

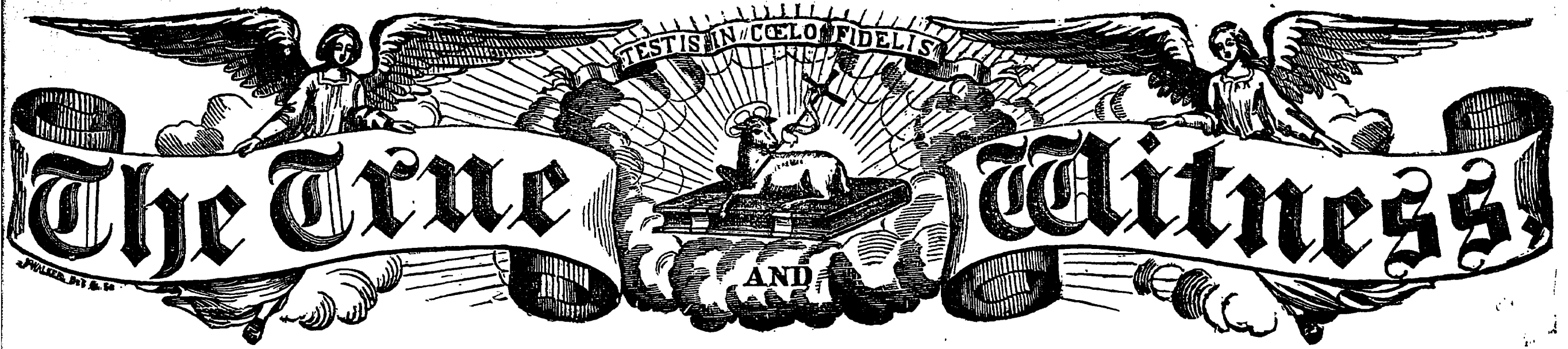
## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XIX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1869.

No. 30.

THE DEBT OF FRIENDSHIP.

(From the French of Eugene de Mergier.)

When I entered college — it is near forty years since — I had already a warm friendship, or rather, a passionate affection for one of my young comrades, Xavier de Zeltzer.

Shall I tell you the origin of this juvenile passion?

I was yet an infant, in my nurse's arms, when my father and mother died, almost simultaneously. I had, alas! neither a grandfather nor a grandmother; no brothers, no sisters, nothing that resembled a family.

The distant relations to whose care my infancy was committed, never showed me much affection. I would have been happy in the possession of even a dog, that I could have loved and caressed — and I had it not.

When I was seven years old, I was sent to the boarding-school of Mr. Brindejone, which I left five years later, to enter St. Louis college.

Being of a very bashful disposition, I was continually tormented and laughed at by my schoolmates. Even the teachers, although I seldom gave them occasion to punish me, seemed to take pleasure in scolding me. If it was in the hope of driving bashfulness out of me, they were certainly mistaken.

I was therefore, as long as the week lasted, as completely unhappy as a boy could be.

When Sunday came, my unhappiness did not cease; it merely changed its form. I then became the prey, for twelve hours running, of the most painful and dire 'ennui.'

On Sunday morning, at nine o'clock precisely, an old servant called for me at the Brindejone Boarding-school.

I can see him now, this honest but terrible Rigobert, with his long, lank arms, not unlike a grasshopper's legs, his spindle shanks, that reminded me of a pair of stilts, his owl eyes and crooked nose. Methinks I hear his drawing voice, solemn and harsh, like the voice of a sheriff reading a death-warrant. I can even hear the tinkling noise of his watch-guard, which he had a habit of shaking abstractedly, as the jailor does the bunch of keys hanging to his belt.

Rigobert never smiled; he never spoke to me first, except in cases of urgent necessity. When I questioned him, his answers consisted invariably of the most discouraging monosyllables. He conscientiously believed it his duty to hold me by the hand from the time we crossed Mr. Brindejone's gate, until we arrived at my aunt's door. When at last we reached the suburb Du Roule — my aunt lived in that gay locality — my poor fingers were bruised as if they had been crushed in a vice.

My aunt, — I called her thus, 'reverent æ causa,' for, in fact, she was only my cousin seven or eight times removed, — my aunt, then, Mrs. Ledur, was not a bad-hearted woman, far from it. She had even given proof of great generosity by providing for the entire expenses of my education. But she was as stiff as a Life Guard, as cold and severe as an old judge, and, above all — poor woman, it was not her fault! — she was frightfully ugly. When I commenced studying mythology, I could not help picturing to myself Medusa's head, or Nemesis, the avenging goddess, under any other features than those of my aunt Ledur.

It was, then, into this dread presence that I was conducted every Sunday morning, by Rigobert's vice-like hand.

'Good morning, aunt,' I would say, falteringly, 'how do you do?'

'It matters little how I do,' she would reply, almost invariably, and her voice seemed to me both thundering and screeching; 'it is you, little boy, about whom I must inquire. How have you behaved during these eight days?'

My only answer was to draw from my pocket the week's report, and hand it to my aunt. As a general thing, it was as satisfactory as could be desired. For, thank heaven, I have ever been diligent; and, perhaps as a compensation for what I suffered at school, my teachers, who liked me after all, treated me kindly enough in their reports. They knew, besides, before what a Rhadamanthus I had to appear weekly, and they always gave me good marks.

Unfortunately, my Sunday judge could only be satisfied with 'very good.' If my report happened to be marked only 'good,' my aunt knitted her brows, called me an idle drone and a worthless scamp, and threatened me with criminal prosecution. She quoted the names of the most hardened villains, and ended by predicting that I would end my days on the scaffold.

However, this examination ended, my aunt resumed her natural voice, which was merely creaking, and said, 'go and play.'

Go and play—that was easy enough to say! But what kind of amusement could one find in this dulllest of houses.

As we see sometimes water oozing from the walls on thawing days, so did wearisomeness seem to ooze from every pore in my aunt's house. I cannot imagine a barrack, an hospital, a work house or a jail, with more desolating aspect than this same house of my aunt presented.

The immense rooms seemed almost bare, with their large wardrobes, secured with heavy locks, and the old arm-chairs upon which the hand of time had left its unmistakable mark, giving an almost uniform tint to their worn out gildings, their round-headed brass nails, and their faded tapestry designs. There were also a few family portraits, but they were hung up so high that I could not recognize the subjects and distinguish the magistrate from the officer, or the latter from the holy canon or the rosy cheeked dame, except by getting upon a table and twisting my head out of joint.

Yet the study of this uninteresting gallery was one of the liveliest pleasures my aunt's house afforded me. I had not a companion with whom to play and romp; not a toy with which to while away the long hours; not even a bird to listen to, or a cat to tease.

My only amusement, then, consisted in the contemplation of those pictures, which never aroused the least interest in me; or in wandering through the long suit of rooms, computing the number of cracked panes in the sash-windows, and comparing it with that of the sound ones, and asking myself with terror, whether my life would always be the same, and if, when I would be twenty years old, I would have this monotonous ordeal to bear, not every Sunday, but perhaps every day in the week.

Some will object that the monotony was interrupted by breakfast and dinner — the true criterion of holidays, according to certain school boys. If you have a nice breakfast, an excellent dinner, what do you care for the rest. You digest the first while expecting the second, and the remembrance of this one will last you the whole evening.

Unfortunately, I had no more disposition for gormandizing than for idleness; and neither the Ostende oysters, the stewed kidneys, the 'paté,' and the Chablis wine, consumed at the mid day meal, nor the culinary talent displayed in the preparation of supper—for we had no dinner but a substantial supper at Mrs. Ledur's—could help me to bear the heavy burden of ennui, which had I known them then, would have made me think of certain personages of Dante's 'Inferno.'

If, at least, there had been a garden at my aunt's! For, I dare not give that name to a deep lot in which all sorts of weeds grew in liberty and where were piled in disorder some old rotten planks, a heap of bricks, two dilapidated stove pipes, and under an old shed—poor protection from the rain—the winter's supply of coal and wood.

Yet, such as it was, this lot afforded me some means of diversion, and I contemplated it with mournful regret, when a persistent rain compelled me to remain in doors all day.

II.

The year 1828 is a memorable date in my life.

A hedge divided my aunt's lot from the park of the adjoining mansion. But this hedge, seven feet high, and very thick, was as great an obstacle as a stone wall for an eleven year old like me.

In the summer all I could see of the park was the top of the highest chestnut trees. But sometimes, in October, when the leaves had all fallen, I could catch a glimpse of the green sward, of sandy walks, of evergreens and autumn flowers.

One bright spring day, I was listening to the gay carols of the birds in the green foliage of the park; through the thorny hedge there came a sweet fragrance of violets which intoxicated me; I compared the slavery of my life to the freedom of roaming through those shady walks, on that velvet sward which I knew to be so near me, and my heart grew heavy, and I felt an irresistible longing to penetrate, otherwise than in thought, among the marvels of this terrestrial paradise. But how?

I noticed under the shed an old wheel barrow; I have already mentioned the firewood piled there; my plan was promptly conceived.

'Ah!' I thought, 'I shall carry out my aunt's wood near the hedge, and pile it up in a sort of pyramid, not unlike,' I added, with Virgil still fresh in my memory, 'to the funeral pyre which Dido ascended to await death.'

No sooner said than done. In less than two hours my pile was constructed. I pulled the wheelbarrow to the top and stood up on this snaky crowning piece of my edifice.

My eyes were dazzled by the novelty and beauty of the sight that greeted them. Clumps of magnificent rare trees, studded a veritable

meadow, through which meandered paths covered with sand as fine and brilliant as that of the sea shore. The finest varieties of flowers here were grouped with artistic skill, there spread in borders, entwined in their tendrils the trunk of the maple trees, or mingled their bright colors with the snowy whiteness of marble steps leading to a sort of terrace. Violets, blue and white periwinkles, the delicate wild jaynaths, the fragrant May-hily, and even the humble bell-flower, enamelled the soft, green grass with their varied tints. I was delighted.

But how much greater my delight, when I discovered, quite near by, a straddle on the thickest limb of a Judea tree, in full bloom, a little boy of my age. He smiled and said:

'Will you come and play with me?'

Without giving me time for reflection, he crawled to the end of the limb and beckoned to me to step on the hedge, the thick and almost matted foliage of which hardly gave way under my light weight. Then, he added:

'Catch hold of this branch, now of that lower one; now let yourself drop on the grass.'

I obeyed implicitly. My little neighbor, as a squirrel, was on the ground before me, one second only, but just in time to catch me by the hands, as slipping on the grass, I was about falling, and, 'horecoo retereus,' maculating with green my new chestnut-colored pantaloons.

I have said that I was bashful, but this hand some boy was so amiable, his large blue eyes were so gentle, and I read in them so much desire to please me, that I felt quite at home with him.

He asked me my name.

'Charles,' I replied.

'And I, Xavier. Who is your papa?'

I made no reply.

'And your mamma? Does she live on the other side of the hedge?'

My eyes were filled with tears. I thought what a misfortune it was for me to have lost my parents, and that, if Xavier looked so amiable and gay, it was doubtless because he had a kind father and fond mother to love him, and no aunt Ledur to torment him.

I felt, however, that I must reply. I had, besides, so great need of loving some one, that I opened my heart fully to Xavier. I told him all I knew about my parents, whom I had never seen, and how miserable I felt at Mr. Brindejone's, and what sad and monotonous Sundays I spent at my aunt's. Finally, I told him how much I desired to have a friend.

'I will be your friend, Charles, if you wish,' said Xavier. 'I am very happy, and I would like to share my happiness with somebody. Will you be that somebody?'

I embraced him, and thanked him with all my might.

Xavier, in his turn, told me his story. He was an only son, much beloved by his parents, the Marquis and Marchioness de Zeltzer. They usually spent the winter in their fine hotel of faubourg du Roule, and the summer in a magnificent chateau, in Touraine, on the picturesque shores of the Loire. This year, however, to Xavier's great regret, the family would be detained in Paris the whole summer by business of importance.

Whilst thus exchanging our confidences, we were strolling arm in arm, like two old friends.

'You must come to see me every Sunday,' he said.

'I will never dare ask my aunt,' I replied.

As I pronounced those two words, 'my aunt,' I suddenly remembered that it was nearly four hours since I had left my much feared relative. She must be very uneasy about me, and consequently not a little angry. I trembled at this thought. I explained the cause of my terror to my new friend.

'I shall go with you,' he remarked, 'to obtain her forgiveness, and also, her permission to let us see each other frequently.'

Hurrying me along, Xavier then ran to the hotel, threw himself in his mother's arm, and told her how he had just made my acquaintance; he ended by asking permission to accompany me to Mrs. Ledur's house, to obtain my pardon from that lady, and make arrangements for our future Sunday meetings.

His request was promptly granted, and we hastened back to the Judea-tree, from which we reached the hedge, thence the wood-pile, and from the wood pile the back lot. Having successfully performed these various feats, we went into the house to see my aunt.

She had had visitors, and had not even noticed my long absence.

Xavier made her a polite bow, and in a very pleasant way, narrated what had happened.

'I hope, madam,' he added, 'that you will permit Charles to become my friend, and let us see each other frequently, every Sunday, for example?'

I expected my aunt would say no. Whenever I had asked her anything she had always

given me a peremptory refusal, without a second's deliberation.

Well, Xavier was so charming, his manner was so respectful, and, at the same time, so unembarrassed, that the young orator gained immediately Mrs. Ledur's favor.

'Willingly, my young gentleman,' she replied, and her voice was wonderfully softened. 'My nephew could not be in better company than yours, and lose something of his awkwardness and stiffness of manner.'

To be brief, let me say that Xavier became my best, my only friend. With him, joy entered into my life, and what is more incredible, into my aunt's house.

When Xavier was there with me, a whole afternoon, those large rooms, which I had all ways thought so gloomy and sad, appeared to me as full of light and life, as the park itself.

Even, if we had done nothing but walk through those rooms; my friend telling me how kind his father and mother were, or describing the beauties of their castle of Val-Thibault, I, listening or amusing him, in my turn, with all sorts of stories about my boarding school, in which he seemed to take a lively interest—to my astonishment, for every thing connected with Mr. Brindejone's establishment seemed to me horribly unpleasant—ereen, I say, if we had had no other recreation than these familiar chats, it was a happiness which changed my whole existence.

In truth, when I say that whatever came from Mr. Brindejone's was unpleasant to me, I only speak of the period that preceded my acquaintance with Xavier: for, after this, I gathered sufficient strength on Sunday, to last me the whole week. However painful my trials from Monday morning to Saturday evening, I bore them with courage, for I remembered that no thing could prevent me, on the coming Sunday, from spending the whole day in company of my friend.

Then, he had such funny ideas, my good Xavier! He was always ready with some new game. Sometimes we would play at hide-and-seek, discovering innumerable and hitherto unknown nooks in the whole house, from the back lot, to the old garret, where the rats had long remained in undisturbed possession. Then he would invent stories—his vein was inexhaustible in this respect—in which intervened as 'dramatis personæ,' the old pictures, formerly so uninteresting, but to which, thanks to Xavier, I was becoming strangely attached. But the back lot offered him the best material for a variety of amusements, in which his lively imagination, his skill, his daring, which approached rashness, his obliging and invariably gay disposition were displayed under the best advantage.

Meanwhile, the summer was passed and we were fast approaching the month of October. I have said that Xavier's parents were detained in Paris that year, by important business. His regret at not going to Val Thibault was tempered by the thought that we would not be separated at the commencement of our friendship.

On the last Sunday but one, in September, I had scarcely arrived at my aunt's, when I ran over to Xavier's. Taking him by the arm, with that important air so readily assumed by boys of our age—we had scarcely completed our twelfth year—I told him I had just learned that I must enter the Louis-le Grand College.

'I shall only go out once every two weeks,' said I, quite sadly; 'and what is worse, it appears that I must spend one of those two days of liberty, at one of my uncles' who lives at Courbeville, and who wishes to relieve my aunt of part of the trouble occasioned by the poor orphan.'

Xavier, here had one of those impulses, worthy of a loving and sympathizing heart like his, which I could never forget, even if I were to live a hundred years.

'Well!' he exclaimed, 'I too, will go to Louis-le-Grand college. We can then see each other every day, which will be better than on Sundays only.'

'But your parents, will they consent?'

'Oh!' he replied, with a roguish smile; 'papa always does what mamma wishes, and mamma does all I wish.'

Xavier was, in fact, a spoiled child, but one of those children so happily gifted, that if one succeeds sometimes in spoiling their temper, one seldom succeeds in spoiling their mind, and never their heart. Nothing had been spoiled in Xavier. His parents, it is true, gratified all his wishes, but he never wished anything unreasonable.

Here, what Xavier desired was comparatively reasonable. For, as much as there may be said against a college education, Xavier, brought up at home, by parents who were not Christians, and who would have chosen teachers of their way of thinking, ran more risks of remaining ignorant and becoming sceptical and corrupt, than he would in the college atmosphere, where good and evil live side by side. At college, there were some chances at least, that Xavier, with his happy disposition, would follow good

rather than evil; at Louis-le-Grand, particularly, where my aunt knew that there was an excellent almoner. Madame De Zeltzer was deeply grieved at Xavier's proposition. She finally acquiesced, however, and it was determined that we should enter college, together, on the following week.

III.

The year 1828 is memorable for me for an event of still greater importance than the conquest of a friend as Xavier. It was during that year that I learned to love God.

When on entering college I found myself under the spiritual direction of the Abbe Yran, the almoner of Louis-le-Grand, I may say that I did not know God.

I had learned my catechism at Mr. Brindejone's, but pretty much as I had learned arithmetic and geography—as one learns a tedious lesson. Nobody had ever spoken to me of God in such a manner as to penetrate my youthful mind, and above all, my soul, with some serious idea of that Great Being; never had I been taught to love Him.

Alas! it is on their mother's knee that Christian children hear for the first time, and learn to esp the elements of religion. I had never known the happiness of sitting on such sacred knees? My aunt, a worthy Christian withal, but neither very enlightened nor very fervent, was satisfied if my weekly reports bore the remark 'very good' under the head of 'Religious Instruction.' The thought never entered her mind to question me for the purpose of ascertaining whether I understood what was taught me, whether I realized that, from the humble belief in and courageous practice of those doctrines, depended my happiness in life.

Abbe Yran's principle was that friendship is the key of hearts. Whenever a new scholar entered college, the good almoner's first care was to become his friend. He sought to gain his confidence, to make him catch a glimpse of the beauty of religion, of the strength and consolation it brings with it. Alas! even at twelve years of age, who is there who does not need to be comforted.

Unless the child who saw this venerable priest for the first time, had had already his mind or his heart corrupted, he was conquered. The Abbe had succeeded in his preliminary operations, he had a hold on that soul, and was not long winning its affection—love begets love.

Words cannot express how much he was beloved, this good Father Yran. Every one respected him; and, strange to say, I have never heard, even our worse college boys urge against him the reproach so seldom spared to the most pious priest: 'He is following his trade, he is paid to preach all this to us,' etc.

As for me, I have already said that I had not been spoiled with too much tenderness; save my friend Xavier, nobody had ever spoken a loving word to me. I fell an easy prey to the zeal of the good almoner.

I shall never forget my first interview with this holy man. Methinks I see him now, meeting me at the door of his room, taking me kindly by the hand, and making me sit near him on a sofa. He kissed me as a father would his child, and addressed me a few questions, to which I replied unresistingly, for I felt that they came from a loving heart.

'Poor child!' he repeated frequently as I told him the sad neglect in which had passed my early infancy.

He was evidently moved by my recital of my intimacy with Xavier; and, when he learned that my friend had renounced the unlimited freedom and many comforts of home, for the restraint and confinement of college-life, merely to be with me, he exclaimed:

'He is a noble hearted child, and God will not let him perish.'

He questioned me on my religious knowledge, and discovered easily that it was very meagre, and not at all of that kind mentioned by Bossuet, which 'turns to love.' He then remarked with a kind smile:

'We shall learn over our catechism, my dear friend, and we shall, above all, learn to make use of it.'

I did not quite understand what he meant by this, but my heart was so well taken with him, that I was delighted at the thought of seeing often a man so good and amiable.

I became one of the most constant visitors of our dear Almoner, during play hours; and I may say that whilst he never gave me lessons, properly speaking, during these interviews, he taught me religion. I learned to love it, to attach myself to it, as the center of all things, and to make it the rule of my acts and of my judgment.

Great had been my happiness when in the midst of my loneliness, Xavier had offered himself to me, and had peopled with his friendship, the dreary solitude of my heart. But how much greater when, thanks to good Father Yran, I knew God and His religion; when I felt, as

much as a young soul can feel, the strengthening effect of piety! I made the discovery of those more than human virtues, which not only open Heaven for us, but communicate a certain sweetness to the bitter afflictions of life, the love of God, of the Blessed Virgin, of the Angels and Saints; resignation, zeal for our neighbor's salvation; the recognition of divine will in everything that happens; divine hope!

Father Yran made a constant study of the affinity between piety and the souls of children, which does not strike superficial observers, and which accounts for the serious thoughts I have alluded to, existing in the mind of a boy of my age. He knew that to enter the kingdom of Heaven, one must become like unto a little child, and he asked himself how these young souls could be incapable of receiving the divine seed of piety.

I could not tire listening to Father Yran, questioning him, and making him tell me the lives of the Saints. His simple and burning eloquence made an indelible impression on my heart.

I made my First Communion the following year. I shall tell you nothing about this great event. Reader, go back to the days of your youth, hush for a while the noisy turmoil of pleasure and business, and think of that blessed day. If its recollection is a source of happy emotion, you will know what it was for me; if of remorse, I pray to God to have mercy on your soul.

IV.

I have left Xavier awhile to speak of Father Yran and of my conversion.

It is not that Xavier had ceased to be my best friend. Our intimacy was the talk of the college. Without any special convention and from the mere force of friendship, all was in common between us. If one had to copy a thousand lines, the other did half the task, and there was such similarity in our handwriting, that our teachers were not a bit the wiser. I had no longer any trouble with my schoolmates, for if Xavier's friendship was sought for the duties with which he was continually supplied, the uncommon strength of his arm commanded respect, and he was my protector.

I was then always under obligations to Xavier. I would have liked to render him some signal service, and, during six years, I tried in vain to do so.

When I made Father Yran's acquaintance, I spoke of him enthusiastically to Xavier. He replied quietly:

'Yes, I know him; he is a worthy man.' Surprised at the coldness of his tone, I turned the conversation on Religion.

'I made my First Communion last year,' replied Xavier; 'and as long as I remain at college, I shall do my duties at Easter, since it is the rule. But I do not see the necessity of being continually hanging about the priests. My father cannot abide them, and I don't think little mother likes them much more.'

I never could obtain any other answer from him, and during our whole stay at college, he was faithful to this programme.

I cannot describe the sorrow this indifference caused me. Religion was to me a source of delight; and Xavier, with his loyal and devoted heart, Xavier, whom I loved more than any creature alive, refused to drink with me the marvellous water of this blessed spring.

I did not love him less. I prayed incessantly to God to enlighten my friend; I never let a day pass without recommending him to the good Virgin and to all the saints in heaven. But how much greater would have been our intimacy, if we had thought alike! There was something between us which caused mutual embarrassment. Xavier felt that he no longer occupied the first place in my heart; that this place belonged to God and religion. I endeavored to make him understand that God, when He enters a heart, does not dethrone a legitimate affection, but rather quickens it by purifying it.

I spoke a language which he did not understand. I had to cease speaking it.

V.

At eighteen we parted not to meet for many years. Marked social inequalities replaced suddenly the college equality.

Xavier devoted some years to travel. He wanted to know, by personal observation, the universities of Germany, the aristocratic society of England, the wonders of Switzerland and Italy, and even the distant curiosities of India and America. On his return from his travels, he was appointed an 'attache' of the French embassy at Washington. Wealthy, well connected, possessing, in addition to a thorough classical education, a prodigious facility for retaining everything that struck his mind or his imagination, speaking three or four languages, and writing with that lordly grace of which Saint-Simon is a perfect model, Xavier was justly esteemed a young man of uncommon merit. He was ambitious; and finally, the bewitching amableness he preserved from his infancy, won him all hearts—even the hearts of diplomatists.

His advancement was rapid. At twenty seven years of age, he returned to Paris, and married a wealthy heiress.

I was invited to his wedding. A very trivial circumstance prevented my going—I had no dress coat.

(Concluded in our next.)

WITH THE NUNS.

From Putnam's Magazine. (Protestant) for November. By C. E. Robins.

We had some discussion on doctrinal points, un-leavened with that disputatious spirit so inevitable in doctrinal polemics between fellow-Protestants. There was no desire manifested to argue me down. It may be that I did not need arguing down as much as I am sorry to say, many otherwise intelligent and fair minded Protestants do; for I know that papists did not worship images, or pray to saints as we pray to Christ; I had no urgent objection to celibacy on their part, was rather favorable than otherwise to a purgatory on general principles, and did not try to answer the sixth chapter of the Gospel according to St. John. Once we touched on the Catholic claim

of miracles. 'I have been a nun' she said, 'for more than twenty years, have been a great deal in different communities, some of them large ones, and I never saw or knew any one who had seen any thing of the kind. I have known, occasionally, those who supposed they had seen visions, and in these cases I have generally called in the physician, not the priest, and under proper treatment they have usually disappeared. We are taught not to anticipate such things—indeed, to suspect what appears at first to look like them. But that God does, in these as in days gone by in His own time and way, miraculously attest the authority of His Church and the efficacy of prayer, I have no more question than I have in regard to the reality of that usual order of providence which is the more common expression of His will. No new fact in science has to run such a gauntlet of criticism and tests as a new miracle in the Catholic Church; but when, after the most careful examination, it has been authenticated by the Holy Father, we credit it as unreservedly as we do those recorded in the New Testament. And in this, we, as believers in the Bible, are consistent—not you. Did not Christ say that, when the Paraclete was come, His disciples should do greater things than He had done? Were not the apostles, before commencing their ministry, to wait at Jerusalem until they were endued with power from on high? You know how that power was manifested on the day of Pentecost. And at our Saviour's last miraculous appearance, before His ascension into heaven, did He not join with the very obligation to perpetuate His religion the promise of its perpetual attestation by a catalogue of miracles as wonderful as any you will find in Butler's 'Lives of the Saints'? And then she quoted the Douay rendering of Mark xvi. 15, 20.

Among the nuns with whom I became more or less acquainted—and there were many of them—I did not see any one who appeared dissatisfied or unhappy. There was, of course, great diversity among them—five different nationalities at least to start with—all ages, and all grades of the intellectual scale. They did not all look like madonnas, or talk like our mother superior; but all did look as if they had found their vocation, and were satisfied with it. Their hearts were, indeed, no easier to read than those of the laity, and probably many of them enshrined some holy sorrow; but there certainly was no visible sign of regret for the world they had left behind. That the means they employed, and the ends they proposed, would not suit you, Protestant reader, is very far from being proof that they may not be the best possible ones for them. All over the Christian world there are souls struggling for something above the vulgar joys and sorrows of commonplace existence, asking that their 'Lame of Sacrifice'—one of the deepest and divinest principles that God has planted in our clay, the one by which we are most nearly His spiritual offspring, and, it may be added, the one most in need of the wisest human reason and the closest heavenly guidance to trim and use aright—be lighted by a noble enthusiasm and fed by some transcendent mission. Such souls usually make terrible wretches; this world is no place for them; its chill is fatal to the flame, and the Promethean fire once out, is never lit again. There are those who have struggled to accomplish such a vocation to the hearing of bitter woes than men will take for wealth, love, power, or fame. No philosophy that ignores the spiritual elements of humanity will explain our many-sided nature. Man does not live by bread alone.

It is when he is clothed, and housed, and fed, that he begins to be a man. He is an animal, the king of animals, and some of his greatest miracles arise from ignoring his fundamental facts; but he is something more. Bound up in his unstable mechanism are two warring natures. The harmonious integration development—the at-one-ment of these is the true and final office of science and religion. Judging from the zeal of the Church in making proselytes, one might infer that it was equally anxious to increase the number of those who take upon them their final vows. This, however, is not the case, except under important limitations. If, after having been a lay member for a proper time, one wishes to become a nun, she must first satisfy her spiritual director, and the superior of the convent to which she desires to attach herself, that she has a true vocation, as it is called, to such a life. No mere desire on her part to be a nun, no consideration of the mere pecuniary gain that may accrue to the order from her incorporation in it, will determine even the first step in the process. The life is one of complete self-abnegation, and most arduous labor. The postulant must be in sound health, body and mind, thoroughly devoted and steadfast of purpose. These points affirmatively settled, she enters a convent for a six months' probation. If this is satisfactorily completed, she begins a two years' novitiate. During all this time she assumes no vows. At the end of the two years and a half she is as free to change her mind and return to the world as she was before her probation. But when she has extended this, she takes the veil—that is, symbolically, she cuts all purely secular interests and pursuits—there must be no looking back. She says aside every weight to run the race set before her. For evermore the world is crucified to her, and she to the world.

Were there not some who, without knowing more, should know better, I would not refer to the vulgar insinuation sometimes heard, of conventual unfaithfulness to celibate vows. The time, I trust, has come—and we do not owe its advent to the Church of Rome—when truth can afford to be honest, and just men, however strong their antipathies, should be ashamed to charge guilt which is not only unproven, but negated by all the evidence upon the subject. Sensuality especially when detached from the order of nature—family and domestic ties—marks in both physiognomy and physiology of its devotees, which no one can hide. You no the woman of the demi-monde when you see her on the pavement or in the street-car. You may find the traces of most human impressions on the faces of the nuns—but not that.

Perhaps the most noteworthy characteristic of our Roman Catholic friends is the entireness of their faith in the church as the 'pillar and ground' of religious truth. They regard its logical position as impregnable. Those who believe at all, believe unreservedly. All the matter of faith and practice debated by Protestant controversialists and agitators in thinking minds among the Protestant laity, are res judicata to them. The way to go to heaven is as simple as the way to go to school. They carry no intellectual impedimenta into the living of their creed. Doubting Caspary and Giant Despair do not lie in their pathway. Doubt of the compassion of the All-Merciful is a temptation which must be resisted without parley and despair, a mortal sin, which confession and abandonment alone can purge away.

Irish faith or English rule is most to blame for their obliquities. The prevailing cause, probably, lies deeper than either. There are moral idiotisms in races, as there are intellectual ones in families. Two things it may be well to consider, before urging against the Church of Rome the moral obtuseness of the more ignorant populations of Christendom—whether, even tried by our standard, her religion is not a great deal better for them than none at all; and whether it is not the only existing form of Christianity which, in their past or present state, could be operative as a moral force. Do you really believe, my evangelical friend that you could get the Augsburg Confession, or that of the Synod of Dort, or the Thirty-Nine Articles, into the conscience and lives of the mongrel races of South America in time to prevent the dissolution of society, if Rome were to evacuate the continent to-morrow? And are you not upon reflection, disposed to think that an earthquake, burying the Andes from the northern isthmus to the southern cape, would be on the whole, a less fatal catastrophe than the sudden displacement of that vast though imperfect Moral Restraint, which, palpable as the atmosphere, presses upon every

grade of its barbarous society the sanctions of an endless life with destinies the legitimate descendants of the deeds done in this?

While there are many ignorant priests, there are among them, particularly in the higher ranks of the clergy, very many men of eminent scholarship and learning. And, strange to say, they are on better terms with the most advanced school of physical research than Protestant divines. They do not quarrel with Bichat or Lyeil. It is not the literal accuracy of the Book, but the spiritual infallibility of the Church, that they have in charge to promulgate and defend. The tendency among them is to a wider and more Catholic scholarship than is common among Protestant theologians. They do not get nervous when some one unearth a new mortar from the collic, or picks up a piece of pottery from the pliocene tertiary. They have given up the miserable, hopeless fight with demonstrable sciences, and are the stronger for it.

This Catholic question, so important in its bearings upon the future of America, this Church so overshadowing among the ecclesiastical activities of our time require to be treated fairly. Those of us who believe that the Reformation marked an onward step of Providence in the secular and spiritual education of the race—that the fruits of civil and religious freedom, baptized with the blood of the Thirty Years' War, and a thousand battle-fields since toiled and suffered for by the choicest spirits that have lived on earth during the last three hundred years and now delivered to the keeping of the most advanced and powerful race of civilized men are worth preserving and hand down—cannot afford to misunderstand the position of our opponents. Ignorant espousal of their tenets or practices will help them, no way. When some well-intentioned 'progressive' man relates a string of stupid falsehoods about their history and doctrines, tell him to read up the other side of the subject just for the sake—since he will talk of knowing something about it. The truth is bad enough, and a better ally than its opposite. The man has not made much progress in incantative Protestant views, no matter how tremendous his objections, who succeeds in satisfying his hearers that he is either ignorant or insincere. And if, for the time being, he convinces, the reaction will be still greater if the hearer finds out, two or ten years afterward, that his confidence has been abused. If there be any permanent result in such cases it is more likely to be favorable to Romanism than adverse to it. And there are no zealous like proselytes. A larger percentage of orators by Protestant than Catholic pupils in conventual schools become nuns.

Twenty years ago, the growth of the Catholic Church was almost exclusively the result of immigration by the masses of Catholic families. This is no longer the case. In this age of printing-presses and free schools, she has organized an aggressive campaign and entered upon the work of propagandism with an energy and sagacity which have not unduly excited the interest and professions of such Protestants as take note of what is going on around them. And it is not only the number, but in many cases the quality of their converts that surpasses the look-od. Such proselytes as Newman and Milner in England, and Ives and Brownson in America, project an influence into the higher circles of culture and power, which no more number of obscure Smiths and Joneses could wield. They go to work with a vim—with treatises and essays, which the annual of Oxford and Harvard read with rapt if not with conviction, and aim at nothing less than the culture of minds of equal endowments and influence with themselves. Already Protestantism, as long as assistant, is part upon the defensive. Conversions from Romanism have ceased or nearly so, and the contrary process has begun. Within a single year Archbishop Manning has made one thousand converts in a single fashionable district of London, and during the same period has admitted fifteen Protestant clergymen into the communion of the Church of Rome. I know a mother superior who, ten years ago, was a rigid Presbyterian. The present Bishop of Philadelphia was educated a Unitarian. Instances of this character are far less infrequent than non-observant Protestants imagine. And as for the matter of numerical increase of membership, it is going on the rate of the total population of this country at that of about twelve per cent. per annum, compounded at that. Consider what such facts mean and point to, you who thought that Garibaldi was going to finish the saprophy a few months ago—you who believe that it is dying of a complication of printing-presses, steam engines, and submarine cables!

What is to be the result? Is Protestantism to be reabsorbed, before the close of the twentieth century, into the larger and more ancient mass—to make full and complete surrender, as did the Arian and Gnostic revolts of earlier time? We waive the consideration of the grand element in the problem, the question on which side the Divine Power is to work—on which side is the Rock, and the inexhaustible Truth and content ourselves with calculating the resolution of the human force, visible and invisible that are co-working and counterworking in society toward the settlement of this question. If we depended on the counter-energetic activities of Protestantism we might well doubt its ability for successful resistance. It is to those products of the modern thought—art, literature, and science, and that impalpable but dominating influence, the collective result of these, which we call the spirit of the age—that we turn for assurance that the moral and intellectual world shall not reverse its revolution, and go back to the times of Teztl and Torquemada. \* \* \* The removal of the human race by death and its renewal three times in a century, is a perpetual guarantee against the permanence of opinion and methods barbaric with that nature which is alike the product and expression of the Divine Will. Institutions have an end, but the people is eternal. Every thirty years humanity comes new from the hand of God, and fresh with His implantations. Every babe is the Adam of a new world.

The present reaction toward ultramontanism is sporadic and temporary. It is the sign of a deeper-felt and universal want. It is a protest against the religious hollowiness of the age. It is the prophecy of a new, wiser, and more reverent epoch in the religious progress of mankind.

Finally, the lesson we get from our sojourns with the nuns and colloquies with the priests is the same that comes from all our better knowledge of each other—charity. There is a wonderful family-likeness between good people everywhere. If you know saints who never saw a convert, let us believe that there are saints in convents we have never seen—just men in Samaria as well as in Judea. Wife apart as they now appear, a few years will bring these good people together. The time cometh, when neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, they shall worship the Father.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE DUNNAN ELECTION.—At the time of our going to press the decision of Mr. Justice Keogh in this case was not known. But every one who has followed the protracted proceedings from the commencement on only arrive at one result, and it is this—that unless the election of Sir Arthur Guinness be declared void, the candidates who have been unseated under the new act will have just cause of complaint. Nowhere, as far as the recent investigations have gone, was bribery and every kind of infamy more systematically carried on than in the Irish metropolises at the late election. Crisp Bank-notes were paid at the office in Dame street by the Dublin Tories to all who stipulated for a price; there was a screen placed in this office to prevent the doorkeepers and others in attendance from seeing the nefarious work that was going on; the most corrupt part of the constituency was found in Dublin,

as elsewhere, to be among freemen; promises were made in certain cases to pay the stipulated sums after the time had elapsed for presenting a petition against the return; and when the petition was lodged, and the officers called upon to give evidence, they took flight and disappeared. One of the principal bribers, a man named Foster, filling a Government appointment, when he knew that he was wanted, procured a medical certificate on the plea of illness, and went where he could not be traced. The very fact of the absence of some of the most important witnesses can only point to one, and that the least favorable conclusion. The presiding judge made no secret of the opinion he had formed respecting all this, and though we write in anticipation of his judgement, which will have been given before these lines are published, we entertain no doubt about the issue. It appears, then, that Dublin would have followed the example of Belfast, Limerick, Cork, and the other large towns in Ireland in sending to Parliament representatives favourable to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, if the election had been pure. The Liberal colleague of Sir Arthur Guinness appears, as far as this inquiry is concerned, to have kept his hands clean.

In case the present representatives of the city are unseated, it is the intention of Sir D. Corrigan to contest the representation of the city of Dublin. It is rumored that he will be joined in the contest by Mr. Thomas Pym and will be opposed by the Hon. David Plunkett, and Mr. G. W. Mounsell.

FRANCY OF IRELAND.—There is virtue in proverb, and the venerable one which cautions us against hallowing before we are out of the wood is prudent, to say the least of it. But we must say that, as far as the election petitions have gone both in England and Ireland, the Liberal party have not much cause to feel ashamed. Mr. Ripley, at Bradford, was deservedly unseated, for he tried to succeed by the power of treating, if not direct bribery. A parvenu, to whom money is no object, always takes a low view of human nature, and in the Bradford case he suffered to the extent of £10,000 for his error. It was shown, however, that Mr. Forster's return was secured by means in every essential unimpeachable. He and Mr. Mill were really animated by purity principles, and that Mr. Forster has retained his seat is what every one expected. The Belfast inquiry is a triumph of purity, and the Liberals in the Northern Metropolis of Ireland justly regard it as such. The Derry petition, in which Lord Clarendon claims the seat of Sergeant Dowse, discloses facts by no means creditable to Conservative purity. Failure in these cases is attended with something more than personal humiliation. In the Belfast case the fee to counsel represented £200. The attorney's bill of costs and other incidental outgoings make up a formidable amount. Still, heavy as the expenses are and always must be, they bear no comparison to the outrageous cost under the old regime. A petition against a return in Ireland, however successful, could only be encountered in former years by a man rich as Croesus, for all the witnesses had to be taken to London. Hereafter, even in Ireland, wealthy people will not be able to do just as they like. Mr. Rylands has been duly elected for Warrington.

At the County Limerick Petty Sessions, held on January 28th, Constable Shaw, of George's quay constabulary, brought up the notorious character whose extraordinary escape from Cork jail about 12 years since created such a great sensation, the runaway, having by one leap cleared two walls thirty feet high and sixteen feet apart. He is a stout, well built man, about forty years of age, of somewhat forbidding, or rather detestable countenance. He is Denis Hourigan, a native of the county Limerick, but he assumed during his peripatetic various other names, such as Wm. Johnston, Wm. Thompson, &c. In the present instance he stood charged with the following offence:—Burglary and robbing from the house of Mr. Tier, at Ballycough, burglary and robbery from the house of Mr. Thomas Rivington, at Little Killeen; burglary and robbery from Ross-hill, the residence of Mr. Boyd, and the killing of a sheep on the lands of New-street racecourse.

According to the returns obtained by the enumerators, the number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland during the quarter ending 30th September last, amounted to 14,259—7,444 males, and 6,815 females—being 4,216 less than the number who emigrated during the corresponding quarter of 1867.

The number of births registered during the quarter ending 30th September last being 34,362; the deaths 12,600; and the number of emigrants 14,259 (according to the returns obtained by the enumerators at the several sports)—an increase of 1,503 would, therefore appear to have taken place in the population of Ireland during that period.

Till very recently English firms have for the most part supplied this country with twine and cordage. A few years since Messrs Craig & Ellison established a manufactory at Lifford for such goods and this week another highly respectable firm—Messrs G. Waters & Sons, of Manchester—have opened a similar concern. We trust these establishments will be the forerunners of others, and that we shall be able to compete successfully with the sister country in this important branch of manufacture.

A bottle was recently picked up at Carna Lough near Killybegs, containing a number of papers written in German, and addressed 'Austrian von Groning Postrechen-ben, via Bremen.' The papers were dated ship 'Johnnes', at sea, (lat 52, long. 26 deg.) 25th June, 1868, and contained the address of—von Groning Richmond Va. There was only one sentence in English 'please forward as directed, and note the place where found.'

An action of great importance will be tried at the approaching assizes for the county Cork. It is one for libel at the suit of Lord Farnham against Mr. Munster, who was a candidate for the representation of Cashel at the general election. The libel in question is contained in a speech delivered at the hustings in Cashel. The Attorney General (Mr. Sullivan) will be the leading counsel for Lord Farnham, and Mr. Munster will have Mr Butt—Cork Herald.

Two respectable young men, described as buyers for a commercial house in one of the towns in the Kigg's County, named respectively James and Michael Doyle, were recently brought up in custody, at the Northern Divisional Court before the presiding magistrates, Mr. O. J. O'Donel, on charge of using seditious language in the canteen of the constabulary depot, Phoenix Park. They were sent for trial at the next Commission, pending which they are out on bail.

The Sligo 'Independent' of a late date says—Few of us remember to have seen the fields look so green at this time of the year. Spring has really commenced, for the hedges are beginning to shoot, and vegetation is visible everywhere, in garden and field. The sowing of early potatoes is rapidly proceeded with, and in some gardens the stalks are appearing above the ground. So mild is the present season that a butterfly was tempted to put on its fine clothes and sport itself on one of our bridges. It is to be hoped that no lingering frost will come in Spring to destroy the farmer's hopes.

On Wednesday, a man named Edward Treacy, residing at Ballycally, near Tipperary, proceeded to that town for the purpose of selling some butter which he had left there a fortnight previous. Having disposed of it, and received the price, he was returning home, when it is supposed the foul crime was perpetrated. At 4 o'clock on the same day he was found on the road side about a mile and a half from his own house, with his throat cut from ear to ear. On Thursday an inquest was held on the body and an open verdict was returned. Two men named Byrne and Carroll were arrested, but as there was no

evidence to criminate them they were discharged. Whatever may have been the object of the murder it was not for the purpose of robbing the deceased for the price of the butter (£50), was found in his pocket when the body was discovered.—Tipperary Advocate.

Very little has further transpired in connection with this fearful event. On Saturday morning the active sub-inspector at Tipperary, Mr W. Saville, accompanied by a party of the constabulary went on a special duty to the locality of the murder. They re-arrested Michael Byrne, whom they lodged in the Tipperary Bridewell. Of course the information upon which the arrest was made, is strictly private. The deceased, Edward Treacy, has left a wife, and five young children.—Clonmel Chronicle.

AMMONIA A CURA FOR CHOLERA.—Cholera is a horrid disease, and so is the deadly bite of a snake. If we are to believe what we read, an unfailing specific is to be found for these scourges of humanity in the use of the essence of ammonia. Some time ago a workman in Australia picked up a snake apparently dead, but it had life enough to wound him with the poisoned fang. The medical man found him pulseless, and his lower limbs paralyzed. A vein was opened and an injection of ammonia thrown in with a syringe, which had a wonderful effect, and when last heard of the patient was near well. Seeing this statement, a Dublin gentleman, Mr. P. A. Byrne, has written to the papers to state that he has frequently cured the worst cases of cholera by the use of ammonia diluted with water, and taken into the stomach. He cured himself of a serious attack at Postonville. A Catholic priest in Wicklow, according to Mr. Byrne, saved several of his parishioners by the same means. If the curative effects of ammonia in such cases are so great, the fact cannot be too generally known.

The floods in Ireland were marked by some singular and melancholy incidents. At Waterford the water got into the gasometer at the gas works and all the lamps of the city were put out. A man who had been left late at night sleeping on a table drunk, was found in the morning floating about the apartment dead. At Traamore the waves broke over a natural embankment of stone formed by the sea and washed away a road which ran parallel to the strand, to the distance of about half a mile, leaving about six feet of water on the ground when they receded. They also, at the upper part of the strand, broke over Mr. Malcolmson's farm, an immense embankment which had been built up by the sea, and which had been in existence one family were living and in the vicinity one family were in kin to save their lives, the father, who was carrying an infant eighteen months old in his arms, was knocked down several times and the child was washed away from him and drowned. The body was found nearly a quarter of a mile from the scene of the occurrence, the man himself barely creeping with his life. The screams of the mother were heart-rending when she saw her child driven away by the waves, and she had to be forcibly detained from rushing after it to certain death.

THE ADVOCATES OF ACCORD.—The Protestant Defence Association held a meeting in Dublin, on Wednesday, to engage in a fruitless task. They seem to have some hope that by strenuous exertions they may be able to maintain the ascendancy in which they have so long revelled, in opposition to every feeling of justice and fair play. The Earl of Devon presided, but his language on this occasion was not so daring as that he uttered when the Association was established. Then he threatened, and denounced in strong language all who would dare to molest his darling Establishment; but now he confesses to reason. The Earl of Devon is afraid that if the supremacy of Victoria be withdrawn or abolished, the supremacy of Pius Nono will be raised up in its stead. He ought to know that the supremacy of the Pope has been maintained in Ireland for the best fourteen centuries, and that it is no greater to-day than it was in the past, and will be in the future. The Pope is the supreme spiritual ruler in every land, no matter what may be said or done by kings or legislatures; and all who set up a counter claim are merely interlopers and trespassers. The Irish people, for instance, have never acknowledged the supremacy of an English monarch in matters of religion. They look to the Pontiff who resides in Rome over the Christian world; for it was from Rome that religion was spread over the earth. The first came to Ireland from Rome, to England from Rome, and to all other lands; and all who believe what is taught by the Pope are said to be his true children, and in danger of perishing.

The Earl of Devon is, therefore, propagating an absurdity when he says the supremacy of the Pope will take the place of that of Queen Victoria, if the almighty Church be dissolved. The meeting resolved to make a final appeal to the English people to come to the rescue of Accordancy, but the question has been decided there already. The general election has proved that the people of England are for separating the Irish Church from the State. Mr. Disraeli has acknowledged the fact for when the elections were over he resigned his office, as he saw all was up with the Establishment. And an appeal to the English will, consequently, be labour in vain. It will not produce any sensible effect on the legislation as a large majority of the members are resolved to extinguish the Irish State Church, and relieve Ireland from the degrading influence of supporting the ministers of a small fraction of the population. The truth is, the advocates of Accordancy have placed their last card, and either the Earl of Devon, Leathes, Veivers, or any of the advocates of intolerance and wrong can save the Establishment from the doom that awaits it in the next session.—[Dundalk Democrat.

TENANT RIGHT.—Let us not forget the land question. It is the most important question of the day. It concerns the very existence of the Irish population; and this being so, no one should forget it for a moment. It is the only means whereby six millions of Irishmen can provide food and clothing and the shelter of a house. We have been deprived of the protecting arm which fostered our manufactures, and without protection of some kind we cannot rear them up again in the face of English opposition. So we have to rely solely on the land, and if the laws regulating the relations between landlord and tenant are unjust, our condition must be the lowest and worst in the world. Parliament will meet on the 16th, and the speech from the throne is expected to allude to this important question. If Mr. Gladstone is in earnest in what he says on the subject, we shall know that by the language in the Queen's speech. If he does not mean to settle the question, then all hopes of having permanent peace in Ireland may be looked on as delusive. Why so? Because the outrages of bad landlords on their tenants—their plunder and evictions—will create so much ill-will that peace cannot be maintained in the country. One of the worst results of the present land code is, that it retards improvements. The industrious tenant who wishes to drain his damp fields, drains that if he expends his capital in that way, he will have to pay an increased rent; and we know farmers who will not do so, as they prefer keeping pools of water here and there, to deter the landlord from imposing a higher rent than that which they pay at present. This is a terrible state of things, and not to be equalled in all Europe. What wonder, when such is the case, that in wet seasons the grain is perished in the soil, and that the farmer is often obliged to cut entire crops in harvest. What Mr. Gladstone's plan may be, we know not. There are various opinions as to which would be the best for the country. Some are for long leases; whilst others approve of the Ulster tenant right as the best for the farmer.—Bitter would be a great improvement on the present law, which gives to the landlord unlimited power and the tenant none at all. But we all know that the tenant right of Ulster has done wonders for that province. It has served all classes—the landlord as well as the tenant. Besides, it puts an end to all chicanery on the part of the latter, and leaves the tenant free to make what improvements he thinks

right, and to sell them to the highest bidder, should he desire to give up his holding. Until the tenant gets this freedom of action, in vain will he be asked to improve the soil. It would be neither safe nor profitable for him to do so. Under a just landlord, he might, of course, risk something; but if just landlords are followed by unjust ones, as is often the case, improving tenants would be treated unfairly. We are often surprised at the folly of some landlords, who will do nothing to encourage tenants to improve their farms; and in vain do we look for an explanation, unless we find it in the fact, that most of the landlords belong to England's garrison in Ireland, and that they feel it to be their duty to keep the Irish down, and sunk in poverty, lest, becoming rich, they might think it time for the old natives to recover their estates. But all this, we hope, will be ended by Mr. Gladstone's legislation; and if such be the case, it will then be seen how what are called 'the lazy Irish' will make their country smile like a well-tilled, luxuriant garden.—Dundalk Democrat.

The following memorial has been presented by the Irish Protestant Bishops to the Queen:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, — We, the Archbishops and Bishops of the Irish branch of the United Church of England and Ireland respectfully approach your Majesty, humbly praying that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant to this branch of the United Church the same liberty of meeting in Convocation which is enjoyed by the English provinces.

We have felt it our duty to lay the same request before your Majesty already, but we do it the more urgently at the present, nearly spring, that measures are pending which may nearly affect the welfare of this Church, on which, while yet in debate, it seems only just that the Bishops and clergy should be able in a regular and constitutional manner to deliberate and express their views.

We are further persuaded that in the event of serious changes being made in the outward conditions of our Church, the consequences would be most disastrous if there were no such body already in existence, able to consult and advise the whole Church with authority in a crisis which, at the best, must be full of difficulty and danger.

And your petitioners will ever pray. (Signed) M. G. Armagh, Samuel Math, R. Down, H. Kilmore, Charles B. Toan, William Derry, J. H. C. Dublin, J. F. Osory & Ferris, Robert Cahel, Wm. Killalee, John Cork, Charles Limerick.

It has received the following reply:—

Whitehall, Jan. 29. My Lord, — I beg to inform your Grace that I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the memorial of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Irish branch of the United Church transmitted by your Grace to the Secretary of State, on the 23rd of December last, and praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant to that branch of the United Church the same liberty of meeting in Convocation which is enjoyed by the English provinces, and I regret to inform your Grace that Her Majesty's Government, after mature consideration of the memorial, do not feel justified in advising Her Majesty to accede to its prayer.

I have, &c. H. A. Baccz. His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh.

The Irish Bishops appear to be awakening to a sense of their situation. It has become clear to them, as it has been for some time clear to other and humbler mortals, that the days of their supremacy are approaching their end. No matter what Ministers may be called to advise Her Majesty and to direct the government of the realm, no matter what difficulties may beset their path through the faithfulness of some or the ill-measured zeal of others, the Irish Establishment must speedily cease to exist. The re-division of the Establishment to the status of a voluntary communion and its disendowment are, of course, the duty of the present Administration. Upon this policy they attacked Mr. Disraeli, upon this policy they have been borne triumphantly into power. The fate of the Irish Establishment, however, does not depend on the continuance in office of the present Ministers. The report of the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the late Government proved the impossibility of maintaining the present distribution of the Irish ecclesiastical revenues. The Commissioners recommended a complete reorganization of the Ecclesiastical Communion in Ireland. But before their report appeared it was confessed their recommendations came too late. It is not by redistribution within the fold of the Church, but by disendowment, that the anomalies of the Establishment—or rather that anomaly, the Establishment itself—can be abated. Let any one imagine, then, what would happen should the present Government be again forced to make way for Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues. A repetition of the tactics of Reform would be inevitable. Mr. Disraeli could only retain office on condition of outbidding his opponents. A generous trust in the ardent voluntary efforts of the faithful would be proclaimed just as a generous trust in the conservative habits of the people of England was made the apology for enacting Household Suffrage. A few would be scandalized just as the knot of scoundrels represented by Lord Salisbury and Lord Carnarvon were scandalized two years since; but the majority would recognize and bow to the stroke of fate, and the Liberal Opposition would be doing their work, the process of destruction would be speedily consummated. The Irish Bishops are wise, then, in awakening to a sense of their situation. But it is not easy to be wise in all things all at once, and as soon as the Irish Bishops had arrived at the sound conclusion that from open foe or uneasy friend they must meet their fate, they followed up their prudent counsel by a foolish act. 'We are going to be disestablished,' they said to each other, 'and to be disestablished: how shall we die this wrath to come? Let us pray that Convocation may be revived.' And they proceeded to draw up a petition to Her Majesty, asking that the Irish branch of the United Church should have the same liberty of meeting as that enjoyed by the English provinces. We would not be hard upon men called upon for the first time to consider collectively how to meet an imminent peril, but it is scarcely conceivable that any set of practical persons, with the experience of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury before their eyes, should dream that safety lay in taking this rusty old weapon out of the armoury of disused things. The Government answered through the Home Secretary, that after mature consideration they did not feel justified in advising Her Majesty to accede to the prayer of the Episcopal memorial; and public opinion will confirm the prudence of this reply. The truth is that the assembling of an Irish Convocation at this moment might do much mischief, and could do no good.—Times.

TRAVELS IN ARAN.—A strange tale of bigotry comes to us from a very remote quarter. The Aran group of islands lie outside Galway. The islands contain over 3,000 inhabitants, who subsist principally by fishing. Some years ago Mr. Lever wrote a picturesque novel in which the scene was laid here. The place is full of shrines and holy wells. There are the remains of 20 churches and monastic establishments scattered about (Encyclopædia Britannica). The old proprietors, Mr. Lever's friends, have disappeared, like many other old Irish proprietors, and the whole district now belongs to a couple of ladies.—These ladies are religious, and so is their agent, Mr. Thompson. For the last few years Mr. Thompson has made the most desperate efforts to bring over the arrears to the Established Church. He had a schoolmaster, in the first place, to teach the rudiments and insinuate theology. Our information is not precise as to whether reinforcements formed part

of the curriculum in this instance, but they probably did. The schoolmaster was a failure. The priests warned their flocks against him, and the consequence was the academy was neglected. But Mr. Thompson has other means of conversion. In Aran bread is brought from the mainland. Mr. Thompson prohibits the importation of bread, and transmits the dominion into a baker. The heretics had nothing for it but to eat Protestant bread, baked by a Protestant, and for all the kneading with something in the dough dangerous to faith and morals. No boat was allowed to land with loaves, bread was declared contraband. The Arranes stood against Thompson and his principles. They went without quarters for three months, but at last the restriction became intolerable, and the Roman Catholic clergy of the islands presented a petition to their behalf. His Excellency Earl Spencer was requested to send a gunboat to Aran to settle the difficulty.—The rampagous purpose, the all-dwelling battlemented whole, was put before Mr. Bright to dispose of in a wholesome manner; but what was the perplexity involved in their treatment to the bewilderment of Earl Spencer, who, before he was a foreignist in Ireland, was asked to despatch a gunboat to restrain an agent from vexing people into Protestantism? Here are the words of the petition:—'Your memorialists would therefore pray your Excellency to inquire into the matter, and if your Excellency finds that through the absolute vicium of one man 3,000 individuals have been deprived of the privilege of free trade in bread for so long a period, notwithstanding the exceptional landlord and tenant relations in this county, we sincerely trust in the exercise of your high prerogative you will order a Government gunboat to the Bay of Galway to ply between Aran and Galway for purpose of maintaining the rights of British subjects against the authority of an individual until the law obliges him to succumb—to respect the duties of landlordism as zealously as he enforces his rights.' Mr. Thompson states that though a copy of this petition was placed in the papers it has not as yet been lodged at the Admiralty. He went there to ascertain, and to give a flat denial to the statements. But there is the fact that things have come, in some manner, to such a pass that a vessel of war is required, and Mr. Thompson does not deny that he forbids the usual bread ship from landing at the islands. What is the gunboat to do when she arrives at the seat of war? Blow down the Protestant bakery and knead Mr. Thompson? Or is it that both priests and people are so afraid of the latter that they would feel a sense of security in the sight of a union jack?—There is a side to the affair, however, more serious than would appear at the first glance. If this is the way in which converts are to be won, the fewer we have of Galway or Aran Protestants the better. A story was current a few years ago that in hard times a close-pressed countryman of Galway would leave his priest to go to church until his prospects brightened. By a little Jesuitical compliances the honest rustic procured a daily meal for himself and his family, besides a suit of clothes bestowed to exhibit the peophyte to advantage, and in order that his comparatively gorgeous appearance might encourage the others. If the facts be true that come to us from Aran, we can quite believe these tales of temporary Protestants. No doubt the Misses Digby and Mr. Thompson may be actuated by noble feelings but enthusiasm often leads people astray who do not know how to curb it.—[Pall Mall Gazette.]

GRANT BRITAIN.

London Feb. 24.—In the House of Commons last night the Solicitor General (Gladstone) introduced a bill to abolish University Tests.

The Archbishop of York preached a sermon at the opening of the new choir of the Ripon Cathedral the chief argument of which, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was that the Church would not suffer by separation from the State.

Great distress prevails among the handloom weavers of Glasgow, and as trade in Scotland is generally dull large numbers of work people are idle, and philanthropists are moving for their relief.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.—Great interest attaches at the present moment to the movements of the Marquis of Bute. No wonder. A young nobleman with £300,000 a year, and without a wife, is calculated to set all the mothers in Belgrave, and indeed all the matrons in England, to say nothing of the young and blushing maidens, on the qui vive. When it was first announced that the noble marquis had become a Catholic, a kind of moral overspread the land—a terrible calamity, hardly inferior to the shock of an earthquake, shook our whole social system. In high quarters might be heard wailings of deep intensity. This was followed by the announcement that the marquis had become a priest! Aburd as the statement was, it found believers, especially in the higher circles of English social life, the female inmates of which rejoiced in the consolation that as they could not grasp the coveted prize, no one else would. There was a sedative to rivalry in the reflection. It now appears that the marquis has gone to make a tour in the East, accompanied by two old Oxford friends, and *misabile dictum!* Monsignor Cappel forms one of the party; he is not a bishop of the Catholic Church, but a simple priest with the honorary rank of monsignor, who received the marquis into the Catholic Church. How will the Oxonians fare in such company? Can they expect to return uncontented? It matters little to them, for they cannot, we presume, rival the marquis in the good things of this world. It is added that the latter, on his return, will marry the daughter of a lately-created Duke. Can this have reference to the family of the late Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland? More work here for Monsignor Cappel, for the latter, it is added, is not of the Marquis's way of thinking in matters of religion. Thackeray, in his history of the 'Four Georges' states that a German matron of the Royal house, who had a batch of marriageable daughters, was once asked the religion of one of the young ladies, and she candidly replied that she could not answer the question, for the simple reason that she did not yet know the religion of her future husband! We will venture to affirm that Monsignor Cappel, or Archbishop Manning, or whoever may be selected for the delicate task, will have little trouble when the time comes assuming the statement to have a resemblance of truth—with the favoured daughter of a lately-created Duke. The lady will readily accommodate herself to circumstances, and £300,000 a year. But it seems that the Marquis of Bute, though he has become a Catholic, has not ceased to be a Tory, if we are to credit a statement said to have been lately made by his agent at Cardiff.

We are willing to believe that no English minister ever guided the State helm more anxiously to do justice to the Irish nation than the Premier who in ten or eleven days from the present time will meet the British Parliament, and lay before it his propositions for sweeping away the English State Church in a Catholic country. We can await with patience the development of his schemes for the inauguration of a brighter and better era. But in the interim, we may as well glance at the existence of a nuisance so offensive and so revolting, that Mr. Gladstone's sense of decency must be shocked at it when it is made known to him. Ulster, as every one knows, is the most Protestant section of the sister kingdom; but even in Ulster the Catholic element, as the last census showed, is considerably in advance of the Protestant element, and yet this numerical superiority finds no recognition in honorary and other offices. Take the case of Newry as an illustration. Newry is essentially a Catholic town—that is, the Catholic population of the place outnumber all other forms of belief in the proportion of two-thirds to one third, and yet while four gentlemen have been elevated to the magistracy bench to represent the minority in Newry, there are only three

Catholic magistrates to represent the majority!—Northern Star.

A correspondent of the Glasgow Herald, signing himself 'An Engineer,' attributes the loss of the steamer *Hibernia* to the want of a governor to regulate the speed of the engines, and concludes his letter thus:—'In the absence of information, and judging by the evidence, I have no hesitation in concluding that there was no governor, and that that cause primarily the loss of the ship is to be attributed. The captain, and I think one of the officers, averred that they heard the engines 'racing.' Even if this 'racing' was heard after the breaking of the shaft, and when the engines were relieved of the burden of the propeller, it should not have occurred. Engines when controlled by a good governor do not, and cannot 'race' (as working too fast is termed). Now one of the greatest dangers to the machinery of a steamship in a storm, and more especially to a screw or paddle shaft, is the 'racing' of the engines. It can easily be understood. When the stern of the ship is elevated by a great wave, the propeller is raised clear of water. The engines then, if not otherwise controlled, will run off at a high velocity, and whenever the stern dips deeply into the solid water the high velocity of the propeller is brought to a sudden check, and the shaft, unless very strong, must snap. It is quite clear to many other engineers, if they liked to speak out, that it was under such circumstances that the screw shaft of the *Hibernia* broke and if the speed of the engines had been regulated by a governor, no such catastrophe as the breakage of the shaft, and the consequent loss of such a fine steamer, with all its attendant deplorable results, could have happened. 'Marine governors' are not expensive nor difficult to had. There are many good ones being manufactured and in constant use and I think it is the duty of the Board of Trade to order that every sea-going steamer carrying passengers should be provided with an improved marine governor.'

THE ARMY AND NAVY.—The provisional papers are full of important news. They fully confirm the statement which was questioned by the *Globe* as to the withdrawal of a large number of troops from the colonies. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the withdrawal of troops from certain of our colonies, in reduction of the garrisons to be maintained in them, has been decided upon. The staff will be reduced; the 4th West India Regiment disbanded; the Omdina and Ceylon Regts reduced. The *Grand Army* says that the policy of concentrating the military forces of the Empire as far as possible in the mother country was fully confirmed at the last Cabinet Council, and as soon as the weather will permit, one regiment of cavalry, five of infantry, and seven batteries of artillery will be withdrawn from North America. As regards the army at home, the Engineer Train is to be abolished, though the equipment will be kept up. The Military Train is to be re-organized. It is probable that the cavalry will be re-organized on the squadron system, that the grade of cornet and ensign will be abolished, and the number of subalterns largely reduced, but those who have recently passed their examination will receive commissions; that the staff will be reduced and a large number of horses and drivers in the artillery (half of each battery) will be struck off. A great central council to be established at the War Office, to which all important questions in artillery and engineer matters will be referred instead of the decisions being left to the individual heads of departments. The changes in the navy are no less serious and organic. Mr. Childers' scheme for reducing expenditure is said to be all but complete and will embrace the following changes:—The abolition of the office of admirals' and captains' superintendent of the dockyards, from March 31st; the abolition of all unimportant foreign commands, and the substitution of flying squadrons under rear-admirals; and, according to the *United Service Gazette*, the abolition of the Royal Naval Reserve.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, a tribunal which attracts an unusual attention and interest just now, comprises more members than many persons suppose. It includes the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the peer Chancellors of Great Britain—viz, Lords St. Leonards, Chelmsford Wensbury and Cairns; the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the Lords Justices of Appeal in Chancery (we believe), the Master of the Rolls, the Judge of the Arches Court of Canterbury, the Judge of the Admiralty Court, besides Sir W. Erie, Sir J. T. Colvridge, and other retired judges, being Privy Counsellors. It is obvious that a very strong bench might be obtained from these sources, though it may be unsatisfactory that prelates not bred to the law should have any voice when the question is whether a learned professional lawyer and judge has or has not decided according to the law of the land. The old Court of Appeal, the Court of Delegates, was specially commissioned for each case. Seven cases, more or less involving questions of religious doctrine, came before it subsequently to the Restoration. The first was for blasphemous speeches against the orthodox faith by a clerk in holy orders; the second was for immorality and disaffection to the Church of England, the latter apparently 'not baptizing with the sign of the Cross'; the third was for, among other things, preaching in favour of Popery; but as in the preceding case the proceedings were discontinued; the fourth was for speaking against the book of Common Prayer; the fifth was against Whiston for heresy; the sixth was against churchwardens for setting up painted glass in the eastern window of the parish church representing 'superstition, pictures or images'; but the case was discontinued, though not till after a decree had been pronounced on the grievance; the last was for writing a pamphlet impugning the credentials of articles of religion, but the appeal was abandoned after an incidental decree had been pronounced. In the first five of these cases the Court consisted of six many bishops as common law judges, but with the addition of several doctors, members of the College of Orillians. In the last two cases, in 1759 and 1775, the Commission was addressed to common law judges and civilians only. In the famous prosecution of Whiston for heresy the Commission of Appeal issued in 1713 was addressed to five bishops, three common law judges, and five doctors of law, civilians; and in 1715 three more bishops and two more judges were added. The proceedings were ultimately discontinued, but a decree was pronounced by all the members of the original Commission except one of the bishops. The Judicial Committee can at any time be further strengthened by making more of the judges Privy Counsellors. We should not now much like the old court, with its attendant sittings,—the cloth removed, and the company straightway becoming 'the High Court of Delegates.'

It is reported that on Saturday a gentleman was robbed in the express train between London and Edinburgh in a manner that has created a considerable amount of interest. The circumstances are these:—The express train arrived at the Waverley Bridge Station, from London, about a quarter before nine on Saturday morning. Some of the passengers left the carriages, and, among others, a gentleman having the appearance of a foreigner, who in a few minutes after getting on the platform felt for his pocket book, but found that it had disappeared. On discovering his loss he became very excited, and ultimately swooned. The officials at the station gave immediate assistance, and in a short time the gentleman, after getting somewhat composed, informed them that he had been robbed of a pocket-book containing £180. As only one gentleman occupied the same compartment with him from London, his suspicions naturally fell upon his fellow-traveller.—These suspicions were further confirmed when he recollected he had the money in his possession when

near Berwick. At that time his companion, it is stated, offered him a sup from a flask of brandy which he carried in his pocket. He took the draught from the flask, and immediately became quite unconscious of everything around him. As he continued some time in a state of stupor, he concluded that the robbery must have been then effected. The express had left for Glasgow some minutes before the railway officials got these details, and their informant could not state positively whether the suspected gentleman left at the Waverley Station, or passed on to the West. However, a telegram was sent to Glasgow for an officer to wait the arrival of the express train and to keep a sharp look out for the occupant of a certain carriage. We understand that the Glasgow detectives have since apprehended a person answering in every respect to the description supplied from Edinburgh; and it is further stated that he had in his possession a large sum of money.—Edinburgh Review.

A CLEAR CASE OF WEARING THE BREWERS.—One of the witnesses examined in the Lichfield election petition case was Ann Richey, who stated that the night before the election her husband went out with a man named Fisher, who said, 'He's only going to have a little supper at my house—some tripe and a glass of beer.' They did not come home, and witness went to look for them. She saw Fisher at the door of the Blue Bell, and asked where her husband was. Fisher said, 'He would not come with me; he's down at Balamore.' Witness said, 'He's here; and as it is a public-house, I shall go up.' She went up, and saw her husband in a room, with 20 or 30 men, and told him if he did not come home she would have him fetched by the police. A man named Dagmore caught hold of witness's husband round the waist, and tried to detain him, but witness then said that Dagmore did not lose him she would strike Dagmore. Thereupon Dagmore let go his hold, and witness took her husband by the collar and pushed him downstairs, telling him as she did so, 'I'll give you Colonel Dunt when I get you home.' (Laughter.) She then took her husband home. He voted for Major Anson. George Richey, husband of the last witness, corroborated his wife's evidence.

THE TUNNEL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—Mr. H. Beckett, F.R.S., the gentleman appointed by the Governments of Great Britain and France to report upon the possibility of effecting a communication between the two countries by a submarine tunnel under the Straits of Dover, presided at a meeting of the Dudley Geological Society lately, and read a paper on the scheme. Mr. Beckett commenced by referring to the former plans proposed to obtain the desired communication, and then pointed out with great clearness the character of the various beds of chalk and marl on the English coast opposite to France. He showed, from their undoubted identity with the marl exposed on the French coast, that the opinion generally agreed upon among geologists, that the two countries were at one time united, was based upon reliable principles. The reader then pointed out the shallowness of the water between the two countries, as shown by the Admiralty chart, and argued from the 'dip' of the beds, which was uniform on both sides of the Straits, that the proposed tunnel would not have to traverse 'faults' but, on the contrary, the whole of the work would be through the same crustaceous bed. This bed could be easily worked, was free from fissures and joints, and was to a great extent impervious to water. Mr. Beckett said the promoters of the scheme proposed to drive two parallel tunnels for a single line of rails, and were of opinion that the total cost would be considerably less than £10,000,000 sterling.

A SO CALLED REFORMER.—Some time ago Mr. Bradlaugh, better known as 'Iconoclast,' in frater nistring with whom Mr. Mill lost his election for Westminster, brought an action for libel against one of the comic publications, and obtained a verdict with a 'farthing' damages. The officers of Inland Revenue have now taken this atheistical lecturer in hand, and are prosecuting him for certain offences against the law in the matter of his newspaper, the so-called *National Reformer*. Mr. Bradlaugh denies that his publication is a newspaper, a point which has yet to be decided, for the proceedings have not finally come to a close; but most right-minded persons will deny with equal vehemence that it can without a violation of language be called 'A National Reformer.' The officers of the crown, however, have so far farred better than he in his attack upon the comic press—they have already secured judgment for penalties in some hundreds of pounds.

A MID WINTER.—A London paper says: Some weeks ago a paragraph was published in the papers describing incidents that illustrated the remarkable mildness of the weather. Other instances still more remarkable from their existence at a period in the year so much later, can now be related. Beside the paper on which this is written there lies a small bunch of cherries which were gathered on December 18th in the garden of a house at Bickley, in Kent, very appropriately named Sunnyside. The tree from which they were picked stands in the open air, and enjoys no special advantage of situation; it may, therefore, be inferred that similar unreasonable manifestations may have happened in the cherry orchards; if so, it bodes ill for the next crop. In the same locality may be seen various wild flowers in full bloom; primroses are common, and garden rosebuds, just ready to unfold their petals, were to be seen in many gardens on Christmas Day. On December 11th a correspondent writes that he had seen a swallow flying about, and another, writing three or four days later, mentions the same thing. The birds appear sorely misguided by the mildness of the weather. Blackbirds and other birds may still be heard singing in the woods in a manner which suggests that the hen is hatching her eggs, and in confirmation of the probability that this is the case, it may be mentioned that a Mr. Humbery has in his garden a nest containing eggs. There are several rookeries in the neighbourhood of Bromley and Chislehurst, and in one of these rooks were assembled a day or two since, apparently preparing to make their nests.

THE CANADIAN CHURCH FROM AN ENGLISH STAND-POINT.—The following letter is addressed to the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

Sir,—In your article yesterday on 'Disestablishment,' you refer to the Canadian Church as having been 'in a healthier state' since its recent changes. I do not wish to say anything disrespectful of the Church in Canada, but when it is held up as a model for us to follow it may be as well briefly to state some reasons why its 'health' may be doubted. Let any one read the article on that subject in the October number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, by a liberal clergyman well acquainted with the Canadian Church, and he will see that, whatever other effects the changes had, they have succeeded in extinguishing all free thought and movement in that Church. It is also well known that the Canadian Bishops were amongst the most zealous in promoting the Pan-Anglican Synod, and the most exclusive and exaggerated propositions of that synod. It is also known that almost every election to a bishopric in Canada since the abandonment of the Crown nominations has been vehemently contested and attended with scandals. It is also well known that the primacy of the Canadian Church, which fell vacant a few weeks before the primacy of the Church of England, has never yet been filled up. The contending parties have not been able to come to any agreement, what long and fierce discussions, and the whole process is adjourned till May, leaving the Canadian Church meantime without a head and its important diocese without a bishop.

I submit that this not a 'healthy' state, nor one to be imitated. ANGLICANUS.

UNITED STATES.

In 'Harper's Magazine' we find the following amusing description of the scenes that occurred on the occasion of the presentation to the Emperor, of the United States residents in Paris, by their representative, Mr. Mason. This gentleman was not much acquainted with the Court etiquette of France, and his troubles, and those of his compatriots, are humorously described:—

It requires something more, however, than the experience of an American official life, even when sustained by the best of whiskey and the purest tobacco, to enable one to look calmly through the gilding of a court such as that imperial tailor and upholsterer, Louis Napoleon, has created. Mr. Mason was not of that class who can pierce the outer seeming to the real substance and retain a self-possession from an inner sense of superior merit. The rattling roar of carriage, the glare of lights, the gorgeous stalfway made beautiful by flowers and imposing by the 'Cent Gardes,' up which swept a living stream of beautiful women and decorated men, struck awe into the soul of the Virginia diplomat. How he found his way to the presentation room remains a mystery. When there his trouble began.

The room reserved for Americans was the one given also to English. Mr. Mason was immediately surrounded by citizens of our free land, done up in court costume that, either through the awkwardness of the wearers or from the fact that the hired dresses did not fit comfortably, made them resemble the actors on the stage in spectacular dramas, that stalk about conscious of the jeers and laughter of the audience. Crowding about their unhappy Minister, they begged to know what they were to do, where place themselves, and how to act? The appearance of the diplomat was as ludicrous as his frock was pitiable. The back of his unbuttoned coat made a straight line from collar to tail. That part of his rotund person which the satirical Denton said was content only when filled with oysters, seemed to round out twice its ordinary size, while his cocked hat was fixed firmly to the back of his good-natured old head. Firmly grasping his dress-ward, he rolled to and fro, using language more remarkable for its force than polish in reply to the 'rubleous' questions of the excited crowd.

Strangely to relate, an English *attache* came to the relief of the perplexed Minister. He begged pardon for his intrusion, and said that he saw the Minister and his *attaches* were now to be the business, and begged leave to suggest that if Mr. Mason would place his compatriots on one side of the room, in a line, he, the Minister, could observe the manner the English Ambassador went through the ceremony. It consisted merely in walking backward before the Emperor, and presenting each one by name, with his or her residence.

The line was soon formed. A new trouble presented itself. The people to be introduced, each by name, were strangers to Mr. Mason. He did not know their several cognomens, and walking up and down the line he demanded earnestly that they should 'sing out their names.' But when their names were so sung out he found that he could not remember them.

While thus engaged the Emperor and suite entered, and the presentation of the English began. Mr. Mason ceased his demand for names, and gazed earnestly at the process being gone through with, that he might learn something of his duties. The Americans ceased talking, and settled in a fixed stare at the world wide celebrity before them.

The English presentation came at last to an end, and Mr. Mason's task began. Remembering the name of his first victim, he succeeded without blunder, in making the American Muggins and the Third Napoleon acquainted with each other. But with the next our Minister came to a full stop. He could not remember the name, and the poor man tried in vain by a stage whisper to communicate the magic word. The Emperor waited with that calm indifference which is far more aggravating than any expression of impatience. He waited without result, and he might have so waited an indefinite time, for the wretched man whose introduction stopped the way suddenly grew red in the face, and lost all power of articulation. Judge Mason saw apoplexy before him, when relief came in the shape of a happy idea that struck his diplomatic brain. Stepping back a few paces he exclaimed:—

'I have the honour to introduce your Majesty to all these good people. They are all Americans.'

This mode of presenting, by platoon, was new to his Majesty's foresaid; but accepting the situation he withdrew a few paces, so as to take in the entire line, and then began his usual speech on such occasions:—

'You have done me great compliment, ladies and gentlemen, by coming so far to visit my court. You come from a great country. I remember your country—I was once there myself!'

At this point a tall, awkward New Englander, looking at the court thus referred to through a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles thought it about time to say something to relieve the general sense of restraint, and so cried out, in a very insinuating, soothing, though rather nasal, tone:—

'And we were very glad to have you among us, your Majesty!'

A burly gentleman full of conceit, and gorgeously decorated with a medal some enthusiastic fire company had presented him, indignantly that any other than himself should presume to speak, added, in a loud voice:—

'And we hope soon to see you there again, your Majesty!'

The proposition, made so heartily, to resume travels once more that had proven so mean and miserable, discontinued his Imperial Majesty to such an extent that he abruptly terminated the review, by gathering up his side-arms and going off almost at a canter. This absurd scene was acted quietly enough, the disposition to laugh being controlled by the politeness so general in the polished capital of France, and by the restraint necessary to success in establishing the elaborate etiquette of a new court. One, only, failed to hide his intense satisfaction. A large man, in a very gay court dress, found afterward to be the Master of Horse, indulged in a grin that extended from ear to ear the moment the Emperor's back was turned, and the Master of Horse saved himself from a horse-laugh by punching violently his companion as they marched away.

The line of presented Americans immediately broke ranks, and, surrounding the two unfortunate who had thus unexpectedly terminated the imperial interview so dear to the American heart, poured out their indignation in language more pointed than polite. The elongated nuisance from New England, who had opened the conversation with the Third Napoleon to relieve his embarrassment, seized on a very fleshy woman, and began waltzing to the first notes of music that smote upon his ear. As it was in violation of court etiquette for any one to waltz before the imperial quadrille had ended, a number of flunkies started in pursuit of the wrongdoers. This created some confusion and in the midst of it came a cry of 'Make way! Open a passage, will you?' and above the crowd was seen a tall yellow feather, violently agitated as the passenger of a ship in a head sea. Directly the Minister and family were discovered been conducted to the diplomatic benches, where seats had been reserved. On reaching the place designated, Mr. Mason found that the stout gentleman from New York with the fire company's decoration, and bravely flanked by seven daughters, had been mistaken for the American Minister, and was in quite possession of honours and comfort.

'Well,' exclaimed Mr. Mason, 'I'll be—' But words failed to do the subject justice.

Thus ended our presentation at Court.

# The True Witness.

AND  
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
At No. 696 Craig Street, by  
J. GILLIES,  
G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:  
To all country Subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year, then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.  
To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.  
The True Witness can be had at the News Depot. Single copies 3d.  
The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week show 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 from that date.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1869

## ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR. MARCH—1869.

Friday, 5—The Five Wounds.  
Saturday, 6—Of the Feria.  
Sunday, 7—Fourth Sunday in Lent.  
Monday, 8—St. John of God, O.  
Tuesday, 9—St. Francisca, W.  
Wednesday, 10—Forty Martyrs.  
Thursday, 11—St. Thomas Aquinas, C. D.

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

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 indulgences 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.

The Eastern difficulty having been adjusted, or rather postponed by the apparent reconciliation of Greece and Turkey, there is for the moment nothing in European politics of much interest to record. In Spain there are constantly occurring insurrections against the insurrectionary government, which the latter suppresses by force of arms. From France the only news is that the post-historian Lamartine is dead.

Mr. Howe is to be vigorously opposed in Nova Scotia, and it is said that the Repeal League are prepared to spend £30,000 on the election.

Our attention has been directed to a passage in an article that appeared in the *Nouveau Monde* of the 24th ult., which runs as follows:—"There are but three dogmas, in the belief of which all—(Protestant sects)—agree with the Catholic Church, to wit—Belief in one God in three persons—in the Saviour of the world Jesus Christ—and in the immortality of the soul."

We would observe that these are the words neither of the editor of the *Nouveau Monde*, nor of the Abbe N. J. Cornet; but of M. Baumstark, a Protestant writer whose pamphlet on the invitation of the Pope to Protestants is under review. Of course, no Catholic, no Protestant accustomed to weigh his expressions, would be so foolish as to pretend that on all the three points above indicated—A Trine God—Jesus Christ the Saviour of the world—and the immortality of the soul—all Protestant sects agree with the Catholic Church.

The truth is, that, whether we count them as distributed in their several sects, or per head, the majority of Protestants do not hold either of the first two dogmas. The Rev. Dr. Ewer, himself a Protestant minister, enumerates upward of a hundred and fifty Protestant sects, the spawn of the great religious revolt of the 16th century; and of these, the greater number do not hold the Catholic doctrine of the Trinity. So much for the sects: and with individuals, it is the same.—The great majority of Protestants, and of educated Protestants especially, are anti-Trinitarians, whether we take them from Great Britain or the United States, from Germany or from any other country with a large Protestant population. In England, and leaving out of account the professedly Socinian denominations, we see that in the largest and most influential of all the Protestant sects—that is to say the Established Church—the old Catholic doctrine of the Trinity, or of one God in three persons, has by many been discarded. By the High Ritualists it may be held, and by the Low Churchmen it is professed: but the Broad Church party, the most numerous of the three sub-sects into which the main sect is split up, and of whose views the authors of *Essays and Reviews* were the faithful exponents, make no secret of their renunciation of the said doctrine. The majority of Protestants in Germany, amongst the educated classes at least, reject all mysteries. It is the same in Switzerland; and even in Geneva where Calvin once held absolute sway, the professing Trinitarians are to-day but a contemptible minority of the

Protestant population. And what shall we say of the U. States? Is it not a well established fact that, even in New England, the stronghold of so-called Protestant orthodoxy, the pulpits are almost all filled with men who openly renounce the characteristic doctrines of the Pilgrim Fathers?

Neither can it be said that Protestants agree with the Catholic Church in faith in Jesus Christ as the Saviour of the world. They may indeed repeat the formula; but on their lips it has quite a different meaning from what it has when uttered by Catholic lips. We hold that Jesus Christ was Our Saviour in a supernatural sense; that by His work, His Incarnation, and His death upon the cross, He saved us from hell.—The majority of educated Protestants at the present day, even if to Jesus Christ they accord the title of Saviour, do so in the same sense in which they would apply the same title to any other good man, who had left us a good example to follow, and who in life and death had approved himself a benefactor of mankind; to Socrates, for instance, to Abraham Lincoln, or to "Old John Brown," whose spirit is popularly said to "be marching on." All these men were Saviours, in the sense in which by the majority of Protestants of the present day, Jesus Christ is spoken of as the "Saviour of the world."

With respect to the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, it may be admitted that this which, as held by many Pagans, may almost be called a doctrine of natural religion, is held by the majority of Protestants, though by many it is held in a pantheistic sense. On this one point alone, therefore, can it correctly be said that Protestants agree with the Catholic Church.

'It was clear there was no religion in the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day.'

Fully do we agree with this statement, which we find attributed to the Rev. Mr. Corder, in the published report of his lectures in reply to the Rev. Dr. Ewer of New York. Religion, or zeal for religion, had nothing to do with the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day. It was a hideous crime, if you will; but perpetrated for purely secular motives, and but for the merest chance, the Royalist, not the Huguenot party, would have been the victims of the cruel policy of Catherine Queen Mother, and virtual ruler of France.

We use the the words Royalist and Huguenot to denote the two great contending parties in France in the 16th century, in preference to those of Catholic and Protestant, because their struggles were *au fond* political, rather than religious; and were inspired not so much by different views of Christianity, as by different views of civil government.

The Huguenots were simply the Girondists of the 16th century, making due allowance for changes wrought by the lapse of three centuries betwixt the days of Calvin and Voltaire, of Conde and of Vergnaud, Isard, Barbaroux, and above all of Made Roland. The idea of the Huguenots was the breaking up of France—in which the great centralization movement, ultimately consummated by Richelieu, had already commenced—into a number of separate quasi independent republics, federally united under the Presidency, perhaps, of a king. They aimed in short at founding a Federal France; and they only adopted the Calvinistic religious shibboleth, because it well harmonized with their political pretensions.

For what was Calvinism, as it displayed itself in France? We quote from Louis Blanc's great work on the French Revolution; for he is an author whom no one will suspect of any leaning towards, or prejudices in favor of, the Catholic religion.

"In fact"—these are the words of our author in his chapter upon the civil wars of the 16th century—"it was by means of armed feudalism, whose last efforts it served, that Calvinism obtained entrance into our country."  
"Now the principle on which naturally, an insurrection of the nobility would seek to support itself, had just been brought to light by Calvin. Predisposed with equal ardor, to resistance to the throne, and to the oppression of the people, the nobility would have sought to vain elsewhere for a doctrine more in harmony with its tendencies than that of Calvinism, so suited, at one and the same time, to exalt the pride which makes tyrants, and which makes rebels." Louis Blanc, *Histoire de la Revolution*, Tom. I., c. III.

We understand therefore why the Girondists of the 16th century adopted the theological formula of Calvin, even though they did not take his name as characteristic of their sect; but rather accepted the appellation of Huguenots given to them in derision by their opponents, whose political idea was, not an aristocratic federal, but a united monarchical, France—a monarchy one and indivisible.

The Court naturally looked with favor on the party which opposed the policy of the federalising nobility: and thus, accidentally, it found itself arrayed in hostile guise towards the new Calvinistic principles introduced by an expiring feudalism: and thus too it chanced that the same lines which separated the Catholics, from the innovators in the religious order, separated them

pretty sharply also in the political order. The one party inscribed on its banners, Church and King: the other sought, as did the Girondists of a later date, to strengthen themselves by contracting alliances with the foreigner, whose aid they invoked, bribing him—or rather her, for it is of Elizabeth we are speaking—with the hopes of recovering a foot-hold in France. Under new names or party designations, it was the old story of Armagnacs and Burgundians over again, with England looking on in the hopes of making profit out of their mutual dissensions.

But even the Court vacillated: oftentimes inclining towards the Huguenot party, not from any sympathy with its principles, but for the sake of an alliance with Protestant England, against Spain—which alliance was to be cemented by the marriage of a French Prince of the Blood, with Elizabeth, and to which union the caprice or vacillating policy of the latter was the only obstacle. Of course had it taken place, the Huguenots would have been at once the dominant party in France, and the Catholic party would have been the victims of Protestant Ascendancy.

By the merest chance was the marriage of Alencon with Elizabeth, upon which it depended whether the French Court would side with the Protestant, or with the Catholic party, and therefore with England against Spain, broken off.—Up to the 10th of August, only 14 days before the massacre, however, hopes were confidently entertained by the French Court that the negotiations for the Alencon marriage, and the Protestant alliance would be successful: so little had it up to that date contemplated a wholesale slaughter of the Huguenots. We refer the reader to *Froude's History of England*, vol. iv. c. 23.

Coligny had still a powerful hold on the mind of the King. The Queen Mother, when she attempted to oppose him, found her influence sinking; and even she herself, as late as the 10th of August, was hesitating on the course which she should adopt;

whether she should marry Alencon to Elizabeth; consummate an alliance, offensive and defensive, with England, throw herself into the arms of the Huguenots, openly espouse the cause of the insurgents in the Low Countries, and of Protestants throughout Europe, and defy Spain, the Pope, and the Catholic party; or whether she should break with Elizabeth, with the Protestants of England and the Huguenots, and come boldly forward as the champion of Mary Queen of Scots, whom Spain seemed inclined to abandon.

Within the short space of a fortnight her mind was made up; and irritated by the hesitations of Elizabeth, and fearful of provoking the wrath of Spain, and of the evil example she would set by espousing the cause of the revolted Netherlands, she determined upon a course of policy which should be sharp and decisive. Hence the massacre, to which she attempted to give the aspect of a bloody conflict, in which the Hugue not were the aggressors, and by which they were also the sufferers. As there were no news papers or electric telegraphs in those days, no *Times Paris* correspondent to enlighten the world, she succeeded in imposing her version of the affair on the Roman Court; where it was easily accepted, since the treachery of the Huguenots, and their traitorous designs against France had long been known to its keen-sighted statesmen. They knew that, as Macaulay says, the Huguenots, "from the conspiracy of Amboise, to the battle of Moncontour, had given much more trouble to the French Monarchy, than the Catholics have ever given to England since the Reformation, and that too with much less excuse."

It is clear then that religion had nothing to do with the massacre of St. Bartholomew. It was not even an outburst of religious fanaticism; but a cold-blooded political crime, directed against an aristocratic party, meditating as did the Girondists of a later date, the breaking up of France into a number of semi-independent States; and directed against them, because, foiled in her design of contracting a Protestant alliance by the marriage of the Duc D'Alencon with Elizabeth, the Queen Mother deemed herself to be compelled, for the sake of her own safety, to commit herself unreservedly to the anti Huguenot party. But for the vacillation of Elizabeth, there might well have been a massacre; in which the parts, however, would have been reversed, and the followers of Coligny would have been the slayers, not the slain.

The *Witness* does not believe "that as long as the system of titles exists in our country parishes, it will be possible to attract to them any considerable European population." And in support of this hypothesis, he cites the facts adduced in the census of 1861, that there were more natives of France and Switzerland in Upper, than in Lower Canada. "This proves" triumphantly, concludes the *Witness* "that similarity of language does not suffice to overcome the aversion to restrictions on personal freedom."

Of course with such a logician as the editor of the *Witness*, the difference of soil and climate betwixt Upper and Lower Canada, counts for nothing as an inducement to the immigrant to prefer one to the other as his future home: and

again, as only professing Catholics in L. Canada are subject to tithes, it is a matter of course that all the natives of France and of Switzerland settled in Upper Canada, are Catholics by profession; otherwise the dread of having to pay tithes would not have been the cause of their selection of Upper, rather than of L. Canada, as a place of settlement. Logicians of the stamp of our contemporary leap to conclusions very fast, it must be admitted. But let this pass.

This however we would take the liberty of asking the *Witness*—

If the title system which obtains in Lower Canada, which affects none but those who of their own free will profess the Catholic religion, and from the operation of which any farmer can at once deliver himself by a change of religious profession—be, as the *Witness* implies, "a restriction on personal freedom," and one so grievous as to turn away from the Province in which it obtains the stream of immigration: is not the common school system of the United States, which compels all to pay for the support of schools to which many have conscientious objections, equally "a restriction on personal liberty?" If it be unjust or impolitic on the part of the State to make the support of religion compulsory, though compulsory on those only who profess that religion, can it be just or politic on the part of the State to make the support of education compulsory on all, even upon those who conscientiously object to the nature of the education the State compels them to pay for? And how, if State Churchism, in the very modified form in which it exists in Lower Canada, be a wrong, can the system of State-Schoolism which obtains in the United States be a right? To these questions we respectfully crave an answer.

Surely if the Voluntary Principle suffice for the effective support of the Church, and of the spiritual interests of the people, it must suffice for the School and for their secular interests. Certainly, as a general rule, men are more intent upon that which conduces to their material, than upon that which tends to promote only their spiritual welfare: and are therefore more to be trusted in making provision for that which concerns the former, than in providing for that which deals only with the latter. Now secular education, such as the Common School professes to give, promises to advance a man's fortunes in this world, to improve his material condition, and to advance his material interests; whilst the Church, at best, can only undertake to smooth for him the road to heaven, and to prepare for him a treasure in a realm beyond the grave. Of these two then—the School with its promises of material benefits; and the Church with its promises of purely spiritual benefit—which is the more likely to commend itself to the voluntary support of the mass of mankind? for which, will the average man, the more readily put his hands in his pockets, and loosen his purse strings? For the first named, assuredly.

And yet we legislate as if, in our actual condition of society, men were, as a rule, so much more intent upon the things of heaven than upon the things of earth: so much more careful of their spiritual than of their material interests; so eager to lay up for themselves an incorruptible, and eternal treasure; so indifferent to the perishable and corruptible treasures of time—that it is incumbent on the State to compel men to make provision for the earthly, the material, the temporary and corruptible—but superfluous, if not worse, to make any State provision for the heavenly, the spiritual, the eternal, and the incorruptible. The Voluntary Principle will suffice for the Church; but men are for the most part so spiritually minded—so indifferent to their merely secular interests, that the State must interfere to enforce a system of State-Schoolism, lest they neglect their worldly welfare! This at all events is the system upon which they act, who, like the *Witness*, cry down all State provision for the support of religion, and uphold the policy and the justice of a State provision for secular education! And these men too, for there are no limits to inconsistency, call themselves Liberals, and pride themselves upon their intelligence!

THE RITUALISTS AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—The Ritualists are for the most part submitting themselves to the adverse sentence of the Privy Council. They eat their leek indeed, but eke they swear, and blaspheme the Judicial Committee in a manner terrible to hear. Anon! they put on the airs of martyrs, and of confessors; and whilst, in obedience to the law of the land, they extinguish the lights upon their communion table, they give the world to understand that they are persecuted for righteousness' sake, and are the undoubted heirs to all the beatitudes.—Cheap martyrdom indeed do these gentlemen enjoy: they seem to take quite a delight in it.

The wonder of the thing is that these gentlemen mistake a sticking to their official salaries, and an ardent, invincible clinging to the leaves and fishes of the Establishment, for rigid adherence to principle. The martyrs, such at least of them as we have read of in the Catholic Church, suffered loss of goods, and laid down their lives, rather than abandon their religious

observances, at the bidding of the civil magistrate. The ritualistic martyrs on the contrary, renounce their characteristic devotions, but save their goods and their hides: but by way we suppose of easing their consciences, they do these things, good men, under protest!

"In protesting strongly against the wicked and unjust law"—so the Rev. Mr. Upton in a sermon lately delivered by him in *All Saints Westminster*, qualified the late finding of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—"he (the preacher)—would remind his congregation that St. Peter and St. Paul both exhorted their readers to submission, and even to injustice, for the sake of the faith, and that Christ had left us an example of suffering wrongs patiently." What a singular confusion of ideas, does not the above sentence reveal on the part of our ritualistic friends! Can they not see that the "wicked and unjust law" of which they complain, binds them only in their capacity of officials of a "Church By Law Established;" but seeks not to infringe upon, or limit their rights as simple citizens, or as Christian men? Learning them as simple citizens at liberty to worship God as they please, with whatsoever rites and ceremonies they deem becoming, it merely forbids them, as ministers of a "Church by Law Established;" and whilst in the enjoyment of the emoluments of that Establishment, to indulge in certain practices which the laws of that institution do not sanction. Now if this be a hardship, if this be a wrong, it is one of which the aggrieved can deliver themselves at a moment's notice, by the simple resignation of their salaries, and of the special advantages which, in their capacity of ministers of a Church by Law Established, the law of the land confers upon them. No one, no law obliges them to stick to these.

Besides, if any one be wronged or dealt with unjustly by the late decree of the Privy Council, it is God. It is God, not the ritualistic minister, who is the sufferer or aggrieved party—for it is God who has been thereby wickedly and unjustly deprived of some of the honor due to Him, by the suppression of certain rites and ceremonies which the Ritualists deem to be the legitimate concomitants of divine worship. These rites, these ceremonies, were for the honor, not of the officiating minister, but of God; therefore in the curtailing of public worship of its due proportions, it is God, not the minister, who is insulted, and robbed of the honor due to Him. And to this outrage, to this insult to the Divine Majesty, His ministers who submit to the decree of the Privy Council, are accessories! Strict logic therefore requires that we should award to them, not the honors of martyrdom indeed, but the infamy of sacrilege, and of treason to the King of Kings.

To the querulous protests of the ritualists, the reply is obvious. So long as you, of your own free will, consent to eat the bread and butter of a Church by Law Established, must you submit yourselves to the civil law, in virtue of which it is organized, established, and its ministers are endowed with special privileges. These are the terms of the bargain; and if they do not suit you, if they in any manner do violence to your conscientious convictions, and curtail your religious liberty, the way of escape and deliverance from bondage is open to you. You have but to walk out through the open portals of the Establishment, to renounce its emoluments, and to resign your salaries, and you are free to worship God as you please, without let or hindrance from the State.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto has issued an important Pastoral Letter on the subject of Matrimony; denouncing the modern abomination called Divorce, and warning Catholics against the evils that surround them, and the moral dangers to which, by their surroundings, they are exposed. "No Christian Legislator," truly adds this Prelate, "can conscientiously aid in framing a law of divorce for a Christian community." Unfortunately it is only by courtesy that many of our modern statesmen can be styled "Christian."

LENTE CIRCULAR OF THE BISHOP OF ARICHA, 1869.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of this Circular, addressed to the Clergy and Laity of his diocese, by the Rt. Reverend Dr. McKeown, Bishop of Arichat. His Lordship insists upon the necessity of Separate Schools for the education of Catholic children.

LENTE SERMONS.—We were present on Sunday evening last at St. Patrick's to hear the third of a series of instructions which the Rev. Father O'Farrell proposes to continue during the Lenten Season, on what might be termed 'the Triumphs of the Catholic Church.' In the course of the last instruction we learned how the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church receive jurisdiction through the Apostolic succession, and we were made acquainted with the status of the Church in the early ages—in the second century under St. Irenaeus, and subsequently among the Greeks under St. Athanasius and St. John Chrysostome, and among the Latins under St. Jerome and St. Augustin.—There is a rich mine of knowledge underlying the writings of the earlier Fathers

and we must admit that Father O'Farrell has seized upon this treasure; and from what we heard on last Sunday evening, intends to make it serviceable to the intellectual culture of his congregation.

We are glad to see here the introduction of the French style of predication which used to call around the French pulpits, for weeks in succession, the intellect and elite of Paris, besides the regular attendance of the Royal family—of Kings such as Louis XIV. When we heard Father O'Farrell present his arguments, and historical facts in his bold English style, we were at once reminded of the famous Conferences of Frayssinot at Paris on the Defense of Christianity; but there is this difference between the predication of the French school and Father O'Farrell's that the former exhibits too much display of action during the whole tenor of the discourse, while in Father O'Farrell there is perhaps a lack of this great quality which tells to such advantage in the Christian orator.

Knowing as we do the habit of mind and constant application to study of the admirable Society of St. Sulpice—we are not surprised to find them here in Montreal so faithful to the desire of their Venerable Founder, Mr. Olier, that, however numerous they might be, they should be considered as Priests of the clergy; and we may add, that as far as their labors in the mission extend here, they are truly the priests of the people. We congratulate the St. Patrick's Congregation on their good preaching, and the Seminary of St. Sulpice on the possession of such a holy eloquent man.

XAVIERUS.

ORDINATIONS AT QUEBEC.—By His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec the following Orders were conferred in the Cathedral of that diocese: Priests—Edmond A. Tremblay and Louis W. Berube.

Deacon—Joseph B. Soulard. Subdeacons—Polycarp Dassylva, Louis Chagny.

Tonsure—George Raphael Frazer.

AN UPRIGHT JUDGE.—Whatever our shortcomings in other respects, however defective may be our juries, we can boast in Lower Canada of the integrity of our judges. Often have we to complain of the failure of justice in the jury-room, but never have we to attribute that failure to weakness or to dishonesty on the Bench.

An event that has just transpired at Quebec illustrates in a striking manner the excellence of our Judiciary system—of that system which makes the Judge as independent of popular control, or democratic influence, on the one hand, as he is of Executive intimidation on the other.

Three somewhat notorious young men were convicted a few days of having perpetrated a very brutal assault. Why we know not, but a great extortion was made in their case to procure a light sentence; and for this purpose a deputation actually waited upon the Judge who was to pass sentence, with the view of, if possible, influencing him in the discharge of his important duties. This most insolent attempt to tamper with justice, and to pollute its administration, was nobly resisted by the Hon. Judge Carron—we mention his name with respect as that of one who by his firmness and dignified conduct has rendered a most important service to society. His Honor informed the deputation that had the unheard of impudence to wait upon him for such a purpose, that when he should have discharged his duties, then, and not before, would he give his attention to the memorial presented to him. He then went into Court, and sentenced the prisoners to the extreme penalty awarded to them by the law for their offence. Canada may be thankful that there are such Judges on the Bench.

The Bill for the Incorporation of a Protestant Deaf and Dumb Institution, with power to hold property of an annual value of \$10,000, has passed its preliminary stages in the Quebec Legislature. It is a measure which no Catholic opposes; nor do any of our co-religionists indulge in the spiteful remarks which appear in the evangelical Witness upon every proposal for the incorporating of a Catholic charitable society. We, on the contrary, are inclined to give all credit to our separated brethren for their philanthropy; and we trust that their Deaf and Dumb Institution may be the means of much alleviating the misfortunes of a much afflicted section of humanity.

Mr. Gilbert publishes a long letter, in which he repudiates all responsibility for the accident which befell the St. Patrick's Hall. The matter is one which can be understood only by professional men; but he admits, or by implication admits, that he did not use in the construction of the roof the iron specified in the contract, "Thornycroft's best," but some other iron which he asserts was of as good a quality. For the rest he pretends—with what of reason we know not—that a greater strain was placed upon the roof than it was calculated to bear; and that an accumulation of snow on the night of the disaster precipitated the calamity.

A STRANGE CONTRACT.—We read in the Evening Telegraph that, in one of the journals of the United States, a clergyman is reported as having "taken a contract for revival preaching" in Davenport, Iowa—the said clergyman having just "concluded a successful engagement" at Rock Island. The terms of the contract are not mentioned; and we know not therefore if it were tendered for, and assigned to the lowest bidder; or whether the contractor is to be remunerated by the job, i.e., per soul saved; or by the season. Any how they have a strange way of doing things "out west."

THE CATHOLIC WORLD—March, 1869.—New York, 126 Nassau Street. Messrs. Sadtler & Co., Montreal. Terms \$5 per annum in advance:

We give a list of the contents of this month's number, which, as it is always, is amusing and instructive: 1. An Apostolic Letter from His Holiness Pius IX. 2. The Progress of Nations. 3. The Silent Clock. 4. Who Shall Take Care of Our Poor. 5. The Iliad of Homer. 6. Lines. 7. The Invasion (conclusion). 8. Porter's Human Intellect. 9. Heremore Brandon, or the Fortunes of a Newshoy. 10. The Approaching General Council. 11. Catholicity and Pantheism. 12. A Legend for Husbands. 13. The Future of Ritualism. 14. Ireland's Martyrs. 15. De Profundis. 16. The Legend of St. Michael the Hermit. 17. New Publications.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE IN THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA, AND ON THE YUCON MESSRS. Dawson Bros., Montreal. By Frederick Whimper.

The writer has given in a moderate sized volume, handsomely illustrated, an interesting account of his rambles in a country but little known to the world. That Alaska will ever be a country to which emigrants from the United States, or from Europe, will ever direct their steps is we think very doubtful. Its climate is dreadful, even worse than that of Canada—eight months winter being the allowance to the wretched Alaskians, and of course under such conditions farming is out of the question. It is rich however in fur bearing animals, and its rivers abound in fish. When the railroad shall be open from Quebec across the Continent to the Pacific, then perhaps enterprising sportsmen may take a run across, and try their luck at salmon fishing in the waters of the Yucan, and other rivers which discharge themselves into the sea between Sitka and the Arctic Circle.

TASSO'S JERUSALEM DELIVERED—Translated by J. H. Wiffen, with a Life of the Author. New York: Appleton & Co. Montreal: Messrs. Dawson Bros.

A well printed translation of the world famous poem of Tasso, and uniform with the translation of Dante lately brought out by the same enterprising publishers at New York. Price 50 cents.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION—MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of stockholders of St. Patrick's Hall was held on Friday night in one of the vacant stores on the ground floor of the building Dr. Hington presided, and there were also present C. J. Casack, J. E. Mullin, Ed. Murphy, and J. W. McCaughran, Esqrs. In the course of a somewhat informal and desultory discussion, it was announced that the plan of the new roof—to be almost entirely of wood—prepared by Messrs. Horkins & Wiley Architects, had been examined by one of our most eminent engineers, who was of the opinion that if there was any fault it was that security was made trebly sure. In the opinion of this eminent engineer, who has designed and superintended some of the best structures on this continent, a very considerable reduction of size of timber might be effected without the slightest approach to insecurity. Messrs. McCarthy, of Sorol, had by telegram to Edward Murphy, Esq., requested to have their names put down for \$1,000 of the new stock. The meeting adjourned, to meet the same place this evening. The roof is to be proceeded with immediately.—Telegraph, 1st inst.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE ST. BRIDGET'S HOME, ENDING SATURDAY, THE 27TH ULT.—Males, 627; Females, 212 Total, 839 English, 101; Irish, 619; Scotch, 40; French Canadian, 79. Total, 839.

THE WATER WORKS.—Trouble upon trouble seems to be the fate of the Water Department. On Saturday, the old leak of last year seems again to have been sprung in connection with the puddling done in heats, near the settling reservoir. To rectify it may, too, not be so easy a matter at this season; and, under nearly all circumstances, the tendency of a leak is to enlarge itself. We await with anxiety the result of the measures being taken for repair of the damage. In the meantime the supply of water to the city is restricted, and, above all things, a reserve of water must be kept for the extinguishing of fires. To tamper with the aqueduct just now would be a dangerous thing, for should the ice therein fall yet lower the canal may be rendered useless during the remainder of the winter.—[Witness]

THE WATER WORKS AGAIN.—The Reservoir this morning at 8 a. m. had at the South side a depth of 20 ft. 11 inches, and at the north side 15 feet of water. The leak occurs somewhere between the settling basin and the steam engine a space of some 60 feet through which the feed or suction pipe passes. In the meantime the water has filtered through the earth and has flooded the wheel-house to the depth of fully 10 feet, as also the new engine-house; this does not in any way affect the steam pumps which were pumping up to 10 o'clock this morning, when they were stopped. The Superintendent and Engineer have had the mouth of the feed pipe at the settling basin closed, and flooded water is now being pumped from the former place, and until this is done it is impossible to determine the place of the leak. This evening the examination is expected to be over, and in allowing the water into the feed pipe again, the steam pumps will be set a-going. Happily the latter is built on a granite elevation that is above the land level and cannot be interfered with by a flood.—[Witness 1st March]

THE STREETS.—The enormous quantity of snow on the streets leads to the apprehension that when the thaw comes there will be much inconvenience experienced from the floods caused by the melted snow not finding a way to escape. That the sidewalks will be flooded to a very considerable extent can scarcely be doubted, and there are well grounded fears that the basements of the houses and stores will suffer seriously. It would seem, under these circumstances, that the first duty of the Road Department on the appearance of mild weather, or even before then if it can be done, is to have the snow cleared from the gutters, and the sewer gratings cleared so

as to admit of the water formed flowing off at once. Whatever the expense might be, it would be nothing in comparison to that caused by damage in the cellars of stores, not to speak of the filthy residue left behind when the flood subsides, and which is a fruitful source of disease. No one can be ignorant of the puttingrefuse covered up by the snow which would then be swept into houses by the water, and which would be filtered off and left lying when the water had retired.—[Herald]

SUDDEN DEATH.—Adele Hurtubise, thirty seven years of age, wife of Paul Corbeille, residing in Leonard street, this morning at about ten o'clock felt herself indisposed, and went to a neighboring grocery to procure some little necessaries, and while there became very weak. Mrs. St. Denis, the keeper of the grocery, kindly gave her a cup of tea and a cracker of which she partook. She remained there about half an hour and then returned home sat down in a chair, and in about ten minutes, fell upon the floor and immediately expired. The priest was sent for, who finding her dead went for Dr. McDonald in St. Joseph street. The doctor at once repaired to the residence of the deceased, and performed the cesarian operation, and baptized the infant, a fine girl, which however, was dead. This afternoon Mr. Coroner Jones held an inquest on the body of the deceased, when the jury returned a verdict of death from syncope. The husband, who is a ship carpenter is absent at Three Rivers.—[Witness]

AN AVALANCHE.—The Progress de Lewis furnishes the following particulars of an avalanche of snow which took place there last week:—During the last terrible storm, towards two o'clock in the morning, Mr. Francois's family were all fast asleep, an immense mass of snow detached itself from the top of the high cliff behind, and fell upon his house, a two story building, which it entirely covered. The sides and ends of it were driven in, and the whole family buried under an enormous thickness of snow. Fortunately Mr. Francois's eldest son, a strong and active young man, who occupied an attic room succeeded in getting through the snow and to go for help. Mr. Demers and his sons, neighbors, came immediately and through great and persevering efforts, succeeded in reaching Mr. Francois's room which the found completely filled with snow. They found Mr. and Mrs. Francois in bed in a state of complete insensibility. They took them away to their own residence and succeeded in reviving them. The husband had an arm completely frozen. A child 4 years old was found dead under a cupboard, which the snow had forced over him. There remained yet two young girls who had been sleeping in a part of the house which had been completely demolished, and carried by the snow to the middle of the street. At last, after immense labor, they were both found alive, but perfectly unconscious of what had taken place. Their rescue is almost miraculous. The neighboring house, belonging to Mr. P. Frechette, was also much damaged. The residence of Mr. Demers had two windows stove in by the pressure of the snow.

TRICHINOSIS A FATAL CASE.—A young woman daughter of Mr. Getz watchmaker, on York street died on Sunday from undeniable trichinosis. On Saturday, the 30th ult., Mr. Getz purchased a smoked ham, of which himself wife and daughter, the latter a young woman eighteen years of age, partook in an uncooked state. Fifteen hours after their repast, on the morning of the 1st instant, all three of the family were suddenly prostrated with severe illness, the character of which was at first unrecognizable. Dr. Crocker, attended with great bodily pain. Dr. Crocker was called to attend the family, and finding the symptoms of an extraordinary nature, partially those of poisoning, made an enquiry concerning the food the patients had partaken of, and on learning that pork had been the principal component of their last meal, he at once pronounced their malady trichinosis caused by the presence of the microscopic insect trichina spiralis. After lingering until Sunday last the daughter expired, and the physicians determined upon a microscopic examination, to ascertain positively whether the suspicion of trichinosis was correct. Last evening, a piece of muscle was taken from the calf of the leg of the deceased, and subjected to microscopic examination by Drs. Crocker and Herwood, and also by Drs. Ridley and McDonald. In both instances, the instruments exhibited the presence of the living worms in millions, and the doubt was entirely removed that the case was one of trichina spiralis. Dr. Crocker also sent a piece of the muscle to Dr. Borell, of Toronto, who is provided with a powerful microscope, and the report of that professional gentleman will, no doubt contain detailed information as to the form, movements and general appearance of the worms. Both Mr. and Mrs. Getz are still prostrated, and it is not expected that the latter can recover.—[Hamilton Oor of Toronto Globe]

One of the convicts employed at work outside the Kingston Penitentiary made a stroke for liberty on Wednesday. He could not avoid being observed by the guards, one of whom gave chase, and gaining on his object, gave the latter a neat trip into the snow and quick as magic flopped down on him. As the guard was a particular stout person the chances in favor of the prisoner's escape was very poor indeed, and he was at once secured without resistance.—[Kingston Whig]

Mr. Ira Woodruff of Freshman's Bay lost a little girl on the 6th ult. It appears that her parents left the house about six o'clock that morning, leaving a lighted candle on the table. The child, in their absence, managed to get hold of the light, and set fire to her clothing. Her father, hearing her screams, ran to the house, but the poor child was burned so severely that she died the same day at five o'clock.

The Brant Expositor, perpetrates the following:—A revival of religion is shortly expected in Brantford. The members of the different churches have been praying for it during the past week. Brantford needs an awakening. A revival of business would be also hailed with satisfaction by a good many, even if the expected arrival in religion should be postponed.

Andrew Cameron, of Dunham, P. Q., was found dead in the snow near the village. The night previous he left the village (where partially intoxicated, taking a bottle of whiskey with him.—[Witness]

A SAD AFFAIR IN P. E. ISLAND.—The Charlottetown North Star says:—A shocking calamity occurred at Vernon River, a few weeks since, to the family of a colored man named Sheppard. The man and a son were out after fence rails or wood, and the boy was fastened behind with the horse and a load—the father remaining behind to cut mope. A long time having elapsed, and the boy not making his appearance Sheppard went to look for him, and found that the horse had fallen a short distance from the house. He passed on, and not finding the boy, returned when to his horror, he saw the boy's feet projecting from under the horse, and quite dead, a part of the traveller having entered his back. The father's reason fled, and he returned home on his hands and knees, and in his frenzy threw a young child out of doors into a snow drift. He killed the horse either by shooting or with an axe; and we believe attempted bodily harm to his neighbors, who caused him to be placed in Georgeown Jail. He has since been placed in the Insane Asylum.

St. JOHN, N. B. Feb. 23.—Numerous complaints are made of the encroachments of American fishing vessels in the Bay of Fundy. As many as fifty or sixty vessels are engaged in the herring fishery. Accounts from Deer Island state that the harbors are crowded so full of vessels and nets that our fishermen can hardly get their nets down in their own ground.

SAD ACCIDENT.—An accident which well might ended fatally, took place in Charlottetown on Monday last. Mr. H. E. McEwen, the present owner of the City Hardware Store, was selling some revolver cartridges to Captain McRae, of Gascoigne, and

by some accident not very clearly accounted for, the revolver held in one of their hands went off, and its contents entered the box containing the cartridges. An explosion instantly took place. The shop windows were shattered into a thousand fragments and driven with great force into the street, and both Mr. McEwen and Mr. McRae, were very badly burned. Mr. McEwen's injuries are much the more serious. His recovery is doubtful—Dr. Jenkins had poor hopes of him on Tuesday morning. Mr. McRae, although much burned, is in no immediate danger. He was able to leave Town for Lot 43, on the same evening, where we believe some of his friends reside.—[S. Journal]

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Conlon, T. E. Disette, 2; Maritana, J. Wright, 2; Egerton, J. Begley, 1; Per P. McMahon, Milford, Self, 2; J. Power, 2; J. McKenna, 2; A. Shannon, 2. Per O Robertson, Toronto, Self 2.50; M Scollard, 2.50; Per Rev Mr. Hogan, Montreal, Rev W. Hart, Kemptville, 2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Feb 26, 1869. Flour—Pollards, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Middlings \$3.75 3.80; Fine, \$4.17 to \$4.25; Super. No. 2 \$4.45 to 4.50; Superfine \$4.85 \$4.90; Fancy \$5.00 to \$5.05; Extra, \$5.25 to \$5.40; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2.40 to \$2.42 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs.—\$6.00 to 6.10. Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.14 to \$1.16. Barley per 43 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$1.20 to \$1.25. Asbes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.55 to \$5.60 Seconds, \$4.70 to \$5.00; Thirds, \$4.25 to 4.30.—First Pearls, 5.42. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, 27.57 to 28.50;—Prime Mess \$00.00; Prime, \$00.00 to 00.00. PORK, per 60 lbs.—90c to 92c. BUTTER, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 19c to 21c,—good per choice Western bringing 22c. to 23c. CHEESE, per lb.—2 1/2 to 1 1/4c. Lard, per lb.—17c. Asbes, per 100 lbs.—First Pots, \$5.60 to \$5.65, according to tares; Seconds, \$4.95 to \$5.00; Thirds, \$4.30 to \$4.35; First Pearls, \$5.40 to \$5.42; Seconds nominal.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Table with columns for item, unit, and price. Includes Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Rye-Flour, Wheat, Barley, Peas, Oats, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Rye, Flax Seed, Timothy, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Poultry, Pigeons, Partridges, Hares, Rabbits, Woodcock, Snipe, Plover, Meats (Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Beef, Pork), Dairy Products (Butter, Eggs, Cheese), and Miscellaneous (Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Maple Syrup, Honey, Haddock, Apples, Hay, Straw).

Died.

At Guelph, on the 18th inst. Mrs. Bridget Heffernan, relict of the late Thomas Heffernan, Esq., aged 57 years.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of NOIL BAYARD, Contractor of the City of Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Insolvent has been 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 judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said six days expiring on Tuesday the Sixteenth of March next the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

Montreal, February 1869. 2-7-29

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of A. D. Joubert, Trader, of the City of Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Insolvent has been 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 judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said six days expiring on Tuesday the Sixteenth of March next the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

Montreal 15 February 1869. 2-7-29

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of R. PREVOST, of Montreal.

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

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 23 February 1869. 2-7-30.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of J. A. DESJARDINS, et al Trader, of Montreal.

A first and final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the twentieth day of March next.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 23 February, 1869. 2-7-30.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Frs. Berthiaume District of Montreal.

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

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 23 Feb. 1869. 2-7-30.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Thos. Edwards, of Montreal.

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

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 23 Feb, 1869. 2-7-30.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

A final dividend sheet has been prepared my final account which is open for inspection until 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 assignee.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, 15 February 18 9. 2-7-29.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Pierre Gagnon Trader of the City of Montreal.

A final dividend sheet has been prepared my final account which is open for inspection until 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 assignee.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, 15 February 1869. 2-7-29.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, in the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE BEAUDOIN, of Lachine, District of Montreal.

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

JEAN BTE. BEAUDOIN.

By NAPOLEON BEAUDRY, His Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 15th February, 1869. 2-7-29.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ALEXIS NORMANDIN, Trader, of Montreal.

A first and final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the ninth day of March next.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 11 February 1869. 2-7-28.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Dame Marie Emilie Linaud wife of Adolphe Courrette, of Montreal, & Trader under the firm of M. E. S. Courrette & Oie.

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. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

No. 19, St. Sacrament Street. Montreal 22 February 1869. 2-7-30.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL,

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

WANTED.

FOR the Municipality of St. S. Vestey, a School Mistress with a diploma for elementary school in the English language.

M. LESARD, Secret.-Tres.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, Ont.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and 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 complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance) Use of Library during stay, \$2 The Annual Session commences on the 11: Supper, and ends on first Thursday of July.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE.

The Emperor of the French has written an autograph letter to the Pope promising His Holiness a French guard of honor during the sittings of the Ecumenical Council in Rome.

The conscription in France is proceeding at a somewhat earlier period than usual. The Princes Bacciochi and the Duke de la "agerie, both conceptions of the Buonaparte family, are dead.

The sittings of the French Legislature are suspended, there being no business ripe for discussion. A serious outbreak had occurred among the independent tribes of Algeria, who have attacked the French possessions, but are reported to have been defeated with serious loss.

A satirical journal which, like the late Marquis de Boissy, utters some home truths in quaint and jocular language, analyzes the divers parties that promise to present themselves at the general election.

First comes the Imperialist party, which may be subdivided into—1. The Bonapartists, properly so called—namely, those persons whose families have cherished the traditions of the first Empire, and who are cordially devoted to the present Emperor.

The second of these parties is the Orleanist. The Orleanists keep systematically on the reserve; they do not conspire, neither have they official orators in the Chamber, nor subsidized writers in the press.

The third party consists of Legitimists. These are numerically few, and they have little influence on the masses; but they are bustling and somewhat noisy; and though, in reality, they have no hope of a restoration, they affect never to despair of it.

The fifth, or Republican party, is made up of—1. the Republican of 1848—a species of Girardin, who contents himself with demanding an elective President, instead of a Constitutional King.

Such are the parties and fractions of which the ten millions of electors who will soon be called on to vote consist. It would seem at first sight that the Government must disappear in this multitude of adverse factions, but at the decisive moment, and irrespectively of official pressure, the very instinct of self-preservation will predominate over preconceived hostility.

Such are the parties and fractions of which the ten millions of electors who will soon be called on to vote consist. It would seem at first sight that the Government must disappear in this multitude of adverse factions, but at the decisive moment, and irrespectively of official pressure, the very instinct of self-preservation will predominate over preconceived hostility.

The report of a conversation between the Empress and the Princess Clothilde, which is just now circulating in Paris, is worth repeating. The Empress complained of the great fatigue of the receptions at Court, and asked the Princess whether she did not feel it also.

A Prussian journal of some authority—the Kreuz Zeitung—has published an article, proclaiming the necessity of upholding the independence of Belgium.

SPAIN.

It is now said that a Directory of three will be established in Spain, consisting of Prim, Serrano, and Rivero, in which case Serrano would no doubt be President of Foreign Affairs, Prim for the Army, and Rivero for the Interior.

The Madrid correspondent of a contemporary before it was possible to know the details of the case, boldly telegraphed to his employers that the Governor of Burgos was 'assassinated by a mob of priests.'

The Times Madrid correspondent describes the appearance of a Protestant congregation in that city: I had been told at the morning service, on this second Sunday, the concourse had been so great that many persons had been sent back from sheer impossibility of gaining an entrance.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Feb. 23.—The press of this city almost unanimously condemn the movement for a union of Spain and Portugal, under the old name of Iberia, which has been recently contemplated.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Man has been described as a laughing animal. It is certainly true that there are scarcely any circumstances, however distressing, in which some matter for merriment, if it be but a bitter sort, is not usually discoverable.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.—The Procurator General of the King at Naples has made a wonderful discovery. He has discovered what is the great incentive to idleness and crime; the fruitful source of depravity and misery; the gulf which swallows all, money and heart, and gives nothing in return; which robs our people of all vigour and honesty of character, and produces besides innumerable other evils, including the perturbation of the public peace.

ROSS.—On the 11th of April the Sovereign Pontiff will have completed the jubilee of his Priesthood: it will be fifty years since he offered up the Holy Sacrifice for the first time. Upon this occasion the Catholics of Germany are going to send to him through Prince Charles de Loewenstein twenty volumes of signatures to an address of devotedness and felicitation, which is being splendidly illuminated by the artists Stralke, Becker, and Mebler.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Reichsrath, inspired by M. de Beust, is full of admiration for the Cavourian symbol, 'A Free Church in a Free State.' The real meaning of

these words in the mouth of a liberal is, 'A Church despoiled by everything, and a State contemptuously indifferent, because there is nothing left for its agents to piller.' The Austrian bishops and clergy oppose a passive resistance to their parliamentary oppressors, and find their consolation in the incorruptible faith and devotion of the Austrian people.

CARLSRUHE, Feb. 2.—The Procurator-General has been instructed by the Minister of State to enter a prosecution against Bishop Kubel (Coadjutor of the Archbishopric of Freiburg) and Herr Burger (parish priest of Constance) for abuse of clerical power, in having excommunicated Burgomaster Stromejer.

RUSSIA.

It is certainly curious that a proposition to limit the evils of warfare should proceed from the least merciful of European potentates. The suggestion of Russia to restrain the use of certain explosive projectiles in war has been adopted, and an agreement signed in St. Petersburg on the 11th of December, 1868, by the diplomatic representatives of France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Holland, and ten other European Powers.

A HONEYMOON UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Although passports have been done away with in the greater part of the civilized world the absurd system is still maintained in Russia in all its force, and to the great inconvenience of travellers. Take the following instance which I had from the mouth of the principal party concerned.—Count X, a young Prussian nobleman, went last month to Russia to be married.

The recommendations of the Protocol agreed to by the Paris Conference appear to have been very distasteful to Greece. The Greek Ministry refused to accede to them, and as the King had decided that it was necessary to do so the Ministry resigned.

GREECE.

GREK UNLATES.—Up to 1839, 300,000 of United Greeks had remained faithful to the Holy See in Lithuania. At that date the wretched bishop assembled his priests, and fraudulently obtained their signatures to a formula which simply expressed their readiness to obey the laws of the State.

Read what Elder D. T. Taylor of Rouse's Point, N. Y., says on the hair:—'The human hair, bleached by age, fright or disease, can be fully restored to its natural color without dyeing it. My case illustrates this statement truthfully. My hair for seventeen years has been gradually growing white and falling out; but, in a short time I have back my old auburn locks. My hair is as firm as when young; this has been accomplished by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Renewer. It does its work rapidly, is cooling, healing, and in my case effectually, without harm to brain, body or general health; this cannot be said of any other preparation sold. I do not know the wonderful ingredients, but I do know experimentally, and by observation, it is a score of cases, that it is a most marvelously transforming compound. Heads of sixty-five are changed by it to the color of youth.' The proprietors, R. P. Hall & Co., N. Y., will sell to clergymen at wholesale prices.

A lady in New York offers to invest \$10,000 as the nucleus of a fund for providing for the illegitimate children who are now generally murdered in that city. A Boston paper states that a man in that locality is riding a hog through the streets, as a preparatory practice to manhandling a velocipede.

A correspondent of an American journal very pertinently observes that 'it is a curious fact that though the rain keeps thousands away from church on Sunday, it does not deter a single man from attending to his business on week days.'

A senator in Congress made an acute remark the other day. He said that if women had the ballot, the best women would not use it; in other words, that it would be with women as with men, and those whose influence on public affairs would be most desirable, if women were to vote at all, would not appear at the polls.

The recent marriage of Peter Harper, a white Radical member of the Louisiana Legislature, was a grand affair. The bride was Ellen Jane Brooks, a negro woman, born on a Baton Rouge plantation and lately deserted by a husband of her own colour.

Jedburgh, in Scotland, has recently been troubled by a ghost. The police, the other night, lay in wait for his ghostship. Presently a tall figure emerged from a gloomy portion of the field, and attacked a party on the road, but on the police coming in sight the ghost split in two, and would have dissolved but for the bluecoats, who gave chase and captured two young men.

A distinguished divine remarked lately that 'some men will not shew on Sunday, and yet they spend all the week in shewing their fellow men; and many folks think it very wicked to black their boots on Sunday morning, yet they do not hesitate to black their neighbours' reputation on week days.'

'Well, wife, I don't see how they can read a letter on them wires without tearing on 'em all to bits.' 'La, me, they don't send the paper, but they send the writing in a fluid state.'

A DISEASE WITH A HUNDRED SYMPTOMS.—Such is dyspepsia. It may be said to simulate almost every other complaint. Hot flashes and violent palpitations of the heart which seem to indicate serious difficulty in the vital organs, are often caused solely by indigestion. A single dose of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills will in that case be sure to afford relief.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale 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 Medicine.

MEDICINES THAT LENGTHEN LIFE.—The average length of human life would be greatly extended if the present large use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla could be made universal in diseases arising from impure blood and scrofulous humors. Medicines that have the positive property of curing disease, and the negative quality of being perfectly harmless, are rare.

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

In all ages incense has been considered symbolic of devotion. Hence perfumes are an appropriate offering to beauty from its enamored worshippers and of all modern odoriferants there is none so pure, so delicate, so beautiful, so refreshing, so identical with the breath of living aromatic flowers as Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

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.

THE HAIR.

Read what Elder D. T. Taylor of Rouse's Point, N. Y., says on the hair:—'The human hair, bleached by age, fright or disease, can be fully restored to its natural color without dyeing it. My case illustrates this statement truthfully. My hair for seventeen years has been gradually growing white and falling out; but, in a short time I have back my old auburn locks. My hair is as firm as when young; this has been accomplished by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Renewer. It does its work rapidly, is cooling, healing, and in my case effectually, without harm to brain, body or general health; this cannot be said of any other preparation sold. I do not know the wonderful ingredients, but I do know experimentally, and by observation, it is a score of cases, that it is a most marvelously transforming compound. Heads of sixty-five are changed by it to the color of youth.' The proprietors, R. P. Hall & Co., N. Y., will sell to clergymen at wholesale prices.

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 physicians nor themselves can assign any cause. In ten of every twelve such cases, a 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.

A fresh arrival from England went the other day to a lively stable, and expressed a wish for a carriage. The man in attendance asked if he would like a buffalo. The cockney seemed startled, and stammered out, 'Well, I think I'd rather 'ave a 'oss.'

The New York Herald having undertaken the defence of the grocers of that city against the attacks of the World, the latter christens the Herald the 'Champion of Light weights.'

Who wrote the most—Dickens, Warren or Bulwer? Warren wrote 'Now and Then,' Bulwer wrote 'Night and Morning,' Dickens wrote 'All the Year Round.'

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 Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box by all Dealers in Medicines.

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 Homoeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep.

Returning some 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 hands 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 her, has 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 'CURTIS & PERKINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. February, 1868. 2m.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE and ROBERT MACFARLANE, Insolvents.

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 Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the Superior Court. District of Montreal. } In the matter of JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL, An Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of March 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 and its amendments.

By JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL, M. GARAUULT, At y ad litem. Montreal, Dec 28, 1868. 2m24

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the Superior Court. Dist. of Montreal. } In the matter of HILAIRE SAUVE, of the City of Montreal, an Insolvent.

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, HILAIRE SAUVE, NAPOLÉON BEAUDRY, Montreal, 20th January, 1869. 2m27

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the Superior Court. Dist. of Montreal. } In the matter of MARGUERITE and JULIE PEPIN, Spinners and Traders of the City of Montreal, Insolvents.

THE undersigned have filed in the office of this Court, a consent 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, NAPOLÉON BEAUDRY, Montreal, 20th January, 1869. 2m27

CANADA, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Province of Canada, } 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 forenoon, 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 OCTAVE MERCIER, By DUBANEL & DROLET, his Attorneys ad litem. 2m24

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. 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, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POSE, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, CHIP 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 Canada. 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 Messrs. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868. 12m

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT. No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m

JOHN ROONEY, IMPORTER OF PIANOS 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Building) MONTREAL. PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &c.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 48 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

ROBERT B. MAY, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER, CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, BILL HEADS LABELS, &c., &c. EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE NO. 21 BONAVENTURE STREET, Nearly opposite Albert Buildings, MONTREAL.

COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO Post-Office Address—Box 505.

JOHN LILLY, AUCTIONEER, 18, BUADE STREET, UPPER TOWN, (OPPOSITE THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL), QUEBEC.

SALES every evening at 7 o'clock of Dry Goods, Jewelry, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c., &c. Returnances to Consignees promptly made day after sale. Commission 7 1/2 per cent. Nov. 12. 4w14

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S., OFFICE—29 M'CORD STREET, MONTREAL. October, 1863. 12m10

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 drivers furnished to travellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868. 12m

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. 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, Established 1852. Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine 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 Canadian, 463 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q., will have prompt attention, and illustrated catalogues sent free, upon application to J. HENRY EVANS, 463 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q. June 5, 1868. 12 43

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AT NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE The Cheapest House in the City. NOTE THE PRICES OF GOOD JACKETS!

Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$6 50 Pea Jackets at \$8 NOT TO BE QUALLED FOR CUT, MAKE AND QUALITY.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 EACH, READY MADE OR TO MEASURE Are only to be obtained at NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Juvenile Department BOYS and YOUTHS OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every style BOYS and YOUTHS SKATING JACKETS at \$3, \$4 and \$5 BOYS and YOUTHS SCHOOL SUITS, from \$6 (the largest stock in the city) BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, from \$4 AT J. G. KENNEDY'S, 60 St. Lawrence Main Street.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 269 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY. The Whole Dominion should buy their Tea of the Importers, THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Our Tea, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial coloring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea. They are unequalled for strength and flavor. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the smallest possible profit, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15 to 20c per lb. Our Tea are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on the receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In receiving orders below the amount of \$10 to save expense it would be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA. English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c, 50c, 70c; Fine Flavored New Season, do, 55c, 60c, 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Second Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c; Fine, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c. GREEN TEA. Twankay, 50c, 55c, 60c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Fine do, 75c; Very Fine 85c; Superfine and Very Choice \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do, \$1. Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company. An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c. Out of over one thousand testimonials, we insert the following:— A YEAR'S TRIAL Montreal, 1863.

The Montreal Tea Company: GENTS—It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in every case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap. Yours very truly F. DENNIE.

Montreal Tea Co: GENTLEMEN.—The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been quite free from heart burn, which would always come after breakfast. I attribute this to the purity of your Tea, and shall continue a customer. Yours respectfully FRANCIS T. GREENE, 54 St. John Street, Montreal.

Montreal, April, 1868.—To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal: We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded we have only had occasion to return one box which we understand, was sent out through a mistake. G. CHENEY, Manager Canadian Express Company House of Senate, Ottawa.

Montreal Tea Company: GENTLEMEN.—The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future order. Yours, &c., S SKINNER.

Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages Nothing less than a cask sold. Note the address.— THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal July 24th 1868.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. RAYBENSON—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq., ESTABLISHED 1859.

Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Fresh and Pure Drugs and Chemicals. Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Accuracy and Dispatch. Physicians' Preparations scientifically dispensed and forwarded to all parts of the city. All the new remedies kept in Stock. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Clerk, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street. Country Physicians supplied cheap for CASH. Hospitals and Charitable Institutions supplied on favorable terms.

STREET DIALOGUE—Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. E.) Well Mr. E. What success in your application for that appointment? Mr. E.—I am happy to say that the place was offered to me and that I have accepted it. Mr. D.—How did you manage it? Mr. E.—I previously called on Mr. Rafter, and presented myself to the Manager, in one of his Grand Trunk Suits.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY—MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Hart's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quantity of hard Soap, of a much superior quality to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggists and Grocers in town and country. Price 2c per tin. CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine, which has the words "Gibson Drug Hall" stamped on the lid of each tin. All others are counterfeited. WINTER FLUID.—For chapped hands, lips, and all roughness of the skin, this preparation stands unrivalled. Hundreds who have tried it say it is the best thing they ever used. Gentlemen will find it very soothing to the skin after shaving. Price 25c per bottle.

HOMOEOPATHY.—The Subscriber has always on hand a full assortment of Homoeopathic medicines from England and the States; also, Empery's Specific all numbers. Country orders carefully attended to. J. A. HART, Licentiate Apothecary, Glasgow Drug Hall, 25, Notre Dame, Montreal Feb. 4th, 1863.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation of the excellent blood purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is so generally known, that it is scarcely necessary to say that it is the most valuable medicine of the kind ever discovered. It is a true and reliable remedy for all the diseases which are caused by impure blood, and its use is recommended by the most eminent medical authorities. It is a true and reliable remedy for all the diseases which are caused by impure blood, and its use is recommended by the most eminent medical authorities. It is a true and reliable remedy for all the diseases which are caused by impure blood, and its use is recommended by the most eminent medical authorities.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, for Itching, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes, and other eruptions or visible forms of the disease, caused primarily by the serofulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is considered as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Erysipelas, Scarciditis, and other affections of the muscular and nervous system, the Sarsaparilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces a permanent cure.

The sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extract combined with it, of still greater power. The potent is this union of healing virtues, Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurosal Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing the obdurate analities by any medicine. Leucorrhoea or Whites, Gonorrhoea, Stricture, and other venereal Diseases in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism and Gout, often the result of impure blood, are cured by its use. It is also a powerful remedy for all the various eruptions of the skin, which are caused by impure blood, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AYER'S CURS.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world. PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Canada.

Ayer's Aque Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Stricture, and other venereal Diseases, and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it is a most innocuous and safe medicine. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgment of the efficacy of our Aque Cure, effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AYER'S CURS.

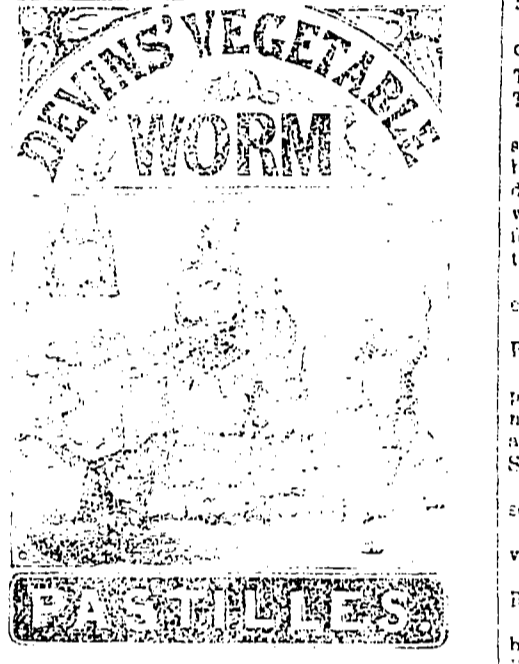
Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world. PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Canada.

KEARNEY & BRO., PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS, ETC., 675 CRAIG STREET, (Two doors West of Bleury) MONTREAL. JOFFING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

FRANCIS GREENE, 54 St. John Street, between Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets, STEAMFITTER, PLUMBER AND GASFITTER, Improved Hot Water Heating Apparatus for Dwellings, Public Institutions, &c., &c., Guaranteed to heat with half the amount of Fuel, of any other Apparatus now in use, and wanting no more attention than an ordinary Stove. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS VARENNES SELTZER. 1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868. Price, Varennes seltzer, 3s per doz. (empty bottles to be returned); Varennes saline, (quarts), 2s. 6d per doz. (empty bottles to be returned); 50c for four gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Square.

DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES. NO MORE VERMIFUGES. NO MORE POISONOUS OILS. NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which causes such horror and distress to children suffering from worms.



Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system. THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASANT TO THE SIGHT, THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTRATION, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unhesitatingly, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years. CAUTION.—The so-called these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine. The genuine VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES are stamped "DEVINS," and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholesale and retail from DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P.Q.



SEWING MACHINES.

THE FIRST PRIZE was awarded to J. D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal September 1863, for making the best SINGER SEWING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada. The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully begs to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assortment of First-Class Sewing Machines, both of his own manufacture, and from the best makers in the United States,—having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are— The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Sewing Family and Manufacturing Machines. The Florence Family "Rever's Feed," A new Family Shuttle Machine, with stand, one & 30; also a new Elipic Family Machine, (with Stand complete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A, B, and C. I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John N.B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities for manufacturing, enable me to sell First-Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent, less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion. I therefore offer better machines and better terms to do with. Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention. A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions. Principal Office—365 Notre Dame Street. Factory—49 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal. Branch Offices—23 St. John Street, Quebec, 73 King Street, St. John, N.B.; and 18 Prince Street, Halifax, N.S.

All kinds of Sewing-Machines repaired and improved at the Factory, 49 Notre-Dame Street; and in the Adjusting Rooms over the Office. J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal.

STOVES. COLE & BROTHER, HAVE opened with a splendid lot of COAL and WOOD COOK STOVES, from \$6.00 up, warrants from the best makers in Canada, COME AND SEE THEM. All kind of Tinmith's Work, Tin and Warranted Ware, Bird Ovens, Wooden Ware, Brooms, &c. CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES very cheap. Iron Bedsteads, the strongest, best made, and cheapest in the city. No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL, 15 Victoria Square. COLE & BROTHER

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS Recently Published and for Sale by MURPHY & CO. PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, 182, Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

Just Published, in a neat 180. vol. cl., 75 cts.; cl. gilt, \$1.25— THE CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by J. J. Rossignol, S. J. Republished, with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding. This little work is dedicated, under the auspices of the B. V. Mary to Catholic Youth.

Yielding to the earnest solicitation of many Members of Religious Orders and others, having the charge of Youth who feel the great necessity of a Work like this, as a guide to the Choice of a State of Life, this New and Improved Edition, has been issued, in an attractive style, with the view of its adaptation more especially as a Premium Book.

Such a may feel an interest in disseminating this Book, and especially Educational Institutions, who may desire to use a good and appropriate Premium Book, will have the kindness to order at once. Just published, in a neat and attractive vol. suitable for Premiums, eq. 160. cl. 60; cl. 65 cts.— FATHER LAVAL; or, the Jesuit Missionary, a Tale of the North American Indians by James McSherry, Esq.

Recently Published, in a neat 120 vol. cl. \$1.25 cl. gt. \$1.75— THE STUDENT OF BLENHEIM FOREST; or, the Trials of a Convert by Mrs. Dorsey.

This little narrative illustrates, in a happy manner some of the difficulties and trials which those who become converts to the True Faith are frequently destined to encounter from the persecutions of the world, and to exhibit a model of that constancy and fortitude which a Christian is bound to exercise under trials of this description. Recently Published, in a neat 120. vol. cl. \$1.25 cl. gt. \$1.75—

MANUAL OF LIVES OF THE POPES, from St Peter to Pius IX. The Dublin Review says:—"We notice with great pleasure the appearance of this invaluable Manual. It meets a want long felt in English Catholic Literature and will be exceedingly useful in our Colleges and Schools."

A more appropriate Premium Book, cannot be selected. Just published, in a neat 32. of nearly 500 pages, various Bindings, from 45 cts. to \$3 50— THE KEY OF HEAVEN, A Manual of Prayer, by Rt. Rev. J. Milner, D. D.

This can be recommended with confidence, as the best and most complete edition of this popular Prayer Book. The Daily Prayers and Devotions for Mass, in Irish type. Approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding. Our Examiners of Books having reported favorably to us of the late famous Bishop Milner's Prayer Book, entitled The Key of Heaven, and having ourselves carefully examined the same, and found that the regulations of the Holy See in reference to Litanyes and other Devotions have been fully attended to, and several improvements more specially adapted to the wants of this country introduced. We hereby approve of its publication by John Murphy of our City, and recommend it to the faithful of Our Archdiocese. Given from Our Residence in Baltimore, on the Feast of St. Charles Borromeo Nov. 4th 1867.

MARTIN JOHN, Abb of Balt. Just Published, in a very neat 18, various Bindings, from \$1 to \$3 50— THE PURGATORIAN CONSOLER. A Manual of Prayers and Devotional Exercises, for use of the members of the Purgatorian Arel.-Confraternity. By Rev. Michael Muller, C.S.S.R. With the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding.

Recently Published, in a neat 32n, price reduced to 35 cts. The Second Revised Edition— THE MANUAL OF THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER. Recently Published, in 120., price reduced \$1 50—

THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER. Just Published, in a neat and attractive style suitable for Framing— FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION CERTIFICATES. RENEWAL OF THE BAPTISMAL PROMISES on the occasion of FIRST COMMUNION and CONFIRMATION, illustrated with neat and appropriate Engravings, printed on Fine Paper, 9 x 12 inches.— First Communion Certificates, per doz, 50 cts.; per 100, \$3 50

First Communion and Confirmation Certificates per doz 50 cts.; per 100, \$3 50. Attention is respectfully invited to the above as the neatest, most practical appropriate and Cheapest Certificates ever offered to the public.

IN PRESS—READY IN JUNE: ACTA ET DECRETA CONCILII PLENARI BALTIMORENSIS SECONDI. This important Work which will embrace all the Acts of the late Plenary Council of Baltimore, together with all the official Documents from Rome, will be issued in a superior style, in various Bindings, from \$3 50 to \$7 per copy.

Early orders, from the Most Rev. Archbishop the Rt. Rev. Bishops, the Rev. Clergy, and others are respectfully solicited. THE FORM OF CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, According to Latin Rite. With explanations. By Francis Patrick Kenrick, D. D. Archbishop of Baltimore. 18., paper, 25 cents. Several New Books, in active preparation, will be announced soon.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PREMIUMS. M. & Co. desire to invite the attention of Colleges, Academies, Schools, &c., &c., to their Extensive Stock of Books suitable for premiums, and for Parochial and Sunday School Libraries, &c. Catalogues can be had on application.

Upwards of twenty-five years' experience in supplying many of the leading Institutions, enables them to offer their customers advantages and facilities, as regards Variety, Styles, Prices, &c., not attainable under other circumstances.

LATE AND DIRECT IMPORTATIONS. MISSALS, BREVIAIRES, DIURNALS, RITUALS, &c., containing all the New Masses and Offices, in plain and superb bindings. Parties ordering will secure the latest editions at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Constantly on hand a good stock of Miscellaneous Theological and Liturgical Works, Writings of the Fathers, Abbe Migne's Encyclopedia, &c., at the very lowest prices.

Early orders respectfully solicited. J. MURPHY & CO. Publishers



THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS: BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President. M. A. R. Hubert, Esq. Andre Lapierre, Esq. Abraham O. Lariviere, Esq. J. B. Homier, Esq. Narcisse Valois, Esq. Naz Villeneuve, Esq. J. E. Mallin, Esq. Ferdinand Perrin, Esq.

The cheapest Insurance Company in this city is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. The rates of insurance are generally half as much as those of other Companies with all desirable security to parties insured.

Office—No. 2 St. Sacrament Street. A. DUMOUHEL Secretary. Montreal, May 21st 1868.

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions, free of charge.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

- 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.

The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers:—

- 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership. 2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, very five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.

H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal. February 1, 1866.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE!

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.



This powerful vegetable detergent has been fully tested in nearly every part of the civilized world. It has been tried in long standing cases of

SCROFULA,

and has invariably been successful in curing them. It has been again and again tested in Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and always with the same excellent results. In

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT

it is infallible, curing cases that had resisted all other treatment for nearly a life time, allaying every phase of inflammation, and leaving the joints in a natural condition. In

OLD SORES

it is a sovereign remedy—causing new circulation of the blood around the edges of the sore, and speedily filling up and drawing together the flesh, which in old sores is generally inert and lifeless. In

BORE EYES AND RUNNING EARS

the effect is truly wonderful. The scrofulous and depraved blood and humors on which such sores feed and live, are neutralized at the stomach, the fountain head, and new and healthy blood soon washes away every vestige of disease. In

ULCERS AND TUMORS

the effect is equally gratifying, though, of course, it is necessary to persevere for some months in diseases such as those having their origin in bad blood and humors; and in such diseases as

CANCER,

the Sarsaparilla should be continued for at least four or five months after the trouble has to all appearance been overcome, because unless this is done, and the nature of the blood and humors be entirely changed throughout the whole body, the disease is liable to return with unabated force. In

BOILS AND CARBUNCLES

Sarsaparilla should be taken five or six times a day, but not in very large doses—say two or three table-spoonfuls at a time. And in all of these diseases we strongly urge the use of Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla, taking two or three pills every second night on retiring to rest. In this way, cures will be more speedily effected

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores. Jan. 9, 1869.

SADLIERS'

CATHOLIC DIRECTORY,

ALMANAC,

AND

ORDO,

FOR

1869,

WITH FULL RETURNS

OF THE

VARIOUS DIOCESES

IN THE

UNITED STATES

AND

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

AND A LIST

OF THE

ARCHBISHOPS,

BISHOPS,

AND

PRIESTS,

IN

IRELAND.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

SENT FREE BY MAIL.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Montreal.

JOSEPH J. MURPHY, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, O.W.

Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 22, 1865.

THE "CAPITAL" BOOT AND SHOE STORE, York Street, Lower Town, OTTAWA.

A Large Supply of Ladies' Gent's, Boy's, Children's and Misses' READY-MADE WORK

Kept constantly on hand at the Lowest Figure. Special attention given to the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE MURPHY.

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL PROSPECTUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.

In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences.

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

TERMS. For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders..... 7 00 " For Boarders..... 15 00 " Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

HEARSE'S! COFFINS!

NOTICE.—M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSE'S, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

He begs also to inform the public that he has at his Establishment COFFINS, at all prices, Gloves, Crapes, &c. HEARSE'S for Hire or Sale.

M. Cusson flatters himself that he will receive in the future even more encouragement than in the past, seeing that Mr Groves will have henceforward nothing to do with Hearse's, having sold them all.

M. Cusson will do his best to give satisfaction to the public. XAVIER CUSON, 115 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.



HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has stood the test of seven years before the public; and no preparation for the hair has yet been discovered that will produce the same beneficial results.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the VEGETABLE KINGDOM. It restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR.

It makes the scalp white and clean; cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair; and will make it grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported.

It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a HAIR DRESSING. It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will accomplish more and last longer than three bottles of any other preparation.

It is recommended and used by the First Medical Authority. The wonderful results produced by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have induced many to manufacture preparations for the hair, under various names; and, in order to induce the trade and the public to purchase their compounds, they have resorted to falsehood, by claiming they were former partners, or had some connection with our Mr. Hall, and their preparation was similar to ours.

Do not be deceived by them. Purchase the original; it has never yet been equalled. Our Treatise on the Hair, with certificates, sent free by mail. See that each bottle has our private Revenue Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

R. P. Hall & Co., Prop's. Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

WESLEY TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Planations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted &c., send for a circular Address E. A. & C. R. MENNELLY West Troy, N. Y.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL,

Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME, 111 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

Hours of Attendance—From 9 to 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.

The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence. If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6.00 extra per quarter.

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands.

All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury), will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER!

4,000,000 Feet.

The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices.

Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock:— 200,000 feet 1st and 2nd quality of 2-inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 1/2 inch do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 1/2 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260,000 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; 1/2 inch Baseboard; 1 inch do; Butternut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500,000 Sawn Laths; Lot of Saw and Split Shingles; 80,000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 4 1/2 inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.

JORDAN & BERNARD, 19 Notre Dame Street, An' 1362 Craig Street, Viger Square, Montreal, Dec. 13, 1867.

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!

50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO., St. Roch, Quebec.

Nov. 9, 1865. WRIGHT & BROGAN, NOTARIES, Office:—58 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

DANIEL SEXTON,

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER, 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57, Between Green St. James and Notre Dame Streets MONTREAL.

JOBBER PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8 30 P.M. Accommodation Train for Kingston, and intermediate Stations, at 7 00 A.M. Trains for Lachine at 8 00 A.M., 9 30 A.M., 3 00 P.M., and 5 00 P.M.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond, and intermediate Stations, at 7 00 A.M. Express for Boston, at 8 40 A.M. Express for New York, and Boston via Vermont Central, at 3 30 P.M. Express for Portland, (stopping over night at Island Pond), at 2 00 P.M. Night Express for Portland, Three Rivers, Quebec and Riviere du Loup, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville, and Onaticook only, at 10 10 P.M.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked through. For further information, and time of arrival of all Trains at terminal and way stations apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station O. J. BRYDGES Managing Director

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868. Trains will leave Brockville at 7 15 A.M., and 3 15 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 12 40 P.M. and 9 00 P.M.

Trains leave Sand Point at 5 15 A.M., and 1 30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 11 30 A.M., and 7 45 P.M.

All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains at Smith's Falls to and from Perth. The 7 15 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.'s Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroke, &c. and the 1 15 Train from Sand Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and West.

H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10 10 a.m. and 1 15 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro. Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 p.m. and 3 30 p.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5 45 a.m. and 3 00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Onemee and Lindsay. Leave LINDSAY daily at 9 35 a.m. and 12 35 p.m. for Onemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port Hope.

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

MR. A. KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,

54, St. Henry Street, opposite the American House, Montreal.

PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan with the care of their children may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral education of his pupils. School hours from 9 till 12 a.m., and from 1 till 4 p.m. Private lessons at half past four each evening.

TERMS MODERATE.

A TOILET NECESSITY.

THE surpassing aromatic excellence of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water has caused its qualities as a cosmetic to be partially overlooked. It is not only the most refreshing and delightful of perfumes, but, as a superficial application for the removal of blemishes on the skin, it is unsurpassed. In all cases of annoying eruptions, freckles, tan, and sunburn, caused by exposure to the sun or air, this soothing, softening toilet-water will be found exceedingly useful, imparting to the complexion

CLEARNESS AND SOFTNESS,

and entirely removing that sallow, greasy appearance of the skin, so disagreeable to refine and elegant taste. Except for the removal of pimples, the Florida Water should always be diluted before using. For the extirpation of pimples, the application should be made full strength, seven or eight times a day, taking care to touch the pimples only and not the surrounding skin. These directions carefully followed, will in a short time remove every disagreeable blemish. The hygienic properties of

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER



are a marked and distinctive feature of this fragrant Perfume. Its wonderful power in relieving all forms of nervous headache, fainting turns, ordinary hysteria, and its healthful disinfectant properties in the sick-room, mark it as peculiarly adapted to all the requirements of the boudoir, the dressing room, and for general family purposes. As a perfume, it is scarcely necessary for us to speak of its many virtues. Thirty years of public trial have established the fact that for its freshness, its purity, its delicacy, and its unchangeableness, it remains

WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

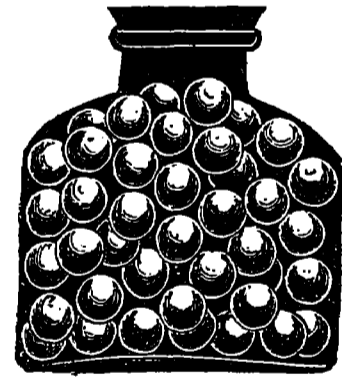
No other toilet-water nor perfume resembles it, or can supply its place; and no one who once uses it can be induced to forego the continuation of the pleasure. Hence the amazing rapidity with which its sales increase, even in the face of myriads of imitations and counterfeits, that unprincipled and dishonorable men in France and Germany flood the market with. The difference between them and the genuine Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, is simply the difference between great excellence and utter worthlessness. And the public are earnestly urged, when purchasing, always to ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Keap, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine article, and who will be glad to be advised of names of all dealers who try to impose upon their customers the false and fraudulent counterfeits. For sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers, and Fancy Goods dealers. Jan. 22, 1869.

ARE YOU SICK?

Read the following

PLAIN TRUTHS!

and be induced for the sake of health to try BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.



PURELY VEGETABLE.

If your face or forehead is covered with pimples, for which you have tried many remedies, but failed to remove them, there is one medicine that will not disappoint you: it is

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

If you wish a clear complexion, a smooth skin, and a sweet, pleasant breath, the surest and safest of all methods to obtain them is by the use of

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

If you wish to have a good appetite, with a strong, vigorous digestion, and a natural and healthy action of the liver, let us advise you to use without delay

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

If you wish to get a genial yet powerful tonic for the stomach, which is also, at the same time, an excellent remedy for the various diseases of the Bowels and Kidneys, use

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

If you wish to get a really safe and effective cure for the sickness and ill health under which your wife or daughter labors, do not hesitate to try at once

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

They will speedily correct every derangement and remedy every irregularity. These excellent pills are the true purgative medicine for general family use, being easy to take, safe at all seasons, strongly antibilious, and very effective in their action every way. In all diseases of a Scrofulous, Ulcerous, or Syphilitic nature, or where the blood has become tainted or vitiated by the use of iron, mercury or any other mineral,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

should be used in connection with the PILLS. And the sick may rely upon it, that where used together, as directed on the wrapper, no disease can long resist the combined searching and healing powers of

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

AND

SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores. Feb. 5, 3m20