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To make room for the following lecture we are compelled to discontinue the further publication of the Tale for a few weeks.

LECTURE

ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE BIBLE. BY THE REV. H. BRETTARGH.

The subject of which I purpose to treat tonight is 'The Catholic Church and the Bible : or more strictly, I purpose to answer the question 'Do Catholics read the Bible ?"

To the Catholics present this will appear a strange question. 'You might as well ask us,' they will say, 'Do we breath? or do we eat our dinners?' And in truth it does appear strange that that Church which for eighteen and half centuries has so religiously and so carefully preserved the Sacred Scriptures: that that Church the sects of Protestantism bave received their Bible: that that Church, but for whose pious care Protestantism could not now boast of a shred of a Bible, it does appear strange that that Church should be accused of being wanting in reverence for the Bible, and of not allowing her children to read it. And yet so it is. Constantly we hear the accusation made by interested persons, that the Catholic Church for bids her children to read the Bible, until poor ignorant people, deluded by these catch pennies, by these idle strolling vagabonds, who gain an easy livelihood by bearing false witness against their neighbors, begin to believe the often repeated false bood, and to believe that the Cathelic Churchthe Church of God-the only Church that can date back its origin to the time of the Apostles -really does forbid her children to read the Sacred Scriptures.

It happened a few weeks ago that a Profes'ant 'Missionary' (he called himself) entered by mistake a Catholic store in the village of Trenton. He came, he said, to beg funds to convert the heathen. The Catholic, taking in his man at a glance, replied 'that of course he had no objections to subscribe towards the conversion of heathees, but be feared that these funds gathered under the false pretence of 'converting beathens' were often misapplied in the perversion of Catholics.' The Missionary, when hard pressed, admitted that the lunds were in part applied in at for you. But before doing so, I must premise, the distribution of bibles amongst Catholics, add- and the more so, as I shall therein explain the ing, as a justification of this misapplial, that 'the cause which led me to deliver to you this lec-Priests would not allow their people to read the ture. Bible.' To this atrocious calumny the Catholic very promptly and properly replied: 'Allow Paulist Fathers of New York City, published a me, Sir, to say that what you assert about the tract containing eight very plain questions, each Priests refusing to allow their people to read the question beginning with the words ' Is it honest.' Sacred Scriptures IS UTTERLY FALSE; and what is more, I know that you know that it is subject of Bible Reading, and runs thus: false; and I am astonished that a person professing to be a Christian should so far degrade him self as to gain a livelihood by going about the country bearing false witness against his neighbors. Now, to show you, Sir, that what you say is false, look at these shelves in this store. and you will find there every day of the year ing Catholics to read the Bible ?' &c. Catholic Bibles publicly exposed for sale; and as you say you are a Missionary for the conver- is a fact; and all the arguments in the world sion of heathers. I will at any time, let you have will never make a fact anything else but a fact. any quantity of Catholic Bibles at balf price for | To argue against a fact is like running one's bead cash.' Need I say that our Missionary to the heathens ruddenly found that he had business

else where. It is evident that our opponents know more about what we believe than we ourselves do .-Here are you and I, poor simple people that we are, who have been reading the Sacred Scriptures all our lives, and hearing them read every Sunday in our churches, told by a heather misssionary that we are not allowed to read the Bible; nay! as we shall see before we finish our lecture, one wise man, and an emment New clergyman of New York, after the example of York Preacher withal, writing against the Catholic Church tells us that we have not got a Bible to read. Well, this at least is news to It was the finding of this pamphlet distributed me. I have now been a Priest seventeen years, preaching every Sunday upon some part of the Bible-taking my illustrations from the Biblegathering together with greater or less diligence all the texts bearing upon my subject from the Bible, and here I'm told at my time of life that 'it's all a mistake, Sir! all a mistake! you're eral terms, that the Roman Catholic Church proin point of fact, Sir, you've not got a Bible to teach.

This persistency of our Protestant brethren in we do ourselves reminds me of an Irishman who entered the wards, all the lunatics came running | Church.' So far Dr. Mattison. to him, shouting 'Huzze for Prince Charlie!-Here comes Prince Charlie!' 'By yer lave,'

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we cannot be fooled that way : we know you are Prince Charlie. Huzza for Prince Charlie!'it was Father Malloy of the diocese of Elfin, that baptized me.' But the lunatics were not to be put off; they still insisted that he was Prince Charlie, until 'at length,' said Pat, 'they were so certain about it, that I began to believe that Father Malloy had made a mistake in the christening.'

Now, our opponents are like these lunatics; they will persist in knowing us better than we do -our Holy Catholic Church - from which all ourselves; and so continuous are they in their assertions, that soon I suppose, we shall be like Pat, and shall begin to believe that Father Malloy ' has made a mistake in the christening,' and that after all we Catholics have not a Bible

> There is an old but homely proverb 'Throw mud enough and some will stick.' Our opponents seem to believe in it most piously. Tell lies enough about the Catholic Church and some at least will be sure to stick. It is an undoubted fact, that the purest woman will soon become to be looked upon as a strumpet, if people will only tell lies enough about her. You all believe, I suppose, that 'two and two make four.' But I will undertake to say that you will very soon begin to believe that 'two and two makes three,' provided only people will assert it often enough. These are the tactics of the devil in his warfare against the Catholic Church. Get people to assert lies enough about her, and very soon even her own children will begin to believe them .--The Catholic Church—the pure spouse of Jesus Christ-is very soon began to be looked upon as the Whore of Babylon, through the multiplied hes of her unprincipled enemies.

> As it is often useful for Catholics to know the objections urged by Protestants against our boly faith, and as I have here a fair specimen of the arguments used by our opponents against us on the particular subject of our lecture, I will read

In February 1868. Father Hecker, one of the The first of these questions is upon this very

prohibits the use of the Bible, when anybody who chooses can buy as many as he likes at any Catholic book-store, and can see on the first page of any one of them the approbation of the Bishops, with the Pope at their head, encourag-

Now, my friends, this is a fact, and a fact against a stone wall. I never hear a man arguing against facts, but I immediately look at his fore. stone walls. I had a kitten in my house to-day that took a fit, and began running against every wall in the house, until at last, fearing that it would kill itself, I caught it, and took it in my arms, and said to it, ' Poor puss! you are arguing against facts.'

However, against this 'stone-wall' fact a cermy kitten, has had the baidihood to argue, in a pamphlet very dishonestly headed ' Is it honest?' amongst my flock, that prompted this lecture .-And now does this Dr. Mattison butt at our stone wall? In this wise.

After giving Father Hecker's very plain and unanswerable question, he endeavors to answer thus: 'It is both true and honest to say in gennot allowed to teach your people the Bible; and | bibits the use of the Bible to the people generally, because on the very page of the permission it is also said to guard against error it WAS judged necessary to forbid the reading of the insisting that they know our religion better than | Scriptures in the vulgar languages without the advice and permission of the pastors and spiritual went to visit a lunatic asylum. As soon as he guides whom God has appointed to govern his

Now without waiting to point out the tense of the verb in this caution, which refers to a point share 25 per cent-£500,000 per annum. said Pat, when he could get in a word, 'By yer of discipline 'three hundred years ago.' 'It lave, gintlemin, but you're under a mistake was judged necessary:' let us examine the logic intirely. I'm not Prince Charlie at all at all, of the matter. My friends, I have a knocker cieties alone £1,500,000 paid annually in 1st paybut plain Pat Malony at your service.' Oh! on my door, at which all who wish to enter my ing misssionaries, and 2nd printing bibles. oh!' said the lunaties, 'don't tell us such non- house knock before they can obtain admittance. Now if you will excuse me, I will give you a

Well, gintlemin,' said Pat, 'I'm sorry for you; have (according to the Doctor) to ask leave to this one and a half million goes yearly. but there must be some mi take intirely. I'm read the Scriptures, therefore no body ever plain Pat Malony, from the town of Ballina, reads it. I know not bow the worthy Professor county Mayo, freland.' 'Oh! oh!' said the reads those words of Scripture, 'Ask and you lunatics, 'you don't want us to know you; but shall receive; seek and you shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you.' According to his mode of reasoning, no one will receive be-Well, gintlemin, then I'm sorry to contradict | cause they have to ask; and no one will find beyou, but I'm plain Pat Malony-more by tokens cause they have to seek; and no one will be opened unto, because they have to knock!-Quoting from a document referring to a mere matter of discipline, which he has, however, the honesty to admit was sanctioned by Pope Clement III. so far back as 'three hundred years after all 1 might be Prince Charlie; and that ago, (in 1595), he tells us that this permission to buy and read Bibles must be in writing, and can only be obtained by a select few. Oh, skilful and bonest Dr. Mattison! a quick change of tenses carries you heu! presto! like a witch on a broomstick, in the twinkling of an eye, over 300 years. It will be well for you, my friends, to note this assertion, that this 'permission must be in writing, and can only be obtained by a select few.' It will be wanted again before

> After quoting Pope Clement XI. condemnation of the laughably absurd doctrine that 'the reading of the boly Scripture is for every body,? our New York Professor goes on to say-Whilst the Papal hierarchy have societies for even among Romanists. Who ever knew a lars. Papal priest to do or say anything to circulate even the Douay version amongst the people?'

Before answering this question, let me say a few words 'en passant' upon a subject of some little importance. Dr. Mattison is or ought to be a gentleman and a Christian; and in his pamphlet is or ought to be arguing from a sincere desire to enlighten poor ignorant Catholics, whom he believes to be in error. Any other supposition would place him in a false position. Why then these opprobrious names? Dr. Mattison knows very well that such terms as 'Romanists,' ' Papal priests,' &c., are not the legitimate names for the things wished to be specified. They are in other words Protestant ecclesiastical Billinsgate. And yet Dr. Mattison is but a representative man of a very large class of our rhetoric? This is worthy of a passing thought, Rev. Doctor.

But to return to our objection - and I wish Is it honest to say that the Catholic Church | you to keep it clearly before you. It consists of this: Catholics have no Bible Societies, and therefore they do not read the Bible; and by implication Protestants have Bible Societies, and therefore they do read the Bible. Passing over the disjointed logic of this objection, I think I can explain to you very satisfactorily why Ca tholics have not Bible Societies which Protest. ants have. Were I inclined to be as insulting to our Protestant friends, as they are so apt to be to us when discussing Catholic doctrine (1 I might give you some such reason as this. Cahead to see if I can discover thereon the marks of tholics when they buy a Bible are willing to pay the full price for it, without being dependent upon the charity of Bible Societies. Protestants when they want a Bible will not have one unless it is given them at half price by the Bible Societies, and in order that the printer may get his pay, the bat has to be sent round under the false pretence of collecting funds for the conversion this Bible? Pat who pays full price for it?or John Bull who gets it for next to nothing?

But I am not going to put you off with such an answer as this, though I fear there is some little truth in it. Let us look at these Bible Societies which Protestants have, and Catholics have not. Perhaps they are not altogether what some people picture them to be. Let us look at their enormous wealth, and shall I add, their enormous failure.

To sum all up in as small a compass as possible. we will take the estimate of the London Times capital of the English Societies alone (without the American and Dutch) at not less year by year, than 'two millions' sterling. Of which almost fabulous revenue 'the large staff of well paid officers whose existence depends upon the success of this system, absorb for their personal

guide in the matter, we have for the English So- preters.

that you're Prince Charlie, come to liberate us.' | the worthy Doctor's logic. Because people | kind of missionary towards whose maintainance | Mr. Adams himself a Protestant missionary.

1. Medical Missionaries. Our American cousins across the line, always ahead of the rest of the world in all things, religious as well as secular, have a kind of missionary-peculiar to themselves-'balf doctor and half preacher,' which Mr. Malcolm tells us was necessary, because the full preachers had failed. His words popular the sending out of physicians." As to the knowledge of these medico-clerical or clericomedical missionaries Capt. Granville Locke tells us it was none of the best. They 'do incalcubeathers is not to our present purpose, belonging as it does more strictly perhaps to the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals; let us see their success at moral roisoning. In 1845 Dr. Hobson who had in two years seven thousand two hundred and twenty-one patients in a single city deplores that they bave not given it, and who gave it to a learned man of the dissatisfactory evidence that they feel the moral trict, to study, who after due investigation protruths inculcated'-with their physic. In 1861 nounced judgment that 'he thought it was a Mr. Lockhart himself a 'medical missionary' in China and who had fattended to more than 200,-000 individual patients,' deplores the like results. And all this in face of the fact that at the prealmost every thing else, they have never yet had sent moment the Catholics of Canton are buildone for the circulation of any kind of a Bible ing a Cathedral which will cost 3,000,000 dol-

2. Ignorance of the language. It is a well known fact, that many of the missionaries sent out to convert 'the heathens' are perfectly ignorant of the language of the native, whom they are sent to convert. Dr. Morrison whom tholic missionaries were the best Tamul scholars Gutziaff terms 'the first herald of the Gospel' to China; (although this 'first berald' found the country full of native Catholics and Catholic day by Hindon literates as text books, and quoted missionaries,) on his voyage out 'sat him patiently down to the Jesuit Harmony of the Gospels composed in Chinese, and copied out every | borbood of Goa, it will be necessary only to give syllable of it for his own future use' whilst 'an- a few specimens from the first chapter of Genegelic eyes (t'is his second wife who writes and sis. " In the beginning God created the earth accompanies him) sometimes looked over his and the air.' Darkness was upon the water but shoulders' whilst he was so laudibly learning his the 'soul of God' wandered with delight over lessons. Arrived at his mission, he put himself the water.' Let us make man like to us and under the tuition of Chinese Christians, whom having his form; let him command the aquatic fel'ow Protestants, who, though they would deem out of gratitude for their instructions he calls insects' of the sea." it disgraceful to offer an unprovoked insult to of the Romish Church.' Advancing a little in As an example of the merits of the Mahratta the lowest of their fellow-Protestants, seem to his studies, and in politeness he tells us 'I read version, let us take the words Behold the Lamb consider it a virtue to be as vulgarly insulting as part of the Exposition of the Ten Command of God. Although the Mahratta dualect furpossible to everything Catholic. Whence does | ments ' by the Catholics.' ' Mr. Morrison who this arise? Has Protestantism no worther locked himself up in his house for fear of the weapons than opprobrious names and fishwife's Jews,' studied Chinese for the 'conversion of infidels" whom he dare not face from one Abel Yun a Roman Catholic Chinese from Pekin and a convert of the Jesuits. Speaking still of Chica Dr. Smith says that it was customary for the missionaries, as they were ignorant of the language to hire unbantised Chinese to read their bible for them, and he mentions a ludicrous fact of one of these unbaptized Chinese, who after having been hired to read a tract, and having been previously instructed by the Missionary at his own house, in spite of this tuition hazarded comments of his own of a rather equivocal tendency.' Dr. Berncastle throws some additional light as to the expense of this deputy ministragive you Dr. Mattison as a representative man) tion. "Plenty of men may be obtained, who for fivepence a day' would read and speak of have, have been found so imperfect, that his verthe Gospel, as they would of their own God confuscius." In fact so ignorant were the English missionaries in China, that although there are upwards of 200 of them, not one could be found the other day fit to act as interpreter to the British embassy, whilst Baron Gros and General Montauban had only to apply to the cious.' Owing to the glaring mistakes with Priests of the French Church and they immetain Dr. Mattison, a prominent Protestant of heathens. Which, think you, thinks most of diately obtained an interpreter. Indeed so well known was this fact of the ignorance of the English Missionaries, that so long as 1851 Lord Jocelyn suggested "that the Catholic College of Macao would easily be induced to furnish at all times' a certain number of interpreters for the use of the British government. It was from the Jesuit College that Lord Macartney obtained two interpreters for his embassy. Our medicoclerical friend Dr. Smith is supposed to have founded a college to supply this defect, and yet in 1858 Mr. Wingrove Cooke asks "Where are the interpreters' who were to be supplied by as to their wealth. In its issue of Jan. 17, and the bishop's college, an institution that has. I be and April 19, 1860, it estimates the working lieve, for some years received £250 annually for this purpose? It has never yet turned out one Chinese Scholar."-(See China, ch. xxvii. p.

Now this my friends is where the 1½ millions sterling go annually-in paying medico-clerical of the books thus bestowed to the shelf, the box or clerico medical Missionaries, and in sending out to convert the natives, men who are not fit missionaries they are found in a state of spruce Taking then this Protestant estimate as some to act as 'political,' much less, 'religious' inter- and intact neatness, which seems to say, 'Here

will take India as our text book.

Of the 117,000 tracts printed by the Bengal Missionary Society' he says, 'the most part are either mystical or puerile, or both; and there is scarcely one fit to be put into the hands of a native of understanding and reflection. (-Asiatic Journal, vol. xxi. p. 448.) Nobinkissen an educated Hindoo in answer to Mr. Lang corroborates this testimony. 'You make one convert are. "A sense of failure in regard to 'direct annually out of 50,000.' 'This is the result.' evangelical' labour (z.e. full preachers) renders says Mr. Larg of preaching in the open air, and the distribution of thousands and hundreds of thousands of tracts printed in the Hindostanee and Bengalee languages.' They are so grossly absurd says another learned Protestant in allusion to the Oriental translations generally that? table mischief by their imperfect knowledge of sion to the Oriental translations generally that' the healing art.' As however the matter of instead of promoting the service of Christianity, poisoning, 'physically' some thousands of poor it is not 'irrational to impute some of the back. wardness of the Hindoos to this cause.'-(Asiatic Journal, vol. 28, p. 303.)

But to come more particularly to our subject. A Profestant missionary wishing to test the value of the Telinga version of the Bible gave a copy of it to some natives, who could make nothing of treatise on magic.

The Tamul version was equally successful. The translation is really pitiful, says a Protestant clergyman, and deserves only contempt. Rhemus declares that he began to edit a new edition of the Tamul Bible before he had been ia Madras a year and a half. Other missionaries have confessed to the same folly and have warned their successors against it. On the other hand a Protestant clergyman [Rev. Peter Percival] generously admits ' that some of the Caof their age, surpassing even the most learned natives, and that their writings are used to this with grateful admiration.

From the Canara version used in the neigh-

nishes a word which renders exactly our word 'lamb' this version translates it Behold the young of the sheep of God.'

In the Hindostance version another Prote tant writer tells us the sentence 'Judge not, that ye be not judged,' is rendered. 'Do no justice. that justice be not done to you.'- [See Baptist Missionary Account, 1819, Appendix.]

The Kunkun translation by Dr. Carey is thus described by a native : 'Bad letter and no language at all.' This gentleman with a laudable industry but doubtful prudence edited translations of the Holy Scripture in no fewer than thirtyfive languages or dialects, though he could not make himself understood in one of them. So thoroughly worthless are they that Dr. Brown with euphuistic politeness thus describes them: They have not all been tested, but those which sions generally are now given up as of no great value. Another Protestant writer, more inclined to call a spade, a spade, tells us "they have been either 'simply useless' or from explaining the doctrines of our faith by ridiculousforms of expression have been 'absolutely permiwhich they abound, the sense of the original was sometimes completely lost and the meaning ludicrous and absurd."

Let us now see what becomes of these Bibles ?

Archdeacon Grant in his Brompton lectures [chapter 111., page 93.] says that "the cause of the eagerness which has sometimes been evinced to obtain the sacred volume cannot be traced to a thirst for the word; of God, but to the 'secular purposes,' the unhallowed uses to which the Holy Word left in their hands has been turned and which 'are absolutely shocking' to any Christian feeling."

According to Mr. Ley in his book intitled

The Chinese, [ch. v., p. 54.] In China it has been customary for the distributor of books to scatter his wares in a sort of broadcast, and to give wherever a hand was held out to receive. The natural result of this was the consignment or the cupboard, where when sought for by the we are just as you left us. But this was a Let us now see 'what kind' of bibles are milder fate than awaited them at other hands. printed with this £1,500,000, and this time we f They have been seen, says Dr. Wells ... Williams [The Middle Kingdom, vol. ii., ch. 19, p. tense. We're no fools, and we know very well And THEREFORE no body enters! But this is few extracts from Protestant authors as to the We will begin with the testimony of the Rev. 343] on the counters of shops in Macao cut. in

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the shopman would not do with one of the worst of his own book. Mr. Burdon a Protestant them whenever they meet with them amongst Missionary found an : nium eater in his house at their flocks? as Dr. M. complains they do. Shaouing stretched upon the bed with Alford's Greek Testament for a Allow. Bishop Courvery found two houses in Sangapore the rooms of which were papered with leaves of the Protest-But Bible. The Protestant Missionary Dr. Tomlin admits that the Chinese o ... n stole Bibles at night in order to apply them to 'domestic vou yourselves shall be your judges. Answer purposes, and that some of the missionaries appeared to consider ' this theft,' a very encouraging proof of their zeal for divine things.

But we have a writer on this continent who gives perhaps the most deplorable of all the testimonies of the enormous failure of Bible distributing. The Rev. Robert Baird [Religion in the United States of America] tells us that up to the year 1858, the Americans had printed in Madras alone upwards of 300,000,000 pages or perhaps 1,000,000 vols. without gaining so much as a solitary convert.

General Sir Thos. Hislop speaking about missionaries and their efforts, says, 'These gentlemen set down their converts in proportion to the number of Bibles dispersed;' which, according to his experience must have been a sumewhat fallacious calculation, since he tells us that a particular ' resident' had become so embarrassed with the number of bibles sent him, ' that he sent them to all quarters in bundies of hundreds at a time.' And yet the word was, They come! They come! until his office overflowing, he sent them to an outhouse, and finally delivered several thousand copies over to the Dutch authorities there to bear what they might. The General finishes by quoting an enthusiastic missionary who wrote home for three hundred millions? of Bibles' and suggests that even that number might easily be got rid of,' by delivering them as bal last, or turning them out of doors without an index or a monitor to explain them.

After these testimonies, I think my friends I have disposed pretty conclusively of Dr. Mattison's objection that the Papal Hierarchy have no Bible Societies. Catholics are looked upon by their Protestant brethren, as sad fools. But there is one folly of which they have not as yet been guilty-that of subscribing to Bible Societies, £1,500,000 annually collected in England alone to pay Missionaries-half doctorbaif preacher-who are ignorant of the language of the natives to whom they are sent; and to print Bibles which the natives laugh at when recerved, and which are used in folding up fruit and medicine and for even viler purposes! What wonder if Pope Pius VII. called Bible societies, as Dr. Mattison complains, crafty devices whereby the very foundations of religion are undermined.' Was his Holiness the Pope far wrong?

But perhaps some of my Protestant hearers will object and say, "These Bibles which you bave instanced as incorrect are 'only' Bibles translated for barbarous people into barbarous tongues-surely European Bibles are at least fruit of a primitive and uncorrupted tradition, or is correct? To the first part of this objection I it only a debased sentiment, the effect of a disordered answer. Surely the souls of barbarous people are as precious in the sight of God, as those of civilized nations; and a book, which has ' of itself' to bring salvation by the mere reading thereof, ought certainly to be translated aright. But this is by the way. To the real part of the question surely our European Bibles are correct? I answer Hibernice by proposing three

- 1. If Luther in his Bible was 'a manifest and common corrupter and perverter of the text' as Zuinglius very politely says he was.
- 2. If the Zuinglian translators of the Bible were 'fools, asses, and antichrists, and deceivers' as Luther equally energetically says they were.
- 3. If the translation set forth by Œcolampe dius and the Protestant divines of Barle, was in many places "wicked and 'altogether' differing from the mind of the Holy Ghost' as Beza asserts it was.
- 4. If Beza's translation was 'sacrilegious wicked and atherstical' as the learned Castalio bears witness it was.
- 5. If Calvin in his translation 'made the text leap up and down'-if he uses violence to the letter of the Gospel' and worse and worse, if 'he added to the text' as Molinus says he did.
- 6. If Beza in his bible also altered the text as the same authority says he did.
- . 7. If it would require a whole volume wherein to note all the errors of Beza's Bible as Castalio says it would.
- 8. If the errors in Luther's Bible amount to the modest little sum of 1400, as Staphylus and Ernser say they do.
- 9. If the English translation of the Bible doth in the Book of Psalms alone in addition, subtraction, and alteration differ from the truth of the original Hebrew in at least 200 places [at the rate of 3550 for the whole bible] as the Protestant Ministers petitioning, King James declare it does.
- have depraved the sense'- obscured the truth whose office it is to hendle the Most Holy, and who and deceived the ignorant'-if they have 'in many places detorted the Scriptures from the right sense and shewn themselves to have loved darkness more than light, falsehood more than and graces, only a degenerate and degraded repretruth' as the learned Protestant Mr. Carlysle says they have.
- takes away from the tex!'-adds to the textis absurd and senseless, perverting in many places the meaning of the Holy Ghost' as the Ministers of the diocese of Lincoln declared it derived from the teaching of her Divine Founder and
- 12. If this translation 'perverts the text of the old Testament in 848 places causing millions St. Lee the Great, of St. Hilary, and of the Conrun to eternal flames,' as Mr. Broughton a same immutable sentiment, and all pronounce anastaunch Protestant says it does.

Then-I ask-can the European translations be considered any better than those published the Ohild of a Virgin Mother, and the Virgin Church for sonly barbarous people in a barbarous a union, they consider, which ought to be reflected tongue? and had not Pope Pius VII. perfect in the pure esponsals of the Christian Priest with

But you will further object. 'These translations which you have instanced are only translations made by the early reformers :- our modern European Bibles are more correct .--Softly! softly! my friends! As to the correciness of your modern Protestant translations, in the sacred pages. It is said by Our Lord to be His me I pray. Are Calvinists content with the Anglican translation of the Sacred Scriptures? and are Anglicans content with the Calvinistic effects of this magnificent gift extend to another translation. This will settle the whole question. life In the celestial hierarchy the virgins will have It strikes me, that I could mention the names of more than one Anglican clergymen, who have lies, however just and innocent, but 'they who have prohibited their flocks from using or keeping in their houses Bibles published by Methodist Societies; and I have no doubt but that this amiable distrust is reciprocated. But, let me ask, how would this same objection of yours sound, if it bore reference to the Apostles and Evangelists of the Early Church? It is surely beginning at the wrong end of a Reformation to begin with a bad bible first and to improve on it afterwards. Human nature may be susceptible language can hardly describe. Marriage is holy, of continued improvement: but not so surely a Bible! You claim, that 'the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible' is your sole rule of faith. What then becomes of your church during all those years of Luther's, Beza's, and Calvin's apostolate, wherein you and they grant you had not a correct Bible? A corrupt Bible according to your own definition, is not a Bible at all, since it is either not 'the whole Bible' or it is not 'nothing but the Bible.' A corrupt B ble is corrupt either by addition or subtraction. If by addition, it offends against that clause of your definition 'nothing but the Bible ;' if by subtraction, it offends against that other clause 'the whole Bible.' If then your early church had not a Bible, it had not a soul; it was according to your own shewing—a dead church, in plain language-it was a nonentity.

(To be Continued.)

CELIBACY OF THE CLERGY.

(From the London Tablet.) Even Pagan voices have proclaimed in every age, as they still proclaim in India and China, that men who profess to teach others how to attain union with God 'must themselves lead the most perfect life.'-Infirmities which are tolerable in those who belong to the world become crimes in those who profess to despise it. If Priests are men, they should also be something more than men 'You are like us,' is the scornful reproach of the beathen, as innumerable contemporary travellers relate, when they are addressed by European teachers of religion, who come to them without the robe of chastity, and in whom they discern only fathers of families struggling to promote the fortunes of their offspring. 'Physician, heal thyself,' says the mocking beathen, unconscious ly quoting Holy Writ to men whose lives contrast so strangely, as even he perceives, with their profession of supernatural virtue. Is this instinct of the pagan world manifested in every age and every land, the imagination, which the wise and lenient spirit of Christianity reproves? If it were so, we should be forced to conclude that the heathen has a higher deal of the sacerdotal office and character than the Christian But it is notorious that the Christian judgment in this matter, except in certain modern sects, who have deified the infirmities of our nature as of old others deified its vices, exactly coincides with the pagan. That chastity becomes the ministers of religion, is no conception of the modern or mediaval Church, as some deem, but was taught by her founders, and had been taught long ages before they had learned to speak. As mental cultivation has increased, and knowledge extended its limits, this universal conviction has indeed acquired a deeper intensity, and Ohristians have felt a more invincible repugnance for an unchaste clergy; but if there has been progress in methods of exposition or variation of disciplinary rules, there has been none whatever in the doctrine itself. It is a law of our nature to protest against an incontinent Priest. Even in the ages when the Levitical ministry was limited to a single family, in which alone it could be propagated, and when concessions were made to the hardness of heart' for which, since the Incarnation was accomplished, there is no longer either pretext. or excuse, the sanctity of the altar rebuked the efeminecy of those who offered sacrifices upon it. If the law of Moses, said Pope St. Siricius, in 386, in a council of eighty Bishops, which menaced married Priests with excommunication and eterns! punishment, seems to have tolerated luxury in the ministers of religion, let these defenders of voluptuoneness-i.e., the married clergy who dared to plead the Hebrew law - 'tell me why this same law of Moses obliged the priests to continue, during the whole year of their service, continually in the temple, far from their own houses? Was it not in order to separate them from all commerce with their wiver, that so the victims offered by them to the Lord should be more agreeable in His eyes, by reason of their purity who sacrificed them? . . Let therefore those Priests who desire to retain a privilege abrogated together with the Mosaic Law know that they are deprived by the authority of the Apos tolic See of every ecclesiastical dignity, and for ever interdicted from approaching the Holy Mysteries, of which they have rendered themselves unworthy by the turpitude of their unrestrained passions.' Such was the decision of one of the earliest Councils of the Christian Church, assembled under the eye of the Vicar of Christ. And if even the Levitical priesthood dared not approach, except in a state of continence, the alter on which was poured out only the 10. If the English translators of the Bible blood of impure animals, what shall be required of those renew every day the tremendous sacrifice of Mount Calvary! Is the 'Pure Oblation,' feebly prefigured by earlier sacrifices, meaner than its type and shadow? Is the Christian minister, stunted in gifts sentative of the Levitical priest? The 3rd cannon of the Council of Antioch, A D. 341, referred expressly to the authority of the 'Great Council' of Nice. 11. If the English translation of the Bible held sixteen years earlier, when it not only forbade any bishop, priest, or deacon to have a wife, but even to admit any woman into his house, except a mother, sister, or other relative, 'to whom no suspicion could attach.' And this law of the Church. His Apostles, to which reference shall be made immediately, never varied. In the fifth century, we have once more the decisions of St. Epiphanius, of thema upon incontinent, that is, uppon married Priests. St. Leo, like St. Augustine, founds this law upon the mystical union between the Virgin Jesus,

such Priests 'Infamous' There is no need to multiply these citations, nor is this the place to do so. Suca being the mind of the Ohurch from her parties to justice.

find her judgment confirmed by the language of

Holy Writ. We are not surprised, therefore, when

we read the praises of holy virginity which abound

own peculiar 'gift,' conferred only upon a favoured

few, and creating in them a special likeness to the angelic host. Not every one can possess it, He tells us, but only 'they to whom it is given.' And the their own place, and the immediate attendants upon the Immaculate Lamb will be, not fathers of faminot defiled themselves with women.' For this reason the elect are encouraged to 'make themselves eunuchs for the Kingdom of Heaven's sake.' It is not man's teaching but God's For this reason St. Paul also disenaces even the laity, if haply they can preserve virginal putity, from entangling them selves in marriage. 'Let them marry,' he says, with a kind of sorrowful compassion, if they have not grace to lead a higher life. 'It is better to marry than to burn' But that is all A married Pricet would have seemed to St. Paul something which so holy that God has taught the Church to count it among ber august Sacraments, but it is boly only to those who are themselves boly, and even they would do better to abstain from it, if they can. Such is the teaching of Holy Scripture. As to t'e allegation that some of the Apistles were married, we have only to read the replies given by the most ancient Saints and Doctors to understand the triviality of this objection. The question is not, as these great luminaries of the Ohurch observe, whether they were married before they received a higher vocation, but whether they lived in continence afterwards. That the ministers of human sects. whose quasi ministerial office is confined to the utterance of words, should marry, is congruous and irreproachable. Why should they not? They are but laymen. They have no a tar, and no sacrifice Even the ministry of Leviles was more solemn than theirs. They pass, therefore, from the nuptial couch to the conventicles in which they gather their duciples, and no one is scandal zed. They are types of worldliness, often in its purest and most amiable form, but still of worldliness - You must not seek for the supernatural in them. God has not called them to the office of Priest, and therefore does not give them the gifts which accompany it They are not virgins, and do not wish to be. They are content with a lower state, for which alone they are fitted It is not so in the Oburch which is the Spouse of the Immaculate. She may indeed have tolerated, in rare instances, a married clergy, but it was only from a sad necessity, to avoid still greater evils, and in the hope that communion with the Apostolic See would gradually inspire a holier ambition, and beget a more angelic ministry. And if, in the few cases referred to and for special reasons, she does no prohibit a married man from discharging the priestly office, she absolutely forbids marriage to those who have already become Priests. Even some human sects do the same, so powerful is the ineradi cable instinct which admonishes a Priest to abide in his own lot. In Russis, in spite of the almost unparalleled degradation of the sacerdotal class, marriage is impossible after ordination. The Church was never less disposed than at this moment to accommodate her discipline to the impure maxims of the world She is indulgent to the infirmities of her weaker children, as becomes a mother; but she still requires her Priests to set the example of a supernatural life. They will continue to do so .-The gift of chastity, without which they would be unworthy to approach the Altar, is still conferred upon them. It would not be given if it were not necessary. That it is always given in the Church, and in her alone, is one of the sure marks of her union with the Most Holy. He has not divorced His bride, and therefore continues to adorn her with all the treasures of His love. He will never cease to do se, until he renews His espousals with her in the day of her final triumph.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

DEATH OF FATHER KENYON. - The death is announced of the Rev. John Kenyon, P.P., Templederry, near Nenagh. He was a strong nationalist, and his love of country betrayed him at times into expressions open to misconstruction by those not intimately acquainted with him. A correspondent in the Tory press takes occasion to libel his memory by saying that his last expressed wish was, that he should be buried in the Protestant burial ground. The absordity of the statement must be so manifest to Catholics that it is scarcely worth explaining. Templederry churchyard formerly belonged to the Catholics, and is consporated ground, but like many other places was taken by the Protestants; and Father Kenyon may have expressed a desire to lie with the grand old race that kept the faith, and many of whom died for i', but certainly not because it was the Protestant churchyard.

A NEW IBISE PREB .- The Irish Times mentions a report that Lord Chancellor O'Hagan is to be raised to the peerage.

On the 9th ult., the Chief Baron opened the Assizes for the Queen's County at Mary borough In addressing the Grand Jury he stated that there had been but 29 cases since last assizes seven or eight only of which had any trace of agracian crime. This he deemed very satisfactory.

It is said that, owing of ill health, Mr. Wm. Kirk. of Kendy, who was recently elected as representative of the borough, will in all probability retire; and it is said that his eldest son, Mr. John Kirk, of Belfas', will offer himself as a candidate in the room of his father. [Newry Telegraph.

THE IRISH CHURCH AGITATION .- The Church Defence Society of Dublin are to hold an aggregate meeting of Protestants in Dublin in April to express their opinions on the progress of the Irish Church Bill, and to arrange a like meeting in London before the bill is introduced to the House of Lords. The committee of the same association have expressed their hope that, at the forthcoming election of lay representatives for a projected general Church Conference, no laymon will be chosen on whom the parishioners cannot rely for uncompremising resistance to the Irish Church

RIBBONISM .- The Catholic Bishop of Armagh, in a osstoral against Ribbonmen and Fenians, says:-English Statesmen have spoken and pledged thems selves to semove the anomaly of the Protestant Establishment, and give to Catholics equal rights and privileges with their Protestant feelow-subjects Their sense of justice excites the fury of our hereditary domestic enemies. Every strategem will be unecrupulously used to deteat the equitable intentions of the

They will not fail to divide us by introducing secret societies. They know how much Ribbonism has done for them in former times, and hence we may expect renewed efforts to introduce that evil amongst our faithful people' Dr. M'Cabe bids bis flock beware of ' sham patriots, who are doing the work of our worst enemies.'

Dunits, March 23. - A singular outrage was com-

grammatically calls us, perfect right to burn Mass offered by a married Priest. The English of a mob in the street, who shattered the windows ing with the Church throughout the world, declared landlord is supposed to be the cause. The police could get dittle information from the people in the street, and have been unable to bring any of the earliest foundation, we should naturally expect to

Dunlin, March 27 .- An action for libel, in which the Rev. P. Lavelle, of Partry, a litioant of some notoriety, is plaintiff, and Mr. Proudfoot agent of | named Quine, who died a few days age, had in his the National Building and Land Investment Company, is defendant, is attracting no little interest at the Galway assizes. The issue involves most of the subjects of fierce contention arising out of the relations landlord on the other. The facts are these: - A letter of the plaintiff, dated St. Stephen's Day. 1868, and addressed to the shareholders of the cumpany nublicly complained that a cow worth £7 cr £8, the property of a poor man named Hannagan, had been distrained by the defendant's bailiff for £3 7s 6d for a year's rent due on the let of last November. The letter severely commented upon the management of the company. The defendant published a reply, in which he declared that he never would have had to process or serve a notice to quit on the tenants if it had not been for the plaintiff, who, as he alleged, proclaimed from the altar that if any of them gave up possession be would put them out of the chapel, and had ac ually turned out 20 families, numbering 100 persons, who for 18 months had been deprived of religious instruction. He was also charged with excluding the constabulary from the chapel fearing that he would be reported for his language, and with having used his influence to prevent the prosecution of his chapel clerk, who brutally assaulted a poor woman who remonstrated with him for forcibly taking away some of her crops which he claimed for the priest. These charges were denied by the plaintiff and pronounced by his counsel Mr. Rob naon, Q C., to be scandulous libels. The defence was a justification, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald left the case with confidence in the hands of a Gilway jury, and in five minutes they found a verdict for the plaintiff, with a farthing damages. They accompanied the finding with an expression of their abhorrence, as landlords themselves, of the system of noticing to quit which had been proved on the trial - [Times Cor. Another of the liberated Ferians, Mr. Stephen J

Meany, a name of more than local repute, has been

honoured with a public reception on the occasion of

with an address of congratulation, which, it seems, be had consented to accept after repeated solicitations. The Very Rev. Dean Kenny presided, a patriarchal priest, who has reached his 78th year, and addressed the assembly in highly eulogistic terms in reference to Mr. Meany He thought that, apart from any ap proval of the peculiar views for which ' that gentleman had suffered so long, so enduringly, and so nobly,' he might, without misconstruction join in sympathy for the sufferer and pay the tribute of personal appreciation and private friendship. The rev. gentleman panegyrized him as 'a consistent patriot and a practical Christian,' whose power of pen and elequence of tongue might have raised him to any eminence attainable by those qualities 'had be but taken the course which others have taken and perverted and prostituted his talents to the service of mammon The rev. apraker said he was not there to discuss the propriety or impropriety, the justice or the injustice, of the matters involved in the movement with which Mr Meany was said to have been prominently connected, but to implore them not to compromise him rersonally, or by any indiscreet act or language injure the prospects of the men who are still suffering imprisonment. He added :- 'I yield to no man in my love for my native land. I yield to no man in my sympathies for the sufferings and sorrows of her people. I am old enough to remember when even to be a priest was an offence sufficient to earn a punishment as severe, or more so, than that for which Mr. Meany was punished: but I am old enough also to remember the calamities brought upon the land by ill prepared and premature attempts to right the wrong by physical force, and I have experience enough to recognize the truth of the maxim promulgated from the very spot which I now address you by the great tribune, Daniel O'Connell: 'The man who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy.' I am far from saying that a day may not come when resistance to power will become a duty, but Mr. Meany impelf may, if he lives long enoug have upon him, as I have, the weight of 78 summers -admit, if he does not already recognize, that an abortive revolution is not only a calamity but a crime.' The sentiments were received with loud An address was then presented to Mr. Meany, congratulating him upon his release; declaring how they bonoured him for the brilliant and elequent speech which he delivered from the dock in Greenstreet, when he stood forward undannied and defiant before the representatives of English rule with a beroic devotion and martyr fidelity to his country's esuse;' and alluding with regret to the unreleased prisoners who still pine within English dungeous and in foreign lands—'some of Ireland's bravest and most talented sons.' They expressed their deepest sympathy and sorrow for them, and said that they felt the present partial amnesty does not give that general satisfaction to the Irish people, nor will they believe that an act has been done for which they are bound to feel grateful until the Sovereign extends to them the Royal clemency.' The address contained many warm expressions of admiration and honour for Ireland's martyrs to liberty, of whom Mr. Meany was one of the latest, 'a patriot of true fidelity to the cause of Ireland.' Mr. Meany, who, it is stated, appeared deeply affected by the warmth of the demonstration,' delivered a long oration in reply, expressing his pride and pleasure at the magnificent gathering he saw before him, and complimenting the people of Ennis on their patriotism, of which there was an enduring monument erected in honour of O'Connell. He obstained from alluding to 'certain topics,' he said, not from any fear of danger to himself, but lest it should injure the prisoners who were still in custody. As the Dean, however, had ob served, 'the day might come,' he said, 'whenwhen—, well, when full justice may be done to Ireland.' This oracular statement elicited loud cheers from the intelligent au lience. - [Times Cor. Noon and midnight are not more irreconcil ble

than the feelings which the division on the Church Bill has excited in the minds of the parties concerned. On the one side all is bright and joyous, on the other gloomy and desponding. The Liberals regard the triumph of the Ministerial policy so far as it has hitherto proceeded with satisfaction and pride. They have as yet abstained, however from any irritating display of exultation over their discomfited opponents. Conscious of the overwhelming power which they possess in the sympathy of England, and sare of the position in which the cause of 'religous equality' now stands, they can afford to exhibit a dignified and even generous torbearance while they rejoice rather in the vindication of a great principal than the overthrow of a great party. The defenders of the Establishment, on the other hand do not effect to underrate the significance of the verdict which the House of Commons has pronounced. They expected a large majority infavour of the second reading of the Bill, but they were not prepared to see such a tremendous force arrayed against them. Indeed the numbers exceeded the most esuguine expectations of those who desired the success of the measure. But the Church party, however dispirited, are still un yielding. They still maintain an attitude of uncompromising resistance. They are preparing to contest every inch of the ground against all olds, with the desperate energy of men who feeling deeply, cannot flinch, though they must fall. Parochial tongue? and had not Pope Plus VII. perfect the same Oburch. In latter ages, the same doctrine mitted yesterday evining in the heart of the city. A meetings are now being held all over the country to men, but half a million of determined men, are right to call these Bible societies, which print and was only confirmed, when St. Leo IX, Nicholas II., I repair the same Oburch. In latter ages, the same doctrine mitted yesterday evining in the heart of the city. A meetings are now being held all over the country to men, but half a million of determined men, are right to call these Bible societies, which print and was only confirmed, when St. Leo IX, Nicholas II., I repair the same Oburch. In latter ages, the same Oburch. In latter ages, the same doctrine mitted yesterday evining in the heart of the city. A meetings are now being held all over the country to men, but half a million of determined men, are now being held all over the country to men, but half a million of determined men, are now being held all over the country to men, but half a million of determined men, are now being held all over the country to men, but half a million of determined men, are now being held all over the country to men, but half a million of determined men, are now being held all over the country to men, but half a million of determined men, are now being held all over the country to men, but half a million of determined men, are now being held all over the country to men, are now being held all over the country to men, and the men of the city. A meetings are now being held all over the country to men, are now being held all over the country to men, are now being held all over the country to men, are now being held all over the country to men, are now being held all over the country to men, are now being held all over the country to men, are now being held all over the country to men, are now being held all over the country to men, are now being held all over the country to men, are now being held all over the country to men, are now bei

two for wrapping up medicines and fruit, which bave not Romsh Priests as Dr. Mattison so un Pascal II forbade the faithful even to assist at the has been vacant, and wrecked it, with the ansistance are passed condemning the Bill, and 'pledging the two for wrapping up medicines and fruit, which bave not Romsh Priests as Dr. Mattison so un Wass offered by a married Priest. The Rogish of a mob in the street, who shattered the windows meeting to regist it be averaged in the street. if the battle were only begun, instead of being virtually ended by the emphatic decision of the House of Commons - [Times.

> The facility with which faction fights can be got up on the most trivial pretexts is illustrated by an account given in a Cork paper of a sanguicary melee at Kanturk A farmer in comfortable circumstances, employment a young man named Thomas Murphy. On Monday Murphy obtained a loan of a jennet and cart from the widow of the deceased, and refused to r turn them, alleging that Quinn had promised of the tenant to the pricet on the one hand, and the to give them to him. The widow sent to Newmarket for her con, who, on his arrival, collected his friends to recover possession of the valuable property. Murphy's friends came to his rescue, and the two parties encountered each other with sticks and stoner. The conflict lasted for two hours, and in the midst of it the cause of the quarrel was taken a way unobserved. The combatants exhibited marks of rough usage, and the establishments of the apothecaries, it is said were besieged with persons seeking to get their wounds dressed. - [Times.

The magistrates of the county of Westmeath met yesterday in Mullingar to consider the state of the county, and adopt measures for 'be repression of crime, There was a larger number of the resident nobility and gentry than has a sembled for a long time. Lord Castlemaine Vice Lieutenant of the county, occupied the chair. The proceedings were private, but their general purport has transpired. A resolution was adopted, on the motion of Lord Longford, to the following effect :- 'That, whereas strocious murders and other outrages, all of the so-called Riband character, have been recently and from time to time cormitted in this county, the perpetrators of which have up to the present escaped, with perfect impunity, buffling all exertions of the magistrates and the local police, we now argently call upon the Government'o take this state of things into their immediate and most serious consideration, and to make use of the strongest means which the existing law will permit; or, if necessary, to apply to Parliament for extraordinary powers, in order to endeavour to put an end to such a deplorable condition of society That we do now appoint a depatation [bere the names are staten] to express our ananimous views to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant and Executive, and that we authorize G. A Rochfort Boyd, Esq , D L. to communicate visiting his native town. On Sunday the 'congregated with his Excellency as to the day for receiving said trades' of Ennis met in the old chapel to present him deputation.' Mr. Boyd declared his readiness to deputation.' Mr. Boyd declared his readiness to proceed by the next train to Dublin, to ascer'ain when it would be convenient for his Excellency to receive the deputation .- Times Cor. March 23.

THE IRISH PROTESTANT REPEALERS. - The Roman Catholics of Ireland are accepting the Irish Church Bill with the best grace, and stating in the gentlest manner their objections to some clauses which are pear in their judgment to make the disestablishment and disendowment somewhat too easy to Protestant landlords, and especially to the clause which preserves the Protestant Cathedrals as national monuments. Some of the rasher zealors of the Protestant Establishment are losing their temper, their wits, and their lovalty at once, and instead of being wise in time and tolerably grateful for the easiest of terms for a compromise which no Government could offer five years bence, they are stepping into the above of the disaffected Catholics of twenty years ago, and threatening an agitation for the Repeal of the Union. At a meeting held near Dublin last Friday evening, at which the Vice Provost and Dr. Traill, a fellow of Trinity College, were present, the latter gentleman made a fiery speech declaring war to the knife to the nefarious bill, and threatening an alliance with Rcman Catholics for the Repeal of the Legislative Union of the two kingdoms if the ecclesisatical union were repealed. Dr. Traill reminded Mr. Gladstone that the principal opponents of the Act of Union had been the Orangemen, and that their hostility had only been appeased by the union between Church and State. Another speaker at the same meeting went in for the Repeal of the Union sans phrases, and so did the Rev. Dr. Langley at a meeting at Fermoy. Protestant letters in favor of Repeal were becoming the fashion in the newspapers, and this evening, at a grand meeting at Dublin of the Protestant Declarationists, we may expect similar sentiments and denunciations to be attended with an emphasis worthy the (ccasion. If this could be supposed to be the true spirit of that Protestant loyalty which Orangemen have been in the habit of contrasting with the divided silegiance of the Roman Catholics, there could not be a stronger argument for discharging with the least possible delay a debt of national justice to the great m-jority of the Irish population, so as to place the union upon a stronger basis than that of an ascendancy of a minority But the fact is that these excited and vociferous gentlemen are not so mischievous or destructive as they seem if Mr. O'Connel.'s Catholic Repealers were powerless it is not likely that the Repealers, who hall from Trinity College, will succeed, and in their cooler and calmer moments. when the present agitation is over and the Irish Church has passed into history, and Trinity College itself, like the English universities, is a national institute, they will become as Conservative as before, and congratulate themselves on the pagsing of Mr. Gladstone's bill before it was too late. -London Express.

It is possible that the effect of the course of legislation upon which the Government has entered may be that disaffection will change sides, and the old Repealers may surrender all their right title and interest in the agitation of the question in consideration of the more substantial penefits which are offered to them. Repeal is at present in a rather dilapidated condition, and would be a bad bargain for the Protestant party, who would have nothing to do with it when it looked attractive. It would hardly be worth the trouble now of putting it in a state of repair. If these who have had it so long on hand find it an unprofitable speculation, it is not at all likely that their successors will be disposed or able to carry it on for any great length of time, even though the 'Nationalists' should be willing to join them. After all the opposition which the latter have received from the Protestants, they will not be in a burry to embrace the offer of a political partnership dictated by a feeling of irritation which may prove only transient. There can be no doubt however 'that the desire to have a complete instead of only a partial severance of the Union is taking B strong hold upon the minds of men, even those of pasition and property, who have hitherto been earnest advocates of British connexion. In their present temper there is little use in reasoning with them but when reflection succeeds passion they may take a more rational view of their true interests .-Times Cor.

The Orange system in the North is showing signs of greater activity and strength. A proof of this is to be seen in the increased number of halls which have been erected for the meetings of the brethren. On Monday evening Mr. Johnston, M P., laid the foundation of another building of this kind at Orossgar, in the county Down. A large number of the brethren and their female friends are reported to have been present at the ceremony, which was presided over by Mr. James Hamilton, of Glasgow. Mr. Johnston delivered a speech, in which he culogized the trinciples and practices of the 'Noble Orange Institution. ' He observed that isolated Protestants are apt to take a gloomy view of the prospects of Protestantism, 'but when they join in brotherly union in an Orange lodge, and know that tens of thousands of their loyal brethren are actuated and anie mated by the same principles, they grow bold and strong in the maintenance of their rights; and they are encouraged to know that not one man or ten

tolerated that any Government should bring in a there is every disposition on the part of the Governpoints of the Government case. Among his own
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tolerated that any Government should bring in a there is every disposition on the part of the Governsupporters, on the other hand, eager for a practicable
supporters, on the other hand, eager for a practicable
and disease a Church, and at the same time refuse to concede to is deficient, so that the steadfastness of the party the Protestants and Orangemen of Ireland that liberty which is freely given to the Fenians in the South who wear the green. He declared that they had no desire to refuse the same rights to their Ostholic countrymen, and that the man who called himself a Protestant and attacked a peaceable Catholic procession was doing as much as in him lay to destroy the liberties of his fellow Protestants, and disgust the minds of all national men over the country with the call for liberty which was made on behalf of the Protestants of Ulster. The attack upon the Catholic drumming party at Poyntzpass on St Patrick's Day and other occurrences of the same kind, are, unfortunately, too conclusive proofs that the hon, gentleman's liberal views are not shared in by the 'brethren' where Untholic processionists have put their tolerant spirit to the test. - Times Cor.

For years it has been the practice of the Irish Tories to speak of all the Roman Catholic Clergy as either openly or secretly encouraging disaffection. It was a common taunt that they would be rebels if they dered. The whole Catholic population have also been unblushingly stigmatized. Now, when Cardinal Cullen comes forth with the most decisive condemnat on of the Fenians and their nationalist sympathizers it is possible for him to issue so far from applauding we find the limb Tory organs actually apologizing for the Feninca. They write in a manner which, had it been adopted by the Cardinal himself, they would have declared seditions, and called upon the Government to put the law in force against him, as one encouraging rebellion The Cardinal is taunted with being 'an Anglo Roman : not an Irishman;' and he is told that ' he may fail to crush the national feeling in Ireland.' This is the reception his letter meets with from the organs devoted to the State Church and the cause of ascendancy. Whatever a Roman Catholic prelate says or does must be wrong in the eyes of the Irish Tories. At the present time they see that their position is desperate, and there is desperation in all they write. They would rather ace the country convulsed from end to end than the State Church disestablished and disendowed. They wanted power and they had it, at the expense of the prosperity, the peace, and the unity of their country. As soon as they see that their power is to be taken away, and that they must stand on the same level as the millions of the people, they fling their loyalty in the face of the Government and the Queen. They would rather see Cardinal Culien blessing the standards of an insurgent army, than endeavouring to crush disaffection, and promote union and concord. From their point of view they are right. Their object is not it never was - union and concord. In vain, however, they cry out. In vain they bluster, fume, and menace. The work which the people have sanctioned and the Government has undertaken will and must be done. - Northern Whig.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER ON THE RITUAL-1573. - On Easter Sunday high mass was celebrated at St. Mary's pro-Cathedral, Moorfields, and a sermon was preached by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Westminster on words taken from the 24th chapter of the Gospel of St. Luke, 'And while they yet bel'eved not for joy, and woncered, He said unto them, Have ye here any meat?' The discourse was patriarchal, couched in language of great simplicity, strong and clear in argument, and singularly persnasive. His Grace argued the reality of the general resurrection and the identity of the original and revivified body, from the fact that Christ appeared to His disciples in a material form, having fiest and bones, and capable of being handled and recognized, yet unlimited by the accidents of time and space. The act of eating substantial food and giving a part of the same to His disciples was intended as a proof of His identity and material resurrection; nevertheless, He entered the guest-chamber when the doors were shut, and at Emmans he vanished out of the sight of His disciples while He sat at meat with them. If it were possible for the resurrection body of Christ to be thus raised above the conditions of nature, the bodies of these who participate in the resurrection of the just would, after the same fashion, be elevated and rendered supernatural. From the same premises the Archbishop inferred the verity of the Holy Eucharist, a real presence, not metaphorical or symbolical only, but actual; a body unlimited by the conditions of nature, and, like the body of Christ after the resurrection, endowed with miraculous power. The doctrine of the Eucharist His Grace expounded as the truth of the Holy Catholic and Roman Church. In the suburbs of this Church, in the twilight, were good and honest men, who had come to receive the faith which their Church did not teach them; they believed in the real presence they erected altars, they made a tabernacle, for which their Church gave them no authority. They received and treasured up what they believed to be the budy of Christ. They adopted the comely and beautiful vestments of the Church. He loved them for the love they bore the shadow of their Lord; his whole heart yearned over them. The Church would do snything and sacrifice anything except only God's truth to open the doors wide and admit them into her communion The aim of the sermon was instructive and practical tianity were addressed to the reason, only that reason must be enlightened by the spirit of God. The most interesting part of the discourse was that in which the Archbishop gave utterance to sentiments so respectful and affectionate towards the Ritualists. — Globe.

London, April 12.- A meeting of Conservative members of Parliament was held to-night. Over two hundred members attended. Mr. D'Israeli was present and made a speech, in which he indicated the future policy of the party on the Irish Church question, and armounced the amendment which would be proposed by the Opposition to the bill now pending in the House of Commons. These amendments are to the effect that grants made to the Irish Church since the Reformation are to remain intact; that Glebe lands be retained by their present holders without purchase, and that the union of the Irish and English Ohurch cease in '72 Important modifications of the financial sections of the bill are also proposed, including the e-tablishment of a capitalized sum for the support of the clergy instead of the granticg of annuities, and the application of a large portion of the Church revenues to the support of public worship, and defray the expenses of the management of the Church. Finally, an effort is to be made to have all the clauses in the bill referring to the Maynooth grant and the Regium Donum struck out. Mr. D'israeli's plan was tavorably received, and the pro ceedings of the meeting were marked by much enthosiasm.

LONDON, March 26. - The most sanguine Irish Protestant must now confess that the Irish Establishment has received its death blow. The vote of the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's Resolution last year declared that the Establishment ought to be abolished. The votes of the constituencies at the hustings declared that it must be abolished. The vote on the Wednesday morning declared that it shall be abolished. It was thought, or rather hoped, that the difficulties of the task might prove too much even for the present Ministry. There must it was said, be dissensions in the Cabinet over a scheme necessarily so complex. It was inevitable that some blots would be discovered in the Government measure sufficient to detach a few from one or the other extreme wing of their supporters. Nothing of the kind has happened. The bill is not perfect, amendment, the Liberal party have proclaimed as sections of his auditors. Amongst the literary men sections at its instance of the dreadful wreck he died.

The imperiencions were incapante of larged with carrous divergency of view by directed up by the same process of reasoning, our without the correct man defined as entitled more truth, attribute the mo

will be exposed to no difficult test. On Wednesday quires explanation. It seems probable there were iewer absentees on Tuesday than was ever before known in the annals of the House of Commons. -This requires some explanation. Six hundred and twenty-three were present at the Division-366 sup porting the Bill, 250 opposing it, the four tellers, and the Speaker. In the contest for the Speakership, when Mr. Abercromby. afterwards Lord Dunfermline, was preferred to Sir Char'es Manners Button, who was thereupon created Viscount Canterbury the number voting were 316 and 306, and there were therefore 626 taking part in the Division, or three more than were present on Tuesday night. But the 626 who voted were 626 out of 658, the House being full; and there were therefore 31 sbsentees On Wednesday morning the complete 10'l of members did not number more than 643, and there were, therefore, but 2) absentees. Fourteen seats are vacant, thirteen members having been unseated on petition and Mr. Henry Wyndbam succeeding to the Peerage through the death of his father; and one seat, Horsham, has never been filled in consequenes of the double return. The absence of Lord Grosvenor and Mr. Percy Wyndham is explained by recent domes ic losses; Mr. Magnine has received leave of absence until after Easter, having met with an accident, disabling him from attendance; and Mr Birley prudently avoids the risk of incurring the penalties of voting so long as the petition against his return remains undecided. Of the fifteen remaining absentees the greater number are known to have been detained by illness, accident, or other imperative ressons, and it would seem there were not halfa-dezen who could have have voted yesterday morning and refrained from doing so .- Times

The London Luncet mentions a case in which new blankets, having been infected by scarlet fever, were put away uncleansed in a wardrobe. Fourteen months afterwards the mistress of the house had these blankets taken out and put upon her own bed; in a few days the took the fever and died.

The present English War Minister dissents from the hitherto universal opinion that veterans, or old soldiers, are more desirable than new recruits. No inducements are to be held out for them to re-enlist. Raw recruits will be preferred.

In the House of Lords the bill introduced by Earl Russell authorizing the creation of life Peerages was read for the first time. Earl Granville announced that the Hudson Bry Co. had agreed to cede its territorial rights in British North America to the Crown on the terms proposed.

consider their position in reference to the coming struggle in the House of Lords on the Irish Church Bill, and that, as far as their opinions can at present be gathered, the majority are in favour of abstaining from taking any part in the division. Mr. Aytoun's intended 'instruction' to the committee on the Government disestablishment measure-which, if carried into effect, would directly lead to the dissolution of Maynooth College Trust Corporation and the cessation of all further money payments, except moderate compensation to the professors and students - meets with favour from some of the Scotch and Nouconformist members of the House, and may cause rather a sharp debate after the Easter holidays. - The Owl.

A Protestant journal, the Birkenhead Guardian. of the 20th ultimo, asks: 'What fools are signing the petition to Government for an inspection of nun nerles? Protestant fools undoubtedly. And for unreasoning bigotry and malicious persecution in a small way, a Protestant fool is about the worst and most mischievous foel in the world.' After denouncing the religious life as 'unnatural,' the same journal proceeds to observe that there is no reason for disturbing those who choose to lead it, and that 'there is more gross immorality committed, and obscibity spoken, in the upper and middle-class ladies' Protestant boarding schools of England in one twelvemonth, than there is in all the convents and conventual schools in Great Britain in ten years.' The Protestants in the United States have made the same discovery, and, as the Atlantic Monthly lately noticed, have formed the prudent habit of sending their children to convent schools. The Birkenhead Guardian adde, with considerable force, 'Let us first set our own house in order before we begin to cleause our neighbours' dwellings.'

A MODEL ANGLICAN BISHOP .- The Church News, which was lately sold at public auction for £30, has not lost heart. Under the impressive and appropriate heading, 'Fearful Teaching by a Bishop,' that journal, in its last number, recounts that Dr. Baring, Protestant Bishop of Durham, thus addressed a few days ago 500 persons whom he had just 'confirmed,' as far he had the power to do so. 'If you fancy in taking the bread into your hands, you are taking Christ's Body, and in taking the cup in your hands, you are taking His Blood, then you are lowering most awfully all sense of what is true, and you will be It was clinging to form when you need most your soul's based on the assumption that the truths of Chris- strength.' Upon which revolting statement the Church News adde : 'How long, O Lord, how long!' May we not reply that heresics of this kind will be taught as 'long' as High Churchmen remain voluntarily in communion with those who teach them, and thus give their whole moral support to the very er-rers which they profess to deplore? If they really love the truth, let them fly from the sect which tolerates its denial. Until they do so, they are 'condemned out of their own mouth.'

PROTESTANT JOURNALISM. - A dismally comic journal, anxious to invent something new, lately re-counted, and its readers probably believe, that a Spanish nur, after wearing her linen for a week, sends it to Paris to Queen Isabella, who eagerly appropriates this soiled under-clothing. The story is both false and stupid, and the foolish people who pick such tales out of the literary gutter are almost as degraded as the journalists who drop them there. The clergy of Bargos, - vide English newspaper literature at large, —lately assassinated, or procured the assassination of the civil governor of that city. The governor was a scoundrel, and the story a lie, but what of that? Even the revolutionary tribunal which investigated the case bas apologized to the priests whom the English journals calumniated .-Which of the latter has disowned the lie? As far as we know, not one! Six nuns the same honest newspapers informed the British public, were recently found imprisoned in a cellar in Belgium. The tale has been formally contradicted and disproved. Has a single newspaper retracted the falsebood? Why should they? Their readers enjoyed the lie, and would not enjoy the contradiction. Lastly, in the case of 'Saurin vs. Starr,' the statement which chiefly prejudiced the English mind, and which the Solicitor-General did not disdain to repeat, was this, -that the Bishop ordered the Commissioners to find Miss Saurin guilty, unless four out of five found her innocent. What his lordship really enjoined was, that she should be declared innocent, 'unless four out of five found her guilty.' Not a single English journal has corrected the false statement, nor even noticed it. The Press, like the steam-engine, is a powerful agent; but both of them sometimes destroy those who use them . - Tablet.

MR. DISRABLI'S SPEECH ON THE IRISH CHURCH BILL. -Mr. Disraeli's great speech on Thursday night in moving the rejection of the Irish Church Bill was judged with curious divergency of view by different

Imperial Parliament, and thought it was not to be ultimate success in danger. Fortunately, indeed, and the skill it showed in picking cut the weak points of the Government case. Among his own positior, there was little but gloom and dissatisfaction, -bitterness as if almost at a fi sco. Two men morning the Liberals responded to the call upon meeting each other, one a literary critic one a Conthem with unprecedented unanimity. Not a single man servative private, might be heard greeting each other of mark, except Sir Roundell Palmer, went over to with, 'What a wonderfully clever speech l' 'Did you Opposition, and there was but one member of the ever hear such a miscrable failure?' The divergence party absent from the Division whose absence re- is easy to exp'ain. It was a 'litterateur's' speech, and not a statesman's It was a speech of dead resistance. which yet gave the impression of not seriously contemplating battle. It ignored the strength of the enemy's position, and yet took up no practical position of its own. It need imaginary future calamities as its only ammunition against a menacing practical proposal. It threw out no counter-scheme on which the Conservatives could take their stand. It was, in short, a brilliant criticiem from an unreal point of view, - and, of course, as a party-speech, a dead failure. But as a literary achievement it was certainly wonderfully effective. Its attack on the Liberals for bribing the land-owners was smiting with a double-eaged weapon, one edge striking the gentlemen behind him, and one the statesmen opposite,but this gave only the greater effect of political chivalry to the demonstration. The taunt that three priesthoods smarting under injustice would be more formidable organs of the people's discontent than one, was, no doubt, an arithmetical quibble against logic, since the priesthood, which is five times as large as the other two priestboods united, will not be smarting of the second amount of £20 000, this was made under recent injustice, but grateful for recent justice. There was still less in the assertion that while one of the great evils of Ireland is the want of a middle class, this Act destroys a middle-class; that while the curse of Ireland is the want of resident proprietors, this Act does away with a great number of resident proprietors; or that while the curse of Ireland is poverty this bill confiscates property. Still, on the whole Mr. Disraeli arranged his warning and his epigrams with marveilens skill, -with a view at least to bewildering the imagination of his bearers, exciting a temporary wonder, and losing his game. - [London Spectator.

THE SCOTCH EDUCATION BILL. - At a meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, held in Edinburgh for the purpose of considering the Duke of Argyll's Bill Dr. Begg said :- 'In regard to the question of religious education, he was struck with one expression in the Duke of Argyll's speech, namely, that the secular educationists were a very powerful party in Scotland. His Grace had been misinformed-as the number of schools established by that party could be counted on one's fingers. He believed that were they to hoist a flag intimating that a school was a secular school, and that the Bible and Catechism were expelled from it, they would get few of the people of Scotland to send their children to it ' Mr M'Gillivray considered that the proposals of the Bill with reference to the parochial schools were a downright insult to this n the terms proposed.

It is stated that the English prelates are about to third of the population of Scotland connected with the Establishment. In the counties of Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland and Caithness, out of a population of 147 200, according to the Census of 1851, only 2 000 people went to the Established Churches, connected with which there were 57 ministers, at an expense of £12 000 a year, the average congregation for each minister being from 20 to 30 persons.

In his address at the University of St. Andrew's on Friday, Mr. Fronde said :- What I deplore in our present higher education is the devotion of so much effort and so many precious years to subjects which have no practical bearing upon life. We had a theory at Oxford that our system, however defective in many ways, yet developed in us some especially precious qualities. Classics and philosophy are called there 'litera humaniores.' They are supposed to have an effect on character, and to be specially adapted for creating ministers of religion. training of clergymen is, if anything, the special object of Ozford teaching. All arrngements are made with a view to it. The heads of colleges, the resident fellows, tuters, and professors are. with rare exceptions, ecclesisstics themselves. Well, then, if they have hold of the right idea, the effect ought to We have bad thirty years have been considerable. of unexampled c'erical activity among us; churches have been doubled; theological books, magazines, reviews; newspapers have been poured out by the hundreds of thousands; while by the side of it there has sprung up an equally astonishing development of moral dishonesty. From the great houses in the City of London to the village grocer, the commercial life of England has been saturated with fraud. So deep it has gone that a strictly honest tradesman can hardly hold his ground against competition. You can no longer trust that any article you buy is the thing which it pretends to be. We bave false weights, false measures, cheating, and shoddy everywhere. Many a hundred sermons have I heard in England, many a desertation about the mysteries of the faith, on the divine mission of the clergy, on apostolical succession, on bishops, and justification, and the theory of good works, and verbal inspiration, and the efficacy of the sacraments; but never, during these thirty wonderful years, never one that I can recollect on common honesty, or those primitive commandments, Thou shalt not lie, and thou shalt not steal. What I insist upon is, generally, that in a country like ours, where each child that is born among us finds every acre of land appropriated, a universal 'Not yours' set upon the rich things with which he is surrounded, and a Government which unlike those of old Greece or modera Chins, does not permit superfluous babies to be strangled - such a child, I say, sinbe he is required to live, bas a right to demand such teaching as shall enable him to live with bonesty, and take such a place in society as belongs to the faculties which he has brought with him. And it ought to be the guiding principle of all education, high and low.

THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM IN SCOTLAND .- Mr. Bright, in his speech on the Irish Church Bill, said of the Free Kirk in Scotland, that since the separation they have built 900 churches, not less than 650 manses the residences of their ministers - 500 schoole, 3 theological colleges, and 2 training institutions, and during the last three years they have raised on an average by the voluntary subscriptions of their members not less than £370,000, and during the 25 years that have elapsed since the 500 ministers walked out of the Established Church their congregations had voluntarily contributed a sum exceeding £8,000,000.

A SUNKEN TREASURE. - On the night of October 7, 1799, Her Majesty's ship Lutine, freighted with an enormous amount of specie, varying from £1,500,000, to £3,000 000, foundered off the sandbanks on the north-west coset of Holland, and the greater buik of that treasure still lies buried with but nine fathoms of water over it. The Lutine was bound to a port in the Zuyder Zee, and £1,500 000 she had on beard, was subsidy money for the English troops who were then serving under the Prince of Holland, Holland being at war with France. She had also on board large assignments of specie for merchants in the country, as well as for bullion dealers and bankers at Hamburg, to which port she was to have proceed. ed after landing the Government subsidy money at the port in the Zudyer Zee. There were also on board the Crown jewels of Holland, which had been sent to this country by the Prince of Orange to be reset and polished by Mesers. Rundell and Bridges, the then famous jewellers to the Eoglish Court on Ludgate-Hill. The Lutine, in making for the entrance of the Zudyer Zee, encountered a fearful storm and was driven on a Sandbank between the islands of Terschelling and Vieland, and subsequently foundered, ali her officers and crew, except one man, perishing. The survivor, however, only lived a few hours. He was picked up by some Dutch boatman

After much exertion the sunken wreck of the Lutine | versation to-day that he did not believe in any red was discovered lying in nine fathoms water within tape nonsense about Cubs. It he had his way he three miles of the western portion of the island of would not only recognize Cubs but allow every Terschelling; but no attempt, we believe, was made to recover the sunken treasure for one or two years, owing, in a great measure, to the shifting sandbanks and the rapidity of the tides which swept over the snot. The Dutch Government offered a reward of £8,000, for the recovery af the Crown jewels, which, with other inducements be'd out in England, led to a company being formed, which commenced operations and in a few years they recovered about £160, 000, of the specie, of which the Datch Government claimed £80,000 as a royalty. In addition to the £160,000 recovered, another £60,000, was recovered by other companies. The last recovery occurred a few years since, and about £20,000, was paid as royalty to the Government, who, up to that time, had repudiated all claim on the wreck by the Euglish underwriters and marine insurance companies who had taken lines of insurance on the specie, and bad paid the £1,500,000, as a total loss. All the underwriters who were interested and paid on the total loss have been dead some years and it being impossible for any claim to be set up by any surviving relatives of the underwriters, Lloyd's, it is said intend to apply to Parliament for powers to appropriate all moneys recovered from the wreck for pur poses named in the proposals Of the £80,000, which the Dutch Government formerly received as reyalty money no portion has been returned; but over to Lloyd's a few years since by order of the King of Holland, which sum remains untouched hy the managing committee, and, with the interest that has been accumulated since, nearly £9,000 it is probable that operations will be renewed on the wreck during the ensuing summer, and on a scale which is likely to be eminently successful .- [Express.

PARABITES -A correspondent of the Gazette seads to that paper an extract from a recent number of the British Medical Journal. The extract refers to a portion of a Westphalian ham that had been sold in London, and of which the Medical Journal speaks as follows: - The slice is about one inch square and one third of an inch in thickness weighing considerably less than half an ounce. It could readily be swallowed as a single mouthful. The muscular fibres have a glistening, fresh, carneous look, their transparency strongly contrasting with thinly scattered far masses, with tendinous and aponeurotic fives and more especially with a number of small cysts most of which lay beneath the cut surface. These cysts, of which we have removed no less than 20 without breaking up the slice, contain each of them a jarva of the wellknown pork tapeworm, better understood as the Cysticercus cellulosæ. On microscopic inspection they were found to be alive their characteristic booklets suckers and corpuscles being all well formed. As we have probably not removed more than half the number of measie vesicles present in the precious morsel, it would be safe to say that the 'mouthful,' if swallowed in the condition in which we received it, would give rise to the formation of more than 33 tapeworms in the intestinal canal of the person who are it.'

UNITED STATES.

New York, April 9-The 'Herald's' New Orleans pecial says a most formidable Cuban expedition is fitting out there. That such men as Francis P. Blair and General Stedman are deep in the movement is no secret and it is common talk, and that the steamship 'Cuba,' one of the fastest vessels that ever crossed the Gulf of Mexico has been secured for the

An Alabama paper pronounces that it will not, hereafter, take payment in dogs.

Washington, April 13 - The Senate, after debate, rejected the Alabama treaty almost unanimonely, only one voting in the affirmative.

Ex-President Johnson, in a recent speech at Knoxville, made the following remark :- Let me tell you here that a wise and good Prince is infinitely better than a despotic, arbitrary Congress.

W. D. Moore is a Christian gentleman of Missouri, who first invited himself to drink with a stranger and then split the stranger open, dorsally, because he demurred to paying.

The New York 'Financial Chronicle' says that market, at the reported strong feeling in high quarters at Washington in favor of recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, 'not to speak of ulterior measures, and that this uneasiness has stimulated purchases and brought about an advance. Straws sometimes tell which way the wind blows.

There are now in New York large numbers of children so viterly poor as to be unable, from the necessities of their parents, from want of decent clothing and other causes, to made their appearance in our public schools. The parents of those children, however poor they may be, contribute their quota to the taxes that support such schools; if not directly, they do it indirectly in the shape of incressed rents, &c , which increasing taxation for echool purposes neces sarily occasions The rich landlord does, indeed, pay taxes for the education of his children in the unblic schools, but he is sure to collect from the poor occupants of his rows and tenement houses the taxes so paid; and so the poor, not the rich support the very system of education from the benefits of which poor children re by circumstance excluded .-Irian American.

A FRAUDULENT AMBASSADOR - The N. Y Sunday Times charges Mr. Minister Hale with what, under the circumstances, is worse than grand larceny .-Members of the diplomatic body in all countries are allowed to receive, free of Juty, such imported goods as they need for personal, official or family use.— Mr. Hale, in the fall of 1866, made an arrangement with one or two merchants in Madrid, by which considerable quantities of carpeting, linen cloth, window curtaining, and table napkin stuff were imported from England, free of duty, on his diplomatic privilege and sold for the joint benefit of himself and the merchants. In October of that year, he was detected in thus importing 830 pounds of a cotton stuff called crock,' 1500 pounds of woolen felt and about 44 000 pounds of mequeta carpeting; and in February, 1867, of thus bringing in 400 pounds more of 'crock, 375 pounds of linen damask and 760 pounds of curtain goods. Information of his transactions as a dry goods importer did not reach our Government till less than a month ago. As soon as President Grant examined the papers in the case, he determined to remove Mr. Hale-graciously giving him the opportunity to resign.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herala says: -One subject occupying the attention of the Cabinet tr-day is said to have been the proposal to recognize Cuban Independence. It is stated that the whole matter was talked over thoroughly, and that the comparison of views among Osbinet members developed a strong feeling favourable to giving the moral support of our government to the struggling patriots of Cuba. What this means of course is susceptible of various interpretations. Some assert it indicates a determination to speedily accord belligerent rights to the Cubans. Others declare it simply means that our government will refuse to prevent the departure of fillibustering expeditions, while others contend that it merely means that President Grant will arge Congress to pass strong resolutions of sympathy with the cause. Whether Gen. Grant and his Cabinet intend or not to take a bold stand on the side of Ouban independence, it is certain some high officials make no secret of their desire that

would not only recognize Ouba but allow every fillipustering expedition to go away unmolested. Cubs, be thought, was in a better condition now than was the South during the late rebellion when belligerent rights were granted by England and France.

L'FE AND LETTERS OF DR. FABER. - We are happy to know that the Life and Letters of the late Dr. Faber, the renowned Oratorian and author of so many sterling and pious works, is now in press, and will soon be issued by Messrs. John Murphy & Company. Dr. Faber was not only a distinguished writer, but perhaps, no other man of his generation has done more for the advancement of morality and Christian piety. His name is a household word in England, and we are glad to find that the Baltimore Publishers of his popular devotional works are about to bring out his Life and Letters. We learn from their advertisement, which is published in another column, that the Ray. J. R. Bowden is the iditor of this important work.

PLAIR TALK ABOUT MURDER. - It is said, and we be-

lieve with good reason, that the most effective political arguments brought to bear against the late Mr. Johnson were the cartoons in which Nast, the caricaturist, developed the ridiculous or tragic results of 'my policy.' At all events they were more powerful than sny written or spoken denunciations, and, unlike the latter, could not be answered in whole or in part. Having got through with poli-tics, for a time at least, Nast has turned his attention to social evils, and in the last number of Har per's Bazaar has tried his hand on the delineation of one of the most fearful aspects of our fashionable society. The title of the cartoon is: 'The Wife of the Period-Suffer no Little Children to Come unto In the foreground a small group are sitting or me' standing in a proscenium box of our Academy of The central figure is a stylishly-dressed woman of from thirty to thirty-five years, whose right hand is held back as if repressing some unpleasant apparition behind. Standing up on each side of her are three representative society men; one a large jawed youth with an idiotic forehead; another a thinfaced exquisite with hair parted in the middle, and with the peculiar long cockney side-whickers which mostly flourish on soulless faces, looking through his eye glass down over the woman's fully exposed tast, and another in the shade. Seated close by her side and looking up sneeringly is a man with Mephistophelian face, who seems the proper type and controlling genius of the little circle. Back of all, and in the rear of the box, sits the husband, who clearly has no lot nor part with the circle in front As the wife's eyes turn involuntarily toward the rear, so are his drawn half way toward the front, but hopelessly. The right hands of each are extended involuntarily, as if by some subtle spiritual attraction, toward the rear. It is in the rear that, by a few dashes of white lines on a black background. the artist shows what this spiritual attraction is. An angel is dimly seen bolding an infant on her right arm, while two other children cling to her skirts, and her right forefinger points to the inscription: 'The American Race is Dying out.' It is but just to the artist to say that this inscription was not needed to explain the significance of the most fearful and suggestive cartoon we have seen in a long time. The place, the expressions of the various persons in the group, the stony indifference of the fashionable womar, the upprincipled and brainless fops who surround her, the back seat given to the neglected husband-all combine to tell a story whose like is repeated almost nightly in every theatre in the city. It is a horrible picture; horrible in Itself and in its suggestions. 'Why,' some will ask, 'should the scrupulous managers of Harper's Bazaar permit such cartoon to go into thousands of our best families?' Certainly not without some good reason. Unfortunately there is to much cause for the publication of such a sermon in the shape of a caricature. It is no more nor less than the state of society which authorized Bishop Coxe to direct his subordinates, during the Lenton season just passed, to condemn the sin of ante-natel infanticide; which compels every physician in this city to daily refuse to assist fashionable women in the commission of murder; which enables quacks without conscience or professional pride to erect palaces on Fifth Avenue; which is revealed in the large number of childless households, and which, in all its aspects, is Godless, inhuman, sensual, soulless and accursed. It is high time that every Christian preacher was as plain there is a somewhat uneasy feeling in the Gold spoken on this subject as Bishop Coxe; and that every respectable journal was as fearless in aggailing the greatest evil of our society as Harper's Bazaar has proved itself to be, by publishing Nasts caricature. Such a sin as child-murder cannot be driven out by mild word or ambiguous phrases. Apostolic plainness of speech alone will avail.

ANTE-NATAL INFANTIOIDE, -It is with reluctance and a sickening horror we approach our subject, but the time has come when it is impossible to pass it by in silence. Did it become known that a band of murderers was organized in our midst, vigilance committees, for the protection of society, would spring up on every side, and the community would not rest until the miscreants were killed or compelled to fig. But red-banded murder, helpless victims slaughtered in their heds, men shot down, without a moments notice, on the high way: are naught compared with the crime we shudder to write of. Your common, vulgar assassin is an angel of light compared to the delicate, emiliog monater who makes the science of murder a portion, as it were, of her household duties. The thugs of India, professional assassins, would hear with wonder that there were murderers with white hands and silvery voiceschristian murderers regular attendants at church, patrons of charities, delicate creatures, one of whom would faint did a spider touch her fair neck-who could instruct the thugs themselves in the science of murder. Oh, it is horrible. How is it that the sun shines and the rains fall upon a land so cursed? How is it that the earth itself, our common mother, does not resent this crime against nature and refuse us shelter? How long will it be before the God of nature scourges this land from sea to sea? No we will not believe that the crime of murdering unborn infants has become so general in American society, that it is to emigration we must look for the increasing of our population-God forbid we should make such a charge; but it is made by American churchmen and members of the medical profession of the highest standing. Here is an extract from an article in the Medical Gazette, - a paper of high medical authority—on this subject:—"Well may churchmen stand aghast when they learn that crime comes to kneel at the communion table; well may the secular press denounce practices which leave to immigration alone the population of our land. But neither press nor palpit can fathem the full depth of the evil which they condemy. They may som up the police records of infant corpses found in ash-barrels and vacant lots; they may count the bare-faced advertisements of professed abortionists in the public prints; they may note the few children born to parents of the 'upper class,' and guess that something. is amias; but they cannot know, as does the medical observer, how wast a destruction of life is committed without fear of detection. There is a Dr. Hatfield in Chicago, who has made the abominations of popery his speciality and who announced some time ago to his pious flock, that those who had Catholic servant girls in their families were harboring popieh assassing. Let this man look nearer bome the next time for his assassing, he may find them, in the parlor. instead of the kitchen. Let those too who are so fond of pointing to the material prosperity of Pro-testant countries and the great poverty of Oathen lie countries, attributing the latter wholever it exists to Catholicity, be just for once to the old faith 37 -and by the same process of reasoning, but with far ...

the Bill as it stands than to do anything to place its genuity and brilliance, its magical intellectual effect, Nearly 200 persons perished in the ill-fated vessel. Position second only to a Cabinet officer, said in con-A THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF A STREET OF GRAPH STORY AND STREET

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -APRIL 23, 1869

WHitness. Trne AND

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

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1869-

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

APRIL - 1869. Friday, 23-St. George, M. Saturday, 24 -St. Fidele de S., M. Sunday, 25-Fourth after Easter. Monday, 25-SS. C etus and Marcellinus, P. M. Ta-sday, 27-Of the Feris. Wednesday, 28-St Vital, M. Thursday, 28-St. Peter, M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Gladstone has had another victory in the House of Commons. On the night of the 15th inst. he moved that the House go into Committee on the Irish Church Bill. Mr. Newdegate moved the usual six month's amendment. and a lively debate ensued, which lasted six hours. Towards the close, Mr. Gladstone made a long speech in defence of his Bill, and attributed the opposition that it encountered, to the influence of the Protestant clergy in Ireland. Mr. D'Israeli followed: and then the division took place. which resulted in a majority of 126 for going into Committee,-the numbers being 355 for the motion: and 229 against it. It is said that all the Protestant Bishops in the House of Lords with the exception of three, have come to the defermination of not voting at all on the measure when it shall be before the Upper House.

War rumors are still abundant, and according to some, it is not impossible that hostilities may break out in Europe before the French elections are concluded. On the other hand, it is affirmed with confidence that the policy both of France and of Prussia is peace. From Italy we hear of extensive conspiracies against Victor Emmanuel, concocted in the interest of the revolutionary party. What is certain is, that the man is very uppopular amongst, not to say despised by, all classes, and by mea of all shades of politics. 'The Carlists in Spain seem to he active, and to be giving much anxiety to the revolutionary au-

The Aluhama treaty has been rejected in the U. States Senate almost unanimously, only one member voting in favor of accepting it. Mr. Sumper made a long and bitter speech against England. What this may portend, it is impossible to say. Under ordinary circumstances one would naturally conclude that war was inevitable. But the commercial ties that bind together London and New York, Great Britain and the U. States, are so many and so strong, that it is difernments of the respective countries will be so rash as to provoke it. We do not think that there is any expectation of immediate hostilities on the part of the British authorities, from the fact that they still keep up a military establishment in Canada. So long as a British force is maintained in Canada, in U. Canada especially, we may be sure that the danger of war is not in the eyes of British statesmen, imminent: for the first step the military authorities would have to take, if there were any real apprehension of hostilities, would be to concentrate all the scattered regiments, and to fall back upon Quebec, so as to keep open their communication with their basethat is to say with the sea. Great Britain would never keep a few regiments in Canada, if there were any real apprehension of a war with the U. States; that is certain.

Winter is slowly breaking up: and though the country is still buried deep in snow, and the ice still covers the rivers, Spring carnot be now very far off. In a few days we may expect the return of the long looked for joyous season of vegetation, when the horrors of our long dreary winter shall be forgotten, or remembered only as a hideous dream. There is great distress in many of the rural districts from want of fodder. Farmers are killing their cattle to prevent them from starving, and hundreds of our habitans are even if he be a newspaper editor, is bound to said to be weekly fleeing from the country to do; for only after having to the best of his opmore genial climes.

returned from England, and was received with to publish it. In the case in question, had the hearty welcome by quite a large number of his friends and political supporters at the Bonaventure Street depot. In the evening of the same day, he started for Ottawa to be present at the about a "Suspicious Death" was a cruel and opening of the Colonial Legislature.

It is strikingly aignificative of our peculiar. not to say unbappy geographical conditions, that his informant? Is he a mere creature of the

a leading member of our government, on his way from the Metropolis to attend to his duties as a Canadian statesman, and legislator, should be compelled to pass through a foreign country, and a country which may in a few weeks be in fact a hostile country: that there should be in fact no means of direct communication during the winter time, or except during the few weeks of Summer when the St. Lawrence is a navigable river, with Great Britain. It is the same with the several compress parts of our Domision; waich, though politically united, are geographically separated. The members of Parliament on their way from Nova Scotia to Ottawa must, to reach their destination, pass through a foreign land: and in fact during the winter, the different sections of the Dominion maintain communication with the Mother Country, and with one another, only by the sufferance of the U. States. This is certainly very humiliating, and very prejudicial to anything like a permanent political union of the several British North American Provinces. To overcome this material obstacle to Uniop, the Intercolonial Rail Road has been projected; but doubts are entertained by some, whether when this road shall have been completed, it will be possible to keep it constantly open during the winter, when alone it will be wanted, and when indeed it will be indispensable. This year's expersence of the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of maintaining uninterrupted communication even betwixt Montreal and Quebec, is certainly not encouraging. We must hope however that the Engineers who have been entrusted with the great work of making the Intercolonial Rail Road, will find in science means of overcoming the obstacles opposed to rail road travel by snow storms, and the other concomitants of our semi-

Trouble seems to be brewing in the U. States. The insurrection in Cuba is likely to provoke fillibustering from its dangerous neighbor: and the Spanish military authorities by their highhanded proceedings have given valid cause of offence to the U. States government. They have been in short acting a sort of Trent affair on their own account: and as the U. States. have two contradictory codes of right and wrong, one for themselves, and the other for their neighbors, is is likely that serious results will ensue. Great naval and military preparations are said to be on foot in the States: gun boats are being fitted out, and the cry is for war .-Anyhow Cuba seems to be lost to Spain.

UNDER THE LASH .- The first crack of the legal whip, sounding in his ears, has effected a mighty change in the attitude of the Editor of the Montreal Watness. No longer snarling and defiant, he crouches like a well whipt bound at the feet of him whom but the moment before he had menaced with his langs.

In our lest we bioted that this change might be looked for. In his issue of the 19 h inst. the editor of the Witness justifies our prediction; for, baving recapitulated his several slanders against the Catholic Deaf and Dumb Asvlum published by him on the 10th inst., he confesses that from first to last they were a tissue of falsehoods, and concludes with the following anologetic whine :-

"The statement that no coroner's inquest had been held, was, as we have before explained, entirely erroneous, and there appears to have been no question about property at all in the case; some of the other ficult to realize the idea that either of the Goy. [statements appear to have been greatly exaggerated, so that the writer of the communication, who, we are convinced, is thoroughly honest, and so far as matters come within his own cognizance, reliable, appears to have been in some respects led satray. For being instrumental in throwing unmerited blame on the managers of the institution in question, we desire most amply and publicly to apologize, more especially as our wish is to sid every good work, and especially such efforts as those of Mr. Bellanger, as much as we can : and we must add that one object of anything we have inserted about this one from first to last, has been the good of the institution, and nothing was put in except what was believed to be strictly correct. although in the case of the above paragraph, that belief was, as now appears, not well founded."

As this apology was dictated solely by fear, and extorted by the crack of the whip, it must not be confounded with the reparation which a generous man hastens to render to him to whom, ignorantly, unintentionally, and above all, in good faith, he has done a wrong. In the case of the Witness against the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the hypothesis of good faith is out of the question; for "good faith" presupposes a careful inquiry: and the use of every precaution which to an ordinary intelligence can suggest itself. Now, what inquiry did the Witness make into the truth of his infamous libel against the teachers of the Catholic Deaf and Dumb Asylum?-What single obvious precaution did he take to assure himself that in publishing a report to their injury, he was not publishing a cruel lie? And yet in morality, as well as 10 law, this every man, portunities assured himself of the truth of a story On Wednesday last week, Sir George Cartier reflecting upon his neighbor, is any man at liberty editor of the Witness made a single inquiry-of Mr. Coroner Jones for instance—he would have seen that, from first to last, the tale he published unmitigated slander.

And who is the "thoroughly honest" man,

imagination, as some pretend? or is it the fact that the Weiness keeps in his employment salaried moral assassins, and hireling slanderers, on whom devolves the task of inventing, and putting together the libels which he afterwards pub. lishes, but from the responsibility for which he Catholic Church in Ireland consent to waive her subsequently tries to sneak? These questions claims, upon the condition that the property in we cannot pretend to answer: but this we can tell him - That knowing as they do know, the motives both of his persistent slanders against our Catho'ic institutions, and of the retractation which under fear of the lash he tenders themthe objects of his calumnies scorn his apologies, spurn his proffered regard for the good of their institution, and dely his malice. Nothing more graceful than an apology from a brave man, from an honest man, from a gentleman : nothing more worthy of honor than the unprompted, spontaneous utterances of a generous beart writhing under the sense of baving done wrong, and inflicted pain on others: but on the other band, nothing more contemptible than such an apology, then such a retractation, when extorted from such a one as the Editor of the Witness, and tendered by him only under abject dread of the lash.

The Evening Telegraph will we hope pardon our apparent lack of courtesy in delaying to reply to the notice with which be bonors us in its issue of the 9.h inst. We do so now ; in the first in stance to vindicate our consistency, which our contemporary impugns on the ground that, whilst we denounce the secularisation of Church property by the State in Italy and in Spain, we advocate the same mode of dealing with Church property in Ireland: and in the second place. to justify our application of the term Penal Law, to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

With regard to our consistency, we challenge the Telegraph to convict us of having ever advocated the secularisation of Church property in Ireland. This it must do, or abandon the charge of inconsistency which it urges against us. We have contested the title of the present holders of a Penal law, as would be a law imposing nenal that property to any part thereof, save that which they have acquired since the Reformation: but | for ordaining a Priest. we have never in any manner advocated its secularisation. Still we might well do so without Protestant Church is bad.

The Evening Telegraph pleads todeed prescription for the present holders of the said property: and for the sake of argument. granting that a title defective in its origin, may in course of time, or by prescription, become valid - we contend that this can only be the case under particular conditions: amongst which conditions, one-that the said title should never have been questioned in the interim, and that no rival claimant should have presented himself, may be the plea of the Telegraph that-

after a peaceful possession of two hundred years the original title cannot be questioned, according to the system of jurisprudence of any country in the civilised world,"

we reply-That,

Though the Protestant Church in Ireland bas held torciole . possession of the property belonging to the Catholic Church for a long period. it has not had peaceable, in the sense of unchallenged, possession of that property for one bour. Always the Catholic Church has stood forward asserting berself the original, and therefore the sole rightful owner of the property in question . and though by brute force, her claims have been silenced or disallowed, she has never ceased to protest against the wrong done her. One condition therefore essential to valid prescription is here wanting, and the plea of the Telegraph is therefore worthless.

Nor is this our private opinion only: it is the view maintained by many Protestants. Thus the London Times in its review of Sir Roundell Palmer's speech against the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, says :-

"It is not true that we are precluded by lapse of time from examining the circumstances under which the Endowments passed from Roman Catholic to Protestant uses. The argument founded on the principle of Prescription altogether falls to support this conclusion. • • As against the Roman Catholic Church, the Protestant Establishment has no title whatever to its Endowments of a nature to preclude the interference of Parliament."-London

In short the argument comes to this. If the State had the right to transler, a certain number of centuries ago, the property then held by the Catholic Church, to a Protestant Establishment, it was because Church property, so called. is not private property, but is at the disposition of the State: and therefore the State to-day has ample right to transfer the property now held by the Establishment, to any other purposes which to it, the State, may seem to be best for the interest of the community.

If, on the contrary, Church property be private property: as sacred, as exempt from State interterence as the property of an individual, or of an ordinary body Corporate-then the State. a certain number of centuries ago, had no right to transfer the property then held by the Catho lic Church, to the Protestant Establishment by it set up: therefore the original title of the said Establishment was bad from the beginning; and as its title has never been unchallenged, as the

* " forcible" not " peaceable" possession.

onsted proprietor has never ceased to put forward his claims, and to protest against the "The Modern Fashionable Novel." sequently become valid by prescription.

And if to-day, and for the sake of peace, the dispute betwixt her and the Protestant Establish. not condone the original wrong done to her, in ness of the 16th inst .:the sense of ratifying the title of the Protestant Establishment. For our own parts, we are no advocate of secularisation, in any form, or at any time. We think still, that the only satisfactory, as certainly the only just, arrangement of the Trish Church question, consists in the uncondi tional restoration to the Catholic Church, of all property belonging to her prior to the Reformation: leaving the Establishment in undisturbed, undisputed possession of all that it may have ac quired subsequently from the zeal and devotion of its own members. But we have not the presumption to insist upon this our view of the matter. To others better qualified than we possibly can be to judge, it has seemed otherwise: and though we are still no advocates of secularisation, we submit to, or accept the measure, when carried by others. We only thank God that because of our humble position, we are not constrained to take action in the matter at all: that we have no share, direct or indirect in secularising property once devoted to the service of God: and that we are are not in any monner called upon to decide betwixt the secularizers and the non-secularisers. Non nostrum tantas componere lites.

With all deference to the opinions of our respected contemporary, we still contend that the term "Penal Law" is applicable to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, since it imposes pains and penalties. for an act purely spiritual, not contrary to the laws of God. and which inflicts no injury either upon the State or the individual. It is therefore as much ties upon a priest for saying Mass, or on a Bishop

The Evening Telegraph errs-te must pardon us for saving 30 - in his Constitutional law, in inconsistency, on the ground that the title of the that he makes the conferring of Ecclesiastical titles, or purely spiritual dignities-the equivalent of conferring peerages. The territorial title conferred on a Bishop was no such thing, but merely a title determining and limiting the district within which the said Bishop might, according to Canon Law, exercise spiritual jurisdiction. The peerage, or right of a Bishop to sit as a Peer in the Parliament of England, as one of the barons of the realm, was not the necessary consequence of the Episcopal dignity, but of the lands which the Bishops held of the King. He sat as a considered a condition sine qua non. So to Peer, not because he was a successor of the Apostles, but as one of the great feudatories of the Crown. It was not even necessary for a cleric to be a Bishop, in order to be a Peer; for lands, sat in the House of Lords-though they were not Bishops. This shows that there is no necessary connection betwixt a Bishop with a territorial title, and a peer.

The agitation on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was therefore absurd; because the act of the at their own doors. Pope was no encroachment on the acknowledged rights of Capar. It did not profess to confer upon the bishop any claims to secular rank or privileges, since it conferred no temporalities in virtue of which, as Peers of the realm, Bishops. mitred Abbots, and Priors were summoned to Parliament. The temporalities no doubt are in the gift of the Crown: but the Telegraph must remember that by mutual arrangement, if investiture by scentre, or temporalities belonged to the Emperor-investiture by ring and crozier, or spiritualities belonged exclusively to the Pope .-When the latter restored to England its long lost Catholic hierarchy, he did but what he had an acknowledged right to do: and since the temporalities of a Bishopric were no longer attached to the spiritual dignity, he was guilty of no encroachments upon the prerogatives of the civil magistrate. The whole argument of the Telegraph is based upon the false assumption that it is in virtue of their spiritual office that Bishops sit as Peers to Parliament, whereas it is in virtue of temporalities, to which the Catholic B'shors put forward no claims. The whole argument of our contemporary, being erected on a false basis, falls to the ground on the lightest

What we should say to the act of the Queen appointing a Bishop of Rome. would be, theretore, this: - That it would be as absurd, and as much an usurpation on her part, as it would be on the Pope's part, were he to appoint a Chancellor of the Exchequer for England, or to interfere with the Admiralty in nominating the Admiral of the Channel squadron.

to bear our humble testimony to the zeal, ability, still continued very high. Much of the anow man, the Rev. Mr. J. Carmichael, in his denun- ! fell on Monday.

ciations of that concentrated essence of iniquity. wrong, the originally defective title has not sub- lather of a family, every Christian is indebted to the reverend gentleman for the noble course he is pursuing: a course in which we hearfuly wish him God-speed. Mr. Carmichael is a public benefactor, and worthy of all honor from men of all creeds. What he is doing we may learn from ment be in part secularised, she certainly does the annexed paragraph from the Montreal Wit-

> Medern Fashionarbe Novels - Lecture. - Last evening the Rev. J. Carmichael delivered in the Mechanics' Hall, a lecture on ' Modern Fashionable Novels.' This was the last of a sories of four leg. tures delivered during the past winter, in the same place, in aid of the Library of the institution. The Hall was filled, and the speaker was listened to with deep attention, and received frequent and well deserved applause as he closed his derunci-tory pariods fraught with mingled humour and elequence. He took three examples of the modern fashionable novel. developing the plot or story of each, and showing that the hideous moral of them all was a rebellion against the divinely appointed institution of marriage, and a disregard of family ties, when they laid a check upon the passions. A more scathing exposure of these demoralizing productions could not well be. The lecturer in order to speak knowingly of the sutject, had read several specimens of these works, which had been handed to him for that purpose He had read them, and confessed that in doing so be had been subjected to the Mohammedan curse, you eat dirt, may you eat dirt.' In short, under all their disguise of fine language, any young lady should be ashamed of so much as touching theme Were he to translate them into pla n English, on the principle of calling a spade a spade and not an agricultural instrument; and did he dare to read them from that platform, the audience would deservedly hiss him from the place His Worship the Mayor presided, and a well deserved vote of thanks was given to Mr. Carmichael for his lecture, which was beyond question, one of the best that has been delivered

Miss Rye, a lady who has taken much interest no the matter of emigration, threatens to idundate our shores with a flood of what are called "gutter children," that is to say the young Arabs of the large cities of England. We know not at whose instigation Miss Rye does this: but we can tell her, that of these " gutter children." there is not a large City in the United States or in Canada, but what has its fair share, and far more than it knows bow to deal with .-We do not therefore require any recruits to their numbers from the juvenile depravity of London and Manchester: and we trust that our authorities, ere it be too late, will take the proper steps to prevent this very officious and illadvised Miss Rye from landing ber dangerous cargo of " gutter children" upon our shores. It is, perhaps, a very philanthropic act for Great Britain to discharge its moral filth upon Canada: but we entertain very decided objections against being made a place of deposit for that kind or impurity. The Telegraph has the following sensible remarks upon the subject:—

"The Telegroph warns Miss Rye that if the deliberately proposes to scour our kennels, and deport them to America, she will find, a most formidable obstacle - by the immigration laws of new York and Massachusetts. Miss Rye may plead that she will not take out a single shipload of gutter girls until comfortable homes" have been secured either in the States or in Canada. Are we to understand that Miss Rye expects the immigrant children to be received into American schools or asylums; or that private perthe mitred Abbots and Priors, in virtue of their sons will receive a certain number of importations from English gutters? The cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston are already crowded with "gutter children;" similar little ragamuffins may be found, only too pleutifully, in Montreal and Quebec; and the American Commissioners of Charities and Correction and the Admirable Orphanages and Sister. boods of Mercy in Canada, have quite enough to do in attempting to cope with the destitution which lies

> SIGNIFICANT .- We find in the London Times and in a Review of a recent work by Mr. Dilkes, the following significant remarks, indicative we doubt not, of British policy towards its North American Colonies:-

> ' Look at the increasing strength of the Irish on our Canadian frontier, in connexion with the capabilities for defence of that straggling indefensible boundary line, and we cannot help asking with Mr. Dilke, might it not be well to draw off, while we can jet do it with a good grace? Nations, no more than individuals, are bound by their honour to the impossible. It may be that four millions of Canadians, allied to Generals January and Feorgary, entrenched behind long leagues of water, waste and forest, can hold their country against their neighbours. But it is certain any bandfull of troops we can spare them can give but slight material assistance, and equally sure that the prospect of inflicting humiliation on England would be in certain circumstances the strongest arguments American agitators could use to incite their countrymen to hostile action.

> CAUTION TO EMIGRANTS .- The subjoined naragraph should be read and meditated by all who propose abandoning Canada for the U. States:-

> "Horace Greeley recently declared in the Tribune that ' there are 500,000 paupers within sight of Trinity steeple.' A mechanic who has returned from a visit to Boston, further says in a letter to a contemporary : - I never saw such misery in this Province as I saw in Boston among the working people there. It is worse in New York, as I was told by those who saw it. There are, or were, in Boston when I left it, 349 families receiving support from public soup kitchens,

> and it was and to see respectable people thus reduced to beggary. Our people can get their food and clothing for their labour and some money too, but there I saw hundreds who get neither."

On Sunday the river commenced rising rapidly the ice below the City holding fast. In consequence by Monday afternoon, a large portion of We are always happy to have it in our power the low lying grounds in Griffintown were flooded. to recognise the services in the cause of morality and much suffering caused to the inhabitants of of those from whom upon questions of dogma that part of the City. At about 4 p.m. the we greatly differ. We feel it our duty therefore | water fell a little; but at the time of writing at and eloqueuce displayed by a Protestant clergy- melted under the influence of the heavy rain that

The Sisters of the St. Joseph Asylum, Cemetery Street, gave a very agreeable little seance 02 Thursday evening of last week, in honor of the Pope's jubilee. Their orphan charges took the chief part in the entertainment: and by the excellent manner in which they acquitted them. selves, gave ample testimony to the cares bestowed on their education by their devoted guardiars.

The trial at Ottawa of Buckley, charged with being accessory to the murder of Mr. McGee. in April last, came off on Friday, the 16th inst. before Mr. Justice Morrison. Mr. Read opened the case for the Crown, and Mr. Cameron defended the prisoner.

The evidence was of the most flunsy kind. and it was clear that the case for the Crown had broken down from the beginning. Mr. Cameron did not even attempt any defence of the accused. and the Judge instructed the Jury to acquit him. which they accordingly did, so that the whole affair was over by a little after one o'clock.

On the 19th at Ottawa, Doyle and Kinsella were put forward to stand their trial for alleged complicity in the McGee murder. They were discharged at once, there being no evidence of any kind against them so the Judge ordered a verdict of acquittal. People are asking why were these men, British subjects, since there was no evidence against them, subjected to a year's captivity? 'The topic is not a pleasant one to dwell upon, especially to the loyalist and the Conservative, whose boast is that British institutions guarantee freedom to all the Queen's subjects.

PRESENTATION OF VALUABLE TESTING-NIALS TO AN IRISH CLERGYMAN.

The Irish portion of the united Catholic congregations of Onslow and Bristol in the county of Pontiac, P.Q., having learned with a kind of sad satisfaction that their much esteemed pastor. the Rev. Malachy Chrysostom O'Casey of the order of Preachers had been chosen by his coclestastical superiors to proceed to Rome in the capacity of deputy assistant, to take part in the preparatory labors of the commissions in the anproaching Council, before allowing him to depart for the Eternal City, determined upon anticipating his voyage by some marked demonstration whereby to manifest with some substantial proof. their love and regard for his brilliant talents. emment and varied literary accompushments, and personal merit and qualifications. For this pur pose availing themselves of the leisure consequent | I have great satisfaction in having recourse to on the Easter holidays a meeting was convened your advice, and I rejoice to think that on this, the on the 29th ult. at the residence of Mr. Thomas dressing you, we may congratulate ourselves on the Cleary in the Village of Poutiac, when resolutions were passed by Messrs Michael Walsh. O'Boyle, Boland, and other influential and patriotic Irishmen, lamenting the temporary bereavement the Catholics in particular, and the fully inaugurated under the auspices of my predecescommunity in general were about to experience in the absence of their gitted pastor. Mr Walsh | Dominion of Canada, and I shall count it a happiness in a few trite remarks with his usual bold and ability in furthering your efforts to strengthen the energetic style stated as one of the objects in view. It is that bind the different provinces together and to energetic style, stated as one of the objects in view, that of enabling the worthy and exemplary priest the enactment of wise and equal laws. Your efforts to appear at the august convention as became the | in these directions seem now, more than ever, likely merit of his interesting presence amidst the many illustrious dignitaries there to be assembled .-After a few similar observations from Walter Murphy, Patrick Cleary and others, a subscription list was opened, and it is almost needless to observe that every person present contributed with the most willing disposition. The result enabled the united congregations to present their accomplished clergyman with a handsome and well filled purse. The presentation took place in the evening of the same day, much to the surprise of the Rev. Mr. O'Casey, as it was arranged pleasantly that he should be ignorant of the generous proceedings of his flock, until the time he was called upon to recognize their liberality by its acceptance. Accordingly the rev. gentleman was invited as it were to preside at a juvenile holiday merrymaking, which was being held for the occasion at the hospitable homestead of Mistress Widow Quinlan, an amuable and ven erable lady of exemplary worth, and to whose domestic virtues the esteem of her acquaintance bears ample testimony. As soon as the worthy priest had graced the entertainment of the happy group of his parishioners both young and old, by his kindly presence, Master Lanty Quinlan an interesting and talented son of the worthy hostess, delivered a neat and appropriately prepared address, accompanying the presents of a handsome portable writing desk and dressing-case, both valuably mounted.

The Rev. Mr. O'Casey was much affected by the unsolicited and unexpected demonstration, of the Dominion. and in acknowledging the excessive kindness of present and absent that whilst he keenly regretted the approaching unavoidable interruption to the cordial associations bitherto existing between him and his lock, and which though of seemingly short duration yet had so easily merged into mu tual affection, it was no small gratification to him not only to indulge the hope which already assumed the dimensions of certainty that they would meet again, but to carry with him such positive proofs of the esteem and fond wishes of those for whom he had been labaring during the past few years.—Com.

THE LOND ON QUARTERLY REVIEW .- Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

The readers will find the current number of great interest, although the second article is a dreary rehash of a romance published by Mr. Trench under the caption of "Realities of Irish Life," and which has already been served up by the daily press, by the weeklies, the monthlies, of it. Its burden is that the author Mr. Trench is a man of courage not to be shaken, and of energy irresistible, so that by his courage and firmness he subdued all who came in contact with him. Mr. Trench's self glorification is in fact thoroughly wearisome. We give a list of the contents:-1. Lord Campbell's Lives of Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Brougham; 2. Realities of Irish Life; 3. Earthquakes; 4. Mr. Gladstones' Apologia; 5. The Ultra-Ritualists; 6. Lord Liverpool and his Times; 7. Efficiency of the Navy; 8. Dean Milman Politics as a Profession.

A NEW TREATISE OF THE DUTIES OF A from the French. By the Christian Brothers. Approved by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal:

This little work destined for the young, authorized by the Council of Public Instruction, and bearing the approval of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec as well of the Bishop of Montreal, is an improved version of the original treatise on the Duties of a Christian by the Venerable De La Salle, the Founder of the Christian Brothers. Of the merits of such a work it would be superfluous to treat: but we may be permitted to bear willing testimony to the excellent manner in which this translation has been brought out, and to the good service which the Christian Brothers are rendering to the cause of religion, morality, and education in Canada.

OPENING OF DOMINION PARLIAMENT. - THE SPRICE PROM THE THEONE. - Ottawa, April 15. - This day, at three o'clock p m., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the chambers of the Senate, in the brick buildings, and took his seat upon the throne. The members of the Senate being assembled. His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, His Excellency was pleased to open the second session of the first Parliament of the Dominton of Canada with the following speech from

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

aspect of public affirs at home and abroad, on the prevalence of peaceful counsels amongst nations, and on indications of agreement and tranquility favorable alike to the development of foreign commerce, and the prosecution of domestic industry.

The great scheme of Confederation was success sor. It is to me a source of pride to fied my name in bonorable association with the rising fortunes of the ensure the attachment of the people to the soil by to be called into action, insecuch as the terms upon which these great accessions are offered to the Dominion will be submitted for your immediate considera-

In consequence of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos' despatch, of the 8th August of last year, stating that His Grace proposed to enter into negotiations with the Hudson's Bay Company, as to the terms on which they would be willing to surrender their rights and claims in the North West Territory. Lord Monok sent home to England two members of the Prive Council, as a deputation to watch the course of the proceedings, and attend to the interests of Canada. The conference in Londor, and the correspondence on the subject have been brought to a definitive issue by the proposal which, after a full review of the gircumstancer, Earl Granville made on the part of Her Majesty's Government for the consideration of the propie of Canada and of the Hudson's Bay Co. I have received the intelligence that the Hudson's Bay Company has, after some deliberation, decided upon accepting the term laid down by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have d'rected that the report of the mission and all the papers connected the a with shall be duly laid before Parliament, and I commend them to your serious consideration, in view of the great importance of the subject, no less than in the hope that this long vexed question may be closed without further

I was much gratified by communications from the Governor of Newfoundland expressing the desire for admission into the Union which prevails amongst the inhabitants of the colony, and especially by his despatch of the 20th of March last, covering copies of resolutions which have been passed by the Council and Assembly, and which set forth the conditions they considered it desirable to advance. These documents shall be forwarded at once for the information of Pirliament, and I hope that before the close of the session I may be in a position to submit the details of a provisional arangement for your consideration. It will be a sensible pleasure to me, as well as a subject of general congratulation, if at some early day the fine colony of Newfoundland un-rivalled as the nursery of hardy seamen, and inexhaustible in its wealth of fisheries, becomes part

In accordance with the suggestions of Her Majesty's Government, an earnest attempt has been made to so liberal a movement assured his friends both allay the discontent unhappily existing in Nova Scotia. The papers connected with this subject will be sulmitted for your favorable consideration.

In continuance at the course commenced last session, bills will be presented before you for the sesimilation of the criminal laws existing in the several provinces. No greater boon can be conferred on a country than a well defined code of criminal law of general application and easy accortainment.

Among other measures, bills will be presented to you for the establishment of uniform and amended laws respecting Parliamentary Elections, Bankrupter and Insolvency, and Patents of Invention and

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The Estimates for the expenditure of the coming year will be submitted to you They have been mon fand; and largely increase the present utterly framed with every economy compatible with the incofficient appropriation .- Montreal Gazette.

public service. I have also desired that the financial accounts of the past year shall be laid before you. Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and Gentlemen of

the House of Commons: The charters of several Banks are drawing to a close, and the important subjects of Banking and

currency will be brought under your notice. In considering the questions which so deeply af fect, not only the important interests of commerce but the daily transactions of life, I feel assured that you will endeavor to adopt such principles as in and the quarterlies-till we are positively sick their application may insure the greatest measure of safety to the public without curtailing the facilities requsite for the encouragement and extension of trade. I have enumerated a variety of topics, but they are of moment, and press for decision within the limits of the session.

I commend them in all confidence to your deliberation, earnestly boping that a blessing may attend your counsels, and enable you to discharge with dignity and effect the great trust to which the order

of Providence has called you. The statistics contained in the admirable report of the Sanitary Association, which we published in our lest issue, are startling in the extreme. Generally speaking, we were aware of the death rate of this city that, although Montreal is built on a healthy site and possesses many natural advantages not possessed by other less favoured cities, it is one of the unhealthiest and St. Pauls; 9. Animals and Plants; 10. on this or any other continent. We must, however, confess that we were not aware of the truly appalling —the frightful ravages which death yearly makes on our population. The death rate of Montreal, says the report, 'is one in every twenty-five,' as compared to 23 in London, 22 in Bristol, 28 in Liverpool, and 32 CHRISTIAN TOWARDS GOD - Translated in Manchester, 'the most disgracefully kept, and the most unbesithy town 'in all Rogland. There are many exceptional causes to account for the mortality of the great seat of the cotton manufacture. Built on an almost dead level, its sewers are constantly 'full of black and putrid waters ' The thick damp air of the town is also so constantly charged with the ' nroducts of chimneys from its crowded manufacturing population of 400 000 that gas has often to be burnt in the day time during winter; and yet, in the words of the report, 'if we were even as healthy as unbealthy Manchester we should have carried last year 927 fawer coffice to our cemeteries. The comparison as applied to Bristol, is still more startling. 'If we had been as healthy as Bristol we should have saved 2,040 lives an a total of 4.842 ' or nearly half of all who have died from natural and unnatural causes combined;' and, continues the report, ' Bristol is the most crowded of the Provincial cities, a large proportion of the population living in single rooms in blind courts or unventilated streets, and on, pay beed to this gentlemen of the Road and Health Committees, 'land once as swampy as Giffintown.' Pay attention again, please you gentlemen, who refuse to appoint Sanitary Inspectors, and almost regret the small smount annually devoted to what is rather farcically called 'Health purposes.' 'But the inhabitants do not grudge the salary or scorn the advice of a health officer of practical experience, and they ventilate as well as trap the sewere, - a practice not generally followed or made imperative in Montreal, we now know with what result. 'In the six adjacent counties around Montreal,' continues the report. Prothonotaries return only 1532 deaths, that is, 1.47 per thousand, or one in every sixty-eight. This latter comparison applies with more force than the Manchester or Bristol one. The inhabitants of the surrounding counties of Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Chambly, Laprairie, Vercheres and Terrebonne live as a general rule, upon the diet used by the bulk of the people of this city. They come from the same ancestral stock, and have their being under the same climate, under conditions almost identically similar; and yet again, 'if we had been as healthy as one neighbors, 3 037 of the people whose bodies are rotting in our cemeteries would atill be living in our midst! Unfortunately for the general welfare of the city, the bulk of the excessive death rate falls upon the infantile classes. 'Of the total interments only 27 per cent were of adults, 'including children above twelve,' while the balance of 73 per cert, or nearly 'three quarters,' were of young children.' We say unfortunately, because if the balance were reserved for only two or three years, the full measure of our in quities in this most important question of Sani tary Reform would be brought home to the door of every rate-payer in the town, and the present mass-acre soon brought to a stop. It is vital in the extreme that it should cease, and that spondily, and for more reasons than one In the past year 5,060 infants were born, but of these, according to the report, 2 263 were not allowed to live or, in other words, were put to death by neglec', stupidity and indifference to one of the simplest laws of nature. And 'as 4.842 persons died, their remains only 218 rouls for the balance of life or natural increase of this great and wealthy city.' To put this weighty fact in another light, ten years hence, leaving out the accessions to our numbers through emigration, the population of the city, at its present inherent, natural, rate of increase, will only have been augmented by a little over two thousand son's, and this in a city with a population of upwards of 130,000. The report ably, manfully, tells us the cause, and surgests the remadies. The alaughter is due to bad drainage and untrapped sewers, bad ventilation, defective cesspools and privies, the want of a system to deodrise and utilize their contents, and several other matters rela ting principally to drainage and refuse, all of which fail under the jurisdiction of the City Council. The citizens themselves are to blame for this for they have always been indifferent to the weight and importance of the question. We say so, backed by the representations of the Sanitary Association and the exterience of the past fifteen or twenty years. The advisability of appointing Health efficers, who, under the present circumstances should be invested with dictatorial powers, has often been urged upon their attention and with what result? For years past complaint has also been made o' the smallness of the health purposes appropriation, and yet what has it amounted to? Upon this point hear what is said by the responsible, ir fluential, public spirited men who compose the Association: 'If a larger appropriation had been voted by the Council, the Health Committee had the will ' as well as the power to effect changes for the better ' It is only right to add that the Association admits that the voluntary represents tions received every possible attention at the hands of the Health Committee, and that it augurs well, from the respondement of nearly the same committee this year ;' but still the assertion remains on record under the band of the Mayor, who is President of the Sanitary Association, that if the City had properly appreciated the great, life eaying, question of Senitary Referm, and marked it with money, not words, 'great changes for the better' would have been effected The Association put their remarks upon this branch of the subject in a delicate and somewhat round-shout way, but they, nevertheless, involve a reflection, and virtually hold the Corporation responsible for the frightful state of things disclosed in their elaborate and conscientions report. It would be of course unfair to lay the whole of the blame upon the present inhabitants, but in view of the result of the investigati. n, and the self-imposed, large hearted, self-sacrificing labours of the members of one of the noblest institutions in our midst, we are greatly mistaken if our past apathy can exist any longer. It is incumbent upon us, as men and Christians, to stay the slaughter by purifying the worse than Augean stable in which we all live,-to put a stop to a system which yearly fells one in every twenty-five, and threatens, unless soon stayed, not only to depopulate, but also retard the meterial rdvancement of the town. The City Council has the power to bring about the desired 'change for

GALLANT RESCUE .- At one o'clock yesterday afternoon, whilst the shove of the ice on the river, opposite the city, was taking place, two boys were at a considerable distance out on the river, in imminent danger of their lives. The cries of the spectators were loud and earnest, but no one dare render assistance, till Joseph Vincent, who has already saved so many from drowning, made his way over the ice, whilst it was yet in a fearful state of commotion, and brought the lade safely to shore. One of them was so weak from terror, that he asked Vincent to carry him, but that was impossible, for the gaps which had to be leaped over were too great to be crossed in that manner. Happily these terrible places were all passed in safety, and the three got safely to shore. The spectators warmly expressed their admiration of Vincent's bravery, but some more tangible tribate seems to be due to this man, who has so often signalized himself by the eaving of life on the river opposite the city. - Witness 15th inst.

Weekly Report of the St. Bridget's Refuge, ending Saturday, 17th instant :- Males, 226; females, 171; total, 497. English, 43; Irish, 407; Scotch, 13 : French Canadians, 34.

The act respecting reformatory schools, passed at the last session of the Quebec Legislature, provides that the Lieutenant-Governor may, upon the application of the manager of any reformatory school for the better training of youthful offenders, ' direct one of the Inspectors of Prisons to examine into the condition and regulations of the school, and to report to him thereon; and, if he be satisfied with such report, the Provincial Secretary shall, by writing under his hand, certify that such school is fitted for the reception of such youthful offenders as may be sentenced to detention in a reformatory prison, and the same shall be deemed a certified reformatory school.' The reformatory for juvenile offenders erected on Mignoune street by Mr. Olivier Berthelet, comes under the provisions of this act, and will immediately go into operation under the following further provision: - When any youthful offender is sentenced to detention in a reformatory prison, the judge who orders the detention shall direct that he shall be sent to a reformatory conducted as far as possible 'in accordance with the religious belief' to which his perents belong or in which he has been educated .- [Mont. Gazette.

There is good reason for the belief that alarge portion of the present exodus from the French parishes of the Province was brought about by the Militia Act : young men, as a very general rule, being under the impression that they will be forced to take service in a regular army under its provisions. --Gazatte.

News from Rome comes to Quebec of the success of a popular young Quebecer, W. B. Murphy, who has been promoted-first to corporal, and shortly after to sergeant, in the Papal Zouaves.

A CANADIAN PATRIOT .- The Utics Herald gives some interesting details respecting the treatment bestowed upon his wife by that celebrated 'patriot' Dr. Cadieux, formerly of Canada, and now President of the American Society for the Emancipation of Canada He choked and kicked her, and was very properly sentenced to thirty days hard labor in the Onondaga Penitentiary. The Utica Herald adds that his first wife all but died of starvation and ill-treatment, and that he has still another wife in Canada. The doctor may be a 'great patriot,' but it would appear by the Herald that he is an equally great raccal.

The Grand Jury at St. Catharines presented that it was their opinion that the Extradition Treaty should be extended, so that persons committing the higher cases of larceny could be brought from the United States and sent back from this country to the United States, thereby tending to rid our country of a number of such characters who frequently fly from the neighbouring country and vice versa, and who go unpunished. Judge Hagarty said the laws of Extradition is a perfect scandal. They permitted the harbouring of the scandal and filth of another country The Imperial Parliament about to bring up the matter, and he understood whatever they did was to apply to all the Provinces; if it did not, he hoped our own Parliament would take the matter up. In its present state a man on either side might steal \$50,000, and unless be committed an assault be could not be touched.

EMIGRATION FROM NOVA SCOTIA. - About one hundred and fifty persons, most of them young men, arrived in town by Friday evening's train in rout for the United States, where they intend taking up their residence, finding it impossible to make a this Province under Confederation. We learn also that quite a number of the journeymen painters of this city intend shortly to go in the same direction as the prospects for work are getting less and less; no new houses are to go up this summer, and of course but little painting will be done next winter and in the summer of 1870 .- [Acadian Recorder.

We regret to learn from the Garleton Place Herald that some of the farmers of Renfrew County are killing their cattle to save them from starvation, it being impossible, owing to the length of the winter, to obtain provender for love or money. Matters are bid now, but will be much worse, according to our contemporary, before the grass has begun to grow. It suggests a special meeting of the County Council to devise means whereby the cattle may be preserved, and the farmers enabled to carry on their labours for the present year.

The Hon. Mr. Anglin says in a recont number of the St. John Fre man, while commenting upon the Broad Arrow remour that Prince Arthur may yet be King of Canada: - If the Imperial Government entertain any notion of this kind the sooner they get rid of it the better. As yet there is no place for Kings on this coatinent.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Picton, Rev M Lalor, \$2; Gaysboro, N.S. Rev M Thompson, 4; Invernes, N.S., Rev K J McDonald, P.P., 4; Playfair, J Sheridan, 2; Emerald H M'Kenty 2; Stanstead, Rev M McAuley, 2; Antigodish, N S., A Chisholm, 2; Fort Howard, Wis. U.S., Rev E Walsh, 3; Straiford, Vy Rev P F Orinnan, 2; Shamrock, J Gorman, 2; St Anicet, P Ourran, 1

NONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, April 19, 1868. Flour-Pollards, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Middlings \$3 60 3,80; Fine, \$3,90 to \$4,00; Super.. No. 2 \$4,25 to Superfine \$4,52 \$4,65; Fancy \$4,65 to \$4 75; Extra, \$4,90 to \$5,00; Superior Extra \$0 to 30.00; Bag Flour, \$2,20 to \$2,25 per 100 lbs. Catmest per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6,00 to 6.20.

Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.-U. C. Spring, \$1,06 Ashes per 100 lbs .- First Pots \$5 45 to \$5.47 Seconds, \$4,80 to \$4,85; Thirds, \$4.25 to 4,30.-First Pearls, 5,55 to 5 (0.

Pork per bri. of 200 ibs -- Mess. 27,75 to 28 25 :-Prime Mess \$00 00 ; Prime, \$00.00 to 00.00 BUTTER, per lb .- More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 20c to 22c, - good per choice Western bringing 21c. to 23c.

OHSESE, per 1b .- 14 'o 15c. LARD, per lb .- 17c.

Barley per 46 lbs .- Pric a nominal, - worth shout \$1.00 to \$1.10.

PRASE, per 60 lbs - 90c to 92c.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Bernard Baggio, Senior, James Baggio, Baker & Confectioner, Thomas, Kute and Ann Baggio, when last heard from they were in Montreal Any inforthe better.' out it remains with the citisens to decide mation of their where bouts, by being addressed whether it will be authorized to draw upon the com-Care of D & J Sadlier &Co. 31 Barclay street New York, will be most thankfully received by Mrs Baggin, wife of William Baggin, deceased.

The Hamilton Times speaks of the microscopic examination of a portion of the muscle taken from the body of the woman who lied last week from trichianosis. The examination was made in the studio of W.Leggo, Esq., and a number of medical gentlemen were present. The triching or worms were coiled up in different stapes, but inanimate, and resembled very closely a number of small torpid snakes, in different postures. They did not appear to differ in color from adjacent portions of the muscle and nothing whatever about them would indicate that animation had ever existed except the distinct outlines shown by the instrument From 6 to 10 were visible on a surface as wide as the head of a pin; and Dr. Malloch was present, informed us that last evening, when he made an examination of the same specimens, the trichinæ could be distinctly seen moving about. Mr. Leggo intends to make a sketch of the views submitted to the microscope, and in the course of a few days his labors will be submitted. to public inspection.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

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١,	Buckwheat, do	• • • •	3	9	to	4	0				
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r	Flax Seed, do	• • • •	8	0	to	8	6				
- [Timothy, do		10	0	to	10	6				
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7	Maple Sugar, per 1b		0	5	to	6	0				
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	Apples, per barrel	,				a S &					
5	Hay, per 100 bundles,		513	00	to	\$16	00.6				
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TO THE GENTLEMEN OF THE OLERGY.

TO THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES.

THE Testamentary Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY, desiring to close the business of the Estate on the first of May, 1870, take the liberty to inform the Gentlemen of the Olergy, and the Religious Communities, that they have still on hand, a large assortment of ARTIOLES for the OHURCHES and the CLERGY, on which a great reduction has been made.

They invite the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and Reverend Sisters in general, to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of procuring such articles as they may require in that line.

Montreal, 2nd April, 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of William Patrick McGuirk as well individually as having been a co partner in the late firm of McOu loch, Jack & Co., (composed of Daniel J. McCulloch Andrew Jack and William Patrick McQuirk),

an Insolvent.

JAMES COURT,

Assignee

And the said William Patrick McGuirk, Petitioner for discharge. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has fyled in the office of this Court, a deed of composi-tion and discharge executed by his creditors, and the creditors of said late firm, and that on Friday, the twenty fifth day of Jane next, at ten o'clock, foresoon, or so soon as Coursel can be heard, he will aprly to the said Court for a Confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, made under the said Act.

WILLIAM PATRICK MOGUIRK. By his attorneys ad litem, PERKINS & BAMSAY.

Montreal 14th April 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of Stephen J. Lyman,

Insolvent. KOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will on the nineteenth day of June next, at ten of the Clock, A M, or as soon after as Counsel can be heard apply to the said Court for a discharge from his

liabilities under the said Act and the amendments

STEPPEN J. LYMAN.

By his Attorneys ad litem, A. & W. ROBERTSON. Dated at Montreal this 13th day of April, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Jean Baptiste Meticler Trader and contracter of the City of Montreal.

The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the succe Act to me, the undersigned Assignee and they are required to furnish me, within two."
menths from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fect; the whole attented under oath, with the vouchers in support of such

T. SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignee.

No. 19, St. Sacrament Street.

6

FRANCE.

Nothing further has been heard of the Franco-Belgian dispute, but the Committee by which the matter is to be considered will also have before it the question of establishing closer commercial relations between the two countries. All parties in France are now engaged in preparing for the approaching elections, and several recent acts of the Emperor are regarded as concessions to the working classes in order to withdraw their support from the Opposition candi-

The assertion of the Gaulous that France had asked the Cabinet of Berlin for explanations respecSing the mobilization of troops in Prussia is profanation, a day which is one of mourning in all categorically denied.

JLINESS OF THE EMPEROR. - The Emperor Napoleon has had an attack of influenza. and although the Paris papers state that it was not of a serious character, it prevented him from attending the Privy Council fixed for Saturday, March 20, which accordingly was postponed. His Majesty presided at a Council on the 21st. As will be seen, the Emperor was sufficiently recovered and able to preside and speak at the Council on the following Tuesday. It is stated that, should his health permit, the Emperor Napoleon, with the Empress, the Prince Imperial, Prince Napoleon, and all the Imperial family, will pay a visit, in August next, to Corsica, to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Napoleon I.

PARIS, April 10 .- In the Senate to-day, the defensive measures proposed by the Government were generally approved. Marshal Neil said that it was the duty of the country, in time of peace, to secure its safety. The army might be placed on a peace footing, and if it were needed could rapidly pass to a war footing.

In the Corps Legislatif, M. de Lavelette made a long peaceful speech. He concluded with the following words: It is the policy of France to maintain resolutely a dignified peace.

The letter of the Pope to the Archbishop of Parir is, I need not say, commented on in a very adverse sense to the latter, and is likely, according to the best-informed sources, to cause a considerable coolness between the courts of Rome and Paris. It is considered as a complete bar to his ever receiving the Purple.-Cor. of

When Victor Emanuel gave the cross of a Piedmontese order to M. Ernest Renan, no one was much surprised, and everybody felt the giver and the recipient were worthy of each other. There is in Paris a certain M. Jean Wallon, tion shortly. chiefly remarkable for hostility to the Church, and impudent invectives against ber Surreme Pontiff. This man has just received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, on the recommendation of M. Duruy. The fact, which has naturally disgusted French Catholics, seems to require explanation. Does the Emperor Napoleon wish in his old age to emulate Victor Emanuel? We should be sorry to think so .- Tablet.

As the period of the general elections approsches the language we hear in the meetings of Belleville and Rochechouart becomes excratic deputies are denounced as base renegades is the Revolution. Our aim is the overthrow of the Empire.' A third, 'We must revert to 1787, and recommence all that our fathers have done. The Deputies of the Opposition have were bound to resign their seats and appeal to the public.' A fourth, 'Let us hoist the revolutionary flag. Blood will follow-but what matters! Blood is indispensable for our social renovation, and for getting back the rights of which we are robbed. Courage ! awake! for from the struggle which is about to commence will beno longer tremble in presence of authority and its agents.' When the Commissary of Police declared the meeting dissolved, he was assailed with abuse, and cries of 'Hang him up,' Do not let him go out.' -Death to the Commissary? 'Let us bang bim !' The meeting, however. dispersed, but without carrying their threats [Tablet. into execution.

The Opinion Nationale appounces estentatrously that a demonstration in honour of the freedom of conscience, and as such entitled to the respect of all honest men,' was held at St. Mande, close to Paris, on Good Friday. The demonstration ' in question was a banquet, called banquet de la libre pensee,' at which nothing but flesh meat was eaten, by way of rebuke to those who, rightly or wrongly, think it no harm to submit to a slight privation on the day (to use the language of Macaulay) on which the religion of mercy was founded.' The Opinion Nationale anticipates great results from this peculiar mode of showing opposition, and predicts that next year there will be ten banquets; and that those who partake of the 'cold roast veal,' which like the thirty. Yet, in spite of all this economy, made to the banquets of 1848, seems to be the standing dish grievous detriment of the poor, in spite of so many on these occasions, will be counted by thousands. It may be so, but it does not appear that the private banquets on Good Friday last year, which made some noise in Parisian society, have had any appreciable effect on the religious obser- to the State balance the produce for 1868 of the vances usual at this season. For twenty years the churches of Paris have never been so crowded as during the past week.

A THEORY OF

and cold veal in public to spite the clericals is the best proof that could be given of liberal senti-ments or the most efficacious mode of making converts to the libre pensee. It is apt, I think, to produce a far different feeling. A paper that is far from clerical or Governmental, but one of much authority, the Journal de Paris, has the following remarks on the St. Mande demonstration :-

We are at present assisting at the birth of a new species of faunticism, and of a new party—that of incredulity and impiety. It is a singular phenomenon when we think that it arises under a Government which presented itself in 1852 as the only one capable of saving religion. On Good Friday, in a large room of an enting-house at St. Mande, there was held, to the applause of the Opinion Nationale, a feast, the only character and the only object of which seems to be to profane publicly, without any provocation, and without any other motive than the mere pleasure of Christian churches. We should probably have passed over in silence the scandal of St. Mande, if the Opinion Nationale did not seek to confound things which should be kept distinct. It dares to speak of that act as a demonstration in favour of the liberty of thought, the liberty of conscience, and religious freedom ! It is not possible to abuse in a more scandalous manner the most sacred names. Freedom of thought and liberty of any kind are out of place here. The Banquet of Good Friday, as the Opinion calls it, is not a protest in favour of liberty of worship; it is a defiance gratuitous and cold-blooded hurled at a religion professed in France. It is not a protest in favour of the liberty of conscience oppressed; it is a scandal thrown upon every religious conscience.'

EPAIN.

MADRID, April 9. - Much political excitement exists in the city, and apprehensions are entertained that the exasperating feeling will result in an outbreak of violence. The police and military authorities are taking every precaution to prevent disorder.

The discontent caused by the continuance of military conscription is very great throughout Spain, and fears are entertained that disorders of a serious charscier may occur. Fifty Spaniards on Sunday re-ceived the Holy Communion as Protestants. The question of religious freedom is not yet settled, the Government and the Constitution Committee not being agreed upon some points. Further Carlist arrests are reported, and a conspiracy has been discovered in Navarre. General Dulce reports that the insurrection in Cuba will be completely suppressed within a fortnight. The New York papers, bowever, state that the insurrection is progressing, and that the Government forces have been several times defeated.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION .- The committee has laid before the Cortes the draft of the Constitution. It is stated that the bases of this constitution are a monar chical government, two chambers, a senate and a congress. The senators are to be elected by the provincial councils, four from each province for a term of thirteen years. The deputies are to be elected for three years by universal suffrage. The king is to reign for eighteen years. A Majority of the committee are favourable to the separation of church and State. The minority propose that the Catholic religon sh ll be the State creed, but with toleration for other confessions. Liberty of the press and the right of public meeting are to be guaranteed. The Cortes have passed the Bill authorizing a conscrip-

THE DUEE OF MOSTPENSIER AND THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT .- A Republican deputy having given notice that he would ask the Government if it was true that the garrison of Seville intended to proclaim the Duke of Montpensier as King, the Correspondencia, duly anthorized, has published the following declaration:— Both at Seville and Cadiz the only agitation there is fomented by certain men who pretend to be Republicans: the Government was perfeetly informed when it said that no rising whatever on behalf of the Duke of Montpensier was intended in any part of Spain. The only ambition of the duke is to live in Spain with his wife and children.'

EPARISH PROTESTARTS. - Two Spanish gentlemen

the other day determined to abandon the faith of their cessively and suspiciously violent. The Deme- forefathers and become Protestants. One of these gentlemen applied to the nearest Protestant pastor and traitors. The speakers demand that the as to his reasons for wishing to become a Protestant. for advice. The reformed minister questioned him candidates for Paris shall pledge themselves to 'Had he any religious doubts or difficulties?' 'None the Socialist Republic. One orator named at all.' was the reply. 'But I have quarrelled with Bacol said the other day, 'We shall ask the my family, and I know no better way of ravenging candidates are you revolutionists? Are you by self upon them than by thus 'throwing disgrace on their name.' The other would be Protestant consulted one of the members of the English Legation. selves strong enough to obtain the reforms we The same question was naturally put to him, and his require? It is only on these conditions that we answer elicited the fact that he had quarrelled with vote for you. As for me I am a Revolutionist, his wife, and that he believed that the act of be-I want the Socialist Republic. My flag is that of June, one! We commend this solution of the difficulty to 1848,—namely, to live working or die fighting. the consideration of those who hold peculiar views Another observed, 'We hear it said that the on the subject of Christian marriage. The actions elections are approaching, but I and many others of these would-be Spanish converts remind us of a with me declare that what is really approaching scene which took place at Constantinople during the embassy of Lord Stratford de Redelyffe. A man came with some grievance or other and claimed his protection. The question naturally asked was: Are you a British subject?' The man replied. No-but I am a Protestant,' Lord Stratford prufailed in their duty and their mission. They ceeded to inquire what he meshed of the wine, and crick wine, and don't believe in God.' -- [Tablet.

ITALY.

PINDMONT. - A wast revolutionary plot is said to have been discovered at Faceza, and though the de-tails are unknown, it is reported that one of the main objects of the conspirators was to assassinate Victor Emanuel, as a preliminary to establishing a republic. gin a new era! We shall have a revolution, but The existing order of things in Italy evidently aplet us not be baffled as we were in 1848. Let us proaches its end, and the questions so long debated proaches its end, and the questions are long debated. proaches its end, and the questions so long debated in that unhappy country are now narrowed to this single issue, - whether Victor Emanuel will be able to overcome the morater which he has himself let loose, or be devoured by it! Other kings will do well to profit by his example, and to comprehend before it to be too late, that to favour any conspiracy against that pentifical throne is which is the surest defence of European order, is to plot their own downfall .-

GABIBALDIANS .- There appears to be a considerble ferment in the Garibaldian centres and it was reported last night that the bands were on the frontier near Terni. That another attempt will be made, there is little doubt if the French troops are withdrawn; and very sure information I have just received from France leads to the conclusion that this is the secret treaty between France and Italy.

Victor Emanuel has just given (on paner) 60 000 francs to the deaf and dumb institute of Genoa. His Majesty is also laying by for a rainy day and placing large(not fictitious) sums in foreign funds, against the moment when he will be obliged to seek an un-

nitied and unhonoured exile. THE ROAD TO RUIN. - The Government, under pretexts of economy, has laid hands on almost all the beneficent works founded by previous Governments. The Unita Cattolica has given the funereal list of these defunct or, rather, murdered charities, which - reckoning only from the year 1864 - amount to no less than taxes and so many loans, we have now got the mesttax, the forced currency, and, later, we shall have benkruptcy and ruin. We have now before us the report of the Glun's upon the Ministerial project of of law of the 14th December last, for carrying over liquidation of Church property. At every line of this report we read the fatal word disavanzo-deficit, The Opinione of the 15th of March sorrowfully admits | water, till the gravy is drawn out of the meat; turn

more, and say that had not a hundred other reasons existed for the financial disorder of this kingdom, the sals of Ohurch property would have been in itself to impoverish the State which committed the sacri lege?"Uninstructed by the past, the Ministry, as we anticipated, are about to present a project of law to of August, 1867, a defect which has rendered possible the late sentence of the Florentine Court of Cassation, and to declare expressly that the chape's and buildings belonging to the secular clergy are included in the law of State appropriation. And as if enough had not already been done to secure the descent of God's judgments on this wretched kingdom the project for robbing the sanctuary of the Most High, not of its goods only, but of its ministers, has now been brought forward by Bertholet-Viale, the War Minister, and will probably soon pass into law. This measure, rejected by Ministry and Chember in 1855. accepted by Chamber, but rejected by Senate in 1864, will now in all probability be sanctioned by the whole legislative body, which, in approving it, will set their seal to what Pius IX. has characterized as a most isiquitous law,' and has solemnly condemaed in the Syllabus, where he has declared that clerics cannot be subjected to the conscription, on the ground of the requirements of civil progress, without violating natural law and equity Such a law Menabres and Bertholet-Viale are promoting. Time will show the consequences.

ROLE. - THE COUNCIL. - An impression gains ground that the labours of the Council will be longer than was at first supposed, and will extend far into 1870. The position of the secular and ecclesiastical powers in regard to each other has assumed so new and unlooked for a situation, that nothing can be definitely settled till the foreign Bishops have arrived. and it is thought, in circles which are generally well rosted in ecclesiastical matters, that the great questions of civil and cannon law and policy will receive very little impetus from the preparatory labours The Council will find itself in presence of "facts" of so momentous a nature that it is only the practical experience of the Bishops in Council that can explain and meet them. In Austria especially, the questions of civil marriage, and education, and the laws of the confessional are assuming a more threatening aspect every day. Matters remain in "statu que" between Vienna and the Holy See, but M. de Mensdorff, who is expected next week in order to compliment the Pope on his Jubilee, is also understood to be entrusted with a special mission from the Emperor himself on the subject of the Concordat. This, however, is unhap-pily of very little importance, as M. von Baust is now caressed by the Court, and allowed to oppress and insult the clergy in every way, and the Austrian Catholics are as yet not sufficiently organized to grapple with the novelty of the situation. They were an easy going, indifferent body two years since and they have suddenly been awakened to the fact that their religion is in danger, and are fairly being frightened into fervour and activity.

Convensions. - A ceremony of unusual interest took place on Thursday last at the church of the Redemptorist Fathers, at St. Alfonso on the Esquiline The Comte and Comtesse Schonbourg, a young and noble married couple, the heads of one of the most illustrious houses in Germany, none have excited greater interest than this from the high position of the converts and the hope that it is the forerunner of a very general movement. The whole German society assisted to witness the ceremony, which was most impressive.

TEE Pops's JUB'LEE .- The address from the clergy of England and Scotland to the Ho'y Father, together with the gold medallion of the Immaculate Conception, will be taken to Rome by a deputation of pries's composed of the Very Rev. Fas di Bruno, the Very Rev. Canon Jeffries, the Rev. J. K Dunne, and Rev. F. Gibbons, who will leave London on Tuesday next. The subscriptions from the clergy towards the medallion have considerably exceeded the sum of £500 which was required for its purchase. The surplus will be forwarded as an offering in Peter's pence. Besides this address, we understand that another presentation is to be forwarded from the clergy and laity of Scotland.

The Armenian Bishops are expected to arrive in Bome shortly after Easter, and it is said are anxious to co-operate to the fullest extent in the work of the Council. The Corrus Domini festival will see a very large gathering of ecclesiastics, it is supposed, and Rome will scarcely be deserted during the whole summer. The Russian Government is using every effort to prevent the deporture of the Eastern Bishops, by trying to sow discontent among them, and expeci-lly by raising complaints of the small number of theologians of the Rastern Churches summored to attend; but these attempts have been a complete failure so far.

FRENCH TROOPS -A report is cur ent in Marseilles that a trenched camp is to be formed near Rome, however, of 20,000 additional French troops, not so much with the intention of protecting the Pope and the Council as with that of coercing both in concert with Italy, and of protecting the House of Savoy against its own subjects. M. de Banneville is said to have asked the Pope's leave yesterday for the passage of additional troops through the territory. 'Willingly,' said Pius IX, 'provided they do not remain in Rome, as my own fill the casernes.' There is even less room, Holy Father,' replied the umbassador, 'in the provinces, Your excellence mistukes our resourcee. said the Pope; 'you will find ample quarters in our cities of Aucona and Bologna.' This double game of France is said to be the price of the alliance -a check to Giribaldi and Mazzini at Florence, and to the national dynasty of Francis II. in Naples. If this be true, it is very easy to explain the amassing of military eteres at Civica Vecchia by the French Government.

A New York paper, the Sun, a journal edited by Mr. Chas. A. Dana, formerly Assistant Secretary of war under Mr. Lincoln's administration; makes the following rather candid, and we must confess usexpected admissions in the course of an article in which be advocates the recognition of the independence of Cuba and bolds that there is no parallel between it and the case of the Southern Confederacy: 'On a strict,' technical, construction of international law, says Mr. Dana in the Sun, the probability is that England was justified recognizing the Confederacy not only as a belligerent, which she did, but as an independent nation' which she did not, - [Gazette

The United States shippards are fitting out all the available men-of-war with extraordinary despatch, and in less than a month the United States fleet in Cuban waters will be double that of Spain.

Brown Mock Turtle Soup -Procure & fine sheep's bead, wash it well, and lay it in salt and water for an hour, then wash it in fresh water, and put it on to boil in three quarts of cold water. Skim it well, aud as soon as it is clear cover it close, and let it simmer till the meat is quite tender; then take it up and strain the broth; take all the meat off the bones, cut the best part in square bits, and put them into the broth with the tongue, skinned and cut in slices. Have ready a pint of rich gravy, made while the head was simmering; a beef kidney eplit and soaked may be used for this, or a pound of julcy beef cut in thin, small pieces. Put a quarter of pound of butter into a stew pan, put in the kidney or beef with a sliced onion, a few sprigs of lemon thyme and parsley, three blades of mace, half a dozan cloves, and a little salt and cayenne pepper. Cover the pan close, and set it on a slow fire without any that the ecclesiastical assets have not proved that it about as it begins to brown, and take care that it

I am scertical enough to doubt whether the Eldorado from which inexhaustible resources to cover does not become at all burned; add a little more than demonstration of St. Mande—eating pork chops the defect of the balance and restore order to the a pint of boiling water to it, skim it nicely, and let finances were to be drawn. We may add much it just summer, closely covered, for an hour or more. When the most of the bead is cut up and put in the broth, add the brown gravey, a tablespoonful of browned flour mixed smooth in a little of the sonp, quite sufficient to account for it; for when did the and if you wish, some fried force meat or sausage seizure of Church property have any other effect but cakes. Let the sorp boil gently for twenty minutes, and just before pourirg it into the tureen add two glasses of sherry or Madeira wine, or the juice of a lemon. A spoonful of thick tomato soy or of mushthe Chamber to supply the 'defect' in law of the 7th | room powder stewed in the gravy, is by some thought an improvement

> When a lady sprinkles her dressing-room with Morray & Lanman's Flo.ida Water, it becomes to one sense at least a delicious floral bower. No tropical grove can exhale a rarer fragrance. A few drops upon her handkercief, her gloves, her fan, her robes, convert the fair being herself into a bouquet, and wherescever she moves she is inveloped in an atmosphere of perfume. In the mazes of the dance she shakes fioral odors from her drapery, and makes the gay saloon itself as fragrant as an oriental garden. As there are counterfeits always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New

> Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

> Agents for Montreal-Devine & 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.

Thousands of wealthy sufferers, surrounded with every luxury, would gladly exchange conditions with the robust sons and daughters of labor who minister to their wants. Of what use are riches to the victim of scrofula, of chronic liver disease, or of any of those external disorders which keep the In the matter of Louis Ledoux, Trader of the parish flesh and the temper in a continual state of irritation ? None whatever. Sweep away these tormenting maladies, then, with Bristol's Sarsepsrills. Nothing can be asier. The antidote is agreeable—the relief that he has made an assignment of his estate and certain, rapid, and permanent. No taint in the effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned blood can resist the purifying operation of this infallible vegetable disinfectant.

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell onth with the vouchers in support of such claims. & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault

T. SAUVAGRAU, & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son. J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

THE EVIL OF CONSTIPATION. - The refuse of the aliment taken into the stomach must be regularly discharged, otherwise sickness of some type is inevitable. If no means are taken to relieve the pressure upon the vital organization occasioned by the accumulation of crude, undigested matter in the stomach and abdomen, congestion ensues, and the most distressing and dangerous consequences may be apprehended. It is in such contingencies that Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills are supremely useful .-The two vegetable substances - podophyllin and leptandrin- of which they are mainly composed, set Nature's aperient, the bile, in active flow; and at the same time the stomach and the bowels are toned and regulated by the operation of other ingredients. Thus is costiveness completely and permanent cured.

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 Medi

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD?

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

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

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT.

Having passed sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mis. 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 Homeopathy. That night the child passed in sufferiog, and the parents without sleep. Returning tome the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleenless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing That night all bands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful charge, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon ter, 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.4 Having the fac-simile of 'Cuntis & PERRINS' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. February, 1868.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the ullest 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 racipe 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 spealing 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. Eold at 25 cents per box by all Dealers in Medicina.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT,
District of Mentreal. In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE BEAUDOIN, of Lachine, District of Montreal,

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

JEAN BTE. BEAUDOIN.

NAPOLEON BEAUDRY. His Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 15th February, 1869. 2m 29

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Moise Paquette, of Montreal.

An Insolvent The Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No 18, B. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of April next at three o'clock P M. for the public examination of the said insolvent and for the ordering of the estate generally. T. SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEERO, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

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

By his Attorney ad litem, NAPOLEON BEAUDRY. 2m27 Montreal, 20th Japuary, 1869.

under the said Act.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of Isaie Ritchot.

sixth day of may next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. ISAIE RITCHOT

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-

By MOREAU, OUIMET, & LACOSTE. Attorneys ad litem. Montreal 15th March 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 of Belœil, District of Montreal.

An Insolvent. The Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified 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 if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under

Official Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Damien Henault, Trader, of the city of Montreal.

The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act to me, the undersigned &ssignee, 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. 18, St. Sacrament Street.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

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

of the said deed.

MARGUERITE & JULIE PEPIN.

By their Attorney at litem,
NAPOLEON BEAUDRY.
Montreal, 20th January, 1869. 2m27

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

An Irsolvent.

AND TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU,

Assigne. I, The undersigned, bave prepared my final account which is open for inspection untill the Seventeenth day of March next, and on the said day, at ten o'clock A.M., I will apply to the superior Court of the District of Montreal to be discharged from my office as such assigne.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Assignee.

St. Sacrement Street, No. 18. INSULVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of George Lafayette Perry, Trader of

the City of Montreal. The Creditors of the Insulvent are neceby notified

that he has made an assignement of his 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. if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU.

Official Assignee.

St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, 23 March 1869

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of P. Jules Godin, Trader, of the Parish of St. Eustache, District of Terrebonne. An Insolvent, The Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified

that he has made an assignement of his 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. if none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU.

Official Assignee No. 18, St. Sucrament Street.

Montreal, 17 March 1869. CANADA.

Province of Canada | INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. District of Montreal. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

in the matter of JOSEPH OCTAVE MERCIEB, of the City of Montreal, Trader, An Insolvent.

And TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU

Official Assignee.

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

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

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE — APRIL 23, 1869.

aces and a compact of the metallic contribution of the science of the contribution of

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Mesars. 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, Commeal, Butter, Cherry, Pork, Hams, Land, Hebrings, Dried FIGH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying

the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

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

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on Monday the seventeenth day of May next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Ocunsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the above act. GODFROI LACAS.

By O. AUGE, Attorney ad litem

Montreal 3rd March 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of Floride Deslongchamps, both individually and as having been in partnerhip with Joseph Lambert and carrying on trade at Montreal, under the name and firm, of 'Lambert and Deslongchamps.' Insolvent.

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

Attorney ad litem. Montreal March 5th 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, In the SUPERIOR GOURT. In the matter of Onezime Thibaudeau, fils, Trader, of Montreal,

On Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his dis-

charge under the said Act. ONE Zime

By his Attorney ad litem,
L. L. CORSEILLE
2m33 ONEZIME THIBAUDEAU, 618,

Montreal, 15th March, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of Ferdinand F. Perrin.

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

By O. AUGE, Attorney ad litem.

Montreal 3rd March 1869.



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