .-They are pleased to think that it lacks the boldness and clearness which indicates a definite policy and a consciousness of strength. But the notice promptly given by the Premier for the 1st of March has led many to expect a full development of the Ministerial scheme before the House in Committee, and they betray an apprehension that the mystery in which the passage in the Speech is shrouded was intended to conceal the preparations for attack. So far as Liberal opinion has been expressed it is rather in accordance with the Conservative view. The 'Freeman' observes that the Speech was not calculated to either gratify curiosity or allay anxiety. Considering the work avowedly to be done by the present Parliament, Ministers seem to have been particularly reticent in communicating their intentions to the world. There is, however, sufficient shadowed in the Royal document to indicate that the Session will be unusually important, and most trying to the Admiristration . - Times Cor.

Dublin, March 11-The Amucaty Committee of this city has started a subscription to raise funds for the benefit of Fecian convicts who are discharged from imprisonment by the Government.

The deputation from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which is now in London is watched with vigilant auspicion by the Liberals of Ulster. The Northern Whig states that it is com pozed of men who have made common cause with the Established Church, and warms the Government egainst listening too readily to their advice. It says: - Mr. Gladstone has every reason to distrust the information which the leaders of such a deputation might give. They are not his friends nor the friends of his cause. The Irish Presbyterian people have very little sympathy with the Moderator and most of his colleagues. There is every reason to be-lieve that some of the late advocates for the increase of the Regium Donum would be quite prepared to consent to a system of universal endowment if they could only get a million or two millions of the surplus transferred to the Presbyterian Church. But his is not the wish of the Irish Presbyterians as a body. They, with the Liberal and intelligent Protestants of England and Scotland, desire that all ex-isting personal interests should be religiously re-

Liberal section of the Ulster Protestants will be misrepresented.

Am Jaise 'Living' - There is a preferment in the Irish Church Establishment which should come well to the light before it disappears for ever. It is a living, and it is nothing else than a living. The chantry of St. Mary, in the perish of St. Nicholan within the Walls, Dublin, was founded and end wed by gift from the Earl of Worcester and some cirizens of Dublin in the reign of King Edward IV. A chantry, be it known, is a little chapel or particular altar in a courch, endowed for the maintenance of a priest to say masses to redeem out of purgatory the souls of the founders, and of all the faithful deceased The election of a 'chanter,' or souls' priest, for this Dublin chaptry, is in the parishiopers and the Court of Queen's Bench have decided that none but members of the Established Church can vote. It is some time since there was an election, the present 'chanter, known now by the more acceptable name of chapl in, having held the post for many years. The adopted, praying her Majesty to take such steps as duties prescribed for him the law now forbids him to perform in a church or chapel of the Establishmen': in fact he has no duties to perform and he discherges none, except one which occurs quarterly or halfyearly, as he has about 300 guineas a year to receive. Except with the licence of the bishop, and permission of the incumbent, he could neither perform nor assist in service in the church of St. Nicholas; and if he did so, it would be his voluntary act, and neither a right nor a duty. There was a very large number of these chantries in England formerly, but in the reign of Henry VIII. and Rd. ward VI their revenues were all confinented to the chantry in Dublin is sup osed to be the last of the race in the United Kingdom. - Times.

AGENTS AND TENANTS -The Rev Thomas Smollen P P. Clones, in a letter to the Earl of Duntaven commenting on portions of 'The Realities of Irish Life,' by W S. Trench, gives a few facts bearing an the relations of agents and tenants in Ireland, which go far towards accounting for disaffection and discontent. The Shirley estates, extending over an area fifteen miles by ten, were sorded over by an agent in a manner bardly credible in England but common enough here. This person, zealous for, I bad nearly said, the extension of Protestantiam, but I should say rather for the extirpation of the Catholic religion, 'insisted on having the authorized version of the Bible, without note or comment, read in the schools by the Oatholic children,' and when the parents, at the desire of their Bishop, withdrew their children, they were treated without mercy. The Bishop having obtained the aid of the National Board of Education for the huilding of a school for the Catholics, this most Christian agent issued his ukase forbidding the tenantry to aid in supplying building materials, and the parish priest bad to go to the neighbouring parishes, where his wants were immediately and cheerfully supplied. He also served a process of ejectment on the father of two boys who had presumed to assist the priest in making a co'lection at the chapel door, for the purpose of repair. ing the roof; the poor man owing no rent whatsoever He was in the habit of arranging the matrimonial alliances pointing out this girl as a suitable match for that boy, and insisting that the boy must marry the girl or give up his farm. This agent died a 'natural' but a sudden death, and the hill tops blazed with bonfires when the news became known Who could wonder?

THE AGARIAN OUTRAGES IN TIPPERARY. - The recent outrages in Tipperary have excited a feeling of deep concern among the resident gentry. Lord Lismore, lientenant of the county, convened a meeting of magistrates at Clonmel on Saturday, in order to elicit their opinion and take measures for the protection ot life and property. There was a very large attendance. In opening the proceedings Lord Lismore referred to the tragedy at Ballycohey, and added that he had in his hand seven informations of agerian outrages since the 14th of December. After the affray at Ballycohev an extra police force has been sent there, which had since been re-called, and many of the magistrates stated that they had not been consulted as to the prudence of the step. A desaltory discussion arose on this point. M de Gernon, the resident magistrace, having been written to by the Government to obtain the opinion of the magistrates at patty sessions, consulted only those who met on a particular day, and not those of the district, as it was said be ought to have done, and returned an answer to the effect that it was not necessary to maintain the extra force. Mr Bagwell, M.P., cast upon the late Government the blame of not consultirg the whole magistracy of the county. As to the state of the county he moved a resolution expressing horror and dismay at the acts of violence and murder which had recently digraced it, and placing on record the opinion of the magistrates that the remedial measures contemplated by the Legislature must be wholly inoperative so long as a system of cowardly assassination is permitted to prevail. The resolution called upon the Government to 'use the strongest means for the prevention and punishment of such dastardly crimes,' and also called upon the people to aid and assist the authorities in bringing the guilty parties to justice. The resolution was adopted without hesitation, and was followed by others recommending that a strong force of extra police be brought down and charged to the district, and that the resident magistrate be requested to reside in the town of Tipperary. The meeting expressed sympathy with the families of the victims of the late outrages, and a subscription list was opened for the pu-

pose of procuring information. New Magistrates for Brivast .- Warrants bave been issued by order of the Lord Lieutenant appointing the following gentlemen Borough Magistrates for Belfast : - Thomas Sinclair, Bernard Hughes, James Combe, James Keegan, Robert Patterson, Dr William MacCormac, Dr Alexander Harkin; and James Taylor, for the County of Carrickforgus. The Ulster Examiner, in writing on the subject, says-Six gentlemen have just been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the borough of Belfast; and of these six, there are three Catholics-namely, Mr Bernard Hughes, J P; Mr James Keegan, J P; and Mr Alexander Harkin, M D. J P. This fact is very gratifying, no doubt, indicating, as it does, a desire on the part of the Government to carry out the new policy of religious equality practically, and not merely the oretically. The appointments in question may be considered as a step in the right direction. But, when it is to be recollected that the Catholics of Belfast number nearly three-sevenths of the whole population, that there are now no less than fifty five magistrates who have seats on the borough bench, and that of these fifty-five, but seven are members of the Catholic Church, we may fairly expect that the march of progress will be more rapid, and more in harmony with the legitimate aspirations, not to say the rights, of our co-religiousts. However, we beg to congratulate the three gentlemen whom we have named on obtaining this well merited distinction.

CARDINAL OTLLEN AND LORD ORANMORE. - Wolfert from the Morning Post that the reception given to Cardinal Culien at the Dublia barquet, and the speech of his Eminence on that occasion, 'have caused considerable appoyance to the Protestant party. Their displeasure has found a suitable apolegist in Lord Oceamore. That nobleman, who not unfrequently writes letters to newspapers, informs the world, through the Daily Express, that Earl Spencer is much to blame for recognizing the rank of Cardinal Cullen. The Cardinal, says Lord Oranmore, 'has no rank save what is recognized and sanctioned by her Mejesty.' We are obliged to say, without discourtesy to Lord Oranmore, that this is not true as a fact. Every Cardinal has a rank which no temporal sovereign can either give or take away. And this rank is recognised throughout Enrope, in

self examination, confession, and contrition, 'Let Catholic blessed with the gifts of Providence, ample in Parliament there is little fear that the views of the precedence of Nuncios over their diplomatic colleagues was confirmed by the Treaty of Vienns, in 1815; which also, if we are not mistaken, recognized the rank of Cardinals as Princes. Her Majesty, we are sure, has no more loyal subject than the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, and certainly no Englishman ever had a deeper love of his country, or was better affected towards its Sovereign, than the late Uardinal Wireman. Yet in every foreign court he was received as a Prince, though his rack was not derived from her Majerty's favour, to whom no disrespect was offered by the recognition. We hope Lard O anmore will see that the real source of the inconvenience which he notices is the foolish refusal of Great Britain, less wise in this motter than other non-Oatholic states, to enter into diplomatic relations with the S vereign Pontiff Let her do this, as prudence and good sense suggest and Oardinal Onlien may then be innocently recognised not only by Earl Spencer but even, if the ex'rav gant thought may ba uttered, by Lord Oranmore himseit - [Tablet. THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE - The hostile forces con-

fronted each other for the first time on the Banks of

the Boyne, June 30, 1689. The Jacobite army was

posted on the declivity of the Hill of Dono e-its right wing towards Drogheds, its left extending up the river. The centre was at the small hamlet of Oldbridge. Entrenchments were hastily thrown up to defend the fords, and James took up his position at a ruined church on the top of the Hill of Dunore, The Williamite ermy approached from the north, their brave leader directing every movement, and inspiring his men with courage and confidence. He obtained a favourable position, and was c mpletly screeced from view until he appeared on the brow Crown, and the chantries abolished. St. Mary's of the hill, where his forces debouched slowly and steadily into the ravines below. After planting his batteries on the heights, he kept up an incessant fire on the Irish lines during the afternoon of the 30th. But James's officers were on the alert, even if their King were indifferent. William was recognized as he approached near the lines to reconnoitre. Gura were brought up to bear on nim quietly and stealth . ly: 'six shots were fired at him, one whereof fell and struck off the top of the Duke Wartemburgs pistol and the whiskers of his horse, and another tore the King's coat on his shoulder ' William like a wise general as he was, took care that the news of the accident should not dispirit his men. He showed himself everywhere, rode through the camp, was as agreeable as it was in his nature to be; and thus made capital of what might have been a cause of disaster. In the meantime James did all that was possible to secure a defeat. At one moment he decided to retreat, and the next he would risk a battle; then he sent of his baggage and six of h's field-pieces to Dublin, for his own special protection; and while thus so remarkably careful of himself, he could not be persuaded to allow the most necessary precaution to be taken for the safety of his army. Hence the real marvel to posterity is, not that the battle of the Bayne should have been lost by the Irish, but that they should ever have attempted to fight at all. Perhaps nothing but the inherent loyalty of the Irish, which neither treachery nor pusillanimity could destroy, and the vivid remembrance of the cruel wrongs always inflicted by Protestants when in power, prevented them running en musse to Williams side of the Boyne. Perhaps, in the history of natious, there never was so brave a resistance made for love of Royal right and religious freedom, as that of the Irish officers and men who then fought on the Jacobite side. The first attack of William's men was made at Slane. This was precisely what the Jacobits officers had anticipated, and what James had obstinately refused to see. When it was too late, he allowed Lanzan to defend the ford, but even Sig Nial O'Neill's gallantry was unavailing. The enemy had the advance, and Portland's artillery and infantry crossed at Slane. William now felt certain of victory, if, indeed he had ever doubted it. It was low water at ten o'clock; the fords at Oldbride was passable; a tremendous battery was opened on the Irish lines; they had not a single gan to reply, and yet they waited stendily for the attack. The Dutch Blue Guards dashed in to the stream ten abreast command. ed by Count de Solmes; the Londorderry and Enniskillen Dragoons followed, supported by the French Huguenots. The English infantry came next, under the command of Sir John Hanner and the Court Nassau. William crossed at the fifth ford, where the water was deepest, with the cavalry of his left wing. It was a grand and terrible sight. The men in the water fought for William and Protestantism; the men on land fought for their King and their Fuith. The men were equally gallant. Of the leaders I shall say nothing, lest I should be tempted to say too much. James had followed Lauzan's forces to ward Siane. Tyrconnel's valour could not save the day for Ireland against fearful odds Sarsfield's borse had accompanied the King. The Huguenots were so warmly received by the Irish at the fords that they recoiled, and their commander, Caillemont, was mortally wounded. Schomberg forgot his age, and the affront he had received from William in the morring; and the man of eighty-two dashed into the river with the impetuesity of eighteen. He was killed immediately, and so was Dr. Walker, who headed the Ulster Projestants. William may have regreted the brave old General, but he certainly did not regret the Protestant divine. He had no fancy for Courchmen meddling in secular effairs, and a rough What brought him there? was the reply vonchenfed to the news of his demise. The tide now began to flow, and the battle raged with increased fury. The valour displayed by the Irish was a marvel even to their enemies. Hamilton was wounded and taken prisoner. William headed the Enniskilleners, who were put to fight soon after by the Irish horse, at Platten, and were now rallied again by himself. When the enemy had crossed the ford at Oldbridge, James ordered Lauzan to march in a parallel direction with Douglas and Young Scomberg to Duleek. Tyreonnel followed. The French infantry covered the retreat in admirable order, with the Irish cavairy. When the defile of Duleck had been passed, the Royalist forces again presented . front to the enemy. William's horse halted. The retreat was again resumed; and at the deep defile of Naul the last stand was made The shides of a summer evening closed over the belligerent camps. The Williamites returned to Duleck; and eternal shadows clouded over the destines of the unfortunate Stuarts-[Popular History of Ireland, by Miss Ousack. DEAN STABLEY ON THE IRISH CHURCH .- Dr. Stabley,

Dean of Westminister, lately delivered a lecture at Sion College, Londonwall, before a numerous assemblage, principally composed of clergymen, upon 'The three Churches of Ireland.' The Dean said it was nearly a year since he had addressed a meeting in that place on the subject of the connexion of Church and State. One instance of that connexion, the Irish Established Church, was at that time so little under consideration that neither by him nor by any of the other speakers was the slightest allusion made to it. Within twelve months all had been changed, and that corner of the subject which was then thought too insignificant for notice was now the chief point of observation. He desired rather to ap. proach the subject by what had been called the historical method. There were in the city of Armagh three main thoroughfares, which were called Irishstreet, English-street, and Scotch street, and those three streets represented the three nations and the three Churches of Ireland. They could not speak of Protestant Episcopslian Church as if it were the only Irish Church which the English State had to deal with; they could not speak of the Catholics as constituting the only nation which existed in Ireland; they could not speak of either or both of them without reference to the powerful body of Presbyterians and cognate Churches which flourished by their side. To untwist the triple thread of Irish life into its constituents would be the object of his address on that Yet, beloved brethren, not withstanding all these sting personal interests should be religiously revarious means of providing for the wants of the specied Rejond this, however, they are not prevarious means of providing for the wants of the specied Rejond this, however, they are not preavery state, whether Oatholic or Protestant, which and interesting historical review of the establishment,

Catholic clergy possess over the flocks in Ireland than the clergy in any other country have over theirs to the fact that they cere intimately identified with them during the operation of the penal laws, and bore testimony to the great influence for good which the Protestant clergy exercised throughout Ireland even over those who were not of their own communion by their blameless and ediffing lives. To this fact ample and generous testimony was borne by a Catholic Bishop. No settlement of Ireland would be complete that overlooked any of the elements prosented by the three religious, or rather the Oburches of the three nations, in Ireland. England and Scotland each had a national Church; in Ireland there was not only different religious belief, but there were three Churches, all national in the sense of representing three nations. There was there also co-equality in law. In Ireland the two Churches had their dioceses or parishes, one against or coterminous with each other. Every Protestant Bishop was aware he had a Catholic brother or rival. Rvery Protestant parson knew he had a Calbolic priest sharing with him the superintendence of his fick. In Ireland, too, the endowment of Maynooth carried with it the whole principle of the establishment and endowment of the Catholic Church in Ireland. Add to that the protection which English law threw over religion in Ireland, and it would be evident that the principle of establishment was deeply rooted in all the Chur ches in Ireland. There was no cauntry in Europe where the Catholic hierarchy was so powerfu', more regarded by the Government or, it was said, had command of more wealth then in Ireland; and all this it owed to the shelter of English law and English liberty. When to cry was sometimes beard that the State ought par to countenance in ary way the doctrines of the Carbolic Church, the answer was that countenance had been given so long and so generally that it could only be withdrawn by the repeal of half the Constitution. The practical result of this survey was too large to be entered into; yet three remarks might be made, and one reflection. The Catholic system had attained a large amount of recognition and endowment. Upon that point the epinion of eminent statesmer had attained a rare unanimity and the principle was, years ago, adopted by a majority in the House of Commons, and it was justified not only by the precedent of Ireland, but by those of Malta and Canada. It was a policy adopted and accepted by the Catholic Church to its full extent in every other country in Europe, and it was the only policy which met the claims of justice. The Church of England was the Church of the English settlers. It was not the national Church of Ireland any more than it was the Church of India; but its Bishops and clergy were the prelates and ministers of the national Church of England, deriving from its laws the authorities and advantages derived by the Bishops and clergy of this country. Of the third Church it was not necessary to say more than was already implied in what had been said as to the Cutholic. It was impossible not to express a hope that the aspirations of Ussuer might be realized for the more cordial uni in of the two Protestant Churches, end that the closer homogeneousness between the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches in Ireland might lead to a closer intercourse between the Church of England and Protestant Nonconformists of this country. It was somet mes said that the day of compromise had passed. It might be more truly said that nothing but compromise could be proposed or accepted. The advance of civilization forbade the total destruction of institutions. The complexity of the three religious elements excluded of necessity the adoption of any measure which is not, in some degree, a compromise. It was a choice, not between destruction and reform; but between various kinds of reform. Selection might be difficult; but discriminating selection, though it might be rendered difficult by the force of contending parties or popular prejudice, was not beyond the reach of English statesmanship and English patriotism. Sir Charles Trevelyan quite agreed with the Dean of Westminster that it was not too late to settle the Irish Church question on the basis of a just compromise. Even, if they disendowed, disestablished the Irish Church, would they be content to thrust into the cold and expose to the harsh elements one whom they had so long cherished and so carefully nurtured? Would such a proceeding be just? Would it be all occasions. Heart disease has manifested itself in common Christian charity? He was convince growing strength in the Queen, though forming, so ed that when the matter was fairly laid before the country, so that it reached its inmost conscience, generation; and this accounts for the frequent fits it would not receive its annotion. The first step they of languidness and the tendency to occasional fainteceive its annotion. should take would be to create a trust which would answer the part played by the Charitable Brquests Commessioners. In the Protestant parts of Ireland the churches and glebes would remain, but in the other parts unions mights be made of different parishes. Untresponding concessions should also be made to Catholics in respect of Maycooth, and to Presbyterians in respect of the Regium Donum. Lord Russeil had recommended that the residue of the funds should be devoted to the aid of the Poor Laws. He altogether objected to such a course. That which had long been devoted to sacred uses ought not to he secularized, that which had been sacred ought not to be desecrated. The only mode of distributing the surplus would be to divide it pro rata among the three Churches, the Synod of Ulster, the Board of Char table Bequests, and the New Synod of Clergy and Laymen, who represent the Irish Ecclesiastical Protestant Church, under control of the ordinary Court of Law quite irrespective of the Government.

PRIMARY EDUCATION. - The Royal Commission charged with the duty of inquiring into the state of Primary Education in Ireland, resumed its sittings on the 11th ult. There are fourteen Commissioners -The Earl of Powis, Chairman; the Earl of Durraven, the Bishop of Meath, Lord Clonbrock, Mr Juetice Morris, Sir Robert Kane, M.D., President of the Queen's College, Cork; Mester Brooke, Rev Dr Wil ann Rev B. M. Cowie, Mr. James Arthur Desse, Mr G.bson, Mr Stokes, Mr W. K. Sullivan, and Mr Law. rence Waldron. Of these seven are Roman Catholice, five belong to the Established Church, and two are Presbyterians. Three of the Catholics and one of the Presbyterians are also Commissioners of National Education. It is now a year since the Commission commenced its Jabors, and during that time a large number of witnesses have been examined, and a vast deal of statistics have been collected, so that we may soon look forward for the report, which it is to be hoped will prove better value for the money expended than that of the Church Commission. At first no great confidence was felt in the Education Commission, nor was much interest taken in its proceedings; those enposed to the National System feeling that their objections, being to the principle rather than to the working, had been put forward over and over again, and nothing new could be elicited on the subject, whilst the supporters of the system deprecated all inquiry into what they regarded as already perfect. Whatever weight might be attached by Government and Parliament to the report, all parties here seem satisfied with the manner in which the examination of witnesses has been conducted, and which is said to contrast favorably with the course pursued by the Endowed Schools Commission. Representatives of every denomination, and men conversant with every view of the Educational system, have had fair opportunity of at least placing upon record their various opinions.— Dublin Cor of Tablet.

ORIMINAL STATISTICS OF IRBLAND .- Although the number of police in Ireland is so much greater, in proportion to population, than in England, yet the number of criminal classes at large and known to the police is less than one-half of the number in an equal portion of population. The proportions for be the other way. Whether Mr Newdegate will put a handles can be bought cheaper in Canada than I can equal portion of population. The proportions for be the other way. Whether Mr Newdegate will put a handles can be bought cheaper in Canada than I can make them, so I hasten up to Congress to state my question' to Mr Whalley in his place in the bonse, and the congress to state my question' to Mr Whalley in his place in the bonse, and the congress to state my question' to Mr Whalley in his place in the bonse, and the congress to state my question' to Mr Whalley in his place in the bonse, and the congress to state my question' to Mr Whalley in his place in the bonse, and the congress to state my question' to Mr Whalley in his place in the bonse, and the congress to state my question' to Mr Whalley in his place in the bonse, and the congress to state my question' to Mr Whalley in his place in the bonse, and the congress to state my question' to Mr Whalley in his place in the bonse, and the congress to state my question' to Mr Whalley in his place in the bonse, and the congress to state my question' to Mr Whalley in his place in the bonse, and the congress to state my question' to Mr Whalley in his place in the bonse, and the congress to state my question' to Mr Whalley in his place in the bonse, and the congress to state my question' to Mr Whalley in his place in the bonse, and the congress to state my question' to Mr Whalley in his place in the bonse, and the congress to state my question' to Mr Whalley in his place in the bonse, and the congress to state my question' to Mr Whalley in his place in the bonse, and the congress to state my question' to Mr Whalley in his place in the bonse, and the congress to state my question' to Mr Whalley in his place in the bonse, and the congress to state my question' to Mr Whalley in his place in the bonse, and the congress to the co vagrants and tramps under sixteen years of age, now- question to me whatley will, under the second of the shops, which do not give the English tive against hair falling off.

1867, and not disposed of summarily, in Ireland was bost an guest, and extort confessions? 6,591 In 1866 the number of indictable offences was, 9,082 abowing an increase of 178 in 1867 The proportion of anorebersions to the number of crimes committed was 7:2 per cent. In England a grea'e: proportion of offenders go apparished, the proporindicate greater vigitance on the part of the Irisu po-215,698 persons were summarily convicted, and a ence of malicious offences than in England The entire number of treasonable and seditious offences amounted to 836 in 1867 and 813 in 1866. In the case of offences determinated summarity, the convictions (83 per cent) were higher than the proportion in England-70 per cent. It is worthy of remark that, out of a total of 266,282 per ons promeeded against in Ireland in 1867, no less than 185,001 are returned as of previous good character, and 46.166 as of character unknowr, preving that only 34,515 of the whole number consisted of known thieves, or otherwise of bad characters. The coroners' returns for the year 1867 exhibit the result of 2,893 inquests. Allowing for reduction of population in Ireland, the the favourable features of the Irish statistics for 186. may be mentioned the diminution in the number of commitments for drunkmeness, from 9 772 in 1860 to

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, March 11 .- In the House of Commons this vening, Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, made a statement in regard to the army estimates, showing a reduction of one million pounds in the total amount, as compared with last year He said that the Government proposed to partially accomplish this saving by reducing the forces in the colonies, except in military stations.

A telegraphic message was recently sent from London, and a reply received from Calcutta, in less than

The Times says that the Parliamentary session has come in like a lamb, and that it remains to be seen how far it may develope any leonine characteristics before it becomes matter of history. Two explananations may be suggested of the exceeding mildness of the Purliamentary season as it was manifested on Tuesday. The amiable interchange of opinion between the Ministerial and the Opposition benches in) both Houses, may be like the mythical invitation of the French guards to their English foes at Fontenoy to 'fire first;' or the languor of the first night may be a true forecast of the languar of the session. The battle of the Irish Church has been already fought and won. Cf course the strife will be revived as the session proceeds. But passing equalls of rage will not divert the course of legislation. It is known as fully by the front rank of the Opposition as by the Treasury Bench that the destiny of the Irish Church Establishment is a question of the past.

THE HEALTH OF THE QUEEN. - Serious rumors are in circulation about the health of the Queen. According to one report, it is a well known fact in medical circles that the Queen will never more make any public appearance which demands her opening her mouth, and she is enjoined to great quietude on far as medical science can discover, that of fatty languidness and the tendency to occasional faintness. The first occasion that gave rise to any alarm was when her Majesty received information of the attack on the life of the Duke of Edinburgh, and the alarming symptoms which then manifested themselves have opened the eyes of the medical men to the character of the disease. The Echo denies the statement that political reasons have done anything to do with the Queen's absence from the opening of Parliament, and affirms that the state of her health is the sole cause.

The Daily News observes that the Queen's Speech marks out for the Legislature the work likely to oc cupy it. The ecclesiastical arrangements of Ireland were the subject of the first notice given in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister announced that on the first of March he would move that the Acts of Parliament relating to the Established Church in Ireland, and the first of the three Resolutions rassed last Session on the subject, be read, and the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the whole subject of Irish Church grievances. The Daily News has no doub! that Parliament will cordially respond to the just and equitable invitation of the Premier, in which a sense of the obligation of religious equality associates itself with the patriotic aspiration to enlist the undivided feelings of the Irish people on the side of loyalty and law.

Protestants complain, with or without reason, that Anglican bishops do nothing whatever to settle the questions which divide and enfeeble the Established Oburch. We learn from the John Bull that the English and Irish Bishops met' the other day at Lamboth Palace ' In spite of this reinforcement from Ireland, they did, as usual, nothing Their Lordships resolved that they should not issue 'any joint manifesto' on the Ritual question' But if they can contribute nothing to the settlement of a question of this magnitude. and refuse even to make the attempt, will not people begin to inquire whether they are of any use at all ?- [Tablet.

Many of our contemporaries discuss the question. how the Irish Episcopalians will manage their Church when it ceases to be established? Some of them observe that the Anglican sect in Canada has proved 'an egregious failure' since it lost the patronage of the State, and it is a common argument with English Protestants that Anglicanism is unable to sustain its own life, and therefore must be propped and battressed by the civil power. 'Worse was never said of it,' remarks a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette, by Romanist on the one side, or Dissenter on the other.'

MR WHALLEY, M P - The Daily Telegraph says: -We are not authorised to state that Mr G H Whalley. M. P., has been received into the bosom of the church of Rome; nor is it in our power to confirm the insinuation formerly made by Mr Newdegate, that Mr. Whalley is a Jesuit in disguise. Butthere is great virtue in 'but,' as well as in 'il'-a local paper announces that Mr Whalley has recently entertained as a guest at his residence in Wales a Roman Catholic priest! Of coarse it may be that the honourable gentlemen is engaged in converting the priest, and thus so far undermining the power of Rome; it may be that he is opening the eyes of the innocent and saintly father to the iniquities of the England, being 10,361, as compared with 21,151 in system which he has engaged to support; but it may

to those at large, who numbered 22.987 in Ireland in bask in the sunshine of Viceregal smiles, and Pro-1867, there were in local prisons, 2,460; in convict testant dignitaries are left out in the cold; when prisons, 1,335; and in reformatories, 642 - bringing Sisters of Mercy are complimented by Chief Justices, up the grand total of criminal classes to 27,424, or and nuns, instead of being confined in dangeons 26 per cent, less, in proportion to population, than are tlet out we cannot be too careful to guard the number in Ecgland. The number of percors approbables notamerely from taint, but from susprehended for 9,260 indictable offences committed in picton. Why should not a committee sit to examine our Whalley notamerely from taint, but from sus-

UNITED STATES.

SLAVE TRADE IN WHITE CHILDREN. - LAST WEEK we called attention to the cargo of Carbolic children tion being 50.6 per cent. These regules appear to spirited away from New York, and sold in a Methodist church in the village of Oconomowae, Wisconsin. lice than is displayed by the police in England. One Since then we have read a letter from the Rev. Fa noticeable feature in the returnate, that as regards ther John Vabey, in the Freeman's Journal corroborthe offences of attempts to murder, shooting at ating what we published from the Milwaukie News, wounding, etabling. &c, to do bodily harm, and exposing and holding up to merited contempt, the manuslaughter, the hish statistics are more favourable hypocritical religious Baroums, who, in the sacred than the English. Besides those apprehended and name of charity, were guilty on that outrage on committed for indictable officaces in Ireland in 1867, parental family authority as a means of making money, while at the same time, perverting the minds further number of 43.993 were discharged the total of the children, and prejudicing them against the being 259,601, or 22 956 more than in 1966. The holy faith of their forefathers. The agent and sales returns show that while there was less of their and man of this society for the purpose of kidnapping, of crimes indicating a low moral tone, such as ac- who, it appears, rejoices in the classical cognomen of gravated assaults on women and children, in Ire- B other Trott, informed his auditors that the society and there was, on the other hand, a greater preva was established in New York city in 1853 'for the bearfit of homeless children,' and that it was truly charitable, heaven-born, and benign in its inception and objects; that they had established lodging houses for the children, and five schools 'in which poor, unfortunate German and Italian children were taught science, industry, bonesty, and Obristianity. Although his cargo were nine-tenths Irish Catholic ubildern, this teacher of 'honesty' had the hypocritical dishonesty to evade the confession of the fact, tecause be saw Father Vahey, a Catholic clergyman, was present, and the truth would not have, then and there, answered his ulterior purpose of money making and proselytising. Such evasive and discreditable paltering with truth, is the best commentdiminution of serious crime in ten year (1858-67) is ary upon the cort of Christianity and honesty, and from 107 to 82 per 100,000 of population; and among more I religious training that was in store for the favourable features of the Irish statistics for 1867. Brother Trott's youthful 'Garman and Italian' wards, from the five coroners of Ireland! They could not fail, under such instructors, to become, in time, shining lights emong plaz agalies, blood-tubs church-burne s, and know-nothing allies of anti-Catholic bigots and sectarians. It would be a beautiful sight for men of their race to see these bore, with O's and Macs to their names, grow up like the janizuries of the Turkish Empire, recruited from Christien parents, more hostile to the Cross of Christ than the hereditiary professors of the Mahametan faith. We would, as requested, publish Father Vahey's crpose in full, but what we have already anticipaled most of the facts set forth in his latter. We append, however the three closing paragraphs of his letter, and call the earnest attention of such Catholics as are blessed with an abundance of this world's goods. to the appeal they contain, to the end that it may induce them to open their purse strings to counterset the doings of these imps of the devil. They are certainly promoted by no high or holy motive, and, with proper exertions, their efforts at proselyting and perversion can be prevented. Father Vahey says: -Now, Mr. Editor, if a Catholic layman were to

spirit away from New York city, or any other city. ten Protestant children, and through a committee and four friends, dispose of them after the manner these Catholic children were disposed of, what a howl of indignation would be raised throughout the Protestant world! This man Trott, says his Society sends every two weeks, a car load of children from New York city to the West! Is this statement true, and if so, are they Catholic children? It is my opinion, sir, that a terrible responsibility rests at the door of some of your New York citizens, whose duty it is to watch over those lambs of Christ's fold .-Were a fatherly and charitable supervision exercised over them. I would not be called upon to describe this hateful and disgusting transaction. It may be that the parents of those children are poor, even unfortunate, if you will, but then, are there not rich Catholics in New York city to give out of their abundance to the poor of Christ? Does not charity cover a multitude of sins? As water resisteth fire. so doth alms, sin. This is the language of revela tion, and ought to be reduced to action by those whom God has blessed with the means.'-- Boston

March 11 .- An expedition from the United States has arrived on the Cuban Coast. It consisted of one side wheel steamer, bark rigged, and three other steamers schooner rigged; another side wheel steamer, back rigged, was unchored two miles from Guincho Keys. The report has been circulated for some time that an expedition was on the way to Cuba with sannon, &c., for the insurgents

The extraordinary prevalence of crime in the State of Indiane, ought to lead the authorities there to make something like a serious attempt to enforce the laws. Twenty one murders in ten days in a State whose population does not exceed that of New York and Brooklyn, is something frightful, and surpasses the experience of any of the Southern States - even Texas itself. In ten of these cases only were the murderers arrested; in five others they were known to the authorities, but escaped, and in six cases the assassins are not known. If the authorities of Indians do not enforce the laws, assassination will soon be the ordinary mode of death for Hoosiers.

A Wisconein pioneer writes home to this city to the effect that emigrants will not find everything there wearing such rosy tints as some of the newspaper scribblers would have us believe. He says :-Some people think they can come here and find improved farms, with spreading meadows and blooming orchards and good houses, and corner groceries to lounge in, and trout brooks to fish in, and all the thousand comforts of the East, with land at government price. It takes work, and hard work, to carve a farm out of the wild woods - work and bardsbip, and strong nerve, and good grit. It takes a man to do it; no chil s play, or milk and water sof:-shell subject can succeed. Don't try! If you expect to get a good house and farm, you must pay for it. If you would eat, you must pay, or work, or steal. Take your choice!"

The Chicago Tribune assigns good reason for arguing that the price of wheat will be much lower during the coming year. It concludes its article by saying : -The best thing that holders can do is to look their losses in the face as gracefully as may be, and decide to let go, lest the chances of selling be denied in toto. The supply is too abundant to admit of a scarcity, and sellers to the great world of consumers are too numerous to admit of the holders being able to dictate in the matter of prices.

The New York Democrat, conducted by 'Brick' Pomeroy, fully deserves and maintains its title of a 'red-hot' journal. It speaks of a noted character. not unknown to our readers, in the following terms: Poor old Brownlow. There is probably not a more accursed despicable being, who has attained such prominence, living on God's green earth. Yesterday he took his seat as a Senator from the supposed State of Tennessee, but was so weak the doorkeeper was compelled to hold up his hand while he was taking the oath of office. His days of wickedness are nearly over, it would appear, and yet he shows no sign of repenting. If there is a worse place for the punishment of sinners than Satan's dominions, Brownlow will not disturb Hades with his presence.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial (Republican) publishes the following piquant sketch of the protectionist and his dupes :-Let me illustrate. I go like an ass, into the axe-handle business. I find that it won't pay. Axe-

Protestant Episcopalian, and Presbyterian Churches are in the proportion of 1 in 108 of the population; asked, feel bound to explain his conduct, remains to of Ireland. He attributed the greater influence the in London the proportion is 1 in 222. In addition be seen, In those ticklish times when Cardinals the Pompeian shopkeeper held in the social scale. The Co It is a great interest, shricks the Tribune et al; and forthwith a law is passed forcing every man purchasing an axe-handle to pay me 50c. instead of 25c. This is called a protection to American industry. That is, it protects my facustry at the expense of the wood-choper. Why don't he make axe handles? Serves him right.'

> THE NAME OF GOD IN FORTY-EIGHT LANGUAGES .-As Louis Burger, the well-known author and philologist, was walking is the Avanue des Champs Elysees, one day, he heard a famillier voice exclaming, Buy some nuts of a poor man, sir; twenty for a panny!' He looked up, and recognized his old barber.

'What! are you selling nuts?' said be. 'Ab, sir. I have been unfortunate.'

But this is no business for a man like you.' Ob, sir, if you could only tell me of something to do,' returned the harber with a sigh

Burger was touched. He reflected a moment; then tearing a leaf from his memorandum book, he wrote for a few moments and handed it to the man saying, 'Take this to a printing (Mee and have a hundred copies struck off; here is the money to pay for it Get a license from the Prefecture of police, and sell them at two cents a copy, and you will have bread on the spot. The strat gers who visit Paris cannot refuse this tribute to the name of God printed in so mary different ways.

The barber did as he was bid, and was always een in the entrance to the Exposition selling the following hand bill.

THE NAME OF GOD IN FORTY-KIGHT LANGUAGES

Hebrew, Elohim or Eloah, Oisla tengue, Den. Ubaidaic, Elah. German and Swiss, Gott. Assytian, Ellah. Flemish Goed. Syriac and Turkish, Alah. Dutch, Godt. Manlay, Alla. English and old Saxon, God. Arabic, Allah. Language of the Magi, Orei. Toutonic, Goth. Danish and Sweedish, Gut. Old Egyptian, Tent. Norwegian, Gud. Armorian, Teuti. Slavic, Buch. Modern Egyptian, Teur. Polish, Bog. Greek, Theos. Pollaces, Bung, Cretan, Thios. Lapp, Jubinal. Æolian and Doric, Iles Fionish, Jumala. Lativ, Deus. Runie, As. Low Latin, Diex. Pannonian, Isin. Celtic and old Gallic, Din. Zemblian, Fetizo. French, Dieu. Hindos:anne, Rain. Spaniah, Dios. Coramandel, Brama. Portuguese, Deos. Tarter, Magatal Old German, Diet. Persian, Siro.

Madagascar, Zannar. Irish, Dieh. Peruvian, Puchocammac. A few days after Burgher met the barber. Well, said he, bas the holy name of God brought

rou good luck? Yes indeed, sir. I sell on an average a hundred copies a day, at two cents each, or two deliars; but the strangers are generous; some give me ten cents and others twenty. I have even received half a dollar for a copy, so that, all told, I am making five dollars a day.

Five dollars a day?

Provencal, Diou.

Chinese, Prussa.

Low Breton, Doue.

Japanese, Goezur.

Italian, Dio

'Yea sir, thanks to your kindness.'

the learning or wit of others l' A MCDERN DRINKING SEEG.

Adapted (slightely) from the old Poets, to the new style of 'Beverage,' and dedicated, by George Sennott, to the 'Whiskey ring.'

Fill bigh the bowl with Fueil Oil! With Tannin let your cup be crowned ! If Strychnine gives relief to Toil, Let Strychrine's generous just abound 1 Let Oil of Vitrol cool your brains. Or, animated atoms brew-And fill your arteries, hearts, and veine, With glee-and infusorial glue !

Wine! That died out in '58-What fool would have it back? And how? The 'cup that will inebriate And never cheer,' they sell us now, The conscious water saw its God And blushed.'- What of it ? Don't you feel That water knows the Dragger's rod, And bluebes now-with Oxchineal !

11.

Ab-b! Fragrant fume of Kreosote! Bewitching bowl of Prussian Blue ! Who would not soothe his parching throat With your mild offspring, 'Mountain Dew?' Stronger than aught that racked the frame And shook the mighty brain of Burns, Surely, ye'll set our heads affame, Whene'er his festal day returns.

m.

Bring on the Beer-Fresh Copperas foam, Wi'h Alam mixed, in powder fine, How could my foolish fancy roam In search of whiter froth than thine? Thy Indian Berry's Essence spread Through amber wavelets, sparkling clear, Benumbs dull Care - strikes feeling dead-And narcotizes Shame and Fear.

ΙŦ.

Far down thy bubbling depths, Champagne Drown'd Honor, Love and Beauty lie-They fought th' unequal fight in vain-Shall we, too merely drink - and die? Sweet Acctate of Lead, forbid ! Fill every drink with pange-and tell What tortures could - and always did -Anticipate the stings of Hell!

Then drink, boys! Drink! We never can Drink younger! And we never will Be men- or aught resembling man, While poisoners have the power to kill! Amen !- From Frenzy's screech of mirth The maudlin Sorrow's driveling flow, We'll rave, through scenes unmatched on earth And not to be surpassed below!

- Boston Post. THE SHOPS AND TRADES OF POMPER -The resemblance which the writer in the Quarterly Review traces between the houses in Pompeii and those of a modern Eastern city is most conspicuous in the ap-

shops were generally small and uncomfortable, forming the outer portion of the houses of the wealthy classes, who let these places at such reuts as brought them a large income. Some of them, however, appear to have been of a better class, as, for example, the one represented in the following engraving, which is not nolike an ordinary cook shop There is an oven at the end of the counter farthest from the street, and three steps on the left side, which have been presumed to support different sorts of vessels or measures for liquids. From these indications it is supposed to have been a cook abop, for the sale, perhaps, both of dressed and undressed provisions, as is indicated in the view. The oven, no doubt, served to prepare and keep 'hot and bot' some popular dishes for the service of customers. The jars may have held cil, oliver, or the fish pickle called garum, composed of the entrails of fish macerated in brine, an article of great importance in a Roman kitchen, and one for the manufacture of which Pompeii was celebrated. The versels, fixed in a counter of solid masonry, may seem rather inconveniently placed; but the limited space rendered such an arrangement necessary to prevent the breakage and unsetting of vessels. From similar motives of oikonomie, doubtless, the small shopkespers of modern R me continue the same practice still. Up to the present date, so far an our information goes, the only trades—among those common in ancient Italy - upon which any light her been thrown by the discoveries made among the ruins of Pompeil are those of the oaker and the dyer. Several bakers' shops have been found, all in tolerable state of preservation. The mills, the oven, the kneedingtroughs, the vessels for containing water, flour, and leaven have all been discovered, and seem to leave nothing wanting to our knowledge. In some of the vessels the very flourremained, still capable of being identified, though reduced almost to a cinder. In the centre of the carbonised matter small pieces of whitish matter were embedded, which, when moistened and placed on a red-bot iron, gave out the peculiar odour which flour emits if treated in a similar manner. In some instances even the very bread, in a perfect though carbonised form, has been found in the ovens. We find also that the Pompeian bakers used moulds for a portion of the bread they manufactured. Several of the loaves thus baked have been found entire. They are flat, and about eight inches in diameter .- [Aunt Judy's Mag-zine for January.

How to RIDE IT-A VEW INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS: -The art of riding the velocipeds is one in which not many of our citizens are posted. A neighboring paper gets cif the following: To those who have never seen two wheel velocitedes in use it seems surprising how the rider can keep his equilibrium. The principle of the thing, however is just the same as the movement of a boy's hoop. All a e aware o the fact that as long as the hoop revolves rapidly, its tendency to any lateral movement is almost suspended, the rule being that the greater the speed the less difficulty in maintaining the upright position. Just so it is with the velocipedes; and we frequently see parties who have been days in learning to ride them without success, suddenly get on them and start off around the hall, quits astonished with the ease with which they can maintain their balance while in rapid motion. The first thing to be done is to 'view tho situation,' as it were. You very readily perceive that it would be next to an impossibility to get on the muchine and try to balance yourself in your seat while the machine was not in motion, and the fact leads you to perceive that the motion is the first roquisite. To get that and at the same time to balance yourself, you must first use your feet on the floor HB the means of progression, learning, HB you move to balance yourself by the motion of the guide wheel. to the right or left, whichever side you may lean. After you have done this often enough to admit of your going the length of the room without placing your feet on the floor, commence to go the same distance with your legs lifted higher up, so as to balance yourself with the centre of gravity higher from the base than before On overcoming this difficulty you should try first one foot and then the other on the pedals, so as to be accustomed to the movement of turning the wheel with your feet. Having done this, take a good start on an even balance, lift your feet into position, and then keep up the motion by pedal movement, and you will be surprised to find that all at once you can ride your valocipede. In learning avoid looking at the wheels, but accustom yourself to look shead. And in your first practice after learning to adv or publisher; there is nothing so profitable as selling balance movement. Then again as you become more confident take things easy. Do not strain the muscles of your arms there is no necessity for it, er indeed for ant violent muscular effort; for even great speed can be obtained with half of the exertions used in learning the first movements in riding -There is nothing which looks harder to the novice than how to ride the velocipede; and yet when you have acquired a knowledge your only surprise is that you should have found it difficult. Some have learned to ride in three hours, some in three days, while with the timid and stupid three months scarcely suffice. To those who want to learn, we would especially suggest to them to select the spring, fall, or winter months, for it is too warm work to learn in summer, that being the sesson to reap the reward of your early exertions in riding; for velocipede riding is the essiest thing imagin ble when you know how to ride properly. For those who live in the cities and who require a daily exercise which is at once exhilarating and healthful, or for those riding in the suburbs who have long distances to traverse in going to their occupation, the velocipede will soon become as great a favorite in this country as it is in France. To lears how to ride a velocipede skillfully requires no more effort than to learn to skate well; in fact even less, and when the art has been acquired-and it may be learnt in a few days it provides a means of locomotion and a source of enjoyment as much more available than as are the number of days in a yearappropriate for the sport greater than the few odd days skating is to be had. The exercise is vigorous and employs every muscle of the body on rough roads, while on smooth planks the movements can be made with ease by the most delicate youths.

The oldest tree on record in Europe is asserted to he the Cypress of Somms, in Lombardy, Italy. This tree is believed to have been in existence at the same time as Julius Cæsar, 42 years before Christ, and is, therefore, 1911 years old. It is one bundred feet in height, and twenty feet in circumference at one foot from the ground. Napoleon, when laying his plan for the great road over the Simplon, diverged from a straight line to avoid injuring this tree. Superior antiquity is claimed for the immense tree in Calaverss County, California. This is supposed, from the number of concentric circles in the trunk, to he 2 565 years old.

· Going to leave?' 'Yes, mum; I find I am werry discounted.' 'If there is anything I can do to make you comfortable, let me know' 'M-missus, it's impossible! You can't alter your figger to my figger no mor'n I can. Your dresses won't fit me, and I can't appear on Sundays as I used to do at my last place, where missus's clothes fitted 'xsctly.'

How to MARS BOLOGNA SAUSAGE. - The following is recommended as a recipe for Bologus sausage:-Take an eel skin, and stuff it with ground cat; season it with Scotch snuff and persimmon oil; lay it in a hog pen to dry, and then hang it up by the tail in a greens shop for three months for flies to give it the trademark then it is ready for use.

A literary admirer, at a greatiff, said, Dickens Howitt, Burns!

Quilp suggests hair pins as the only sure preven.

True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 686 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his subscription PROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1869-

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MARCH-1869.

Friday, 19-St Joseph, C. Saturday, 20 - Our Lady of Pity. Sunday, 21 Palm Su_day. Monday, 22 - Of the Feria. Tuesday, 23 - Of the Feric. Wednesday, 24-Of the Feria Thursday, 25 - Holy Thursday.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT-All days of Lent Sundays excepted, from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday included, are days of fasting and absti-

The use of flesh meat at every meal is permitted on all the Sundays of Lent, with the exception of Palm Sunday.

The use of flesh meat is also by special indul gences allowed at the one repast on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays of every week from the first Sunday after Lent, to Palm Sunday .- On the first four days of Lent, as well as every day in Holy Week, the use of flesh meat is prohibited.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There is literally no news from Europe this week to report.

The Witness complains that the allotments from the public funds of the Province of Quebec to Catholics benevolent institutions, are far in excess of those granted from the same source to Protestant benevolent institutions; that the former " get more than seven times asmuch."

Admitting the accuracy of his figures, we would ask him may not the reason for this difterence be found in the difference of numbers betwixt the Catholics, and the Protestants? In proportion to their numbers, the latter get a fair share of the public money; besides the so called General Hospital of Montreal is essentially in so far as its management is concerned, a Protest ant institution, though as does also, the Hotel Dieu, it receives patients of all denominations.

The Witness again complains that, whereas the grants for the latter-(or Protestant institutions)-all go for charity; the former-(1e grants for Catholic institutions) in a number of cases are more in the light of Subsidies to convents and orders.'

This is the reverse of truth, as all Protestants know. The greater part of the liberally con tributed funds for charitable institutions of the last named are for the most part expended in salaries to bireling purses, and attendants, so that but a comparitively small portion thereof directly benefits the poor for whose use they were designed. In the Catholic institution, the paid nurse is replaced by the Sister of Charity; and every one will admit that the services of the latter are cheaper than are those of the Sairey Gamp or Betsey Prig who does the nursing in the Protestant Hospital. The one serves for cash, the other for the love of God; and is content therefore with a diet, and style of living which the hireling would spurn with contempt if tendered to her. Thus it is that, of the charit. able funds administered by Catholics, a far larger share falls to the lot of the sick and infirm, than n the case of funds administered by Protestants. Besides the love of God is a more powerful stimulant to the nurse than can be any amount of wages, as was abundantly proved in the Crimean War by Miss Florence Nightingale whose name we mention with respect, and others her brave companions.

We intend no disparagement on Protestant charities. For liberality and open-handedness our separated brethren are worthy of all honor; but we claim for ourselves a better, because a more thoroughly organised system, of distributing the sums at our disposal. This in matters of benevolence, is the only superiority that we claim; and all who know the difference betwixt the effects produced by an organisation, and those which result from the desultory, uncombined efforts of a number of individuals, however well dispozed, will admit the justice of our claims.

Mr. Bartley's Edgine is now working well, and is supplying the City with an ample supply of water.

publishes, under the caption " More About Nunneries," an account of a case actually before the Queen's Bench in Dublin, and of which the full particulars have been given in the London Times. The story, as published in the Witness, rups as follows :-

The state of the s

"A young lady of sixteen in the Loretto Convent School, Rathfarnham, wished to leave, to reside with her mother. The mother had frequently written latters to her daughter, but they had all been returned unopened, even the mothers solicitor had not Leen allowed to deliver a letter to the young lady."

The Watness carefully abstained, however, from giving the whole facts of the case, as published in the London papers. To wit :- That the young lady in question is the daughter of Lord French, her natural guardian, by whom she was sometime ago placed in the Loretto Convent school, with strict injunctions to the lady in charge, that no communication was to be held by the pupil, with her mother, Lady French, from whom his Lordship is, and has for sometime been, separated, on what grounds we know not. These tacts of course were carefully suppressed by the truth loving Witness, in order to leave the impression upon the minds of his prejudiced readers, that the Superior of the Convent was the person responsible for the interruption of communication betwixt the young lady and her

In the same article the Witness published a cock and-bull story, which has been formally contradicted as a groundless falsehood, about a whole lot of young ladies having been imprisoned in a Belgian Convent, and rescued by the intervention of a Police officer. The author of this hoax upon the credulity of the Protestant public. we know not; but in our tyles by mail of the 20th ult., it was formally contradicted.

In the Montreal Daily News, of the 10th inst., we read as follows:-

"It is the settled determination of the British Protestants that the taxes levied on their property shall be exclusively devoted to the education of Protestant

Not a word have we to say against the justice of the principle involved in this determination of the British Protestants of Lower Canada: but, we say it with all charity, would not this enunciation of principle come from them with a better grace if they had heretofore approved their willingness to apply it to others; if they had manifested their readiness to allow all taxes levied on the property of Catholics to be exclusively devoted to the education of Catholic

Protestants have nothing to fear. Would to God that in Upper Canada the Protestant mapority would only so deal with the Catholic minority, as, in Lower Canada, the Catholic majority are auxious to deal with the Protestant minority! This, however, we fear that we shall

which he entertains conscientious scruples; and that the mere existence of such conscientious scruples suffice to limit the action of the State, whether in regard of Church or of School, are principles upon which we are quite prepared to deal with our Protestant fellow citizens. They entertain conscientious objections against sending their children to the schools approved of by the majority. We ask not, we have not the right to ask, whether those conscientious objections are well or ill-founded-for the domain of conscience is not within our cognizance, is not within that even of the civil magistrate. We take record of the simple fact that the conscientious objections exist; and in that simple fact of their existence, we recognise the right of our Protestant fellow-citizens to claim exemption from all compulsory provision for the support of the schools to which they object. In so doing we lay no claim to credit for our liberality; but we do think that we have a right to ask that, as we deal with Protestants when we are in the majority, they in the minority-so, when our relative posi tions are reversed, they would deal with us. This is all that the Catholics of Upper Canada demand, and for long years have demanded in vain.

There is one point however, and one only on which there seems to be a difference betwixt us: and the Daily News. It is this-Shall the tenant, or occupier of property, who in fact pays amount by him paid shall be applied? or shall this privilege be accorded to the landlord?

right of determining whether it shall be applied so he continues in the following strain:to Catholic, or Protestant school purposes: and for the simple reason, that it is out of his pockets and not out of those of the land owner-that the money comes. This to us seems to be the question at issue in all the controversies on the school question, now raging in Lower Canada: and this is rather a question of political economy than one of religious liberty.

The object for which compulsory taxation for the support of school can alone be justified, is that of furnishing the means of education to those who would otherwise be unable to obtain it.-

The Montreal Witness, of Thursday last, a given municipality or school district, all the ing to provoke reaction, than as cruel towards landlords should be of one religion; all the tenants, its subjects—that the Times' Correspondent or school tax payers of another. In such a condemns the action of the Liberal party:case the very purpose of a school tax would be defeated, were it given to the landlord to determine that the sums so levied from his tenants that causes it. Terror has been at all times the worst should be applied to the support of schools to adviser of rulers, and we see that the murder of which the latter, the tax payers, could not in conscience send their children. We therefore must insist that if there be any State School system whatsoever maintained amongst us, the right of the school taxpaying tenant to determine to what school the amount of his taxes shall go, to show how the Liberal policy, broached by shall be recognised. This is merely what is just, and reasonable, and is as fair to the Catholic as is pursued in Spain: to the Protestant landlord.

We are now in possession of the details of the murder of the Governor of Burgos in an emeute provoked indeed, but not justified, by his insolent and indecent behaviour. The agent of a revolutionary government, to which no one is under any moral obligation to yield respect or obedience, differs in no respect, except in the extent and amount of his depredations, from an ordinary thief: and when to theft, he adds obscenity and sacrilege, it may be regretted indeed, but cannot be wondered at, that bloody reprisals should fol-

Having in virtue of orders from the revolunonary authorities obtained access to a Convent, where he made himself conspicuous by his indecent behaviour towards the nuns, compelling them to expose their faces to him, and addressing the youngest, and those whose appearance pleased him, in obscene language—the Governor of Bur gos with his bat on, and a cigar in his mouth walked into the Cathedral: and tapping with his cane upon the door of the tabernacle, where the Blessed Sacrament was reserved, asked in a speering tone " What have you in here." Then at last the hardly suppressed passion of the spec tators broke out; and rushing upon the blackguard, they so violently assaulted him, that the strenuous efforts of the Archbishop and Clergy who rushed to his assistance, came too late to save his life. And thus one crime of sacrilege was expiated by another bloody crime and sacrilege. Of course, the revolutionary authorities did their best to cast the blame of this wicked act upon the ecclesiastics. All their efforts, however, have signally failed, and there remains not the shade even of a suspicion against the Archbishop or his priests. The murder was the result of an unpremidated row: and already some of the actors therein have been arrested, tried, From the Catholics of this Province British convicted, and condemned to death, though it is probable that this sentence will be commuted to imprisonment for life.

Meantime the excesses and tyranny of the Liberals in Spain whom the revolution has placed in the ascendant, are provoking the censures of their admirer and panegyrist, the Correspondent of the London Times. The banishment with-That the State has no right to tax any man out form of trial of the Jesuits, the spoliation of r the support of either church or school to the property of the churches and convents, have of course received his loudest approbation: but he is not prepared to approve of their subsequent conduct, though it be strictly in harmony with Liberal principles, and identical with the course of action which in their day of power the revolutionists have invariably pursued towards Catholics, whether in '93 or '69, whether in France. or Italy, or in Spain.

The Times' Correspondent reminds his readers that this persecution of the Church and her clergy is no new thing in Spain, but has always followed the triumph of Liberal principles. He reminds them that the Spain of to-day is the same Spain as that "in which thirty-five years ago, a holocaust of priestly victims, by some computed at 7,000 or 8,000 was offered up on what was looked upon as the shrine of liberty :" that "it is the land in which that famous laconic bulletin was sent from a man to his friead, intorming him that 'all was quiet there: the slay ing of the monks continued:" " for the Paris massacres of '92 found their counterpart in Spain: and those who even in France were stigmatised as Septembrizeurs, are in the other country simply known as Liberals."

"l am not a man," continues the Times' Correspondent "as you know, to be suspected of partiality to the priests: I am not one to give ear to all their complaints, or to believe all their assertion:" but even he is shocked at the utter the school tax, determine to what school the disregard of all—we do not say justice, but even of-outward semblance of decency, which characterises all the dealings of the Liberal party with To us it seems that the tenant—the man out of the Clergy, the nuns, and those of the Catholic whose pockets the money comes—should have the latty who remain attached to their religion. And

> "but I cannot overlook such documents as the Governor's circulars which I have just been examining: nor can I deny that the clerical press is dealt with in a manner, according to my judgment, not very consistent with the unlimited utterance of opinion to which Spaniards of all classes were to be entitled."

What would the man have? Does not the experience of all times and countries show that Liberals are consistent only in this: that there wherever they obtain the upper hand, they immediately suppress all freedom of thought, of But another master, calling itself "Congress"-

"The priests may be mischievous beings enough in all conscience, but worse harm may often be apprehended from fear, than from the mere buchear towards converting their survivors to less unfavorable views of that Liberal cause to which they were then supposed to be immolated "-Times' Madrid Correspondent.

The same writer, whom no one can suspect of partiality towards Catholic priests, then goes on Cavour, of a " Free Church in a Free State"

"The connexion between Church and State is not likely to turn out to the profit of the former body nor, on the other hand, can the separation be effected so long as the boatile attitude of the Church continues to cause such serious apprehensions to the State, so long as the power of the Church is commensurate with her ill-will. As a clerical paper antly puts it, there is mortal antagonism between these two bodies. There is an incessant though latent struggle between them as they are united but it would break out into open conflict upon any attempt to realize the scheme of a Free Church in a Free State. The State has now the Church in its hands It flatters her with hopes of separation with promises of emancipation. But in the mean ime at keeps its iron grasp upon her; at robs her, and scourges her, and starves her into exhaustion. When long usage shall have rendered her harmless and helpless, when she shall have been beaten within an inch of her life, then, and not before shall the Church be allowed to go free."

And this is the freedom, the only freedom which Liberals, if they had their way, whether in Europe or in America would allow to the Church. This is their idea of "religious liberty;" this the meaning of their formula of a "Free Church to a Free State!" Are not Catholics then, are not all friends of liberty, justified in their opposition to Liberalism, and revolutionary principles!

* Protestants and Liberals, who are ever harping on the massacre of St. Bartholomew three hundred years ago, seem strangely oblivious of the wholesale massacre of the Catholic Ulergy perpetrated during the present generation by the Liberals of Spain-s massacre, in the numbers of its victims, far surpassing that of St. Bartholomew.

IS PROTESTANTISM A FAILURE? -No less a person than the Protestant Archbishop of York is taking part in this discussion. Here is what he says upon the subject :--

"The world offers just now the humiliating spectacle of mill.ons of people clinging to their old idol-atrons religions, whilst in Ohristian Europe, thousands of the most cultivated class are beginning to think Atheism a desirable thing."

In New York the rites of Paganism are being reviled, and the worship of Mercury, the patron of thieves, has been inaugurated, most appropri arely, in the residence of a Wall Street speculator. In the Daily News of the 2nd inst., we find the following details:-

" We learn that a few evenings since, grand exer cises in honour of the Roman God Mercury, took place in one of the finest mansions in that aristocratic quarter. Each guest, upon entering was received by a young usher in classic dress, who invited the new comer to dip his hand into a vase of perfumed water, after which be was crowned with a wreath of flowers and had a golden harp slung round his neck, which he was compelled to wear throughout the entire evening. Among the assembled throng were admirais, posts, merchants, and dinines." Among the last was the Rev. Dr. Osgood, one of the most celebrated Unitarian preachers in New York, and he confesses that he was campelled to wear the harp, and crown of flowers, and adds. * two of our preschers were there and both spoke a good word for Mercury.' In the dourse of he evening there was a singing procession of priests, illustrations, sacrifices, libations, speeches, poems, recitations, and then the unveiling of the statue of Mercury, after which we are told that the company sat down ' to a sumptuous banquet.'

Mr. Whittaker, the officer of the 53 regiment shot on the 3rd inst., in the skating rink at Quebec, by Mr. Chaloner, died on the night of the 10th inst., after having lingered for about a week in a semi-conscious state. His body was committed to the grave on Saturday with military

A Coroner's inquest was beld of course. The evidence, into the details of which for obvious reasons we cannot enter, proved conclusively that the death of the unbappy young officer was the result of the wound inflicted by Mr. Chaloner. The Coroner summoned up in a manner to make us proud of the administration of justice in Her Majesty's dominions; and after a somewhat prolonged deliberation, the Jury returned a verdict to the effect, that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot wound on the left temple, from the hands of John Henry Chaloner. The latter was then committed to gaol.

In retiring from office, President Johnson publishes a long valedictory address to the people of the United States. He vindicates his conduct whilst in office: and though in that conduct there may be much that is open to censure, it must be confessed that throughout his tenure of office he had a difficult game to play. He had | Protestant sects, arrange these matters itself? two masters to serve, and he could not but oftend either one, or other of them.

Over and above him-and above the body calling itself Congress too, for that matter-he found a master calling itself the "Written Constitution," strictly determining, defining, and limiting his functions; to which master by his oath of office, be was bound to yield implicit obedience. Now it is easy to conceive of a case in which, in rather as impolitic than as unjust, rather as tend- unlimited powers, claimed the right to set aside Fulford should be "Protestant Bishop" or "Pro-

the clear behests of its creator, and master, and pretended that it, like the British Parliament was omnipotent, or had a legal right to do everything-claimed him as its servant. Compelled to elect to which of these two masters he should give his allegiance, the President elected in favor of the "Written Constitution:" and on several occasions reminded Congress that it too was like himself, but the creature and servant of that Constitution; bound therefore to obey it, and endowed with no legal rights over it, to set it aside, or to annul or even suspend its provisions, This Congress would not admit: but proceeding in its innovations, recognising no law but its own will, and setting i'self over and above the Constitution, it rendered inevitable a collision betwirt the Constitutional President, and the Revolucionary Congress.

The logic of facts was against the President. The first shot fired in the war betwirt the Northern and Southern States, had destroyed utterly, and for ever, the old Constitution-so that not a shred of it remained. A new Constitution—one in many of its details perhaps like unto, though in its essence, the very contradictory of the old was being formed, or gradually eliminated from the political chaos, during President Johnson's tenure of office, and this fact be failed to recognise. The revolution however is now accomplished: and that revolution, the most thorough the world ever saw-consists in this :that whereas under the ancient regime Congress was strictly limited by the Constitution, Congress now limits and defines the Constitution. Like the British Parliament, Congress is now politically omnipotent.

In the following passage of his address this point is strongly, indeed unanswerably, but by the retiring President:-

" Among those rights is that of the people of each State to declare the qualifications of their own State electors. It is now assumed that Congress can control this vital right, which can never be taken away from the States without impairing the fundamental principle of government itself. It is necessary to the existence of States, sa well as to the protection of the iberties of the people; for the right to select the elector in whom the political power of the State shall be lodged, involves the right of the State to govern When deprived of this prerogative States will have no power worth retaining-ell will be gone. and they will be subjected to the arbitrary will of Congress. Government will then be centralized if not by the passage of laws, then by the adoption, through partisan influence, of an amendment directly in conflict with the orginal design of the Constitu-This proves how necessary it is that the people should require the administration of all the

great departments of the Government to be strictly within the limits of the Constitution. Their boundaries have been accurately defined, and neither should be allowed to trespass on the other; nor, above all, to encroach upon the reserved rights of the people and States." In other words; whilst of old the Constitution

made the Congress, and was over and above Congress, Congress is now all in all, and can do as it pleases. Never was a revolution, or as the French call it, a political bouleversement, more complete.

President Grant was mangurated on Thursday the 4th iost., with more than usual pomp. His address had one great and rare merit: it was short, and for the most part intelligible. In it he avows his frank acceptation of the Revolution, and engages himself to obey, not the old Constitution -which he has the sense to see is dead, and already stinks in the nostrils of the republican party (iam fætet) so that only a miracle can restore it; but the Congress-which he also perceives is now absolute and omnipotent. For the rest be insists emphatically on the necessity of keeping faith with the public creditor; he advocates the speedy resumption of specie payments; and concludes with a profession of respect for the rights of other nations, and of a firm resolve to c to be respected those which he believes to be the rights of his own. This would be satisfactory, were it not that in all their international dealings, the U. States have two different or rather contradictories codes; one for themselves, and another for other nations. Thus it is their right to encourage insurrection and rebellion in Cuba: but it would be a grievous wrong for any other nation to countenance an insurrection of the Southern against the Northern States.

A Bill for providing for the ecclesiastical government of the Anglican denomination in Montreal until the members thereof can agree upon a Bishop, has been introduced into the Quebec legislature. It is certainly strange, and strikingly illustrative of the anomalous position of Anglicanism, that the aid of a legislative body, of which the majority are Catholics, should be invoked to settle its internal economy, and to prescribe it form of government. Why can it not as does the Catholic Church, as do all the other

There is, however, one point in this Bill to which the attention of Catholics should be directed; and that is the title therein accorded to the gentleman who may hereafter exercise the functions of the Bishop of our Protestant fellowcitizens of the Anglican denomination in Montreal. As in all official documents Mgr. Bourget, and his successors in office, are entitled the "Reman Catholic Bishop of Montreal," so speech, and action; and that they are the irre- and which, though to its functions like himself also it is but right and proper that the official concilable enemies of personal liberty. But it is limited by the " Written Constitution," assumed designation of the successors of the late Dr. that some of our Catholic representatives will see to it that the Bill be not allowed to pass without an amendment to this effect being introduced.

Monseigneur the Archbishop of Quebec has addressed a Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Faithful of his diocess, reminding them that the Tenth of April next will be the Fiftieth anniversary of the elevation to the Priesthood of His Holiness the reigning Sovereign Pontiff. Monseigneur confidently anticipates that all Catholics will heartily unite in commemorating this anniversary; and he proceeds to indicate the religroup solemnities with which it should be honored in the city and diocess of Quebec.

in Quebec a secret society, or organisation | feetly sound Christian - of the Protestant type of amongst the shoe-makers, with objects the same | course-and yet reject as superstitious the dogas those of the society of the Ship-carpenters of I mas of the Incarnation, of the Resurrection, and last year, exists. Monseigneur the Archbishop of of a Judge of the living and of the dead: for he Quebec has written and published a Pastoral argues :-Letter on the subject, warning his flock against all secret associations, and reminding them that, both by God's law, and by man's law-these as be related in the Gospel, hereafter to be written. sociations of workmen to compel by deeds of violence employers to raise their rates of wages are condemned.

MONTREAL WORKINGMEN'S MUTUAL BE. NEFIT, AND WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PROVI-DENT SOCIETY .- The next Lecture of this Course, under the auspices of the above Society. will be delivered on Friday evening, the 19th instant, at half past seven o'clock, in Mechanics' Hall, by Rev. J. M. Gioson. Subject: " Characteristics of the Age."

The following Address, as well as one in French of similar purport, was presented, on Sunday, the 7th inst., after Verpers, to the Rev. Mr M. Jasmin, who has had charge at Lachine since the departure of the Rev. Mr. Piche, last October, for Rome. Mr. Jasmin has been appointed Parish Priest of St. Janvier :-

Rev. and Very Dear Sir, - It is with feelings of profound sorrow that the Irish members of this con gregation here assemble, to bid you Adten. Your stay among tus has been short; but, not unfruitful. Your holy zeal has been productive of happy results, and we solicit you to remember us in your pious prayers. It is but a few months since our feelings were wounded by the departure of our balaved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Piche; but, now when by amiability and kindness, you healed them : Providence has rent them anew by depriving us of your presence, which we loved so much, and which will be ever cheriabed in our hearts. We hope you will be pleased to ac cept this gift as a slight token of our affection. had hoped that you would have remained with us during Mr Piche's absence; but being chedient to your superiors as well as exemplary in your holy vocation, without hesitation, you leave us with but a few hours notice. That you who are affording to others a lamp to their feet, and a light to their paths. may yourself go generously on from virtue to virtue. until called by our heavenly Father to shine amongs the brightest stars in his empyreal Heaven, is the sincere prayer of the Irish Parishioners of Lachine. Signed on behalf of the Irish Congregation,

JOHN O NEILL. JOHN O'FLAMERTY.

REPLY

My dear friends,-You take me by surprise as it is but a few hours since I informed you of my immediate departure. Your address is too flattering, for if I succeeded so well in filling the place of your worthy and much respected parish priest, it is to be attributed to your sincere faith, which is proverbial, whereever the Irish are. It is with deep regret I leave this parish, because I am much attached to its people, and the kindness and respect, which you have always shown me, will be ever remembered with pleasure. I will think of you when offering up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass Your generous donation, I accept, with gratitude, and feel it is more than I deserve. To realize your pious wish is all I desire, it being for which we were all created, and which I trast through the mercy of God, we will all attain. Farewell, my dear friends: and rest assured that your acts of kindness have been too numerous, for

me ever to forget the Irish of Lachine.

Lachine 7th March, 1869,

WESTMINSTER REVIEW-January, 1869 .-Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal. The following is a list of the contents of the current number:-

1. The Struggle for Empire with the Mahrattas; 2. Richardson's Clarissa; 3. Our Criminal Procedure, especially in Cases of Murder; 4. Bright's Speeches; 5. Art and Morality; 6. The Adulteration of Food and Drugs; 7. Mr. Darwin's Theories; 8. Contemporary Literature.

As, certainly the most advanced, as well as one of the most able Protestant periodicals published in the British Empire, the Westminster Review may be quoted by Catholics as illustra-Protestantism: and in corroboration of the truth from her brother's residence to the railroad Protestantism, leads logically and inevitably to Rationalism. Thus in its notice of a theological work by Professor Opzoomer, a learned Protestant of Utrecht, we find the following remarks, which, in substance, are but what all Catholic writers on the subject of Protestantism have repeatedly asserted. The thesis of the Reviewer is, that in Protestant Christianity there is no so-called. He argues :--

" M'racle has no essential connexion with religion, nor even with the Okristicu religion. • • And if but little seems to be left when the miraculous is abstracted from Christianity, it should be remembered that the remaining little in the kernel which alone supplies nutriment however thick may be the of business on the 15th April.

testant Lord Bishon of Montreal," We trust enveloping shell. If, however, the belief in the miraculous is thus abandoned, is not all connection Christianity has wraught, it has wrought in spite of the dogmetisms and superstitions which have overlaid it And we of this day are only carrying out the principles of Protestantism, and following a precedent already set us, in rejecting any superstitions whatever, whenever they shall have become revealed to us as such. Fo: true Protestantism is not to be understood as consisting in a system of doctrines."

In short, according to the Westminster Review, dogmatic Protestantism is a superstition: and the Protestant who submits his human reason to a "Paper Pope," or book which he calls the Bible, is as much a slave as is the Catholic who submits his reason to the teachings of a living flesh and blood Pope. But is not the rejection of all supernaturalism, the negation of Christian ity? The Protestant Reviewer meets this ob-We learn from the Courrier du Canada that | jection, and concludes that a man may be a per-

'It was never said by Jesus Himself so far as we know By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if re believe all the miracles which shall nor even—'If ye shall believe in my resurrection from the dead.'" - p. 106.

Upon Protestant principles the Westminster Reviewer cannot be refuted: and no prudent man will venture to question the logical coherence of his conclusions with the premisses of the Reformers of the 16th century. Therefore is it that evangelical or dogmatic Protestants, and all the old women of the conventicle, abuse, but never dare attempt to argue with, the Westminster Review; which is thus on all bands admitted to be the most faithful, as well as the most able of all the champions of the Protestant Faith, as it to-day exists in the British Empire.

PRACTICAL PIETY; SET FORTH BY ST. FRANCIS DE SALES. - John Murphy & Co.,

This useful little volume is given to the world with the recommendation of His Grace the Archbishop of Baltimore, and is preceded by a bio graphical sketch of the illustrious and holy Bi shop of Geneva. Though originally addressed to persons who had embraced the Religious life, these letters and discourses are suited for all ages and all conditions.

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE-Montreal, March, 1869.—This excellent monthly well sustains its high reputation, and is always a welcome visitor. We give a table of the contents of the number for the current month: -

Ce que Dieu veut, pas autre chose.

Les Conterences de Notre Dame-3me Conference—L'Eglise dans la Famille—4me Conference-L'Eglice Nationale des Juis.

Les martyrs de la liberte et du droit public en 1867-[Suite]-Arthur de Veaux-Emmanuel Dufournel-Adeodat Dufournel-Edouard de Roeck—Carlos d'Alcantara.

Un Souvenir [Suite] - Revue d'Economie under arrest. Shreitenne.

La Doctrine de Saint Antonin, Archeveque et de leur superiorite sur les conciles.

Adoration, Poesie-Pamphile Lemay-Journal de l'Instruction Publique.

Marseille-Us et coutume-Le Carnaval au temps passe-Le Careme et Paques-Revue de Marseille.

Echos des reunions publiques et de la presse

 $-oldsymbol{L}^{r}Univers.$ Le fort Laramie-Renaissance Louisian

Les petites sœurs des pauvres-Journal de

Bruxelles.

Traditions des grandes fetes de l'Eglise - Se maine Religiease

Coup d'œil sur l'Eglise de France-Revue des Bibliotheques.

L'Abeille butineuse de l'Echo. A un Aubespin, Poesie, Bonsard.

OBITUARY.

Died at Perth, the 25th of February last, Sannet Chisholm, sister to the Rev. Dr. Chieholm, Pastor of that place.

The deceased lived with her brother at Lindsay, Alexandria and Perth. During her residence in these places, she won the esteem of all by her Christian virtues, her amiability of character, and charity toward the poor.

Her illness was long and painful but borne with true Christian resignation.

Her remains were conveyed for interment to Alexandria Glengarry, where several members of her family are interred.

A very large number of the Catholic and Protestant inhabitants of Perth testified their respect tive of the actual position, and tendencies of for the deceased by accompanying her remains of the argument of Dr. Ewer of New York, that brated for the repose of her soul by her brother; the inhabitants of the place of all classes and creeds to whom she was so well known, showed their esteem for ber virtue and their sorrow for her loss by following her remains to their final resting place.-R.I.P.

Mr. P. J. Buckley, barrister, died affer a short temperature of February, 1869, was 9 84 degrees illness, said to have been inflammation of the lungs. place for the supernatural—or dogma properly at his residence, in Ottawa, on Monday, aged and 3.34 degrees higher than the mean temperature twenty-eight years. He was one of the counsel in the Whelan trial, and was well known among the younger members of the profession in On-

The Dominion Parliament is to meet for dispatch

ACADEMY OF THE CHRISTIAN BTOTHERS .-The examination of the pupils attending the Aca- | passengers to insert the following :severed between ourselves and the ages which have | demy of the Christian Brothers was brought to a close on Thursday night. The hall was crowded to excess each successive night. The boys acquitted themselves to the admiration of all. We can confidently assert that, no other school in the city, including the pampered Grammar schools. and the richy endowed, but sickly institution, known as 'Upper Canada College,' cannot pro duce an equal number of boys to compete with those under the charge of the Christian Brothers, n their Academy supported by voluntary aid. We have reference, of course, to the various branches which constitute an English education. We are proud of the great amount of good achieved through the unwearied exertions of our good Brothers. This feeling of just pride should be shared by every Catholic who can properly appreciate the value of the good work that is going on .- Toronto Freeman.

Print Committee Committee

QUEBEC, March 12 .- A laughable incident occured this afternoon in the Legislative Council. The Speaker, having called for the first reading of the bill regarding the destruction of wolves, from the Assembly, the Hon. Mr. Beaubien, who had not listened to the title of the bill, supposed the motion concerned the bill or act on the independence of members, and proposed to add to the bill or act a clause declaring that the bill should not apply to the legislative council lors. The Council laughed at the blunder.

QUEBEC, March 12 .- A conference of the Montreal and Quebec School Commissioners with the Government was held this morning. Bishop Williams, Hon. Messrs. Galt and Sanborn, Principal Dawson, and Drs. Cook and Jenkins took a prominent part in the proceedings. Messrs. Chauveau, Dunkin, Oumet and Irvine represented the Government. As to the School Bill, every assurance was given of satisfactory results both as regards the cities and country. Any increase in grants for superior education is reserved by the Government for future conside-

It is understood that Hon. Mr. Chauveau will personally draft a bill, and the Hon. Mr. Galt and Rev. Dr. Jenkins will remain here for the purpose of conferring as to the details of the measure.

It is understood that the Council of Public Instruction, or a Committee thereof, will meet to morrow for the purpose of considering the administration of educational matters throughout the Province; also, the general subject of higher education, increase of grants to Universities, and for the purposes of higher education. It does not seem to be a popular measure either with the leading members of the House or the minority, so far as their views can be ascertained.

OTTAWA, March 12 .- It is stated that the government has decided, in Council to-day, to call parliament together, for the despatch of business, on the 15th of April.

Four persons are under arrest on suspicion, for an attempt at incendiarism last night, in a store near the market, Lower Town. Empty boxes and shavings were discovered in several places in the store. The fire was extinguished before it made much head way. The alarm having been given by an invalid in the upper flat, who was awake and affected by the smoke. The stock was insured \$1500, and when examined only about \$30 worth was found. Another attempt was made by a servant girl to set fire to a house near the above mentioned premises. She is also

Negotiations are pending for the construction of a telegraph line from Lindsay to Bobcaygeon, de Florence, au sujet de l'infaillibilite des l'anes | by way of Fenelon Falls. The liberal bonus of \$400 has been offered to the Montreal Company by Messrs. Boyd, of Bobcaygeon, and Smith, Green & Ellis of Fenelon Falls, and Margach, of Lindsay, the promoters of the undertaking.

AVALANCHE, Quebec 11. March -A terrible avalanche occurred at Point Levi this morning whereby, melancholy to relate, four lives were lost. Between 8 and 9 o'clock two small detached houses on the cliff side of the road near the Grand Trunk, depot were buried by the descent of an immense mass of snow from the hill in rear. So great was the force of the avalanche that the ruins were carried across the Turupike road ou to the beach. The workmen in the shippard at the time at once repaired to the spot and proceeded to ex ricate the unfortunate victima of this terrible disaster. It was found that eleven persons were buried to the snow, and of these seven were got out uninjured. Three however, were found dead and a fourth only survived her recovery a short time The names of the killed are Francois Roy, lahourer, and his wife, an elderly couple aged about 60 and a child named Turcotte, aged about two months; also Malvina Couture, aged six years, who lived about an hour after being recovered from the debris. Roy and his wife were at breakfast at the time, and the other persons who were buried in the avalanche were all inmates of his and the adjoining house. The sad occurrence caused much grief and excitement at South Quebec The Coroner left town at half-past four this afternoon to hold an inquest upon the bodies. A range of wooden buildings owned by the warehouse company, and occupied by the workmen at the Grand Trunk Depot, Levis, was knocked in from the cliff behind; but the occupants escaped in time to avoid injury.

THE SNOW FALL -The total fall of snow this winter up to the 1st instant was 151 99 inches. The mean fall of snow for the last twenty years was 79 50 inches per annum, while in the year 1861, which was remarkable for heavy snow storms, the fall amounted to 99 58 inches. The first snow of the autumn of 1868 fell on the 17th of October, and

during the month there fell. 4.92 inches

151 99 inches TEMPERATURE. - The temperature of the mouth of January, 1869, was 10 degrees wermer than that of January, 1868, and 5 degrees higher than the mean temperature of that month in Montreal, reduced from observations taken during a long series of years. The bigher than the mean temperature of February, 1868,

RAIN. - 0.135 inches of rain fell in January; none

At a wedding breakfast which took place not many miles from Toronto, a gentleman, in making a 4th speech, wished the bride many happy returns of the occasion. Everyone laughed except the bridegroom who couldnt see where the laugh came in.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. -- We are requested by the MB. THOMAS TRIBEY, Conductor G. T. R.

Sir, - We, the undersigned passengers on board the Express Train from Portland to Montreal, cannot allow ourselves to separate without expressing our sense of the many obligations we feel under to you for the unceasing care and attention shewn to our wants whilst we have been in your charge, under the most trying circumstances, during our snow-bound captivity for nearly 48 hours, near Boucherville; and not only have our own comforts been attended to, but we have noticed with even greater pleasure that the large number of second-class passengers received an equal share of your attention, in the obtaining for them, as well as ourselves, from the farmers in the neighbourhood, all the comforts that could possibly be procured, and we congratulate the Company in having in their employ a Conductor so polite, attentive, and persevering

Too much praise also cannot be awarded to the officials at Montreal for the energy and promptness they have displayed in sending relief to extricate us from our orison of snow.

With our best wishes for your future welfare, We remein, yours truly, (Signed) EDWARD LUSERR, Montreal, ADAM BELL. A. B LAWRENCE: Danvile.

M. S. STEVENSON Quebec. HENRY AYLMES, Melbourne. DR GLOBENSEI. Montreal. J. B. DAOUST, M.P., St. Eustache. And 24 others.

GENTLEMEN, -The very flattering remarks you are pleased to make, take me by surprise, and I can only say in reply, that in attending to your comforts, and looking after the safety of all those placed in my charge, I am simply obeying my instructions, and doing my duty. At the same time I feel much gratified for this unlooked for acknowledgment of my

> THOS TRIBEY, Conductor G. T. R.

Weekly report of the St. Bridget's Refuge, ending Saturday, the 13th inst :- Males, 389; females, 166; English, 85; Irish, 408; Scotch, 22; French Uanadians, 40; total, 555.

The exedus of persons fearing wer on account of the enrolments under the new militia law continues The St. Johns News says the railway depot at that place is daily crowded with men, women and child-ren fleeing from this imaginary danger. In connection with this stampeds a good joke is related of a militia colonel in one of the rural parishes who succeeded in allaying the fears of his excited neighbors by the following patriotic speech: 'My brave friends and fellow citizens, be easy and have confidence. You know that I never would lead you where there might be danger! God Save the Queen!'-[Mont,

The American farmers have been suddenly smitten with a love of coarse woolled sheep. The St Catharines Journal says that quite a brisk demand has sprung up for this class of sheep, and many firmers along the frontier have got rid of their surplus animals at good figures. Good Leicesters and South Downs, as well as grades, now command a good price, we fear almost to good a price as the farmers may be induced by the Yankee agents now in the country to dispose of even their best stock animals. A few days since one farmer offered to sell his whole flock, 22 in all, at \$10 a head, and came very near being ' taken up '

A short time ago, the Kingston News says, a gatherer of ashes called at a house in a neighbouring township, where he had been accustomed to call, and not finding anybody at home, quietly emptied a barrell of ashes into his sleigh left its value in sonp. and came away. On coming home, the good house wife found her ashes gone and became at once wonderfully excited. No one knew what was the matter until she started off post baste to overtake her ashes This being done she seized a shovel and overhauled the load and at last rescued a stocking therefrom. The mystery was explained when she opened the stocking, and counted out \$300 in gold, which she had hid there, no doubt believing the money safer in that way than in the house.

A young man named Buchan was instantly killed in the township of Harwich, on Saturday last, while hauling logs. One of the logs rolled off the sleigh

The Toronto Te'egraph, speaking of the delay experienced on the Prescott and Ottawa railway during the late snow storms, says either the roads leading to the Capital must be kept open, or the people who have business to do with the Government will desire that the public offices be brought back to the front. The great difficulty on the Prescott and Ottawa, arises from the fact of the gauge being different to that of the Grand Trunk Railway, consequently, none of the immense snow ploughs belonging to the latter can be brought

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Mount St Patrick, Rev J McCormac \$2; Madoc T Marrin, 4; Woodham, T Nagle, 2; Vandecar, T Gaynor, 2; Centreville, W Cassady 4. Per Rev Dr Chisholm, Perth-Seif 3; Mrs Col. Chiabolm, Alexandria 2. Per J Harris, jr., Guelph - Self 2 : B Carroli 4 : J

McQuillan. 2 : O Brady, 1; E Fitzpatrick, 2; Mrs Keaveny, 2; J Gillis, Marden, 2. Per J Kelman, Barrie-Self 2; T Moran, Apto Floss 1

Per J Feeney, Brantford - R McGregor, 4; D Daggan, 2. Per Dr McDougal', Goderich-T Liddy, 2; B Mc-

Died.

On Saturday the 13th instant, at the venerable age of 86 years, 4 months and 12 days, after a lingering sickness. which he bore with Ohristian fortitude, George Grant, in his I fetime master builder, and a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, March 13, 1868.

Flour-Pollards, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Middlings \$3 60 3.80 ; Fine. \$3.80 to \$4.00 ; Super.. No. 2 \$4,25 to Superfine \$4,85 \$4,90; Faucy \$4,75 to F4,80; Extra. \$5,00 to \$5,20; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2,20 to \$2.25 per 100 lbs.

Catmeal per bri. of 200 lbs -\$6 00 to 6,20. Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs.-U. C. Spring, \$1,09 to \$1.10. Ashes per 100 ibs .- First Pots \$5.50 to \$5.53

Seconds, \$4,75 to \$4.80; Thirds, \$4.25 to 0.00.-First Pearls, 5,55. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mesa, 27,50 to 28,00 :-

Prime Mess \$00 00 ; Prime, \$00.00 to 00.00 BUTTER, per lb .- More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 19c to 21c, -good per choice Western bringing 22c. to 24c. OHERSE, per lb - 14 to 141c.

LARD per lb .- 17c. ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that the Second Issue of original Stock in the above Association will become due and payable at the office of the Treasurer, Mc. Luke Moore, 128 McGill street, in the following 1st Instalment-10 per cent......1st April, 1869

-10 do15 b do, "
-10 do1st May, " 2 nd đо do -10 do15th By Order.

J. D. KENNEDY, Secretary. Montreal Murch, 12th,

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 NOTRE DAMESTREET.

Housekeepers Economise. Save your money and make your own Soap. Harte's celebrated Onnean-traied Lye is sold by all Druggists and Grocers broughout the Dominion. Beware of Counterfeits.

PARODEE'S EPILEPTIO OURE .- The extraordinary curative eff-ou attending the use of this valuable medicine in every case, warrants the proprietor in recommending it strongly to sufferers from that di tressing malady Epilepry. To avoid disappointment ask for Parodee's Epileptic Cure. which is the only genuine article Price, \$1 per bottle
PERFUME FOUNTAINS. No Party is complete

without one of Rimmel's Perlane Fountains. To be had only at the Glasgow Drug Hall. HOMOEOPATHY -The subscriber has a full stock

of Books of Instruction and Medicines always on hand. Humphrey's Specifics-all numbers. J. A. HARTE, Druggist.

HAVE YOU A SIOK CHILD?

Does your little one become paler and more emaciated every day? Has it a bad breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep? If so the cause is Works, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but be careful, do not administer the dadgerous vermifuges and worm compounds in ordinary use, they will produce disease worse than the worms Use that safe and delicious remedy 'DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES" they contain no mineral, they are as ple sant to the age and palate as the most exquisite Confectionary, and they are certain beyond any doubt to remove every kind

For sale wholesale and retail by Devins & Bolton, H. R. Gray and all respectable Druggists.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL, W. J. HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR, AMHERST, N. S.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SIN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of HILAIRE SAUVE, of the City of Montreal.

an Insolvant. ON the seventeenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for his discharge under the said Act.

By his Attorney ad litem,
NAPOLEON BEAUDRY. Montreal, 20th January 1869. 2027

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Dame Marie Emilie Linard wife of Adolphe Courrette, of Montreal, & Trader under the firm of M. E. S. Courrette & Cie,

An insolvent. The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that she has made an assignment of her estate and effects under the above Act to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims.

> T. SAUVAGRAU. Official Assigner

No. 19, St. Sacrament Street. Montreal 22 February 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of Godfroi Lacas.

An insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on Manda: the seventeenth day of May next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for side-

> GODFROI LAGAS. Br O AUGR A Morney a

> > Attorney ad liters.

2m31

Montreal 3rd March 1869.

charge under the above act.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, }
District of Montreal SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of Floride Deslongchamps, both in-

dividually and as baving bren in partner bip with Joseph Lambert and carrying on trade at Montreal, under the name and firm, of Lambert and Deslongchamps.' Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenone, or as soon as counsel can be heard. the undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the said act. FLORIDE DESLONGORAMPS By L. L CORBEIL.

Montreal March 5th 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Province of Quebec District of Montreal, In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of Ferdinand F. Perrin.

An Insolvent Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the saventeenth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the foregood or as soon as counsel can be heard, the andersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the above Act. FERDINAND F. PERRIN.

By O AUGE, Attorney ad litem Montreal 3rd March 1869. 2m81.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of Issie Ritchot,

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twentysixth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

ISAIE RITOHOT By MOREAU, DUIMET, & LACOSTE. Attorneys ad litem.

Montreal 15th March 1869. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLI

KINGSTON, ONT. Under the Immediate Supervision of the and there E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is new completely organized. Atle Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the institution is to impart a good and solid 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 will include acomplete Cisssical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

Frence and English Innguages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN

to the Pupils.

FORRIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Another quarrel on the Continent! Scarcely has the excitement about the Turco-Greek dispute d'ed away when the French Press suddenly seizes upon a subject of no great importance in in their attempt to justify their persecution of Itself, but capable of being made by skilful mani the Church, and the curtailment of these liberpulation and well-sustained appeals to national ties in regard to Catholics, they announce for feeling a serious embarrssment. The facts are the instruction of all European powers, who will samply these :- A Convention was some time | do well to learn the lesson that certain power since made between the Luxembourg Railway ful associations, z. e., the Jesuits. and other reli-Company and the Eastern of France. The for- | gious orders, and even the lay conferences of St. mer proposed that the Eastern of France should take over and work the line from Arlon, in the Luxembourg territory, to Brussels. The latter accepted, and an agreement, no doubt very advantageous to the Belgian Company, was the result. It is said, indeed, that such a treaty was necessary to save the shareholders of the ceded line from heavy losses, as they could not, under present conditions, work it at a profit, whereas the terms on which they sold the line were very advantageous. The Belgian Government origin- the spirit of Catholicism, 'which were an ob ally made no objection to the arrangement; but stacle and a stumbling block to the onward after a little time national feeling in Belgium was aroused, and the public seens to have seen in sary to clear and smooth its path by banishing this emalgamation an increase of French influence against which it was the duty of the State to guard. The Government and the Chamber shared these apprenensions, and the consequence has been that a measure was introduced into the Chamber prohibiting concessions of railways without the authority of the State. On the 13th of the present month the principle of this measure have 'imperiously demanded to enrich themwas adopted by the Chamber by a majority 61 to 16-a convincing proof that, rightly or wrongly, the Belgians, as a nation, hold the concession to have been politically inexpedient. ing from the sites of thousands of convents and Immediately there is an outburst of wrath in the French Press .- [Times.

The France publishes an article headed ' Pub he feeling in France,' in which it treats of the railway question in Belgium, and says :- People believe they see the band of Prussia in the last Belgian affair. It is necessary that it should be known abroad that France is tired of the present precarious and uncertain condition of foreign relations. The existing state of things is neither war nor peace. None is more sincerely inclined towards a pacific measure than ourselves, but the state of uncertainty which compromises every interest and alarms the public mind is truly unbearable. It is time to have done with it. The Public, in an article on the same subject, says: -There is no Belgian question at issue, but a serious question on political economy which has been raised inopportunely by the Minister now in power in Brussels. We don't know if it will be settled by legitimate reprisais on the part of France, or by the fall of the Belgian Cabinet. The Patrie and other journals also publish articles condemning the attitude of the Belgian Government.

The Liberte admits that when the Prussian press demands the geographical unity of Ger many, it does no more than its duty; but on the other hand, the French press is bound to demand the same unity for France. All the right bank of the Rhae for the Germans; for the French the whole of the left. The disarmament of Europe is not attainable on any other condition; and it urges the issuing of a plebiscute to this effect:--

· Electors,-Which do you prefer - armed peace for ever, compelling a whole generation of men from 20 to 29 years, capable of bearing arms, to become soldiers; or immediate war, which, after having restored her natural boundaries to France, will permit her to set to Europe the example of disarming?

It has not the slightest doubt that this would

be the answer :--Rather immediate war, ending in general disarmament, than an armed peace.'

The Countess de Paris has given birth to a son, who has received the title of Dake of Orleans-the title borne by his grandfather when neir apparent to the French Throne.

VOLTAIRE'S STATUE. - The word 'reac tionary is a familiar reproach in the mouths of so-called liberals. Whoever wishes to maintain religion, loyalty, or social order, is guilty of 're action. We are then reactionists, according to these gentlemen, and should gain nothing by denving it. But at least we do not wish to restore barbarism, nor to submit the fortunes of men to the arbitration of knaves and tyrants .-The liberals of France, or at least some of them, including the editors of the 'Siecle' and 'National, appear to be 'reactionists' of this type. Not content with accepting Voltaire as their model, they wish to set up his image, and insist that France should fall down and worship it .-A petition recently presented to the Senate gives excellent reasons why France should do nothing of the kind. Voltaire, as this document shows. has no claim to the sympathy even of the men who are so eager to display it. If he wrote against religion, as they do, he was sufficiently a hypocrite to hear Mass, which they do not. If they preach equality, he had no other term for the people than 'la canaille.' If they boast that they are patriotic Frenchmen, he rejoiced ablect sycophant, as long as there was anything to gain by it, of Catherine and Frederick. A bad man, a bad Christian, and a bad Frenchman, for which of his virtues do the editors of the Siecle' and the 'National' wish to honor him with a statue ?-Tablet.

SPAIN

GENERAL SERRANO'S DISCOURSE. - The Constituent Cortes were at last soleinnly opened on the 11th instant by our Provincial Govern. ment, and in their name General Serrano read an inaugural discourse as remarkable for its sepulchral silence on some most important topics, as for the radical liberalism with which it alluded to others. Not a word does it breathe about the Governments revolutionary programme regarding the dynasty; and it is a most significant fact up to the present moment no official declarathen has been put forth announcing the fall of the tended to give one on the same day. Yet the Court evaporative power of 13-023lb converting water at balls, to which the better classes flatly decline to go, 60 deg. Fabrenheit into steam at 212 deg.), and in Montreal, 23 February 1869.

claration the Government boasts of having sought of the Champs Riysees or the Porte St Martin "inspiration in the most 'radical liberalism' during its short tenure of office, and of having accordingly proclaimed religious liberty, liberty of the press, liberty of teaching, liberty of meeting, and liberty of association. But in the next sentence Vincent of Paul, are the most efficient checks against anarchy and revolution, and the surest guardians of order and peace, of liberty, justice, and social morality and happiness. 'If we have issued decrees apparently out of harmony with the proclamation of those liberties, we have done so for the triumph of the revolution itself, which 'imperiously' demanded them. Certain powerful associations had grown up, full

of the spirit of the ancient regimen, that is of march of the revolution, and it was found necesthem from the country.' Reum habemus con fitentem.' But the successful band of military conspirators and their unscrupulous retinue of ambitious place hunters not only required to banish from the land societies of men and women whose holy and mortified lives were a living con demnation of their scandalous liberalism, but they selves, as they have effectually done, with the moveable and immoveable property of those societies and religious orders, with the profits arisparish churches, with the moderate endowments due by the State to the episcopal seminaries, with those also due since the 1st September for the support of the clergy and public worship, and lastly, with the sacrilegious seizure of the artistic treasures and 'alhajas' of the cathedrals and other churches. In one word, revolution means shameless implety and insatiable covet-

THE PENSAMIENTO -The whole speech is thus briefly summed up by the persamiento: We have overturned a throne-God knows why; we have banished the Jesuits and dispersed the nuns; we have pulled down churches, and connived at acts of brutal barbarity against priests and hely images; we have ruined our credit and augmented the national debt; we bave distributed emoluments and numberless lucrative posts among our friends and relatives; and in Malaga; we are on the brink of losing our colonies; the Saving's Bank and the Bank of Deposits are as empty as the Treasury; the clergy and the State pensioners are literally starving; we are menaced by a civil war; and finally we have endeavoured to secure the assemblege of such Constituent Cortes as shall anprove all we have done and may yet have to do.' Will they pronounce that vote of approval?

It is reported that the ex-King Ferdinand of Portugal has personally declared to the Duke de Montpensier his determination not to accept the throne of Spain.

Madrid, March 9-There was a stormy debate during the session of the Constituent Cortes yesterday. The Republican members made hitter attacks upon the Ministry for their alleged monarchical proclivities. They demanded that the Duke Montpensier be divested of his rank as Marshal of Spain, and accused the Provisional Government of endeavoring to smuggle him into the country for the purpose of placing him upon the throne. General Prim replied that the Dukcould not with justice be deprived of his title of Marshal. Admiral Topete, the Minister of Marine, amid great excitement. declared that a kingdom, with a Montpensier on the throne, was preferable to a republic. Mashal Serrano made a calm and digmified speech, detending the Provisional Government from the attacks of the Republicans, asserting the sovereign authority of the Cortes, and insisting that the determination of a form of Government for Spain, and the choice of her future ruler should be left to the Cortes alone. He deprecated the violent pressure brought to bear upon the Cortes by the Republican party as impolitic and unfair. In the course of the session Senor Figelero, Minister of Finance, ex pressed himself in favor of free reform in the Customs, by the adoption of a compromise tariff.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The dishonour and humiliation which have fallen upon the once noble House of Savoy, through the faults of its own members, receive every day fresh illustration. In 1860. Farma suggested to Cavour that the king should make a public exposition of his person, in the discontented southern provinces. No one would give the fallen monarch such advice now. A purpose of procuring the adoption of oils for letter from Naples in a French contemporary coal have been followed by failure, the barning gives new details of his recent discomfiture in of liquid fuel has been brought into practithat city. It was only contemptuous indifference and working, its use being now so adequately m the defeat of French troops, or affected to do and in some cases positive insult, which greeted controlled. In some of the more delicate processes 20. If they disdain kings and rulers, he was the his presence. Hidden in a corner of his carriage, of iron manufacture liquid fuel has been employed bis bloated face, which recalls that of Henry VIII., nearly concealed by his cloak, 'be felt the weight of public reproach reating upon him.' Thousands of A fine clear flame envelopes the form of iron which small pieces of paper floated in the air during his is being heated, and urder ordinary circumstances passage. The Princess Marguerite caught one in her the material is ready for fashioning in little more hand, and read these words: 'Long live our lawful king, Francis II !' A bouquet was thrown to her, with ther advantage afforded is that, as the heat is equal this inscription attached: 'See to what you have re- in every part of the furnace, it is never requisito, as duced a kingdom once so flourishing nuder the Bour sometimes happens when coal is used, to replace the bons! These admonitions were rendered still more metal in the furnace to complete the shaping of it. intelligible by loud hisses, which the presence of the troops and police could not restrain. Cardinal Riario Sforza left the city in the morning before the royal personages arrived. In the evening the Philharmonic Society, which had refused to admit Prince Humbert and his wife, gave a ball at which all the Naspolitan aristocracy were present. The Duke of Bivona, a cousin of the Empress of the French, received the next day an order either to dissolve the society or to admit Prince Humbert as a member. He will probaby do neither. The Dake Massanelli, a loyal subject of Francis II., was forbidden to give a composition of the fuel used for the purposes speciball which be had announced, because the Court infied appeared on experiment to posses a 'maximum'

SLANDER AGAINST CATHOLICS.—In its de- are said to be compared by the Neapolitans to those

VERALITY OF DEPUTIES. - Some squabbling is taking place between the Government and the contracting parties in the late transaction of the ' Regia-Cointeressats.' Unpleasant circumstances, refisct ing little credit on some of our honorable members, are coming to light in connection with the affair. A correspondent of the 'Gzzetta di Milano' states that documents are in process of collection which, it is ha; ed will threw light on the whole business Amongst those already in hand there is a certificate, signed by seven highly respectable in lividuals, attesting that one of the members of the Chamber, upon whom suspicion first rested, had had the barefaced impudence to observe, in anticipatory exculpation of his conduct, that it was a 'sheer folly to play the Cato in a land of thieves.' And this 'land of thieves' is no other than 'free Italy,' 'regenerated Italy,' and this by the confession of her own friends

A noted atheist and friend of Mazzini, Ontlo Cattaneo, is dead. He cried out on his death-bed for a priest, and the good curato came to the door, but was driven away by Mazzini himself, who watched his friend's pillow, and by the Jawish family he lodged with at Lugano! The sect counted on him as its leader at Mazzini's death, but he has preceded his master to the bar of God's judgment.

The Univers relates that the good Christians of Italy, admonished by a sign which has never deceived them, though the world will deride it as unwirthy of notice, are expecting grave events. On the banks of the Fosco delle Carceri di. 8. Francesco, near Assisi, a ravine usually without water, is hermitage long inhabited by the Seraplic patriarch St Francis himself predicted that whenever the mountain torrents should forsike other chan els to flow through this dry ravine, afflictions would be at hand for Italy. Tradition assigns that the word of the Saint has been fulfilled on every occasion. From the day and hour, according to the testimony of eyewitnesses, on which Victor Emanuel set foot on the Pontifical territory, at Monte Gualandra, on the 30th of last month, the ravine has been filled by a menacing flood.

ROME. - REVOLUTIONARY CONSISTENCY - In 1859 the revolutionists inveighed against Pius IX. for having bestowed decorations and medals of bonour on his soldiers for their valour in quelling the revolt of Perugia. The 'Opinione' was highly scandalized at this proceeding, which in its eyes was strange, cruel, barbarous, and worthy of universal reproba-Years flow on, and we have the meal-'ax. and soldiers sent against refractory subjects of the kingdom of Italy who refuse to pay. Thirty slain are confessed to by the official Gazette, and the deputies harrangue the Chamber about massacres and butcheries, but Ricasoli proposes the order of the day pure and simple; the Chamber approves, and the Government proceeds to do what you suppose? to nothing ices than adopting the 'stronge, cruel, and barbarous' measure of bestowing honour ble rewards on those soldiers who distinguished thems-lves in the late :umults and restoring public order.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - The travellers of every notion arriving from Naples confirm the extreme coldness of the royal reception. A Prussian officer by no means a friend of the Conservative cause described to a friend of mine as 'd'une froidene insclente.' 'I was at the station,' he said, 'when Victor Emanuel arrived, and it was my wonder how be torrents of Spanish blood has been shed in Cadiz strod the silence. There was one faint cheer for the Princess Margaret, but none for the King. He looked angry as could be conceived, and sat back in the carriage. Next evening, when a gala representation took place at San Carlo, all the noblesse returned their keys, and the boxes were filled with gratuitons guests provided by the Questura.' The Phil harmonic Society refused to invite the Prince and Princess, and when the Questor remonstrated renewed their refusal. At Pozzuoli the King sent for the Master of the Galleys as his companion during the bunt which took place there; the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, all royalists, shutting themselves up in their villas, or going to other places. His unpopularity has never been more marked than on the present occasion; the very bacquets thrown into the carriage in feigned compliment were coupled with notes on which ' Long live Francis II.' was inscribed. $\cdot \cdot [$ Tablet

There are above 5,000 political prisoners, all Catholic and royalist, lying without trial, and mearly starving, in the gaols of the Two Sicilies since 1851 1 A commission has just been sent to inquire into it, which will end in nothing, as others have done. othing save an amnesty c Nanies, and this Victor Emmanuel dare not give save to Garibaldians and Mazzinians.

RUSSIA.

All the south of Russia is transformed into a veritable arsenal; the fortresses of Bender, Oczakow, and Nikolaieff are being armed in haste with cannon on a new system and depots of ammunition and arms for an army of 200,000 men are bring established there: the regiments which are to compose that army are erriving little by little, either by the railway from Kief to Odessa, which has just been completed, but which is only used for the transport or by sea in the case of those who c me from the Caucasus.

I am assured, moreover, that, in the docks of Nikolais ff engineers and American workmen are working secretly at the construction of several monitors The language of the superior Russian employes, civil and military, leaves no doubt as to the intention of the Government, for they say ocenly that the moment has come to avenge the defeat of the Crimes, and that Russia is resolved on attacking Turkey and Austria, while her ally, Prussia, will keep France in check on the Rhice .- Cor du Nord-Est.

LIQUID FUEL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL. - The experiments made from time to time to prove the precticability and expediency of employing mineral oils as a substitute for coal have been followed by the adoption in many cases of the formal material in stend of the later for the purpose of generating steam for manufacturing purposes. While the complete substitution of liquid fuel for coal is now considered impracticable, it has been proved, in making the tests by which that opinion has been arrived at, that liquid fuel possesses many important advantages. Though numerous plans projected for the understood that it can be exactly arranged and fully than half the time rednired when coal is used. Ano-The finished article, whatever it may be, is produced with the mital much less 'fatigued' than usual. The creosote is converted into vapour in an anxiliary boiler, sud the vapour is supplied through a coil of pipe which takes the place of the usual fire, the supply of appear requisite to produce the desired heat being regulated by a stop-cock, in the same way and as easily as the supply of illuminating gas to an ordinary burner. In the generation of steam for mar-ine purposes the 'maximum' theoretical efficiency has in some cases been almost reached. The chemical

the practical trials an evaporative duty of 12-436ib. was obtained, or the maximum less about half a pound. With additional care in regulating the supply of air and other detaile, it is expected that an evaporative efficiency of 13th. of water per lib. of oil burnt will be obtained. Taking the average duty of coal at 71b. of water per 11b. of coal burnt, the weight of oil required to fuel a versel would be only about one-half that of the necessary coal. Further calculating that a ton of coal, as stowed on board a ship, would occupy 43 cabic feet of space, and that 34 feet would suffice for a ton of oil, the quantity of olequivalent in efficacy to a ton of coal would occupy only 17 cubic feet, so that the saving in stowage space would amount to 60 per cent. of the space required for coal. Now that something like a specific estimate of the value of liquid fuel has been ascertained in a considerable number of industrial projects, there is little doubt that its use for other manuf cturing purposes will be gradually developed. For marine purposes, however, there are many obvious difficulties in the way of its adoption

THE PANTONINE OF LOVE .- The fan and the hand. kerchief in fair and skilful hands can tell the story of affection more gracefully than the tongue, but to give their silent language its full effect it should be winged with perfame. A few drops of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water dropped on either of these delicate implements of conquerry will lend a double charm to their flutterings, by filling the air they agitate with the delicious breath by tropical blossoms. Among all the delightful odors which float unward from the gardens of the lands where summer never dies, there is not one more exquisite than the fragrance of this peerless toilet water. For the handkerchief, the lan, the bath, and (diluted with water) as a tooth wash, it far excels all other preparations. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murbay & Lanman's Florida Water prepared only by Lauman & Kemp, New York. All

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell. Davidson & Co K Campbell Co, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

WEAT IS BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA ?- It is rather late in the day to propound this question. Thirtyseven years of unbroken success as a remedy for malignant cutaneous and ulcerous disorders, would seem to establish the fact that as a blood depurative it stands foremost among modern medicines. As a tonic and antibilious preparation its record is equally satisfactory. The components of an article with such credentials are of little consequence to the public: but be it known to the curious that its basis is the very essence of the Honduras Sarsaparillaroot, intermixed with many other rare materials from the botanical kingdom, and that not even an in-Snitessimal particle of any mineral mingles in the

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada, Forsale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co. K Campbell & Co. J. Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi

DELICATE AS SILE and exquisitely sensitive, the membrane that lines the bowels cannot safely be fretted and irritated with violent cathartics. healing, balasmic purgative like Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-Coated Pills, which in discharging the contests of the bowels, soothes their irritation and invites a renewal of their natural action, is the only one needed under any circumstances. No collapse follows the operation of this genial is rative, but on the contrary, when its evacuatory work is done, functional regularity is re-established. Consequently the Pills are an absolute specific for costiveness, whereas all the ordinary purgatives in the end aggravate that disease. 441.

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Grav, Picault & Son. J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicise.

WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD

How many thousands of parents ask themselves this question, as they see their children becoming more emaciated and miserable every day, while neither their physician nor themselves can assign any cause. In ten of every twelve such cases, correct reply to the question would be Worms; but they are seldom thought of, and the little sufferer is allowed to go on without relief until it is too late. Parents you can eave your children. Devins' Vegelable Form Partilles are a safe and certain cure; they not only destroy the worms, but they neutralize the vitiated mucous in which the vermin breed. Do not delay! Try them! Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemiate, next the Court House, Montreal:

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEEKC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of MARGUERITE and JULIE PEPIN, Spinsters and Traders of the City of Montreal,

THE undersigned have fyled in the office of this Court, a consentment of discharge executed by their creditors, and on the seventeenth day of April next they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed. MARGUERITE & JULIE PEPIN.

By their Attorney ad litem, NAPOLEON BEAUDRY. Montreal, 20th January, 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE and ROBERT MACFARLANE,

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, at ten of the Clock in the forenoon, or so soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Cour', for a discharge under the said Act.
ROBERT MACFARLANE.

By his Attorney ad litem,
STRACHAN BETHUNE.
2m23 Montres, 28th December, 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 In the matter of Thos. Edwards, of Montreal,

An Insolvent. A final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the Twentieth day of March next.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assigues. Montreal, 23 Feb. 1869.

Insolvents.

INSOLVEN'T ACT OF 1864. In the matter of R. PREVOST, of Montreal,

Insolvent. A final dividend cheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the Twentieth day of March next. T. SAUVAGEAU,

Official Assignee.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS. Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation

they have justly acquired. These Lozeoges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation

or Screpess of the Throat. PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before spealing or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a neculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box by all Dealers in Medicine.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT.

Having passed sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the thing needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homosopathy. That night the child passed in suifering, and the parents without sleep. Returning come the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby and said nothing That night all bands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon ter, bas continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle. -Sold by all Druggists.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Having the fac-simile of 'Curris & PERKINE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

February, 1868. CANADA. Province of Canada | INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

District of Montreal IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOSEPH OCTAVE MERCIER, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

An Insolvent. And TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU

Official Assignee. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors, and that on Saturday, the twentieth day of March next, at ten of the clock, in the forencon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor under the said Act, and also for the discharge of the said Assignee. Montreal, 13th Jan . 1869.

JOSEPH OUTAVE MERCIER, By DUHAMEL & DROLET, his Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of A. D. Joubert, Trader, of the City

An Insolvent,

TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Assigne, I. The undersigned, have prepared my final account which is open for inspection untill the Seventeenth day of March next, and on the said day, at ten

o'clock A.M., I will apply to the superior Court of the District of Montreal to be discharged from my office as such assigne. T. SAUYAGEAU,

Assignee. St. Sacrement Street, No. 18. Montreal 15 February 1869. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, District of Mentreal. In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE BEAUDOIN, of Lachine, District of Montreal,

ON the twenty-second day of April next, the under-signed will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

JEAN BTE. BRAUDOIN.

NAPOLEON BEAUDRY, His Attorney ad litem.

Montre .!, 15th February, 1869. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 In the matter of Pierre Gagnon Trader of the City of

An Insolvent

TANCREDE SAUVAGEAJ, Assignee. I, The undersigned, have prepared my final account

day of March next and on the said day, at ten o'clock A. M., I will apply to the Superior Court of the District of Montreal to be discharged from my office es such assignee. T. SAUVAGEAU, St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.

which is open for inspection until the Seventeenth

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of NOIL BAYARD, Contractor of the City of Montreal. NOTIOR is bereby given that the Insolvent be bas

Montreal, 15 February 1869.

filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six juridical days after the last publication of this notice. said six days expiring on Tuesday the Sixteenth of March next the undersigne! Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof:

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

Montreal February 1869. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Ferdinand F. Perrin, Trader, of the city of Montreal, An Insolvent.

TANOREDE SAUVAGRAU,

I, The undersigned, have prepared my final accoun which is open for inspection until the seventeenth day of Merch next and on the said day, at ten o'clock A. M., I will apply to the Superior Court of the District of Montreal to be discharged from my office sa such assignee,

T. SAUVAGEAU,

St Sacriment Street, No. 18. Montreal, 15 February 18 9.

Assignee. 2w29

CIRCULAR.

MONTEBAL, May, 1887. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMBAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRIEGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED AFPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article

connected with the provision trade, &c, &c.
He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrc. Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON.

COMMISSION MEBCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions. 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

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Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1863.

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COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO Post-Office Address-Box 5081.

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18, BUADE STREET, UPPER TOWN, (OPPOSITE THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL),

SALES every evening at 7 o'clock of Dry Goods, Jewelry, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c.,

Remittances to Consiguees promptly made day

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October, 1868.

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,)

SHERBROOKE C.E. D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the

above Hotel.

Conveyances with or without dri "rs furnisher to ravellers at moderate charges.

M. O'GORMAN,

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Shiffs always on hand. PARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, -ADVOCATE, &C.,

No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m.

BELLS!

BELLS! BELLS!



THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY. all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steam-boats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine Montreal Tea Company:

Bell Metal (Copper and Tin,) hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and

WARRANTED ONE YEAR,

to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned and exchanged. All orders addressed to the undersigned, or to J. HENRY EVANS, Sole Agent for the Canadas, 463 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q., will have then a cattle sold. prompt attention, and fillustrated catalogues sent ice, upon application to

JONE DO: Troy N. Y. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS

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In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING

ALL MADE FROM THE

NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AΤ

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The Cheapest House in the City. NOTE THE PRICES OF GOOD JAJKETS!

Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$6.50 Pea Jackets at \$3

NOT TO QUALLED FOR CUT, MAKE AND QUALITY.

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READY MADE or to MEASURE Are only to be obtained at NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

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BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every style

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BOYS and YOUTHS SCHOOL SUITS, from \$6 [the largest stock in the city] BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, from \$4

J. G. KENNEDY'S, 60 St. Lawrence Main Street.

G. & J. MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

CATHEDRAL LOCK. NG. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

Cash paid for Raw Furs.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the

Importers, THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY,

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English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c, 50; Fine Flavoured New Season, do, 55c, 60c 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Second Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine, 60c, Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

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G. CHENEY. Manager Canadian Express Company

House of Senate, Ottawa.

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GENTLEMAN,-The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my facure order. Yours, &c.,

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He ware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages Nothing less Note the addres .-

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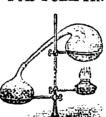
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The reputation this ex-The reputation this ex-cellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous char-neter. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruition. given up to corruption, have yielded to this com-pound of anti-strumous varues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and af-fections which are merely

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It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrolubous

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. It has forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

that remedy.

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This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are Lanquid, Listless, Despondent, Steepless, and filled with Nerrous Apprehensions or Feurs, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for General Debility, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change. ishing cures.

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