Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

(From the London Lamp.)

"None are all evil "-Byron.

Dear reader, start not, nor look intensely shocked, when I tell thee that in this brief sketch are contained my own prison adventures. I had stopped no mail coaches. I had waylaid no unprotected pedestrians. I had not even picked a pocket, and yet the band of the law was unon me. To thee this may seem somewhat strange, yet in my day it was usual enough; for I speak of the time when I was a hair brained student, a French student, and above all a Parisian student. I speak of some thirty years ago, when almost every tenth house in Paris was the rendezvous of some political association, and most of these associations, organized and supported by four men,' the flighty, harum-scarum, devil may-care students of Paris, who, with no more knowledge of politics than so many waiting-maids, were nevertheless perfectly ready to do any thing, to enter into any plan, that might lead to a 'glori-

With these few words of introduction by war of establishing my respectability, and of clearing away all conscientious scruples as to my charac ter, I shall forthwith transport myself, in memory at least, and beg the indulgent reader to follow me, to the Depot de la Presecture de Police, wait till there is enough to fill the 'salad-baswhere the following 'sweet and bitter' dialogue ket,' " by which he meant the prison van .-is going on between myself and a juge d'instruction -antithetically so called, I presume, from pose for you. his peculiar talent of perplexing and entangling the simplest case in his endeavors to investigate | with the jailer's coarseness, I thought him charm-

'I have now been here six times twentyfour hours; for the first twenty-four no one last stroke died away when the door of my cell deigned to interrogate me; since then, however, was opened, and a voice which sounded most you have twice called me before you, and each harmoniously to my ears, cried out: time granted me half an hour's examination .-All this is illegal. The law requires that every citizen consigned to the Prefecture de Police I occasionally carried with me, and a penknifeshould be interrogated within the twenty four they had been thoughtfully taken from me on hours following his arrest, and that, according to my arrival; and my 'baggage' consisted of exthe result of his examination, he should be trans actly the amount of clothes which I wore; for ferred to one of the central prisons, or set at having been arrested at night, in the street just liberty.'

the slowness of your case; your obstinate re or of toilet. I was soon ready, therefore, and yellow buttons, tight fitting trousers, and a red fusal to answer the different questions which followed the turnkey to the waiting room, if I smoking cap. have been put to you is the only cause of this may honor it with the name, where I found my delay; and believe me, instead of complaining, travelling companions already assembled. They you ought to change your plan of action, and the were a crowd of ruffianly-looking men, whom the desired result would soon follow."

my refusal to answer your questions is not ab. the very lowest slums or the criminal prisons. solute, nor arising from any ridiculous obstinacy. Concerning my own actions, concerning what ever regards myself personally, I have given you counted off and numbered like a flock of sheep, all the information you could wish for. If I then called out according to our numbers, to be have not thought it my duty to be so explicit on |led one at the time to the conveyance which the all points, and to answer all your questions in munificence of the government had prepared for this satisfactory manner, it is because I noticed us, and which Parisian slang has characteristicthat not a few of them concerned my friends; ally styled 'panier-a salade'-salad basket .and I am indeed astonished that an honorable | When the last of us had taken his place inside | magistrate should call me to task for the reserve the vehicle, we were counted, and being found believe me, I am totally indifferent to all that behind which I shield them-a reserve which my 'right,' the door was shut and double locked. concerns politics.' honor as a gentleman imperatively demanded. I the driver whipped horses, and we rolled off at am not an informer. However, sir, I repeat it, an easy trot. I have been illegally deprived of my liberty for six days; I now appear before you for the third 'observed of all observers,' and during the whole let us say no more about it, and allow me to ask time, so that you ought certainly to be perfectly ceremony, which had been performed in silence, you a question which is by no means idle or satisfied as to the nature of the suspicions direct- the eyes of all my companions were upon me. ed against me. Therefore, I formally demand to one of the central prisons.

'Very well, sir, it shall be as you desire.-You shall be transferred to morrow.'

'To Ste. Pelagie, I presume?'

' No, sir, to La Force.' agents d'police who had brought me into his enabled to converse without betraying a single you will allow me, prevent you from going quite office led me back to my cell. I followed them idea to an uninitiated listener. I was not quite supperless to bed. almost joyfully, cheered by the thought that next so green as the old villian had pronounced me in It was clear to me that I was sent to La Force he on my guard I watched with considerable invery hothed of vice, the nursery of the Parisian time to interfere and to call him to order .- ordinary waiter. thieves, had caused me a vague feeling of an Turning round suddenly, I struck him a fair blow but momentary, and quickly effored by the the caken boards of our movable prison. Thus kmfe, fork, plate, and glass, all blamelessly clean. consoling thought that I was at last on the eve taken unawares, and doubtless somewhat stunned My host offered me a cold fowl, a slice of ham.

ordeal, who have passed through that horrible to confuse him, for, strange to say, the other than La Force. bell upon earth, can understand with what ardor rascals seemed to enjoy the joke intensely, and a prisoner longs for a prison even, where man the old ruffian who had given the advice was the mattre d'hotel, whilst I was busied in doing can mix with his fellow men, however degraded first to rally his luckless pupil: they may be; where he may hear the sound of sight, no longer bounded by the stone and iron happen, you know.' of a loathsome cell, may catch a few glipses of The remainder of our journey was performed Cale de Paris.

him as brightly and as genially as on those who play seemed to have raised me amazingly. are free without the prison walls.

gishness. La Force, hideous as it is, appeared wish to be provided with a bed-that is, with derer in the desert, as the harbor to the shipwrecked mariner. At an early hour I was up I breaklasted, rather to kill time than to satisfy my | cials. appetite. I was absorbed in the one idea of being at last taken out of my filthy dungeon.-If this feverish impatience appear childish or exaggerated, let it be remembered that since my arrest I had been 'au secret'-in strict solitary confinement, deprived of all communication with the exterior, provided with nothing, not even with linen, not even with those objects necessary 27. for personal cleanliness.

The clock struck twelve,-two,-four, yet no indication of my departure. At the usual hour -half-past four-a turnkey brought me my dinner. I would not take it, and declared my resolution of not touching a morsel of food till I was removed from the depot.

Well, it won't be very difficult for you to keep your word,' replied the turnkey; 'you'll be off in an hour or two. I suppose you can rather say in their dormitories. Perhaps you'd like us to send one off on pur-

I answered nothing; far from being angry ng. In an hour or two I was to be off.

It struck half past five, and scarcely had the

· · Armes et haggage pour La Force ! ' As for my 'arms'-a light sword-stick which as I was returning home I had not been able to 'You have nobody but yourself to blame for provide myself with any articles either of dress strongly built. He wore a blue frock coat with police had routed out, nobody could say whence, making my own bed. I would ask you to bear in mind, sir, that and who, even in Paris, are seldom seen out in

We were marshalled out into a dark and parraw gallery, ranged in long file against the wall.

that you either set me a liberty, or transfer me silence was broken by a hoary-headed ruffian morning, I have not dined at all, and I feel ter. and inviting him to dine with me next day. seated opposite me, and addressing my neighbor, ribly hungry; could I get anything to eat? invited him to pick my pockets.

Amongst my miscellaneous acquirements, I course can get nothing from outside. could then boast of a very tolerable knowledge of that curious language by meanso of which the he continued: At a sign from my juge d'instruction the Parisian thieves, like their London brethren, are

human voices in answer to his own; where his clean him and he wiped you? Accidents will

the blue sky; where he may breathe a purer without any further attempt on the part of my air; where the light of the sun may shine upon 'friends,' in whose estimation my puglistic dis-

Os our arrival at La Force we were de-I slept but little all night, and the hours posited in a court yard and immediately led off seemed to succeed each other with weary slug- to be duly registered. Here I intimated, my to me fresh and smiling as the easis to the wan- blankets and sheets, which were at that time 'extras' in a Freach prison.

' You'd better ask first abether there's a spare and stirring, awaiting with impatience the mo- bed for you, answered the head turnkey, in that ment of departure, which, however, did not come. sweet tone which characterizes most prison offi

> 'Toere is some trath in that; it would be more precise,' I answered carelessly, rather anxious to make some remark, by way of show. ing that I was not in the least awed by his man per, than to resent his impertment rejoinder.

He inquired of another turnkey, and was informed that there was a spare bed in No.

'Then give that individual a pair of sheets and show him to No. 27.'

I followed my guide, who took me through two court-yards, two wickets, a 'parlor,' across which ran a double grating of iron, and up a flight of steps, to the third and last story of one of the wings of the building. It was just on the stroke of seven o'clock, and the prisoners had long been shut up in their rooms, or I should

At the noise which my conductor made in opening No. 27, all the inmates of the room had left the store around which they were assembled, and had flocked to the door, in the fear, perhaps in the hope, of recognizing a friend in the new arrival. At the time of which I am writing beards and moustaches were not so generally worn as now-a days, and thieves especially, for obvious reasons, were particularly averse to such facial distinctions. For the 'lodgers' in No. 27, therefore, my beard and moustache were an evident sign that I was none of theirs, and I made my entry into the room between two rows of surprised and disappointed faces.

When the turnkey had retired and closed the door, one of my 'co-mates and brothers' in ad versity pointed out to me the spare bed which I was to occupy.

He was a man of some forly years, tall, and

'Mon-ieur is political?' he quietly inquired, at the moment when, for the first time in my life, I was undertaking the duties of chamber maid-

'Yes, sir, he is.' Legitimist or Republican?

I thought the question somewhat indiscreet, and answered accordingly:

If anybody should ask you, tell him you don't know.'

O, monsieur! a thousand pardons? I hone my question has not offended you; in my mouth it is. I assure you, perfectly meaningless-a species of 'how do you do' or ' delightful weather.' nothing more! Again I beg your pardon, for

'You have not offended me, only I know where I am, and I wished you to understand such At my first appearance, I had become the questions were not to my taste. But, however, meaningless, but on the contrary, of the greatest Scarcely, however, had we started, than the interest to me. I breakfacted very poorly this

Then, reading disappointed hunger on my face,

' However, let not that trouble you: I can, if you say, entre camarades de prison.'

It seemed very evident to me that my interloday I should be removed from my frightful den. his cabalistic formula, and without appearing to cutor was one of those individuals who can squeeze money out of paving stones, who know instead of to the semi state prison, Ste Pelagie, terest the various macœuvres by which my un how to take advantage of all the circumstances as a punishment for my want of deference to the scrupulous neighbor was endeavoring to get at of life so as to bring them to a practical result wishes of the gentlemen of the police; and I must | my pockets. When I telt his fingers on my of pounds, shillings and pence. Consequently I candidly confess that the idea of being thrown pocker-book, the contents of which, by the way, accepted his offer without the slightest besitation, you are able to send for what you require? alone into the midst of a tribe of criminals, in the would have disappointed him sadly, I thought it as though I had been ordering my dinner of an

In a moment, a stainless table cloth was spread

Do you take coffee ?' inquired my singular ample justice to the improvised supper, as quietly had been seated in a comfortable room of the short, the ' head man,' of the room.

beyond my means, that is, eating more than I could pay for. Allowing a fair sum for each course, I thought I might clear the expense of the eatables; but in yielding to the temptations of the Bordeaux I felt I was doing a reckless thing-running into debt; when, therefore, in addition to this my host asked me whether I would take coffee, it was a kind of 'in for a penny in for a pound' determination that I boldly answered:

With pleasure, if you have any.

'I haven't any, but I can make some.' 'Then pray do so, for it is some time since I

tasted any. 'Some time? How so? you have just arrived?

'Yes, but I have passed a considerable time already in solitary confinement at the Prefecture de Pohce,'

O, then, I pity you!'

So saying he proceeded to the miking of the mocha, which a few moments later he placed be-

'Unfortunately,' said he, as he poured it out into a neat porcelain cup, you can have no gloria; cognac, as well as all other spirituous liquors, is prohibited, and it is very difficult not to say impossible, to smuggle it through the three wards which separate us from the outer world."

O, I shall easily do without, the more so that care but little for it at any time.

Whilst I was drinking my coffee, or rather ipring it slowly so as to lose no atom of the delicate aroma, I summoned courage to ask for the score.

'The score! What score?' ' Why, for my dinner.'

A loud ourst of laughter greeted my words, and brought upon me the eyes of the whole

'Excuse me,' said my strange host, when his mirth had somewhat subsided, but would you be so good as to tell me whom you do me the honor of taking me for?"

I was quite ashamed, and lelt myself blushing

to the very roots of my hair. 'Wuen I accepted your offer,' stammered I,

'I fancied-that is, I thought you were-you might be doing a little hovest - useful husiness." In other words, and more plainly, you have

on a small scale? Many thanks? And he again indulged in a boisterous peal of

laughter. I felt deeply mortified at all this; he saw my

embarrassment, and quickly returning to his habitual seriousness.

"Excuse," said he, "this garety, which is not familiar to me unhappily; I am not laughing at you, but at your strange mistake, which, you must allow is somewhat fudicrous, is it not? and banish altogether the annoyance which I read in your countenance. You were hungry, and you could get no food; I was fortunate enough to be able to oblige you; is it not, I shall not say a favor, but a good turn such as we all one each other, entre camarades de prison? I have provided a supper for you?"

All this was too just to admit of a reply. 1

'There again !' he exclaimed, in answer to my Well, you see, we are all locked up, and of invitation, 'the same thought, you don't wish to be in my debt.'

'This time you mistake me entirely; I do not invite you to be quits with you; it is merely, as

" Well, prove that you mean what you say."

'How shall I do so ?'

'You tell me you have been in solitary confinement at the Prefecture; I know what that means; you must feel the greatest desire for a change of linen-to cast your skin, as they say. Well, I have at your service all toat you could How could I possibly refuse an offer made in

such a way? I accepted, and indeed I had no cause to repent so doing, for never shall I forget xiety and fear. The impression, however, was full in the face, and sent his head ringing against at the end of the table, and on it were placed the pleasing sensation I experienced in putting away the linen which my sojourn at the Prefec ture had rendered more than filthy, and exchangof bidding farewell to the Depot de la Prefecture by the shock, he made no attempt to return my some asparague, some jam, some cheese, a few ing it for the cleanest and softest in my protec-

When my ablutions and my toilet were completed, I called my comrade—for I suppose I 'Hillo, younker! what's up? You tried to and as calmly as though, instead of being in the must give him that name-and naked him to Others, seemingly too apathetic for even this midst of a band of robbers and perhaps worse, I show me the 'prevot,' the president or dean-in

'.l am the prevot,' he replied.

Now, just then my personal property amounted In that case, I know it is customary in these to comething less than five francs, and at each places for every new comer to pay his footing; dish that appeared on the table I found myself will you have the goodness to let me know what mentally calculating whether I was not living that footing may cost, that I make matters smooth at once?

'O!' said he, 'there is such a thing; but that only concerns us, and not men such as you .--Pray let us say no more about these matters.'

And so this man, this professed thief, this outcast, this social leper, dul me the honor of not confounding me with his fellows, whilst a juge d'instruction, a protector of public morals, had seen no difference between them and me.

Meantime, it was nearly ten, at which hour the prison regulation requires all lights to be put out and all the prisoners to be in bed. Following the example of those around me, I prepared to take possession of my couch. My bolster was of appalling smallness, so that in order to raise my head somewhat above my feet, I rolled up my trousers and placed them under the mattress. Frederic-such was the name by which my companion was known-perceived this mancouvre, and approached me with a cumping smile.

* It is doubtless to protect your purse that you are burying that garment under the mattress?"

'Not at all.'

"Then that's another matter: but, you see, if anybody took a fancy to your purse, it would just as easily be walked off from under your mattrass as from the back of your chair.

' You must at least allow that I would feel it." Not in the least. Suppose two men wish to rob you whilst you are asleep; what do they do? Our of them crouches by your hedside, as low as possible, so as to avoid being seen by you; the other creeps up quietly and strikes you full on the face or cliest with a bolster You start up, as much with the intention of escaping another blow as of discovering your aggressor. In the mean time the man at your bedside slips his hand under the mattress, nabs-1 beg your pardon, seizes-your trousers, and the trick is done."

"That's ingennious, certainly."

But if not for precaution, why do you thus hide those mysterious pantaloops !

'I tell you I am not hiding them; I put them there with the very innocent intention of raising my head to a comfortable height.

Then, why on earth did you not say so? 1 have exactly what you want.

And going to some mysterious locker at the other end of the room, he took from it a pillow, which, having slipped into a clean pillow-case, done me the honor to think I keep a cook shop he brought to me, then retired, wishing me goodnight.

And indeed his wishes were not vain. I soon fell into a sound sleep, which, strange to say, was not troubled by those horrid dreams which novelists invariably put into the brain of romantic youths at their first appearance within the walls of a prison.

When I awoke next morning, it was broad daylight, and much to my surprise I found myself the only occupant of the room. All the Come, he added, call back your good humour, other beds were made and the owners were nowhere to be seen. This astonished me the more that I knew the prison regulations required all the prisoners to get up together, and to have the room cleared and made up by an early hours. [afterwards found out that for the indulgence extended to me I was indebted to my friend of the And, whoever I be, don't you think it would be previous night, who, seeing how soundly I slept somewhat ungenerous to hear me ill-will because after so many nights' exile from a bed, had prevailed on the turnkey to overlook me, and had insisted on silence from the other prisoners durtherefore contented myself with thanking him, ing their toiler, that I might not be disturbed by their noise.

Seeing, as I have said, that it was evidently late in the morning, I reached out my hand to take my watch, which I had left in my waistcoatpocket, so as to ascertain the precise time. 1 felt in one pocket, then in the other, but no watch was to be found; I searched my coat, then my trousers, rather to satisfy my conscience than in the hope of finding it in such unlikely places .-But all was vain, my watch had disappeared, and my purse was to be found in none of my pockets. ' This,' I thought, 'comes from trusting to apnearances, and believing a thief. It may be very easy to steal a man's valuables from beneath desire, and I beg you will make use of it until his mattress, but I wish I had not been so absurd as to neglect all precautions, because, forsooth, a pickpocket assured me they were unnecessary. However, I shall be wiser for the future ; experience, they say, is a good mistress.

These philosophical reflections did not, however prevent the resolution of speaking my mind pretty plainly to my honest camarade, and with this intention I dressed hastily and descended into compliment. The general burst of laughter apples, and above all a bottle of Bordeaux which tor's wardrobe. He lent me even to a pair of the court yard. The prisoners were taking their They alone who have undergone the terrible which greeted his disconfiture seemed further might have done credit to a choicer restaurant slippers, which were most grateful to my aching morning's recreation. A few of them were feet after their imprisonment in tight-fitting playing hand ball, whilst others, in spite of prison regulations, were taking advantage of the temporary absence of the guard to indulge in the more exciting pastime of pitch and toss."--light labor, were lounging lazily against the wall, smoking some nauseous substance which was most certainly innocent of the slightest particle of The London Telegraph of the 27th ult. devotes

nearly two columns to Earl Russell's lettter, from

In his third letter to the Right Hon. Chichester

Fortescue, M P., on the state of Ireland, Lord Russell

premises that the people of England are not so

well informed of Irish affairs as the eminent statesmen

which we make the following extracts :-

nicotine. As, however, my business was not with these, I turned my steps towards the farther end of the court-yard, where I perceived my at a word from him seized the refractory rogue, protector quietly pacing to and fro, with his and in spite of his kicking and struggling carried hands behind his back, and with his head bent him off to No. 27. As I was not supposed to forward in a way which gave him a peculiarly penetrating and cuoning expression. As soon as as I was nowise certain of its drift, I wisely abhe caught sight of me he made towards me with stained from following the crowd which immea cheerful ' good-morning,' which to me seemed strangely out of place. He saw in my face that something had happened, for immediately assum ing an air of concern, he inquired whether anything ' was amiss.'

FI should say you didn't require much information on that head,' I answered sharply.

What do you mean?

You know better than I do. Come, all this acting is useless; you have taken me in once, but you won't do so again !'

'You must be mistaken; I haven't the faint est idea of your meaning. There must be some mistake.

O, yes, likely enough! It is by a mistake, I daresay, that my watch has been taken out of my pocket, and that my purse bas disappeared with it. I can appreciate your disinterested advice

As I thus accused Frederic of stealing my watch and purse, and of having deceived me the evening before, his face assumed a strange expression of sadness, such as I fancy is but seldom to be caught on the countenance of a common criminal and he answered:

· Well, I suppose it's natural to suspect a thief, and I mystn't complain if you accuse me of stealing from you; but if the word of a thief is worth anything, I give my word that I know did not suspect you. nothing of the theft, and I will pledge myself that none of my men have done it. Of course, you doubt me still; but if within twelve hours I have not recovered your property, or at least detected the thief, you may believe me guilty and denounce me to the authorities. Was there much money in your purse?

· No; I was arrested too suddenly to provide myself even with money; there was less than five france in it."

" Was your watch silver or gold?"

A silver hunting watch.'

Very well, I shall find it for you. As for the money, it was so small a sum that perhaps it is spent already; however, you shall recover the you mention this to anybody you spoil everyhing."

"I can hold my tongue."

'Then you may depend upon me.' With this he went off, leaving me more astonished at his extraordinary conduct than san guine as to the results of his researches. He did not, as I expected, begin his inquiries at once, but quietly resumed his walk, looking, if possible, more penetrating and more cunning than before. Strange conduct for my amateur detective,' I thought; ' does he suppose the thief will be naturally attracted towards him?' He did not, however, for after half an hour's perambulation I saw him direct his steps towards an opposite corner of the court yard, with his eyes xed on something or somebody, and, as I fancied, with a particular expression of satisfaction about the corners of his mouth. Alas for my imaginings! the corner towards which he shaped either licitly or illicitly dispensed very bad beer searched. and very bad tobacco at a very bigh rate, and I fixed on somebody; there was some hope in that. Nay, he has more than fixed his eyes on

quite good for him. The subject of the conversation I of course could not overhear but as it was afterwards such a conspicuous place but his boots, then his given to me in extenso, I may as well put it before the reader in its proper place.

some one-he is actually beginning a conversa

tion with one of the prisoners, who, even at this

early hour, seems to have imbibed more than is

'Hillo, pal ?' began Frederic, 'going out to day ?'

Going out! where?' grinned the drunkard. Why, outside. Are you going to leave us?'

Come, that's a good un; they ain't tried me yet, you know that very well.' "Ma foi! you're so jolly this morning, I

thought you were in luck." 'lt's only Gregoire's beer.' Then in a whis-

per, 'I got him to slip a drop of the real stuff into it.? ' No, did you though ?'

'Yes, fact; have a sup?"

'No, thanks; it's too early; my stomach's out of order. But bless me, that's real tobacco. real, 'caporal' you're smoking! Where did you get that?

. Why, I bought it, of course,' answered the man, probably too far gone to perceive that he was being skilful y 'pu nped.'

'What a swell you must be! I saw you go ing on 'tick' yesterday; where did the 'rhino' come from?"

Now, as this is a question which few thieves ever care to answer directly, the man hesitated a little before he answered vaguely:

'A little job, you know.'

'Outside?'

Yes.

How did it get in? It. won't be visiting time for another hour.2 O, I mean a little job, honest work, in here,

and it seemed gradually to dawn on the drunk ard's mind that his 'pal' must have an object in questioning him so closely.

· Why, you're trying to gammon me; just now you said it was a job outside."

'So it was; it was outside our room.'

O, I see; from our place, No. 27; we're the only people you've seen this morning?" A surly nod was the only answer; the cross-

questioning was getting too close. Who gave you the money?' was the next

and more pointed question.

'That's my business.'

'I daresay it is; but it's mine as well' 'No, it ain't; and I don't intend to tell you.' 'Don't you? Nous verrons!'

Hereupon Frederic made a sign to two or EARL RUSSELL ON THE STATE OF IRELAND. three of his men, who ran up immediately, and know the meaning of this little scene, and indeed diately made for our quarters. A few minutes latter a polite invitation to attend a 'seance' of the 'locataires' of No. 27 came to me from Frederic.

I followed the messenger upstairs, and was struck, on entering the room, with the orderly manner in which everything was conducted; each one was seated at the foot of his bed with the exception of Frederic-who, as prevot of the room, presided at the meeting-and of two of the ablest men, who had chosen to act as 'gens d'armes' to the unfortunate 'prisoner,' as ther coolly called bim.

Frederic offered me a chair beside him, and without further preliminary opened the case with the particularly striking remark:

'There's a thief amongst us !' However apposite and natural this might ap-

pear to an unconcerned listener, it was greeted with murmurs of astonishment and marked dis-

gust by the audience.

'There's a thirf amongst us,' repeated the prevot. 'Monsieur,' pointing to me, 'was this morning robbed of his watch and part of his money; of this he naturally complained to me. assured him that none of us had done it.' Cries of 'Certainement !' 'Tresbien !' greet.

ed this testimony to their honesty. 'la fact,' resumed the speaker, 'he himself

Agein exclamations of approbation showed how my good opinion of them firstered the hearers, whilst I could not but admire and feel grateful for the delicacy with which Frederic kept my accusation and my suspicions in the

background. As, however, the robbery was committed in our room, it became my duty to investigate the matter, and to bring the delinquent to justice. Monsieur has no intention of taking the case out of our hands.?

'He's a trump!' exclaimed an enthusiastic voice from a corner.

' And, therefore, we must see that he does not suffer from his generosity. Now, monsieurs, it purse, at least. Only, one word of advice: if is my intimate conviction that the man before you is guilty."

'No. I'm not !' growled the accused.

11 am the only temoin a charge,' the only witness for the prosecution, continued the prevot beediess of the interruption, and my evidence is as follows:-To my knowledge the accuse, the prisoner at the bar, had not a single

sous vesterday.' 'He never has!' cried several voices.

'This morning he got drook, and paid for the liquor He was smoking tobacco, real caporal,' which he also paid for. He cannot ac count for the money, and therefore, messieurs, be must be the thief.'

'C'est clair comme le jeur! Mais, il n'y a pas de doute que c'est lui! exclaimed the assembly.

· But, messieurs, I am unwilling to condeinn him on mere circumstantial evidence; we must have stronger proof; therefore, messieurs, I his course was that in which one of the turnkers | shall, in your names order the prisoner to be

· Fouillez-le!' cried the more refined; whilst had the unspeakable disappointment of beholding the others expressed the same idea in a way far my protector leisurely employed in drinking a less intelligible; for I take it that few people, glass of mud colored liquid. Still his eyes were however well versed in French, would readily understand the meaning of such a sentence as:

' Barbottez ly les profondes ; le Pegre.' At a sign from the president, therefore, the two improvised 'gens d'armes' began the opera-

tion. They first examined not, his pockets-that would have been lost time; a thief never hides anything in stockings. The search being still unsuccessful, they proceeded to feel the lining of his cap; then, with more success, his neck-cloth; so that in less than two minutes the operation was performed, and a piece de conviction, in the abape of my parse, was laid

on the table Of course it was empty, and the money, which could not so easily be recognized, had been deposited in a side-pocket.
*So far so good, seid Frederic, approvingly, but as monsieur had tortunately very little money in his purse, we have, as yet, done nothing; we must find the watch; of course l'accuse has not got it about

him. Therefore, messieurs, in your name, I sammon him to deliver up the stolen property.' 'I haven't got it here' muttered the man, who, by

the way was pretty well sobered by this time 'Exactly what I just remarked, therefore your guardians will accompany you to the place in which you have concealed it, and will help you to find it.

Allez!

A few moments later the three man returned, one of them, the 'prisoner,' himself. bringing my witch,

which he humbly placed on the table 'Now, messieure,' resumed our strange judge, 'the

evidence is before you; is the prisaner gulty or not guilty? Guilty! guilty!' cried twenty rough voices.

'Very well; we must proceed to judgment' Here I thought it proper to interfere, for, having recovered the most valuable part of my property. I was unwilling to bring on the unfortunate thief additional punishment - punishment in his punishment. In an apologetic speech, therefore. I thanked 'mes sieurs' for the trouble to which I had put them I spoke flatteringly of their prevot, and I concluded by begging as a favor to myself to remit whatever pen lig the accuse may incur at their bands.

Though some seemed to look forward with pleasure to the 'sport' of which I was proposing to deprive them, yet I could tell from the faces and from the flat ering exclamations of most that my conciliating advances were well received, and that my

forhearance was appreciated. 'Well,' Frederic said in answer to my speech, since monsieur is so forgiving and so generous, it would be unbecoming in us not to follow his example. I therefore propose that, at the request of monsiour, we deal leniestly with the prisoner before us. We cannot, however, set him free till he has, on his kners, begged monsieur's pardon' Allons, a genoux.'

Glad to escape so cheaply, the thief fell on his knees and begged my pardou in most abject terms. I matianed him to rise. 'Now,' continued Frederic, 'you may go; you are

au secret for a week' (in Coventry). And, indeed, save the turnkey, no one uttered a syllable to him for the whole of the time.

Such were my first impressions of La Force, and such my introduction to one whom the reader will, I am sure, allow me to call 'an honest roque.'

-a native of the sister country - whom he addresses, and that 'no pains ought to be omitted in placing before them all the elements of the judgment which their representatives will have to pronounce.' His lordship further observes that the state of the unin formed mind in the counties of England, and the overheuted passions of Protestan's in the north of Ireland are alike out of date, as indeed they were when the late, Archbishop Whately spoke thue, in 1833, of the temper then existing - Here parcere subjectis is unknown. They are never weary of tyrannizing over the conquered. The very name of Orangemen is a sign. It is chosen on nuiphes to keep up the memory of a civil war, which every friend of humanity would wish to bury in chirion. It is doing what among the heathens was reckoned an

accursed deed - keep ng a trophy in rep it.' . I know very well that neither are the people of Great Britain willing to appropriate nor are the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland willing to accept the appropriation of these revenues to their original purpose. But the claim of the Roman Catholic people is not thereby cancelled. . . . A question of this kind connot be settled without consulting the heads of the Roman Carholic body in Ireland both clerical and lay. Lord Russell then sums up his conclusion thus :-

1. That at a certain date to be named - say March. 1870, the Established Church of Ireland shall cease to exist as an Est blishmout, due regard being had to all personal interests and to all individual rights

2. That in the interval the Irish Church should by means of a convocation or such other mode as may be deemed most advisable, frame a scheme for its organization as a free church.

3. That to this free church should be assigned such cathedrals and parish churches as may have been chiefly built by voluntary Protestant contributions and such lands and glebes as the present Established Church may produce equitable claims to

4 That to the cathedrals, churches, lands and glebes thus retained should be added a sum, 'o be derived from the church lands and rent charges, the smount of which shall be fixed by act of Parilisment

5. That property equal in amount to that retained by the Protestant Episcopal Church, shall be assigned to the Presbyterian and Romin Catholic people of Ireland for purposes to be defined by Parliament, to commercially successful. In Northumberland York be administered in the case of the Presbyterions by the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and in the case of the Roman Catholics by the Roman Catholic members of the Board of Charitable B quests, already constituted by act of Parliament, with numbers enlarged -say to fifteen or tweuty.

6. That the funds to be so applied shall be derived from a fund designated by Parliament, the Irish fund. and that the amount applied from year to year shall be fixed, and not vary according to the rate of mortality among the existing clergy of the Establishe!

Church. 7 That the building and repair of Presbyterian and Roman Catholic places or worship, and dwelling houses for their respective clerge, shall be among the purposes to which the funds to be assigned to Presby erians and Reman Catholics shall be applied

8 That the remainder of the funds to be derived Church shall be applied by Parliament, from time to | that the condition of the people was most prospertime solely to Irish purposes That, with this view, the fund called the Irish Fund shall never be directed to purposes other than the welfare and improvement

Lord Russell would 'like to aid to these heads a declaration that the present national system of education in Ireland, by which upwards of 900,000 children are enrolled in the natio al schools, should be maintained.' But that, he save, is a separate ques tion, and must be separately discussed. He can only express his individual hope 'that no measure so fatal to the future peace and harmony of Ireland as the introduction of the denominational system will ever seme of those who wish to disunite Great Britain and Ireland

The Maynooth question next engages the attention o the writer. 'The best course, as it appears to me,' he says, ' will be to respect life interests as in the case of the Established Church, and afterwards to throw the two sums into the Irish Fund, and dispose

of them according to the same rules." His lordship then treats somewhat at large on the land question, quoting from the reports of Mr. Trench. agent for the estate of the Marquis of Lansdowne and afterwards for the estates of the Marquis of Bath and of Lord Digby. To the firmness and the kindness, the liberality and the courage, by which Mr Trench overcame Ribbon conspirators and defaulting tenants, converting the unwholesome waste which was scarcely cultivated by awarms of miserable equatters - into fertile distric's, the abode of comfort. of cleaninese, or order and of prosperity,' Lord Rus sell pars due tribute. 'But,' he adds, It is not every Irish landlord who has at his command the means by which the English absentee landlords, Lord Lans downe, Lord Buth and Lord Digby were enabled to farnish funds for emigration to the hopeless tenants, and to execute works of drainage, construction of houses and repairing of fences. Yet, although the houses and repairing of fences. marrellous transformations which their agent has described cannot be generally expected, it is probable that more may be effected by the gradual conversion of bad landlords into good, and careless proprietors into careful managers than can be done by any sudden efficts of legislation. Nevertheless, there are some amendments of the law which appear to him porsible; and he thinks that it might with advantage be

effected:-1. That every tenancy less than a yearly tenancy

should hereafter be by law a yearly tenancy. 2. That, upon hearing the case, the tenant might bring fotward evidence to show the improvements he has made on his farm, and the buildings which he

had erec'ed at his own expense. 3 That the Chairman of Quarter Sessions should be authorized by law to accompany his decree by an award compelling the payment of comp mastion for the value of the improvements made and the buildings erected, or granting the tenant power equivalent to what is called tenant right, of salling the good will of his form to say other person. The chairman might also, I think, be employed to quash the ejectment and to direct the grant of a twenty-one years' lease by the landlord, in terms to be settled by the judge 4. That any contract between landlord and tenent any other terms than those in force to the case of a

lease or of a yearly tenancy shall be utterly illegal, and ipso facto void. Suppose that, by the end of the session of 1870. E of Russell ears in conclusion, the Irish Church and the Irish land questions are, by the consummate wisdom of Parliament, satisfactorily sattled. Is everything accomplished? By no means. The great art of adm nistration, as Napoleon justly called it, his to be exercised with mildness, with benevolence, fi-mange, with strict justice with an authority incan-Bloroaly manner in which the internal government

speedy and stern justice. But let not the Irish sunpose that their portion of the United Kingdom is to be darkened by the permanent absence of the rays of the royal presence. Let the Prince of Wales appear in your country for two or three months andually. with £25,000 a year added to his income from the public revenue, and I am sure you will not be offended when I say that no Lord Lieutenan', no chief Secretary cun do more to win the heart of the Irish people to permanent ties with England than the genial smile of the beir to the crown When the great work of conciliation has been, in spite of ur just aspersions and unfounded calumnies, gloriously accomplished, Mr Glads'one may take to himself the consolation of Dante, that his life travels into the fature, far beyond the mark to which the arrows of bis enemies can reach, and he may say proudly : -

If I'm traduced by tongues which neither know My faculties, nor person, yet will be The chronicles of my doing-let m - say,

'T's but the fate of place, and the rough brake That virtue must go through.

MR. MONSELL ON THE STATE OF IRRLAND.

If Rarl Spencer's acquaintance with the past and resent state of Ireland be not much greater than he modestiv represented it to be in addressing the Irish Statistical Society in Dublin, on Friday evening last, his Excellency and the country over which he has been sent to exercise vice-regal authority are to be congratulated on the first lesson which he received on the mode of administering some of the most im portant du les of his high office. No more competent or trust worthy tencher could have assumed the function of instructing the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on Irish affairs than Mr Monsell, the Under-becretary for the Colonies; and in no presence could the right honourable gentleman have snoken under a graver sense of the responsibility than in that of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Lord Mayor of Dublip, some of the Judges, and the members of Statis tical Society. Every statement made by him if it the least inaccurate, challenged immediate correction on the part of gentlemen historically and statistically conversant with irish affaire, and associated together for the express purpose of substituting figures of arith metic for figures of rhetoric in the future discussion of Irish politics. Mr. Monsell delicented, with a faithful peacil, the depressed aspect of Irish affairs at the present momen', and then proceeded, by facts and figures drawn from unquestionable sources of information in England, Scotland, and se gium, to show that neither the Celtic race, the religion, the climate, nor the crime of Ireland-nor the whole taken in conjunction - was the cause of the extreme poverty and physical wre chedness of such large numbers of the Irish population. Out of Ireland the Celtic race was industrious, skillul enterprising, and shire and other parts of England, and in the Valley of Olyde, there had always been a large Celtic population, and it was noted for industrial and peaceful Then, as regards the question of religion. the people of Belgium, of the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, the inhabitants of Lyons, Lille and Rouen were Celts, and among them the strict observance of the Catholia religion did not operate as any biodrance to habits of industry, producing general pros-perity and contentment. The prevalence of crime in Ireland has just as little to do with the compara tive suffering of the people; as a comparison of the criminal returns showed that, in proportion to the population, murders and the worst description of crimes were fully thirty per cent. more prevalent in England than in Ireland. And as to the subdivision of land, farms in Belgium were only half the size of holdings in Ircland; and, moreover, it was in those from the disendowment of the present Established | parts of Ireland where the land was most subdivided

Having shown by a reference to Poor Law statistics and Parliamentary Returns, that, in comparison with Scotland, ireland was decreasing in the main elements of national prosperity, the cultivation of the soil and the retention at home of the 'cone and sinew of the population.' Mr. M. nsell ably and succintly summarized the withering and desolating operation of the Penal Laws, to the terrible influence of which he attributed all the grievances of the Irish people These laws 'made civilization impossible.' upper classes, sustained in their tyrauny by England, locked to her as their country; a dthe lower classes be sanctioned by Parliament. It is the favourite as naturally hated the land which armed their oppressors with the power of crushing them Lord Spencer must have heard with some am zament that within the memory of men now living some of the most terrible of these laws were practically, in remote parts of Ireland, in full operation; and that the memory of them still exercises a malign influence bege ting distrust and suspicion of the Government in the minds of the humbier classes. -'The evil seeds sown by the last century - diagust, batred, separation of classes, the

tendency to interpret every act of the Government in the worst sense - all these are mitigated, no doubt but they still remain. We quite agree with Mr. Monsell that much time will be required wholly to eradicate the deep rooted evils of such a state of so cisty and that it is especially i cumbent on the Government having been accessory to their planting and growth, to take a most prominent part in their removal. In most other countries the worst abuses are generally of local origin, and the remedy for them is to be found on t'e spot; but in Ireland every form of oppression and wrong was inflicted upon the unhappy inhabitants by authority derived f om the English Government. Hence the necessity of such a reparation on the part of the Executive as shall not only obliterate the memory of Irish grievances in the past, but inspire confidence in the truth, impertiglity, and justice of the Government in the future.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

LOND'N Fab. 13. - There are over one hundred thousand signatures to the Femian amnesty petition It is definitely arranged that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Ireland this spring.

Mr. Justice O'Brien has declared Mr. Dalway, the sitting member for Carrickforgus, and against whose return a petition was filed, duly returned

Duglin, Jan. 23 .- The publication of Lord Russell's pemphlet and of the comments of the Press upon it has recalled public attention which had been for a time diverted by other topics-to the Church question Next week the annual meeting of the Central Protestant Defence Association will be he'd, and the voice of those who still hold out with unyielding resolution against any suggestion of surrender or compromise will then be heard. It would by which the tenant agrees to give up his holding on be presenture to speculate upon the probable character of the intended demonstration. Those who are for moderate counsels will not then be listened to. but must find some other platform if they desire to give expression to their views in any form that will command attention. It is stated however, that one at least of this class, the Ven. Archieacon Stopford, Is has been induced to take a course which will give practical effect to the convictions avowed in his recant pamphlet, and which are undoubtly shared by many who shrink from making any public declarawith sympathy for the Irish people, but still with tion which would expose them to oblique, or at least provoke an angry feeling in the minds of the 'No able of hoing either intimidated or cajoled. It will nurrender Protestants. The Express mentions a he s long time before freland can be governed in the rumour that the Archdeacon of Meath consented to co-o erate with the Government in the preparaof England is now administered. Where the spirit tion of a Bill for the discatablishment and disendowof insurrection appears in a habit of murdering land- ment of the Church, and throws di credit upon it. lords, seems and obnoxious tonants, the people of the Such a report, however, whether it is correct or not, district must be deprived of arms and special com- is sugges ive, and indicates the derection in which in the hands of the Government, and a prosecution missions of able juiges must administer to offenders an undercurrent of opinion in the Church, which has been instituted.

may be greater then is supposed, is now setting. Some occasion will perhaps be found to test its strength by a deliberate statement.

The examination of witnesses in support of the Dublin election petition has been continued, and all the available evidence has been now produced. There are some witnesses, however, who are not forthcoming, and the powers of the Court may have to be exercised to induce their attendance. Mr. Barker and Mr Mathewson, efficials in the Registry of Deeda-office, were examined preterday to account for the absence of Mr. Foster, an efficer in their department, whose name has frequently been mentioned in the course of the preceedings, but who has hean prevented by an ill-timed indisposition from attending in a answer to a subjects. Mr Davenport Crosthweite, who was represented to be the my terious Mr. Johnstone, whose telegrams were fl shed in all direction, hus been carefully inquired after, but could not be found It seems that some urgent private business has called him away to London or elsewhere-perhaps not far from his own bouse A witcess who had been in search of him to give him an invitation to the Court was informed that he had gone to London two or three days ago. A medical certificate was produced on the part of Mr. Foster. Judge Keogh intimated bis determination to adjourn the trial if necessary, in order to have the absent witnesses produced; and, as regards Mr. Foster, observed that it would involve serious consequences to an efficial in a public department such as he was if he did not obey the summons of the Court, and give the fullest information respecting transactions in which he was alleged to have been mixed up. There was nothing novel in the character of the evidence given yesterday. Some further witnesses were produced, who swore they had received promises or payments which induced They had been subsequently rewardthem to vote. ed for giving information to the solicitor for the petitioners. Subject to the production of the missing witnessess, against whom attachments will be applied for if they do not appear, the c-se for the petitioners has closed. The crowded state of the court shows that the interest of the public increases as the trial proceeds.

We quite agree with the promoters of the recent meeting at Dublin that an act of amnesty would be a graceful termination of the Fenian drama. We may be allowed, however, to regret that some of the speakers on that occasion should have employed a ton of menace which can only tend to defeat their own sims. We think too, they should have discriminated more carefully between the two classes of Fenian prisoners-foreigners, who knew the penalty which failure would inevitably involve; and natives, who had great wrongs to resent, and were blinded by sad memories to the nature of the acts by which they sought to averge them .- Tablet.

On January 14th, a party of the Clogian Constabulary, consisting of Constable Cabill, and Sub-Corstables Magnire' Tracey, and Brown, proceeded to the Glenfing Mountains on a still bunting expedition and on arriving at a burn which forms the boundary between the townlands of Althabin and Tullytrasne. they discovered a still-house, the roof of which was on a level with the surrounding banks, and in which was a large Vat containing - bove 60 gallons of wash ; they also got a ger of singlings, several ercks, and articles, which they conveyed to the barrick after setting file to the still-bouse.

On January 20, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock at night, a man n med Curningham, a far mer from the patish of Grarge, near Ardmore, in this county, who had attended attended the monthly fair in Waterford to transact business, unfortunately got drowned. It appears be, with other parties, drank during the day, and having got by himself bctween the above hours walked over the quay into the tide, which was ebbling at the time. Capt. Augustine Dower and other parties heard the spl ab, being at the time at the other side of the harbor, and next heard some person cry cut 'may the Lord have mercy on my soul.' No boat being convenient, they ran along the causeway, thence down the quay until they got on board of the Madonna, lowered her boat, and with the book got the man into the boat and he seemed to have some heat in him at the time. The body was rem ved to Mr. Bowman's public house, the priest and dec'or were promptly in at endance, but their services were unartiling, as life unfortunately had flad. - News

On Jaruary 25th, as the Passage Railway boat was making ber first trip to Qurenstown, some persons on board noticed a body floating in the water. Information was at once given to the police, and Constable Fallon got a boat and brought the body on shore. It was identified as that of a young man named John King, son of a laborer residing at Pas sage. Deceased had been missing since last Christmas Evr, on which occasion he left home suddenly, owing to some domes to diff reace. The remains were, of course, very much disfigured, but the clothes left no mistake as to the identity of the deceased .-Examiner.

Some d ya ago while Mr. Frincis Lopper's workmen were eng ged in sirking a wa ercourse to one of his mill-dams at Welshtown, C'et finn, through a field which has been in tillage during the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the neighborhood, they found five graves, of a curious construction, each containing the skeleton of a human bring, and not more than 2 feet or 21 from the surface. The graves were lined on each side with flage standing on their edges, and neatly covered over with fligs on top. - [Derry Journal Jan. 20.

The questions of the purchase of Irish railways by the State was blought before the Wexford board of guardians at their last meeting. After some conversation, in which several gentlemen expressed the opinion that the consolidation of Irish railways under one managing body, and the reduction of tariff on passengers and goods would be advantageous alike o all concerned, a petition was adopted, similar to that adopted by the Mansion House Committee for the promotion of the purchase of the Iriah railways by the State. The clerk was directed to have the petition engrossed, and have it intrusted to Mr. D'Arcy, M. P., for presentation in the House of Commons.

The accounts from the agricultural districts respecting the prospects of the wheat crop are satisfactory on the whole. The young plant has certainly grown with too much rapidity, owing to the mildness of the weather; but it nevertheless looks strong and bealthy on nearly all lands.

In replying to the address of the Dublin Corporation the new Lord Lieutevant, Earl Spencer, alluded to the late Fenite agitation, and hoped that when confidence in the Government would be re-established, Ireland would witness a new ora of prosperity. In reference to the liberat on of the political prisoners he sail he could promise that the subject would receive the careful consideration of Her Mejesty's ministers.

A police return in connection with the backney vehicles of the city of Dublin, affords a gratifying proof of the proverbial bonesty of the Dublin cabmen. It will be seen that during the past year a great many articles of value as well as sums of money in notes and gold, which had been accident. ally left in backney carriages, were given up to the police, although in many restances the drivers might have retained the property with impunity.-Daily

News. Lord Fermoy has given a severe lesson to a gentleman in the county of Cork who applied to him, as Lieutenant of the county, to use his influence to obtain for the applicant the ecommission of the peace in consideration of a sum of £200. Lord Fermoy, with becoming promptitude, placed the application

shows since its emancipation the Legro race has been rapidly decreasing in the Southern States of the Union, owing to the spread of certain abominable practices introduced from the North, the of the tie rod, between the struts, without putting American Missionary Society is actually issuing its addresses, calling for aid in the work of converting the benighted Southerners, amongst whom, horrible to relate, Rome is already at work with priests, and sisters of charity, and schools for blacks and whites. This must be checked, if the South is to be saved to Puritanism, and considering the actual moral condition of Massachusetts as evidenced by the rapid dying out of the original New England stock -with commendable modesty, it is added that the South needs "the New England Church and school, and whatever has grown out of them"-(Restellism, to wit)-" to civilize the people and beget order, sobriety, purity, and faith." At first when we read this in the columns of the Montreal Witness we thought that it was what Artemus Ward and specifications. would call a "joak;" but after careful study of it, we have come to the conclusion that it was meant in sober earnest.

tions held over for want of room.

LIBERALISM AND COMMUNISM. - Liberalism seems to hold to the doctrine that "property is theit," or rather that " theft gives proprie tary rights over things stolen." In ordering, for instance, that the churches, convents, be robbed of the works of art belonging to them, and of their precious manuscripts the work of the bands of the monks and clergy-the robbers who have usurped the place of the rightful authorities in might order to be put ou them. It appears that no Spain, unblushingly lay down the proposition that " the produce of genius belongs not to individuals but to the whole nation." It is equally true to assert that the produce of labor, and industry, and they were to permamently sustain had been placed hard toil, belong not to the individual, but to the nation,-and this is Communism.

in the Evening Telegraph gives the subjoined are quite capable of sustaining a new r of upon them as a specimen of the sucred songs of the evan- the floor of the ball has put the iron beams on which gelical world, extracted from a recently published a large portion of the floor is supported to severe collection of Revival Hymos:-

> I've given my bear; to Jesus, And mean to keep it so; If the devil wants to have it all, I'll tell him - 'Not for Joe!'

Lord, give me strength to fight. And battle every foe; If tempted to forsike my God, To cry out- Not for Joe!

From the correspondence of the Times we learn that land at a distance of four miles from the city of Victoria in Australia is selling at the lions were also carried for raising immediately a rate of about four thousand dollars per acre From the same source we learn that the wages demanded by reapers are at the rate of two and see the damages made good, and a conspicuous a half, to three dollars a day, with rations. Any ornament of our City re-established. number of men willing to work can find employ ment at a dollar and a quarter a day, also with

THE ST. PATRICK'S HALL .- The report as to the cause of the disaster that occurred to this splended building on the night of the 3rd east. signed by Alex. C. Hutchinson in the name of the Committee of investigation, has been laid be fore the public. The document is lengthy and much of it too technical to be easily intelligible to the general reader; we content ourselves therefore with the reproduction of the most essential points thereof.

Having described the construction of the roof. and its principles, the Report deposes as under. and to the effect that the accident was due to two causes: defective construction: and the employment of iron of a quality inferior to that specified in the contract :-

In confirmation of this orinion it may be observed that the tis-rod for each of the girders, was formed of two angle irons the united area of which was equal to 5.412 4 in, but that at the point of fracture in the tie rod of girder No. 5 the whole strain which should have been sustained by iron baving an area equal to 5, 4125 inches was borne by two angle-iron cover plotes the united areas of which was equal to 3 844 inches or about 33 per cent, less than the size provided in the drawings. At the point of fracture in the tie rod of girder No 4, the angle iron has an area of 4 5 inches instead of 5 4125 inches, or equal to a reduction of about 20 per cent less than the size shown on the drawings. In the tie rod of girder No 2, which has been fractured in two places the area of the iron at one fractured is caust to 5 25 inches instead of 5 4125, or equal to about 3 per cont, less, and at the other fracture the area of the iron is equal to 4 475, inches instead of 5 4125 inches. or equal to about 20 per cent. less then the size shown on the drawings.

On comparing the iron work of the roof as executed with the drawings and specifications, I find that several deviations therefrom have been made : 1st. The iron used is not 'Thorneycroft-best'ss

specified. 2. The angle-iron of which the tie rods are formed (though in some instances larger than specified) is in girder No. 2, 3 per cent. lese, and in girder No. 4 20

per cent, less than shown on the drawings 3rd. According to the drawings, the different pieces of the angle iron forming the tie-rod were to have been joined together below the centre of thestruts. To strengthen these joints at this point, a cover plate was to have been put on the under side of the tir-rod and a small, extra cover plate or each side. In the execution of the work, the joints in the angle-iron have been made between instead of below the struts and cover-plates above mentioned have been omit-

4th. Cover plates are shown on the drawnings on the rafter over the head of each strut. Tress have

also been omitted. The above facts having but preved by the exact-

Whilst, as the testimony of impartial witnesses | nation of the roof, it is important to consider the connection between these deviations from the drawings and the accident.

In my opinion the most important omission, and that to which the direct cause of the accident may be traced, was the making of the joints in the angle-iron on cover plates, which, at their weakest part would be equal in area to the area of the angle-irons of the

The defective connections of the tie-rods in the two instances above mentioned, can only be attriouted to green carelessness. The extra amount of metal and labour required to make the joining plates as strong as the angle irons on the rod mas so insigni figure that they could not have been omitted for the sake of saving expense in the construction.

It would appear from the evidence adduced, that the superintendnet, under whose supervision the girders were to be constructed, and whose duty it was to see that they were carried out according to the plans and specifications, and that blunders of the serious character before mentioned, which involved the safety of the whole structures should not have occurred was absent from the city during the time the girders were being constructed, and that the first examination he made of them was when they were com pleted and on the building. At this examination the deficiency in the connection of the tie rods were not detected, and the girders were considered by him to have been constructed in accordance with the plans

From a careful examination of the design for the girders, and from calculations made of the weight which they were capable of sustaining, and taking into consideration the extra s'rain over and above the quiescent weight of the roof which the tie-rods had to sustain when the iron was being contracted by To Correspondents .- Some Communica- the cold, and allowing for the effects of the wind upon the walls and roof, and for vibration which might be communicated to the walls by a large company dancing on the floor of the Hall. I am of opinion that the tie rad, to be in proportion to the rafter, and equal in strength to at least twice the size of the tie rod shown on the drawings; and ther even though in the execution of the work the full strangth of the tie rod as shown on the drawings. has been maintained at the connections, it dil not allow a sufficient margin for safety between the oreaking weight of the iron and the load it had to enstein.

A clause in the specification provides for the tes ing of the girders at the workshop by the contractor. to carry such weight as the architect or Mr. Wood weight was ordered to be put upon them either by the architect or Mr Wood, and the girders were placed upon the walls without any test of their strength having been made. If this precaution had been taken and a greater weight than that which upon them, there is but little doubt but that the weak points which have been the cause of the accident would have been made apparent.

As regards the effects upon the building caused by the falling of the roof, I am of opinion that the walls EVANGELICAL HYMNOLOGY. - A paragraph bave sustained no permament injury, and that they The great weight which has been preciritated upon test which they have withstood without the least in jury. The portions of the floor which have been broken through may be perfectly restored, and do not impair the stability of the building.

I have the honour to be gentlemen, Your obsdient servant,

ALEX C HCTCHINSON

The Report was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Stockholders held on Monday given way, the ties gave way also, the latter not being evening; and a strong feeling was expressed that legal proceedings should be instituted the principal, next to Craig street, nor the one next against the Mesers. Gilbert for the unsatisfactory performance by them of their contract. Resolusum sufficient to restore the building to a proper condition: and we may therefore hope soon to

The Western Watchman is the title of another Catholic paper published weekly at St. Louis with the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of that diocess, and of which the second number has been sent us. We learn from its prospectus that it will be devoted exclusively to the advocacy of Catholic interests; and from the distinguished patronage with which it is already honored we doubt not that it will faithfully fulfil its noble mission. Our friend the Watchman has at all events our best wishes for its success.

A new paper, the Yamaska News, is about to be published in the English language, at Sr. Hyacinthe. In principle it will be conservative. and will oppose the spread of those irreligious. liberalistic, and communistic doctrines which menace alike private morality, and public pros-

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-Jan. 1869. Messrs Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

But for the continuation of the sparkling tale that stands third on our list, we should be in clined to rate the present number as rather below the average. The Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II., - The Philosopher comprising a sketch of Dr. Barkeley, the Protestant Bishop of Cloyne, are to say the least dull. A notice of a celebrated passage in the adventures of Besumarchais is better; and the third article Doubles and Quits; a Contedy of Errors, is first rate. The other articles, Kinglake's History of the War in the Crimea; Christian Missions to India; Seats and Saddles; Bus and Bitting; with last of all a dreary political article styled "Gain and Loss," form very dry reading indeed.

THE INSTRUMENTS OF THE PASSION OF UUR LORD JESUS CHRIST From the German of the Rev. John Emmanuel Veith, of Vienna. Translated by the Rev. Theodore Noethen January last. of New York. Boston, Patrick Donahoe.

Passion, and on those precious sufferings whereby He purchased for us remission of our sins, and reconciliation with our offended God. The book is beautifully printed, and in every respect is worthy of the patronage of the Catholic public.

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE-Montreal, Feb ruary, 1869.—This very excellent monthly well maintains its previous reputation. We copy the table of the contents of the current number:--

Marseille-Us et coutume-Le Carnaval au lamps passe—Revue de Marseille. L'Universite et le Pere Lacordaire [Fin].

Les Martyrs de la liberte et du droit public en 1867 - [Suite] - Antoine Hygen - Depart et mort-Ses penseus et ses sentiments intimes. Pensees.

La Liberte de l'Enseignement superieur, par Eveque d'Orleans [Fin].

Le mariage civil en France-P. Serret Suites . Le chat [Fin] -L. R. Household Words. Les termes hospices des Flandres [Fin]-Le

Contemporain. Les reunions du Vaux-Hall.

L Doctrine de Saint Antonin, Archeveque de Florence, au sujet de l'Infaillibilite des Papes et de leur superiorite sur les conciles. Nature des oiseaux-Bufton-Analyse.

Courage et consolation de semmes et Meres Chretiennes - Satisfaction que donne le sacrifice - Une mere prevoyante-M. Costes, sa dame et leur fils de dix ans pendant le bombardement de Monte-Rotundo.

Les Conferences de Notre Dame-1re Con ference. De l'Eglise sous son aspect le plus Universel-2 ne Conterence-L'Eglise des Patriarches - Semaine Religieuse de Paris.

Un souvenir [Sui'e] - Revue d'Economie Chretienne.

Rossin:-L'Mustration.

Berryer-Discours de M. de Sacy sur sa ombe-Paroles de Mgr. d'Orleans sur Berryer -Journal des Debats.

Une visite au 'ape-Semaine Religieuse d'Arras.

St. Ann's Catholic Young Men's Society .- At a recent meeting of the above Society, the following gentlemen were elect d Office Bearers .- President, Mr. M. Maddigan; First Vica President, Mr. J. Flannery; Second Vice-President, Mr. J Driscoll; Secreary, Mr P Curran; Treasurer, Mr Thos McMabon; Grand Marshal Mr. P McGrath; Committee Messrs J Harding, J Kelly, P McGrewy, T McConomy Edmund Gannon, and Bernard O'Brian This Society is making rapid progress, owing to the undefatig ble exections of its spiritual Director, the Rev Mr Leclaire. Over thirty members were enrolled at last meeting, and the Society is taking active measures to celebrate in a becoming manner, the approaching anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint

THE ST PATRICK'S HALL DISASTER -The committee of experts appointed to enquire into the cause of the late accident to the roof of St. Patrick's Hall sent in their report this morning. It is stated that the angle braces were the first to spac, and they having of sufficient strength and destitute of covering plates' which were called for by the specification Neither to Fortification lane were broken, covering plates having been used in the area of the iron used in the 'principals,' there is an average deficiency of strength and substance, amounting to about 15 per cent, in those which are broken, while in those which are not broken there is a surplus (f 30 per cent heyond what was called for Although the iron stood the tests imposed by the three mochanical engineers, it is not 'Thorney croft's best, as called for in the specification, but of a class of iron called Drumpilar. -[Daily News, Monday.

House of Correction. the St Vincent de Paul Hospital last night to t-ke steps for the erection of a House of Refuge and Correction in this city, C. A Leblanc, Esq presided, and there were present Rev. Mesers. Haberdenult and Ramsay, and Measts C. S. Cherrier, Q C , F Cassidy, Q C., Narcisse Valois, F. X. St. Charles, Am be Prevest, Louis Besadey, Major Barnard, F. X. Trucel, Alphonse Desiredins, Jesanh Royal and others After some remarks, a committee of five was appointed to confer with the Corporation and the Quebec Government on the subject.

It was my mis ortune not long ago, to require the aid of the highest medical skill, and went to this hospi at, where I found a little group of ontien's of all ages and both sexes on a similar errand. On entering the consulting physician's room I was as onished to meet the curious geza of a lot of young fellows, which I could not at first account for as they were a'l laughing, playing, and knocking each other about with their mouths full of tobacco, and constantly pouring mouthfulls of the juice into a spitoon under the nose of the physician, behind the chairs, and all over the floor, which was in direct violation of the rules hung up in the hall. The females, expecially the young ones, appeared to hesitate and blush as they entered, on seeing so many rough looking young men storing them in the face; and on coming out appeared great'y upset and confused as if they had un-

dergone a most trying ordeal If it be necessary for medical students in Montreal to crowd into the consulting room, they ought to have separate rooms for females, and the students should not stare at them as they do. It is doubtful if a modest young woman could find the courage to give the true account of her complaints peculiar to her sex in the presence of a laughing crowd of young men, - [Moat, Witness.

A series of letters in the Globe, from a parson in gaol three months, show a frightful state of tyraphy and jabbery in Toronto Gaol. The Governor has rumbled over with one of the prisoners, both being drunk. It is reported that the Governor of the gaol is to sue the Globe for libel .- [Mont. Herald 10th.

WATER WIRES -We are glad to be able to publish the following official record of the working of the new engine at the Water Works up to 9 a m. on

The augine on Saturday last was working at 15 revolutions per minute averaging 31 million gallons per day under a pressure on the pumps of 75 lbs. to the square inch. The watergin the reservoir was in creased 31 feet on Friday night and would have been still more but for an elarm of fire whom the water had to be jurned on the city. One side of the 'eservoir is quite full and the other within 5 feet 9 inches of the top. The turbine wheel is at work; but can only pump 720.000 gallons per day Our city readers can judge for themselves what our condition would be were it not for the steam engine.

The Catholic School Commissioners have entered en action against the Corporation of Montreal for \$11,174 due them for school purp ses since 1st of

ACCIDENTALLY HANGED. - Mr. Evan Lawis. a The author of this work was a convert to the tarmer of Oxford, was accidentally hanged on Tues-Catholic Church from Judaism. Of the book day last, and his recovery is despaired of. It seems itself we need only say that it is well fitted for he was in a nay-lost, and lett in his descent, in perusal at this Lenten season, being a series of which belies position he bung for a considerable Meditations on the Instruments of Our Lord's time. His injuries may prove mortal:

Queneo, Feb 20 -This afternoon Judge Caron entenced the following prisoners: Gilchen Connors. and Nolan, for inflicting grievous bodly harm, five years' penitentiary.

Mrs. Taylor, charged with the murder of her step son by a series of crueities, one year's imprisonment. There was a great crowd about the Court House.

The escort guard to the Prison van was doubled. A deputation of City Councillors, including two members of Parliament, waited on Judge Oaron be fore sentence was passed on prisoners Gilchen and others, with a request to be legient in sentence. Honor referred them to the Governor General.

RAISING VEGETABLES BY ARTIFICAL HEAT.-Yester lay afternoon we paid a visit to Mr. Power, of the Tanneries, for the purpose of inspecting a large vegetable house which he has just erected for the purpuse of raising garden stuff from seed, by artificial heat, instead of the ordinary forcing frame with The house is in reality a large forcing frame, about 86 feet long, which an avenue of two feet wide down the centre, and beds about 4 feet 6 inches wide, raised four or five feet from the ground Running along the right side on entering is a bed made on the ground, in which is a large quantity of fine rhubarb beneath the raised bed or shelf devoted to raising plants from seed. The roof and front are of course glass, the latter being three feet high from the ground. In the raised beds are about 1,386 healthy lettuce plants, and an equal number of radishes, besides cucumbers, cauliflowers, and other plants. This house is heated by a brick furnace four feet square by six feet high, containing the coils of iron pipe in which the water is bested. It is sunk some five feet in the ground, and upon the top of it is a bed for growing mushrooms. From the coils of pipe contained in the furgace, two large main pipes proceed, carrying the heated water from the furnace along the vegetable house, the water again returning to the furnace by a number of small pipes to be reheated, and thus being continually kent n circulation. It is ultimately intended to extend branch pipes from the same mains to three other frames 89 feet long and 11 feet wide. The beating apparatus was put up by Mr. Greene, of I in street, Montreyl, who has fitted up severel large public institutions private bouses, &c. on the same economical principle. Since the 24th December last 30 cwt of Cow Bay coal, at \$4.50 a ton, has been suffi cient to heat the place. Under ordinary circumstances with manure which would have to be bought and carried from town, operations could scorcely have commenced till the 8th of January, and it is colculated that the cost of purchasing and carting manare for two years woold pay for the apparatus. The hot water, moreover, diffuses a more equal heat. and one more readily under control, as in mild weather the manure is apt to become too hot, and so burn the roots of plants, while in more severe weather it is apt to become too cold. The furnace house also supplies a warm place where the glass susbes may be repaired during the winter, and the hutt of warm water in connection with the pipes, need to allow of any undus expansion, is always useful for making warm mashes for cattle &c. Hitherto, Mr. Power has been generally first in the market with fresh vegetables, but by adopting the new system he hopes to be nearly a month earlier than usual We believe to-day a number of members of the Horticultural Society intend visiting Mr. Power's new forcing frames, as well as some other gardeners in the neighhourhood, with regard to the bot water apparatus "recred by Mr Greens We may state that all danger from the use of a steam boi or is entirely avoided, and all that it requires is to see that the fire is kept going. This renders it peculiarly adapted for private houses. The more especially as the same hot water is used over and over again with great economy .- [City

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Stanstead, Rav Mr Limoges, \$8.30; Wexford, J. Nessey, 2; Vermont, U.S. N. McCurdy, 160; Shippagan, N.S., P.J.N. Dumaresy 2; S. Rugene, J. Maloney 2; Valetta, W J Coutts, 2 : Seeley's Hay, A McArdle, 2; Quabec, Rev A Audet 5; Ingersol, E Connickey, 5; Rev J Bayard 2; Mendota U S. E Lemay, 5; Sweetsburg, P But er, 2; Lindang, D Gadotte, 2; St John J Sherid n, 2; North Stukelv Rev Mr Gauthier 2; Hemmingford, J Rvan 4; Port Dalhousie, H McN-llv, 2; Stamford, S Berriman 10; Coulson J Dissette, 2; Oban, J Langan, 2; Allisson ville, J Furlong 2; Renfrew, Rev P R ugier, 2; Woodstock, M McGuirk, 5; Jordan, J W Kenting 2; North Gower, J Kennedr 2; New Glasgow, B Goodman 1; Chatham, M Turcotte, 350; Dundre, D R McRsc, 2: St Canute, J Power, 2: Ohio, St John's Society, 2: Springford G Furlong, 250 Vanklerk Hill, A McMiller, 2 19; Huntley, J Mantil, 2; East Oxford, J Slattery, 2; South Douro, W Moher, 2 Frelighsburg, H Monaghan, I; Trenton, Rev H Brettergh, for Club 25.50; Miramichi N.B. M Cranney, 2; Miss A Quinlan, Teacher 2; Quebec, Hon Chief Justice Duvel, 2.50; J Murphy, 2: J Duhig, 2: D Dianelly, 2 50; Melbourne, J. Phelan 2, Maynooth P Moras, 5; Leeds, M Clanev, 1; Havana, H Murphy 3.50; St Bonsventure, Rev Mr Dessu'niers, 2

Per J. Doherty, Peterboro, A. Kain, 4; J. Cul-Per Rev J. J Schmitz J. Saidle, Walkerton, 2 Per W. H. Jeffny, Quebec, W. Perguson Traca-

die, N. B. 3. Per E. Kennedy, Perth, A. McLellan, 5; R. Mc-

Per T. Reid, Picton, J. O'Donnell, 5.

Per J. Feener, Brantford, N. Nolau, 4.75. Per J Donohon, Smiths Falls, L. McDermett, 2; P. McDermott, 2. Per Jas O'Reilly, 8 Gibson, Percy, 5

Per P. McDonogh, Ocelow, -Self, 2; John Beehan

Per Rev. K. A. Campbel', Atherly, Corberie, 2; D. McCormick, 2 Per Rev D O'Connell, South Douro, W O'Brien, 2.

Per J Gillies. R McDonald, Williamstown, S B G; A M Gillis, 2; A McLellan, 6; J Hav, (Gore) 2; W Burrett, 10; D J McDonald 5, St Raphaels. J B McDonsld 4.25; D McDonell, 2; Martintown, A Cornet 2: Alexandria, D Kennedy, 4; J McDonald. 2; T Chisholm 2; D A Chisnolm, 1; D McPhee. 2; R McDonald, 1; Lochiel, O Quigley, 1; J B McMuller, 1; Rev Mr McDonell, 2; Lochgarry, P Campbell 15; Ortawa, A Harris, 5; T Kuhor, 2; T Kirsela 4; N McCaw, 2; J Murphy, 2; C Sharrow, 2; P O'Meara, 2; Mra Enright, 2; B Mullin, 2; Rov Mr Collins, 2; J Quain, 2; M Dalton, 3; P Smith 2; J Haney, 4; D Whelan, 3; J J Goodwin, 150; B Dunne 2; T Hanley 3 75; J & W Aberne, 2; R W Scott. 7.50; O Goulden 2; T Morrow, 2; J Murray 2; Bear Brooke, Denis Shea 2; Munster, Edward Shan-

Birth. In this city, on the 19th instant, Mrs. Michael McShane, of a daughter.

aghan, 2; Ayirer, J Fleming, 250; Richmond,

Rev Me O'Connell, 2; South Gloucester, J Smith, C.

Died

At his residence, Danville, P. Q., on the 17th inst., Peter McGovern, Marchant, age, 71 years, formerly a resident of Montreal, native of County Cavan Parish of Templeport. Ireland, deeply regretted by his family and a large circle of friends, to whom he was endeared by his benevolent and upright character The funeral cortege was the largest ever seen in the place, and during the hours of interment all business places were closed, testifying the esteem and respect with which the deceased was regarded.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, possessing the best of referencer, is desirious of obtaining a Situation as Governess. Teaches French and music, with a good knowledge of English. Our take charge of an Organ and Choir, having had long experience in that line. Address ' Teacher' True Vitness Office, Montreal.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION.

A Special Mesting of the Stockholders of the St. Patrick's Hall Asociation will be held in the FRONT ROOM of the building on FRIDAY EVENING, at EIGHT o'clock, to afford original Stockholders an opportunity of subscribing for the calance of the 8 per cent. Preferential Stock.

The Stock Book will be for signature at the Office of the Treasurer, Mr Luke Moore, Dominion Buildng, until the evening of the Meeting.

By order. J. D. KENNEDY, Sec.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of NOIL BAYARD, Contractor of the City of Montreal.

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

T. SAUVAGRAU, Official Assignee.

Montreal February 1869.

C. Montreal.

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

An Icsolvent,

AWD TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU,

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

T. SAUVAGEAU. Arsignee. St. Sacrement Street, No. 18. Montreal 15 February 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Fer tinaud F. Perrin Trader, of the city of Montreal,

An Insolvent.

TANCREDE SAUVAGRAU,

. The undersigned, have prepared my final account which is open for inspection until the seventeenth day of M rch 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 assignes.

T. SAUVAGEAU,

St Sacrament Street, No. 18, Montroal, 15 February 18 9.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 in the matter of Pierre Gagaon Trader of the City of Montreal An Insolvent

AND

TANCREDE SAUVAGBAJ,

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

T. SAUVAGEAU, St. Sacrament Street, No. 18.

Montreal, 15 February 1869. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE BEAUDOIN, of Lacbine, District of Montreal, an Insolvent.

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 Actorney ad litem. Montroel, 15th February, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 in the matter of ALEXIS NORMANDIN, Trader, of Montreal. An Insolvent.

A first and final dividend theat has been prepared,

subject to objection until the ninth day of March T. SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignes.

2 w 28. ã Montreal, 11 February, 1869.

INFORMATION WANTED.

next.

OF Thomas Moylin, who left Summer Hill, Nepagh, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, on the 20th Sept. 1867, and

sailed from Liverpool, on Board the Moravian Steamship for Canada. Any information of him will be thankfully received by William or Thomas Moylin, G W. R. R., London, Ont. WANTED.

FOR the Municipality of St. Sylvester, a Schoool. Mistress with a diploma for elementary school in the English language. Apply to M LESTARD.

Secret .- Tres.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO Trachers Wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, county Terrebonne, capable of teaching the French and English languages. Liber I salary will be given. Please address, ' Patrick Carey, Secretary, Treasurer School Commissioners St. Sophia Terebonne Co

CULLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, ONT.
Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horan Bisbop of Kingston.

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

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Aunum (payable halfa. rearly in Advance) Use of Library during stay, \$2

The Angual Session commences on the 1 ember, and ends on first Thursda of July.

清重 審查重新主教等等等方式

FRANCE.

A great deal of curiosity has been excited in · Paris by a very extraordinary development of political liberty which is now in progress. In a capital where a short time since twenty persons could not meet to combine the most ordinary measures of constitutional opposition there are now to be witnessed assemblages bearing a close resemblance to the Clubs of 1848, where the most extravagant theories are propounded by Communistic orators to audiences full of the fiercest spirit of Democracy. Some extracts from these speeches have been given in our Paris correspondence, and from these and from the behaviour of the listeners the character of the meetings may be easily imagined. To those who have taken the trouble to read the social harangues of the two French Republics the identity of the principles, as well as of the style in which they are expressed, will be apparent. Marat and the Pere Duchesne, Barbes and Blanqui, are the same name the types after which the new generation of French Communists forms itself. There is a traditional tone of language as well as of thought, and it is as if the men of the past had risen from their graves to address us in the declamatory yet epigrammatic sentences which 1792 brought into fashion, and which has been raturalized as the idiom of French democracy. In the more plebeian ball rooms of Paris, turned for the oc casion into political debating-halls, three or four hundred people come together, principally working men, to listen to the declaimers who have suddenly emerged from obscurity, as if they had been awakened from their long torpor by a little warmch of the sun of liberty. These creatures. towards whom the bourgeois of Paris feels the strongest antipathy, attract, of course, a certain number of listeners of the class which especially that the accounts which this more respectable portion of the audience give of what they hear excites the surprise and apprehension of the public. Speakers and audience vie with each other in ferocity,-the one set by their harangues, the other by their cries and ejaculations. Women of the masculine and strong-minded cast, whom Gavaroi depicted as shouting ' A bas la famille?' add to the excitement of the scene; the confiscation of the property of the rich-that is, of every one who has any property at all-is passionately demanded, and it is openly declared that the admission of all to share what the few now unjustly monopolize shall be made by force. The difference between Republic and Monarchy is declared to be insignificant as long as the ini quitous claim to private property is maintained; the distinction between Royalist, Orleanist, and Imperialist is unworthy the notice of the true sons of liberty, who must make up their minds to crush them all. Religion, which is so especially under the guardianship of the Second Empire, fares no better. Le bon Dien que l'on protege a Rome has no protec tion at the Folies Belville or the Pre-sux Clercs, and even the venerated name of Robespierre is pronounced with derision on account of his absurd fancy for a Supreme Bing.

What, it is asked, is the cause of this phenomenon of tolerance ? Does the Government permit-is it possible it encourages-the preaching of Communism and implety in their most hideous forms? The mass of the French middle class has borne with the Empire because it seems to give a security from these very dangers. It is difficult for an Englishman to conceive the terror which took possession of French society under the Republic. From the days of June, 1849 to the and of December, 1851, there were thou sands of honest Parisians who never had a really that any morning might overthrow a weak Assembly and a President whose resolute character was then unknown; that a timid or treacherous General might give supremacy to the mob, and a general spoliation follow. They feared the elections of 1852 so much that they gave a ready submission to the man who anticipated them by the overthrow of the Constitu tion. There were numbers who had no love for him. and who jet were indignant that the morality of he acts should be questioned as it was in England, be cause they said that. levally or illegally, he had saved France. What is his motive in allowing the serpent to raise its head once more? In France it is naturally, and perhaps justiy, thought that whatever anthority permits it approves. The infrence is obvious The Government must have some design in allowing these outrages on respectable public or inion. It must wish to show that there are still Communists and Red Republicans in France, that there are men ready to raise the barricodes, if not the guillotine, and that each prosperous Frenchman bolds his lands and his goods, his rentes and his obligations, only by the strong arm of the Imperial power Does the Emperor keep his Communists in reserve as a bugberr to frighten the timid, and has the word passed to let the outcasts of the political world have their say for a time, in order that society may feel what it has escaped, and into what it may again fall?

Two years ago the late M Haven, principal editor of the Siccle newspaper, Started a subscription to erect a statue to Voltaire in some public part of Paris, and at the same time announced a cheap edition of the whole of the works of the 'Patriarch o' Ferney,' which, it was said, had for some time encumbered the shelves of a bookseller. A few months ago it was declared that sufficient money was go: in; that the work was in 'the bands of an artist,' and that the Government would be asked to give a site for the monument. Whether it was to get the edition off the hands of the publisher, or admiration for the genius of Voltaire, the affair made much noise at the time. It has been since then almost quite for-gotten, and if we hear it spoken of occasionally, it is against the erection of a statue in a public place to the great scoffer. Voltaire has already several. statues or busts; the new one is, it seems, to be an enlarged copy of Houdin's work, which stands, or rather sits, in the vestibule of the Theatre Francais, and is said by competent persons to rossess much artistic merit. A petition on this subject has been just addressed to the Senate by a gentleman named de Benguy d'Hagreen :--

To the Members of the Senate, - I demand that the authorization to raise a statue to Voltaire be France, because Voltaire attacked religion in a cow-Voltaire conspired for the debasement and ruin of his

cause, Voltaire the vile flatterer of kings, was all his. life the most abject of courtiers; and of fraternity, because Voltaire was always the enemy of the propir, and because his contempt for the people was only equalled by his servility to the great. I demand, then that the image of this man shall not be raised on our public places to insult the country, and that France shall be spared such a sname.'

BELGIUM

A Brussels journal, the Echo de Parlement, pub

lishes a statement of a very singular character, About eight or ten days ago, at seven in the morning, there was found, lying in the mud on the road of Scheveningen, the body of a young man of distinguished appeareance. He was transported to the nearest police office, and Dr. Vinckbysen, was sent for. On examination he was found to be merely in a swoon. On being restored to animation he was questioned in Dutch, but made signs that he did not understand that language He was then asked in French what was his name and where he resided. He gave his interrogators to understand that he was uneable to speak, and made signs for writing materials. They were accordingly furnished to him, and he then stated in writing that he was the son of the Count de Moustier, nephew of the late Minister of

As te was unable to account for the marner in which he had been conveyed to the spot where he had been found, the first impression created by his story was that it was a pure invention, The facts were communicated to the Marquis de Sever, Secretary to the French Embassy and be telegraphed to Paris. A few hours after a reply was received from Count de Moustier, stating that his own son had real ly disappeared and that he was about to start by railroad to investigate the facts. On a further examination the mouth of the young man was found to present evidence of strong compression, and his tongue was lacerated. This was sufficient evidence that a gag had been applied An effort was then made to revive the youth's recollection of the facts, and in reply to the question as to how he could have been conveyed without his knowledge to such a distance from his home, he stated that on returning from college, he was attacked in the street and received a heavy blow on the head, after which he remembered nothing until he was brought to his senses by the persons by whom he was now surrounded. executes their doctanes, and it is not wonderful The traces of the blow were visible. His clothing was impregnated with salt water and his linen quite atiff

Further researches led to the discovery of the fact that a small ressel had touched on the const near Scheveningen on the very night on which the roung stranger had been found. He was taken to the hospital, and on his arrival the Count de Mous ier, to his great consolation, found his son. The Count declared that he could not comprehend the motires of the attack and abduction, as his own son was only eighteen and of irreproach ble conduct. There was no reason to suppose that robbery was the motive for a'! the articles of value which he had on him when attacked still remained upon his person.

SPAIN.

Maprin, Jan. 18. - The Italian Government has never proposed the Duke d'Aosta as a candidate for the Spanish Turone. The Duka de Montpersier is impossible, as being a Bourbon A Republic is dungerous. But are obnoxions to France. If Spain solicite the Duke d'Aosta Italy will accede.

Mannin, Feb. 17 .- Considerable exciement was created yesterday by an unsuccessful effort to assus sinate General Prim. Torce arrests were made of persons beliaved to be complicated in the affair.

Madrid, Feb. 17 In addition to the large detachmen' of reinforcements about to sail from Cadiz for Cuba the Government will send out as soon as the necessary transportation is ready, another expedition which will number at least 6.000 men.

The murder of the Civil Governor of Burgos, who was about to make an inventory of the treasures of the cathedral, no doubt with a view to commit a sacriegious robbery is a deplerable event. It is not by such guilty act; that any cause cin bone to prevail. The Madrid correspondent of the Times telegraphs that he 'was assassinated by a mob of priests' As this authority is the well known Mr. Gallenga, who himself wished to assessingte Charles Albert of Savoy, we may take his story for what it is worth. But whoever killed this instrument of the revolutionpeaceful night. They expected at any hour to hear the crash of musketry in the street; they thought der. If murder, spol attor, and sacrilege are every. where the attendants of revolution, why should men who profess to respect religion and order sacction

these abominations by imitating them ?-[Tablet. The decree of the Minister of Fomento, which has led to the murder at Burgos, is published in to-d.y's Guzelle. It bears the date of the 18th, but was only to be executed yesterday. It orders an inventory to be taken of books, manuscripts, codes, scrolls, parcbments, documents, prints, seals, coins, medals, and any other object, artistic or archæologic, which may serve to illustrate science or literature. Exception is made in favour of such objects as may be destined to the immediate wants or frequent uses of rublic worship, and such as may be kept within the places set apart for its performance. Toe immediate object of the measure is the 'securalization of scientific literary, and artistic property existing in ecclesias tical institutions.' The right upon which the decree is founded is that 'the produce of genius belongs not to individuals, but to the whole nation.

M de la Bedolliere declared, in the National, that a great cry of indignation has been raised against the clerical hody in Spein, for they are duly con victed of having incited to the murder of the Governor of Burges; a murder committed in a church, upon the steps of the temple.

Till M. de la Bedolliere produces the proofs by which he duly convicts the clergy of having incited to the murder at Burgos, we would ask him, who were the first responsible provokers of this attack? Who, in a nation entirely Catholic, were the first to they had not even begun to feel the burder, was wound public feeling by persecuting in different ways, by despoiling and driving away religious women and priests? Who shut up the churches and rezed temples to the ground? Who profined sanctuaries, caluminated bishops, and excited against the clergy the worst instincts of the refuse of the people?

And latterly, who, after having often loudly published his infidelity, went to the convent of Huelgas, the most famous in Spain, in order to make an inventory of its possessions, and then entering the church and advancing to the choir, with his bat on his head and a cigar in his mouth, seated bimself in the stall of the Abbess, and having caused the tremonly when some over zerlous person remonstrates ling nums to appear before him, addressed them in the most insulting language?

This was the Civit Governor of Bargos, acting in the names of Messrs Prim, Serano, and Tapett.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT-INSULTS TO ROYALTY - While the customary formal compliments have been paying to the day come from the annexed provinces of Pius IX. royal family of Savoy on the birth of the infant. Their extrems prosperity under the Pontifical rule prince, who has come into the world decorated with makes the miserable contrast off-red by their actual the title of Duca di Pugila, nothing can exceed the state the greater. Even in Milan a proclamation was low ribaldry of the republican press upon the occa- affixed a day or two since against the walls as follows: withdrawn in the name of the religious honour of sion. Those papers which were lately declaiming | - Down with the Government which taxes our bread against the splendour of church furniture and deardly manner, while he used it as a mask to hide his ignominy; in the name of national honour, because shot here been expensed to announce the birth of the Pope, the Austrian Government, and the insurrec-Victor Emanuel's grandson. Here is a specimen of tion!" sountry ; because he applauded the partition of their style, from the Mazzinian Dovere of Genoa :-Poland -that great iniquity that went to the heart of | The day kefore yesterday several bundreds of lire France; in the name of military honour, because at were spent, or, rather, thrown away, and we feel of southern races. Rosbach, and on every similar occasion, Voltaire ourselves called upon to notice the object of this

and powder costs money and that money is supplied by contributors, who include the poor and the bungry, and ourselves, who are of opinion that the nation's n oney may be better applied than in making noise and smoke about a birth, seeing that the relatives are quite free to spend what they like in fessing and firing for the happy event, so that it be out o their own porkets. That same night the ; oung conscripts , slept on the pavement of the quarter of Carignano and everybody can imagine, with the present wintry cold, how stiff and benumbed must have been the better that the wasted money had been spent in [Tablet buying a little straw upon which the Italian youth, the hope of ther country might have reposed their wearied bodies.' Judas Iscarlot's line of argument over again: 'It would have been better that the money had been given to the post.' This argument as the 'Unita Cattolica observes, ' was first need against the Church and next against the Monarchy It commends this circumstances to the consideration of the 'Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno d'Italia,' which not long ago represented Judas 'acariot under a new light - that of a 'great patriot l' IS THE REVOLUTION ENDED OR ONLY BEGUN?-Our

deputies in the Fiorentine Chamber have been discussing this point whether the Italian Revolution vas concluded or only commencing; the deputy Nisco tolding that it was ended, while Mellans main tained the contrary proposition saying that to speak of 'the times of the revolution being passed,' might seem almost an irony. This observation was followed by a tirade against the Conservatives (80 called) to whose errors the excitement and promotion of revolution are always to be attributed an instance, he quoted a recent circular of the Minis ter of Financa, who (be said) in order to convince the people of the necessity of the meal-tax, thas evoked amongst us a social phantom heretofore unknown in Italy. He did not say, proceeded Mallaca, that by means of the edious tax roads should be constructed, or other advantages secured as might save the honour of the country, but that the public funds would be raised which without the aid of the meal-tax, would materially fall ' Mellana then went on to argue that however numerous the persons might be who had claims on the public finds, they could not exceed 1,000 000, while 21 000,possessed none whatsoever; and yet upon these 21,000,000 a heavy and almost insupportable tax was imposed, while they were informed, for their sole consolation, that with the bread enatched from their mourbs the value of funded property held by this small minerity would be raised by some per centage. 'You Conservatives,' he added, 'have placed this million of citizens, who are State creditors. in an evil light before the other 21,000,000; you have divided the nation into two parts, ; you have laid the basis of the most alarming socialism; you have set men against men. This is how Conservatives, so far from closing the era of revolutions, promote and create them.' So far, then, from the political revo-Intion being finished in Italy, a social revolution is just beginning. To the war against Princes, eguinst the Pope, against priests and religious, has succeeded war against the rich, against the nossessors of Go vernment scrip. When the Piedmontese King in 1869, affecting to ' be deeply moved' with the state of the population in Umbria and the Marches, sent his troops to 'liberate' them, he thus addressed them: - Soldiers, they accuse me of ambition. Yes, I have one ambition - to restore in Italy the principles of moral order, and to preserve Europe from the perpetual dangers of revolution and war. And again that same year, addressing the people of Southern Italy, after expression a hope that his policy would not be ineffectual in Europe in giving a fresh impulse to progress by the Stability it had imparted to monarchy, he added; 'In I aly I know that I close the era of revolutions.' Another vaice, that of our Holy Father, gave its utterance about the same time. These were his memorable words: - It is the very principle of rebellion, which the Subalpine Government is shamefully promoting, in doing which it is easy to understand What peril it is day by day preparing for every Government, and what evil must hence flow to all civil society, the way being thus opened which leads to a fatul communism ' Which has proved the true prophet, Victor Emannel or Ping IX.?

REPRESSIVE MEASURES. - The war of the meal-tex continues The Gazzetta Ufficiale of the 17th reports the slain at 30 and the wounded at about 70. This is undoubtedly far below the real number, as might be proved in detail even from its own columns ret might be sufficient to furnish matter for serious con sideration to any Government. But there is a third class which the official i urnal altogether forgets or, rather passes over in silence, and that is persons arresard. The prisons of Turin are packed so full of these recalcitrants against the law, that it was actually found impossible to furnish them with the regular supply of provisions. The Government organ, however, affects a satisfic ion on the subject which it is hard to believe it can feel, and which certainly no well-informed person can share 'The er force ment of the tex on grist,' avys the Gazzetta Ufficiale, makes continual and steady progress everywhere. and, in particular in the provinces of Parmo and Reggio of Emilia! But we should like to know, or rather, we do know pretty well, how this progress, the mildest of vegetable aperients - Bristol's Sugar-such as it is, is achieved. When the tax-gatherer | coated Pills. is called Raffaele Ondorns and when this Raffaele Cadorna has some thousands of armed men to send balls of lead into the demurrers, and levy the tax by the help of such cozent arguments as chains and manacles, how in the name of common sense can you expect that a steady progress should not attend the aters of such a display of energy?

The Florence correspondent of a Louvain journal observes that the insurrection of the peasants is simply 'a protest of despair' Grushed by the exections. and scandalized by the im fety of the revolutionary Government, the imposition of the new tax, of which peither the sole, nor even the chief cause of the hostile attitude of the country people. If they now cry down with Victor Emmanuel,' it is only because that dishonoured name is to them a symbol of immerality, ir justice and disorder. But the Muzzinian and Garibaldian rabble dare not accept their aid in upsetting the dynasty, because they know to well that they would only profit by victory to restore their former prioces. In their opposition to the meal tax 'they are but manifesting,' cays the Italian writer referred to, 'the abhorence which the intolerable yoke of the revolution has kind'ed in their hearts. 'The Italian possints, says the Political Review of the Correspondant, are croice out, Long live the Pope! and even Long live Austria! in the bitterness of their disillusion and repentance.'- Amen.

Every courier that reaches us from the linrobes, the others are worthless. Legations, and Romagna, increases the conviction entertained by all cognizant of facts for some time past, that the most formidable insurrection would one down with the infamous miller who robs us of our

The Bishop of Parma has directed a circular to the sulted while exalting it, inasmuch as he never behold, to announce this birth, are fired we cannot tell pressure by mouns of the proper municipal authori- House, Moutreal.

would free the serfs of his domains; of equality, bal how many shots! To charge cannon powder is wanted, ties. It is very doubtful if the good Bishop's letter will have much effect, for the pessantry are to thoroughly roused to listen to moderate counsels. They are armed too, have the National Guard to back them, and they know their strength; and all the clergy can do is here and there to save life and prevent excesses, which I need not say they are doing wherever possible. At Faer 21 20 mills out of 75 only are at work. In one village, a deputy is also a miller, after setting down the per contra of his mill accounts, fourd the tax would be treble his zemost profits, and wisely called for a notary and limbs of those brave youths. It would have been far | signed it away as a present to the crown of Italy ! -

Rome .- 'Au English gentleman named Blair, has just been converted here to the Roman Catholic Faith,' so writes the Roman correspondent to the Pall Mall Gazette. This gentlemen is Colonel Blair, of the Scote Fusileer Guards. A year, ago, he says he thought Catholics were idolaters, and now be wonders how he ever could have been a Protestant. On the 21st of this month Cardinal Bousparte admitted into the Church, at the Retrest of the Redemptorist Fathers in Rome, a German gentleman of high family in Dresden. Three other gentlemen, whose names we are requisted not to publish on account of the domestic persecution which they would have to endure in consequence, have lately been received

NEW YORK ALABESD - At last the great metropolis is aroused by the imminence of danger to the conscionsness of her fearfully depraved maral condition. A reign of terror has been inaugurated there. Justice trembles over it The law executes its retributive processes amid danger, in the face of threats, and in one case, at least, by suberfug. Ruffinism threatens judges, jurios, and officers with terrible vengrance if just penalties are enforced. What the Herald well calls the 'ruffinaly protectorate' is biding murderers and robbbers, invading the very precints of justice, and keeping its ministers in awe. One paper says that on Friday 'beta very freely offered among the roughs about the City Hall, that the sertence of condemnation pronounced on the murderer, would never be executed,' and the magistrate cared pronounce that sentence only when he had sammoned to his projection an extra police force of two hundred men The Hera'd says:— Incidents like these, and the impunity with which minor burglare, assaults, and thefts are committed all over New York, warrant the assertion that the chances of a pilgrim in the Apache country are much more favourable at present than those of the citizen who treads the pavements of the most populogs city in the Union. Murder is becoming trite here The assassin stalks here by day as well as in the darkness. The community is compassed round about, and the Metropolitan police force ouwitted by machinations so devilish and so well devised that, unless some strong, stern measure of repression are adopted, New York, will soon be en tirely subjugated by the Pistol, the Dirk, and the Robbers' Shield.'

Did you ever notice the difference between the members of a family which take a journal, and the members of a femily which do not take one? If you have cot, the first opportunity to do so by all means improve. You will obeserve that the members of a paper-reading family are superior in point of intellect. The influence of a paper-so silent, unno rusive, yet so sure - can never be fully appreciated A good paper is a guide to learning-a poor man's library - a store of knowledge - and there is no excuse for any family being without one.

It is foolish to say that chronic diseases of the stomach ere incurable, when it is notorious that confirmed dyspensia yields readily to the tonic, aneriear and antibilious properties of Bristoi's Sugar coated Pills. In vain the theorists advance such dictum in the face of facts testified to by the convolescent and the cured. It may be that according to pathological logic, the patients ought not to get well; but fortunately they do! In some instances desnepsialends to a degenerate condition of the blood. When this is the case, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in conjunction with the pills.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada, For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Campthirty killed and seventy wounded to enforce a tax J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi

> Many a limb is escrificed by the keife, that might be sived by Bristol's Sarsaparilla. Even when the members have rotted on the trunk and the corrogive poison of scrofula is mining its way to the seat of vitality, as in the memorable case of the boy Wyckoff, the progress of the mulady may be stopped, and the wreck saved by the use of this powerful vegetable antiseptic Put aside the operating-table and the steel, and decline to be multilated, unless rapid mortification is in progress. At all stages of ulcerous disease short of that, the balsamic deputative that cured Weckoff will save the patients. If purgation is required, use

> Agents for Montreal-Devices & Bolton, Lamp longh & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son. J. Goulden, R. S. Lutham and all Dealers in Medicine.

TRANSITORY PERFUMES. - The overpowering Encopean perfumes are as transient as they are strong and purgent. Bah! what a naugeous odor they leave as a legacy when the first fragrance passes off The best of them do not compare with Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, which is characterized by a delicacy and freshness belonging to no other article of its kind It is literally the aromatic principle of the rarest blossoms of the land of the camellia, the orange, and the magnolia, fixed and intensified in the purest spirits. Tois cannot be said of any ther toilet water, not even of the best Rhenish cologne, of which an essential oil is one of the components Murray & Lanman's Florida Water (ne sure and ask for Murray & Lanmau's, for there are counterfeits in the market) is the on y perfume that can be pronounced absolutely per-

13 Beware of Counterfeits : always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All

Agents for Montreal - Devine & Bolton, Lamp. lough & 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

WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD

How many thousands of parents ask themselves this question, as they see their children becoming more emacia'ed and miserable every day, while neither their physician nor themselves can assign The mixture is a strange but significent one, any cause. In ten of every twelve such cases, a and herrors are being committed by the infuriated correct reply to the question would be Worms; but pearantry, se always happens in every agrarian rising they are soldom thought of and the little sufferer is sliamed to go on without relief until it is too inte.

Parents, you can save your children. Devins' rejoiced at the reverses sustained by our army; in waste. Be it known then that it was just the day clerky of his diocese, calling on them to do all that | Vegetable Norm Partilles are a safe and certain the name of public morality, because Voltaire sullied before yesterday that Signora Cisterna, the wife of in them lies to prevent further popular disorders, and cure; they not only destroy the worms, but they with his foul slaver the purest glory of France, Signor Amedee d'Aosta, was pleased to bring a child to induce the people to submit to the tax. This, neutralize the vitialed mucous in which the vermin loan of Arc; finally, in the name of the great priction to the world, either a boy or a girl, we don't know however, he observes, does not prevent the right of breed. Do not delay! Try them! Prepared only ciples of civilization; of liberty because Voltaire in- which, and really don't care to know. And lo and legal reclamation against its tremendous and urgent by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, next the Court FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

Brown's Bronchial Troobes are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hosrseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Screness 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. told at 25 cents per box by all Dealers in Medicine.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT.

Having passed sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that M:s. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was inst 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 pessed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning bome the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleer. less 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 Sootbing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderfal change, 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. Having the fac-simile of 'Curtis & Perkine' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. February, 1868.

PROTINCE OF QUEEZO, SUPERIOR COURT.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. in the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE and ROBERT MACFARLANE,

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

ROBERT MACFARLANE. By his Attorney ad licem, STRACHAN BETHUNE.

Montres, 28th December, 1868. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEREC In the Superior Court. In the matter of JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL.

An Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of March next, at ten of the clock, in the forcenoon or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said act and its amoudments.

JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL.

M. GARAULT. At y ad litem.

Montresl, Dec 28, 1868

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 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

under the said Act. By his Attorney ad litem,
NAPOLEON BEAUDRY.
2m27 HILAIRE SAUVE

Montreal, 20th January, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEEIC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of MARGUERITE and JULIE PEPIN, Spinsters and Traders of the City of Montreal, Insolvents. THE undersigned have fyled in the office of this

Court, a consentment of discharge executed by their creditors, and on the seventeer th day of April next, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed. MARGUERITE & JULIE PEPIN.

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

Province of Canada SINSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. District of Montreal

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

An Insolvent.

And

TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU Official Assignee.

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

Montreal, 13th Jan , 1869. JOSEPH OUTAVE MERCIER, BIDUHAMEL & DROLET, his Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT CF 1864.

In the matter of FRANCOIS A. DUPUIS, Trader, of the City of Montreal,

A first, and final dividend sheet has been prepared,

subject to objection until the second day of March

T. SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignee. Irish prisoners. The limit of time having expired in two cases, two of them have got tickers of leave. --These are John S Casey, 'the Galtee Boy,' and Jeremish Donovan, of Blarney. - Dublin Irizhman

Another arrest has been made under a warrant issued by Mr. Maguire, J. P. The name of the person in custody is Patrick Pyne. The circumstances which led to his arrest have not transpired; they are supposed to have some connection with the out rage at Ballydavid Wood .- [Clonmel Chronicle.

OBANGE LOYALTY . -- An 'Uls'er Protestant' writes to the Evening Mail a letter, which, supposing it to be written by an Irieh Fenian and published in the Irishman, would bring that journal into unpleasant relations with her Majesty's Attorney General. He says that the proper answer to the Chief Secretary's recent speech on Disestablishment 'is not by arguments or petitions;' that there are in Ireland 1 -500,000 Protestants and amongst them 300 000 stalwart men; and their reply to his supposed refusil to leave the clergy in possession of properties held in trust for themselves, ir, 'come and take them.'

One of the most intrepid and chivalrous acts for a long time performed, was effected in the Abbey River. about five o'clock on the evening of January 24th, by a young min named James Ryan, an assistant in the establishment of our sill sent and excellent fellow-citizan, Dannis Ryan, Esq., Tea and Wine Merchant, Broad street. A young woman named Bridget Hogan, whilst dipping a versel over the wall of the Sip at the Sand Mall, for water, lost her balance and fell into the tide, which was then high and receding with the swollen and fast running river. She rose to the surface, was carried out some yards from the wall. and swent down along by u, sinking twice, u til che reached the part of the river in front of the irin gate in the wall. Before she did, bundreds of persone, hurriedly collected from the populous peighborhood. became witnesses of her danger; but none dared to enter the river until the young man, James Syon, above named arrived, when, without besitation of an instant, or divesting himself of any portion of his appaie', he sprang from the wall into the water, and swam, boots, c p, clothing and all, to the aid of the sinking girl. She was going down for the third time when he seized her, and crying out to her not to cling to him, bravely hore her up and striking out with his free hand, drew her along to a spot where the good will of the bystanders, better than their courage, ensured both relief. They were drawn up. the girl in a state of insensibility, but the gallant young Limerick man nothing the worse more than a wetting. The girl was removed to the bonse of her family, where she was restored. [Munster News.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE IN DUBLIN .- On MOLday evening, about half-past five o'clock, a gentle man named John Murray, of 11 Cabra-terrace, Phibs borough, was shot at Blessington street Mr. Mur ray who is a c'erk in the Bibernian Bank, College green was on his way home, accompanied by Mr. Terence J Lalor of 17 Middle Mountjoy street. Īm mediately after pessing an archway, known as Bles sington place, Mr. Murray was shot in the left leg by some one from behind. He instantly turned rourd, and s wa man run in the archway. He is not able to give any description of the man. Mr. Lalor, who would seem to have seen more of Lim. says he was low-sized, dressed in an overcoat with low crowned bat, and held an umbrella over his head. Both agree in saying that there was no one else near them in the street at the time. Mr. Murray drove to the maison of Dr. Butler, 45 George's-street, and that gentleman extracted from his leg eight pellets. Dr. Butler reports the limb as shatterred considerably. Mr. Murray was subsequently conveyed to his residence. The police were immediately communicated with, and made every exection, but up to an early hour this morning no arrest had been made.

DEATH OF A '93 VETERAN -Ou Wednerday last an inquest was held in the Board-room of the Thomastown Workhouse on the body of an inmate named Patrick Kennedy, a native of the county of Wexford, before Mr. Izod coroner for the county Kilkenny, and a respectable jury. The evidence of one of the witnesses was to the effect that the decessed had fought at the battles of Rose, Tabberneering, and Gorey. After the evidence of the moster and the night nurse in charge of the house had been taken, the jury returned a verdict of 'accidental death ' At the close of the inquest one of the jurors (Mr. Davis, builder, Thomastown), applied for and obtained permission to take possession of the deceased and have him interred with all the respect and honor due to him, at the same time making the remark that one so worthy of honor should never fill a pauper's grave ' Accordingly at noon on Thursday about 400 people proceeded to the workhouse, accompanied by a splendid bearse, drawn by two black horses, to convey the remains of a '98 rebel' to their last resting-p'aca At twenty minutes past one the funeral started from the wo khouse in the following order: -The hearse decorated in front with branches of laurel and evergreens, followed by the coffin, borne on the shoulders of four man, and covered with the beautiful pall, and surmounted by wreaths of laurel and evergreens. The route takin was from the workhouse along the quay and Low street, through Market street and Pine street, then up Lady Well, at the end of which is situated the beautiful burialground of Madlin street, where he was interred the last rites of the Catholic Church baving been performed by the Kev Patrick Nearv. It is, indeed, edifying to remark the decent and solemn behaviour of the crawd in the churchyard which, I may say, wes composed of all classes and creeds. The deceased was in his 104th year. - Freemac.

William Carleton, the Itish novelist, died on Saturday at his residence, in the suburb of Sandford, at the age of 75 years. Ho is the last of the class of writers who have devoted themselves specially to the illustration of Irish personts life and he was probably the most successful, having besides his natural ability peculiar advantages in his early as sociations. He was the son of a small farmer living at Clogher, in the county Tyrone, and he mingled in the scenes which he depicted with such touching pathos and graphic power. He has worked some of the incidents of his own career in his Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, which first introduced him to the public as an author, and among the most striking characters in it are persons of a type familiarly known to him He was educated for the priesthood under great difficities, but clanged his mind and his course in life, and, coming to Dub'in with 2s. 93. in his pecket, ostook hierself to life rary pursuits. He became editor of the Christian Examiner, which pious periodicel was his first source of permanent employment and contrasted rather strangely with humorous tone of his works He did not, however, very long remain in a position which was not quite in keeping with the character of his mind. He wrote a second series of Traits and Stories,' and a number of novels upon a larger scale. The most popular were 'Fardonough the Miser, The Fawn of Springvale. Valentine M'Olutchy, the Irish Agent, The Black Prophet, and others of more modern production. His later works, commencing with the 'Agent,' were intended to depict some of the features of the Irish question, and had a political tendency different from that of his first writings He was allowed a pension of £200 a year, and has left a numerous family utterly helpless, and dependent upon the hope of its cortinuance

The unfortunate depositors in the Tralco and Kilkenny Savings-Bank are about to test the efficacy of perseverance in their efforts to obtain redress from Parliament. They met on Thursday evening, and expressed in plain Language their sense of the injustice done to them. They had been induced to invest Government security, and when, through the iradical their classes of her subjects, of her sympathy with every legislation conduct of the security, and when, through the bank failed, their classes of her subjects, of her sympathy with every legislation conduct of the security, and when, through the bank failed, their classes of her subjects, of her sympathy with every legislation conducts of the security, and when, through the bank failed, their classes of her subjects, of her sympathy with every legislation conducts of the security, and the bank failed, their work of charity, and perhaps of her natural interest gasted with what he saw in a burlesque, and other are becoming alarmed at results which are inherent consins. Lovers can't be 'consined' in that way.

Reduction of the National Deb, who did not exercite | cessor is painfully associated. a proper supervision, and to incapacity or careless ness on the part of the arbitrator, who made awards to the extent of £16,500., which were pronounced by the Court of Queen's Berch bad in substance and in form. The late Duke of Wellington having heard that a number of pensioners had deposited their eavings in the back ordered that their claims should be paid Mr. Richard O'Connell, DJ, who made the statement, con ended the claim of every other depositor was equally valid, and expressed on behalf of the meeting a hope that Mr Gladatone, who is pledged to do full and complete justice to this country would give a favourable consideration to this subject. Ha moved a resolution to the effect that the accession to office of a Ministry pledged to do justice to Ireland was a suitable opnortunity for orging the claims of the depositors. The mesting readily adopted it, and called upon the county and horough members to give effect to it. Letters were read from Lord Cistlerosso and Col Herbert, declaring their willingness to reagitate the question, and the O'D mogbue, M.P., who was present said he would do all he could to obtain redress They would wait upon Mr G'adstone, and if he did not give it to them, they would in the last resort appeal to the justice of Parliament .- [Times

GREAT BRITAIN.

We read in the Correspondance de Rome, that, a teamer from London, lately landed a little colony of Religions at Calais, consisting of ten Englis ladies recently converted to Catholicism, and who have within the last three mouths entered the great family of St. Francis. Disciples of the fam us Dr Pusey they had for some years past been devoted to works of charity, employing their whole life in at tending the sick in the London haspirals, or in avsisting the poor in their own houses. Their charity has led them to God and His Holy Church Their conversion made a great noise in London. At the same time with themselves, and by their instrumentality, about twenty elergy and persons of distinction, entered into the Church, and about one hundred conversions are reckoned as owing to them As soon as they are modelled to the regular life of the 3 d Order of St Francis, they will leave the community at Calais, in which they give much edificarion by their angelic piety, and hely modesty, and will return to their Convent in London. There they will begin in the midst of their poor, the same work of conversion, which at present has chiefly taken place amongst the higher classes.

London, Feb. 16 - The formal opening of the new Parliament, which was postponed last year, in consequence of the resignation of the Disraeli Ministry took place this afternoon. Members of the House of Commons were summened to appear at the bar of the Chamber of Peers to hear the Royal speech.

The Queen was not present, but Her Majesty's speech was read to the assembled Houses by the Land Chancellor.

The speech is in substance as follows:

the relations of Great Britan with all Foreign powers are at present on an excellent footing.

The hostilities which threatened to break out in the East have been prevented by the Conference of

the Great Powers at Paris The hore is expressed that the negotiations with the United States will place on a firm and durable basis the friendship which should ever exist between

England and America. The disturbances in the colony of New Zaland are to be regretted, but the Queen is sure that Providence

prevent the recurrence of such unbappy events. The estimates which will be laid before the House of Commons by He- Maiesty's Ministers, are formed

on the basis of economy, coupled with efficiency in the administration of the service. The continued suppression of the operation of the

writ of habcas corpus in Ireland is regarded as unnecessary. The ecclesiastical arrangements for Ireland are to be considered by Parliament. The legislation for their final adjustment will make large demands

upon the wisdom of bo h Houses. On this subject the Queen concludes as follows :-I am pursuaded that a cereful regard will be had for the interest involved, and for the welfare of religion, and that through the application of prin- life would be deeply affected by any measure of the not see the priest. And Mr. P-yne, perhaps two oles of ranel justice in all questions before them. Parliament will secure the undivided feeling of the fface the memory of past contentions and cherish

the sympathies of an affectiona's people. ' Lordon has fallen below every capital in Europe, except Athens and Medrid, in the security is provides for life, property and order There are upward of seventy statutes affecting the peace, bealth, decency, comfort and security of this cast area. The Police is charged with enforcing these laws, but they are faily and hourily broken with impudent impunity. Nighthouses are kept open for the corruption and rabbery of the young. Cabs either crawl or rush to the destruction of the old and infirm; idle mendi - but the weapon of self-sacrifice does not appear to cants expose their filthy sores to the americance of be included in their armoury. Their discretion is the timid and the disgust of all; young ruffiant rush about insulting respectable women; nuisances are tolerated which are pregnant with the seeds of dan-

gerous epidemics. - [Saturday Review. of the Medway guardiens, a petition, signed by about forty ismates of the workhouse, was read, asking to be sent to Canada, the petitioners stating that they saw no means of improving their condition in this country. It was stated, in the course of conversetion, that the guardians had, at different times, sent away from this country upwards of 350 paupers, and that if some of the present inmates were not soon known French writer, who seems thoroughly to comsent out of the house a new wing won d be wanted.

The subject was eventually referred to a committee. A large number of the bodies of the French prisoners of war buried at Chatham at the commence ment of the present century having recently become disinterred from the washing away of the banks of re river near where they were buried, steps are being taken by the government to have the bodies reinterred clse where.

THE JAMAICA TROUBLES. - The Lord Chief Justice delivered judgment in the Queen's Banch yesterday on 'Phillips v. Eyre,' on the question whether the Jamaica Indemnity Act protected Mr. Eyre from penal consequences for what he had done illegally, and decided that it de, even though the indemnity was ex post facto Though the judgment was in favour of Mr Egre on this technical point, its tone was as condemnatory as ever of the illegality of his proceedings.

To show how Christmas is spent in the British meropolie, it will be sufficient to mention that on one day Dr. Laukester held twelve inquests on persons who had died from drinking to excess during what the idem sentire de rebus divinis the Church of Rog we call the feative season! This, however, does not land can hardly be regarded any longer as one spirepresent the full mortality even in twenty four hours ritual community.' Another writer in the same for the metropolitan districts have other coroners than journal observes that the Church established by law represent the full mortality even in twenty four hours Dr. Lankester. - [Northern Press.

The Manchester Guardian states that there is no ruth in the report that the convice William Roupell has obtained a ticket of leave. An application has both made to the authorities to procure his liberation, but it is believed that no reply has yet been given.

We learn from the Hants Independent that on the 20th inst. her Majesty honored the convent at Caris brook with a visit 'Her Majesty was attended by Lady Oburchill, and inspected every part of the estheir hard savings on the faith of the representations tablishment, accompanied by Lady Clare, the found. which hal been made to them that they would have ress of the institution. We see in this visit only a to pour out their ideas of what is proper and deco-Government security, and when, through the fraudu- proof of the kindly feeling of Her Majesty towards all

LONDON, Feb. 17 .- The address in reply to the Queen's sprech was agreed to unanimously in hoth Houses of Parliament In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Disraeli expressed sorrow that the ratification of the convention with the United States was not annunced He hoped, however for a speedy completion of the treaty. Mr Gladstone was sure that the negotiations would end in the same spirit in which they commenced. The final issue would, doubtless, be satisfactory to both countries. March first has been named for the opening of the debate on the question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

During the high wind which prevailed on Saturday forenoce, while a lady was leaving the National Bink in Andrew square, Edinburgh, where she had been drawing £500 in notes for various amounts, a sudden and violent gust of wind caught her, forced oren a reticule which she carried containing the notes, and scattered them in all directions. Notes to the value of about \$300 were found and returned to her by the nersons who picked them up, but notes for about £100 were supposed to have been blown over the housetops, and have not been recovered -

Banking Literature - In the Bank of England. says the City Press, no fewer than sixty folio volumes, or ledgers, are daily filled with writing in keeping the accounts! To produce these sixty volumes, the paper baving been previously manufactured elsewhere eight men, three steam presses, and two hand-presses, are continually kept going within the Bank. In the comperplate-rrinting departments, 28 000 bank notes are thrown off daily, and so accurately is the number indicated by machinery that to purloin a single note without detection is an impossibility.

INCREASE OF PAUPERISM -At the end of the third week in December there were 3 000 fewer persons receiving our-door relief in the metropolitan unions and parishes than at the same date of 1867, though there must be a very great improvement indeed before that. There are still 30,000 more paupers in the me tropolis than there were three years ago.

If we look beyond the immediate quarrel, and consider for a moment the deeper issue which the whole question of Ritualism involves, it is impossible to be blin: to the fact that the English prople are drifting at a rapid rate into very serious quistions indeed which will soon take a most practical form. If the Ritualists should be defeated, not merely upon the point of ceremonial, but upon the point of dontrine, there would undoubtedly be set up a Church of England under the auspices of such men as Dr Pucey Mr Liddon, and those who think with them, and in the present state of public opinion it is by no means improbable that this might result sooner or later in the disestablishment and disendowment of the whole Church. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the d fliculties of such an undertaking. The union of and feeling in the Church itself is profound and divine, and the more earnest and vigorous particular members of each school may be the more clearly will this fact be brought to light. They have managed after a fishion to go on together for the last three hundred years like dogs in couples. It is conceivable that if the couples are judiciously arranged, and and moderation on the part of the Government, will if the general public which represents the man who holds the end of the leash is very good-tempored and at the same time perfectly firm they may continue to co on a good dea! longer, but the jerks, the leaps, the plurges, and the growling and snapping, to say nothing of the occasional pitched battles which take place, incline us to doubt it. The real peculiarity of the case lies in the extraordinary manner in which Roglish ecclesiastical and lay institutions have been connected together. It will be no easy matter, as man's skeleton by surgical means. There is not a which does not contain several more or less prominituation. We do not see how it can be removed, and we can neople of Ireland in the side of loyalty and law, feel no doubt it will exercise to the utmost the in genuity and the patience of more than one generations .- Pail Mall G zette.

We have been waiting, with some interest, to discover bow the High Auglican party would bear this test. We confess we are disappointed at the result. Whatever other means of influence, or source of power, the Ritualistic clergymen, who have recently met in conclave, may have in store, the spirit which encounters danger and faces suffering connot soparently be reckozed among them. They may have other methods of securing the triumph of their cause, cortainly more conspicuous than their courage. --Their lofty professions lead to no corresponding action. What they say is sometimes noble, what they do is always puny. They talk, like heroes, but ac PAUPERISM AND EMIGRATION. At the last meeting like heretics. It must be admitted, we fear, by even their most fervent admirers, that the Ritualistic champions, as a body, while exhibiting a marked trreverence for Episcopal opinion, a profound contempt for legal decisions, and a vehement abborrence of secular tribunals, have notwithstanding manifested throughout the whole of their proceedings a scrupulong regard for personal case and safety. A wallprehend and appreciate the Anglo-Saxon character, has observed that, before the Norman conquest, the English, though remarkable for enforcing their opinions by argument only, and averse to persecution, were get the most pertinacious, determined, and undannied of races in standing by their convictions, and accepting every consequence which they entailed The same tenacity and strength of will -the same thoroughness and firmness of purpose have been characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon in every age. It is sometning new, in England, to see any body of men who shrink from the consequences of their own credo. There is not a sect, from the peaceful Onaker to the combative Calvinist, which, rather than concede what it valued as appertaining to truth, would not evince the same sorrit and determination as those monks of Lindisfarne, in the ninth century, who went forth to poverty and voluntary exile, rather than give up what were really mere points of discipline, bich referred to the shape of the clerical tonsure and the calculation of the time for the celebration of Raster. 'If the test of Church nuity, or sectarian cohesion.' says a learned correspondent of the Times, nes, by this decision [of the Privy Council], distinctly repudiated the doctrine and practices for which the Ritualists contend. This, then, is the dilemma in which they are placed—they must either continue to teach the doctrine repudiated by the Retablishment. and so be guilty of disobedience and dishonesty or they must give up the usages, and cease to teach the

STAGE COSTUMES. - The matter of stage costumes

doctrine of the Real Objective Presence, and then on

their own showing they become herstics.'- Tablet.

their wives and daughters shall never attend such shocking exhibitions But there is a large number of wives and daughters, as well as sons and fathers, who go to see these paughty plays, and in view of this act the Lord Chamberlain has issued a diplomatically severe circular to the managers of theatres within his jurisdiction, telling them he has heretofore left the matter of the length of female dresses and style of female underclothing to their discretion, but now it threatens to become a public scandal and he feels called upon to interfere. The wisdom of the Lord Chamberlain suggests no particular reform, that official doubtless having before his micd notable failures in other parts of Europe At Vienna, the illusory flesh coloured tights were once ordered to discarded for a substattial green. At Borlin, the Queen of Prussia berself prescribed the exact measure of the skirts of the bailet which deconcy and modesty would allow. At Florence similar restrictions were made. But none of these attempted reforms have achieved a success, rather going to show, as 'an actress' suggests in the London Telegraph, that the Lord Chainberlin's circular should have been addressed to the theatre going public instead of the managers.

Overend, Gurney & Co .- On the 22nd inst. the grand jury at the Old Bailey found a true bill against ill the defendants in the Overer d and Gurney case. The grand jury were engaged about three hours on the bill, and at four o'clock returned into court in a body, when the foreman announced that they had found a true bill against Mr. John Henry Gurney Mr. Henry Edmund Gurney, Mr. Robert Birkbeck, Mr. Henry Ford Barcley, Mr. Harry George Gordon, and Mr William Rennic, for misdemeneanor. The Liverpool Courier says that when the telegrem was posted in the Exchange News-room, announcing that strue bill had been found against the directors of Overend, Gurney, & Co , Limited, its exhibition was halled with a burst of applause, and hopes this may be taken as an indication that sounder principles of commercial morality exist on 'Change than Liverpool

has lately bad credit for in many quarters. THE CRIMINAL CLASSES OF ENGLAND. - Their livelia comparsion can be challenged with the years before | head comes out of a tax collected day by day from the rest of the population. What particular household pays it is a matter of the most complete indifference to them, but some one must, or they must starve or work. The conditions of their trade render it inconvenient to follow it long in the same quarter. Every one may, however, rest satisfied in the comfortable assurance that his honest carnings will have sooner or later, to provide their proportion towards the subsistence of these free lances whom society insists on billeting on its members, and who, like other beasts of prey, waste much more than they use. It is the choice of society. If it but said the word, the ruisance could be abated almost instantaneous'v. There is no mystery about the men who commit the nightly burglaries and daily thefts in our great towns and neighbourhood. Which individual trief among the few hundreds of the confraternity may commit any particular robbery may be a mystery for Church and State in a civil and social point of view in the moment. But the police rarely have reason to England is as intimate, as deeply rooted, and as doubt that it was the work of some one in a circle so closely connected with almost every relation of life exclusive that they can name all its members. If The Queen sesures the Lords and Commons that ag the distraion between different schools of thought they chance to lay hands on a man innocent of the special off-uce charged, his intocence may commonly hopeless. The three parties which represent Sacer- be traced to the accident that he was at the time endotalism, and E-angelicalism, and Rationalism in the gazed on a crime cleewhere, or in hiding for one com-Church of England, differ hopelessly and fundamen- mitted before. The fact referred to by Mr. Bruce tally in their whole conception of things human and that the cecuation of facilities for the transportation of criminals has increased the number of criminals. shows how settled a body they form. If a crime were a sudden act of passion or covetousness, the permasent removal of the offender would have little effect on criminal statistics. But if the ordinary criminal is a man who lives by crime, as other men live by serving behind a counter or by laying bricks, to compel by whatever means the individual criminal to forego his ordinary occupation is not only to chastise a wrongful act, but to destroy a root of crime.

> PUNCH ON THE VIDDLESEN MAGISTRATES. - Punch of last we k has the following. With the exception of the 'Times' and the 'Pall Mall Gezotte,' no other paper has noticed this great injustice towards Catholic prisoners :- 'Mr Serjeunt Payne celebrated most people can see by this time, to discatablish the | no less for his admirable decisions and his marvellous Church of England would be like remodelling a wisdom at the Clerkenwell Sessions than for his recitetions of poetry at second-rate tea-pot meetings, parish in Bogland, there is hardly a street in a town, argues that Roman Catholic priests should not be paid for their prison work, because two out of three ent persons whose interests, pleasures, and habits of criminals, professedly Roman Catholics, would rather out of three criminals would rather not see the policemen, or even your worship : or, to carry the argument somewhat further, they would rather that there were not any moral i w at all. Is not a diseased man an idiot who will not call in the physician? How do you de I with idiots? Would you not be lacking in your duty to a friend who so acted, if you did not do all you can to force medical advice upon him? Were there a chance of his disease being contigious, would you listen to an obstinate man who refuses the doctor's aid? You will regret, Mr Serjaant Payne, that you could not force the ministrations of the physician upon your friend, and you would rather pay the fee yourself than allow a man to die of his disease, or linger out his days, a pest to society. Your Irish Roman Catholic, or your English criminal of that faith, fears and respects the priest; but he flatters himself that he can blarney the chaplain, for whom he entertains no respect, nor of whom has he any fear 'You must admit the priest; you need not pay him; but Mr. - Punch! who recognises Catholic and Protestant on equality as ratepayers, tells you that you will have to not fairly, you Board of ojustices, in spite of yourselves '

- [Times.

UNITED STATES

A Southern paper disgusted with Washington ffirs, says, brutal vulgarity and vulpice trickery stand arm in arm upon the open of the pyramid of disgrace and min which replaces the noble structure of the Federal Congress as it existed in its former glories. The New York Times think they have but a narrow footing to stand upon, and hopes they will soon tumble off

Take it for all in all, writes a Washington corresnondent, the Senate of the United States is a queer representation of national probity and national intelligence. It is only a few weeks since one of its members was expelled, for the fourth time, from a temperance society; another has recently been shown o be deep in half a dozen of land swindles. I could name a dozen who have become millionaries under very suspicious circumstances; and now comes another corruption, smelling quite as strong as any of its predecessors.

The United States Superior Court, on Tuesday, decided that contracts made payable in gold prior to the war were valid, and that similar contracts are binding now, on the ground that the law making gold and silver a legal tender had never been repealed. The decision has caused considerable comment among members of Congress, and is locked upon as an indiction that the Court intend to meet squarely the question of the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act in connection with this matter.

DIVORCE AND ITS EVILS - Under this head we find the following in the N. O. Morning Star. Aming the proceeding of our Legislature, on the 26th inst., we find the following: 'The Judiciary Committee reported unfavorably on bill relative to divorces This bill proposes to reduce from twelve months to three as the time to clarse for divorces to take effect after judgment from separation from bed and board. The magnitude of the injury resulting from the case is exciting the great mass of letter writers in London | with which divorces are obtained, is attracting at tention even from secular journals. The very found- of saleratus or no saleratus in flapjacks. rous through the patient columns of the daily press. ations of society are threatened unless a check be

News comes to us touching some of the exited loss to the negligence of the Commissioners for the in a place with which the name of her royal prede-| scribble; s with highly moral anonymous titles say in their system. Where, as in some States, the law requires certain observances in performing the rites of marriage, as matter of precaution, the Protestant colebrants very generally disregard them; and thus throw open a wide opportunity for abuse. A writer in the New York Evening Post states: 'That but little over sixty per cent. of the marriages sclemnized by clergymen of this city are reported by them to the proper Bureau for registration, although this is positively required by a law of the Stare. The writer of the letter states, as the result of personal examination in this matter, that the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church are not delinquent in this matter, but that they are careful to comply with the law, and in that and every other way, to protect the marriage ceremony from the abuses which nave so injurious an effect upon society at large, and the domestic happiness of its individual members The New York Times comments on this state of things: 'We have taken occasion more than once to censure the conduct of very many of the clergy in this matter, and to say - what we believe to be perfeetly true, that they are largely responsible for the great increase in the number of diverces, against which they rise so dreadful an outery, as well as for the much greater wrongs and miseries of our social life. In practice and in fact, they attach no sort of importance to the performance of the marriage ceremony. They regard it either as a mere form, with the meaning and merits of which they have nothing to do, or as a bit of pleasantry in which they may safely and innoce tly indulge. We have cited cases in which clergymen have married persons in a mere iake - the parties themselves supposing the ceremony to be nothing more, and being led to that belief by the clergymen who performed it. And as a general rule, we believe, clergymen, as a class, 'marry any parties who apply to them for that purpose, without requiring any evidence to show that they are free to enter into such relations, and that there is no good and valid reason against their doing so. As this ceremony is so lightly regarded by Protestants. it cannot be wondered at that divorces are sought for on the most frivolous pretexts. Legislatures, following the popular tendency, have pandered to the prevalent taste, and as a consequence the 'institution' of marriage is in a more contemptible attitude than any other 'contract' Looking at it in the lowest point of view, as a civil obligation parties to it are freed from their responsibilities with an ease and indifference which could hardly hold in the most trivial afforms of life. Here is a case, which is only one ou of many, which might be cited -A young man married a young woman, and after living with her some time, concluded that he had made a mistake, and proposed to make another marriage. Being wealthy, he sent his wife off on a visit, and while she was gone obtained a divorce. She came back only to find him the hushand of another Such is the readiness with which a tie is dissolved that our Lord has propounced indissoluble. Protestants - the more reflecting portion of them, at least - are becoming alarmed at an evil, which they acknowledge to be the prolific source of poverty, rain, wrong and degradation. But they cry out in vain. They have dragged it down from its high position as a Sacrament, and it must be restored, with the Church which alone can rightfully administer it, before the proper remedy can be found. Well may the Chicago Alvance excl-im:- 'Oh, that the Protestant people of the United States, who are in a great measure arswerable for public opinion, would imitate the Romish Church in this regard, and throw around the marriage relation all the holy reverence which God intended for it, with all Pis lawe for its sacred and inviolable observance and let death bo the only reparation from a union that should be carefully singht, prayerfully entered, and religiously maintained.

Washington. - The pardon of Dr. Maid one of the conspirators for the assussimation of Lincoln sentenced by the military commission who tried them for the offense to be confined at hard labor for life at Dry Tortugas, was signed by the President, and sent to the State Department where it wil receive the signature of the Socretary of State and the seal of the United States, and then be sent to the commanding officer at the Dry Tortugas, where it will arrive about the middle of next week, and Dr. Muda will be liberated. The pardon is accompanied by a report of the Attorney Gaperal, made by the direction of the President, embracing the history and points of the case, and recising the various considerations moving the Executive to grant the same, which are chiefly that there now appears to be some doubt as to the complicity of said Mudd in the conspirace, he only rendering aid by attending to the wounds of the chief conspirator; that the medical profession of Harford County, Md, have entisfa torly shown that it was the professional duty of said Mudd, as a physician, to attend Bouth when called upon; and further, that he was attentive to the sick at the Dry Tortugas during the prevalence of the yellow fever at that post last Summer, saving the lives of many officers and soldiers, beside that of the wife of Surgeon Joseph Smith, Mrs Smith, U S. A, who himself died of the fever. It further recites that his pardon has been recommended by 39 Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, by over 300 of the officers and soldiers of the Dry Tortugas, and others

OFFICIAL DELAY. - Some five or six years ago Capt. Creightor, of a British steamer, rescued, with great gallantry, a large number of United States' troops from death on board the ship-wrecked vessel San Francisco, on which they had embarked. Congress voted him-a medal, in acknowledgment of his services - and to day he is to get it. It has only taken six or eight years to accomplish this little feat How fortunate is it that in this country there is no such thing as redtage, but everything is done promptly at just the right time and in just the right way. Wiether Captain Creighton still lives, and is sufficiently in possession of his memory to recollect the service for which he is to be rewarded so munificiently, we cannot say .- [New York Times.

The United States Minister to one of the small South American Republics has been insulted. It is said. however, that he had committed an assault upon one of the natives. Referring to the matter the N Y. World says :- 'Another South American Minister outraged. Without the least provocation in the world a native looked cross-oyed at our man, who, on mildly picking a hole in the back of the native's skull, was pursued by a mob of the infuriated demons to the very door of the consulate. If we are to be insulted in this manner, in the person of our representatives abroad, the great heart of the nation had better shut up shop.

A Montgomery (Ala) paper says planters complain of the great scarcity of negro hands, and that the race is gradually dwindling away. One reason assigned for this is the fact that the negro mothers resort to every means to destroy their offening. Even the young children of four and five years of age are dying out rapidly. The negroes look after their children in their own way, and the consequence is a fearful mortality among them. Year by year the number of negro laborers in the South grows smaller and smaller.

MUTTERINGS OF A COMING STORM .- Vigilance Committees are now organizing in the different Wards to terminate in the only effectual manner the complicity of our party elected Judges with the robbers and ruffians who priminated them at the primaries. More we are not disposed to may at present. Meanwhile; let those concerned get out of the city-or prepare to 'stend from under!' - [New York Tax Payer.

A German couple, both between forty and fifty years of age, lately went to a Wisconsin court, mutually praying for a divorce. It was a question

There is a proposition before the Kentucky legisla-

delitness. The True

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 696 Craig Street, by

J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers Two Dollars. If the aubscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers. Two Dollars and a balf, in advance; and not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the anbscription shell be Three Dollars.

THE TRUE WITHESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copies 3d.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1869

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. FEBBUARY -- 1869. Friday, 26 Of the Holy Shroud. . Saturday, 27 Of the Feria. Sanday, 28-Third Sunday in Lent. MARCH-1869. Monday, 1 - Of the Feria. weeday, 2 Of the Feria. Wednesday, 3 Of the Feria. Thursday, 4-St. Casimir C.

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

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

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The political news from Great Britain and Ireland is of little or no interest. In France the extreme Communistic party which was deemed crushed by the coup d'etat, seems determined upon proving that it is yet alive, powerful, and prepared for action. Italy is in a state of ferment. The people, groaning beneath a load of taxation of which neither they nor their fathers ever had experience under the mild rule of their legitimate princes, seem ready for another revo-Intion: and are only kept within bounds by the numerous Piedmontese mercenaries who lord it over the unhappy peasantry. Rome is quiet, but another raid is expected in the early summer, as the Garibaldians are evidently meditating some fresh rascality. An amusing story is told at the expence of the pet of Exeter Hall, of the well beloved of the evangelical world, which if related of an Irishman would be called a "bull" It seems that a body of " Freethinkers," or Italian Protestants, are about to hold a great meeting in Naples under the presidency of a Count Ricciardi, who wrote to Garibaldi informing him of the circumstance. The latter replied, " May God bless this holy enterprise:" an answer which much disconcerted those to whom it was addressed-as the very end of their projected great assembly is to do away with God, as something de trop in the present state of the universe. and of the actual conditions of society. God is an obsolete idea according to the Italian Free thinkers: an idea, entertained only by fools, old women, and Papists: and the Garibaldian invo. cation to God to bless an assembly about to decree His non-existence, about to wipe Him out of the cosmos, is exceedingly embarassing.

The U. States Senate has disallowed the so called Alabama treaty. The English papers scarcely regret this, as though it will in their opinion only delay a settlement, it will also deliver England from certain concessions unworthy of her, and leave her free to insist upon better terms. This seems to be the meaning of what the Times says upon the subject.

By latest accounts from Paris we learn that The Government has been aroused to action against the violent meetings lately held in that City for the promulgation of Communistic prin ciples. We should not be surprised if serious disturbances were to ensue.

On the 22nd inst. the question of the release of the Fenian prisoners was brought before the House of Commons by the O'Connor Don. Mr. Fortescue appounced that the government had it in contemplation to pardon, or mitigate the sentences of, some 45 convicts, including several of the leaders. Warren and Costello have already received a pardon; and it is to be hoped that the clemency of the government may, conjoined with other good measures, have the effect of allaying the discontent which long years of misgovernment have generated in Ireland.

Among the many recent conversions to the Catholic religion, that of Colonel Blair of the Scott's Fusileer Guards, is reported by a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette.

crisis, and the present state of things cannot last at all events Logical minds that cannot bear the shifting vagueness of Protestantism, or the assumptions of Rome, are likely to give up all definite fairb, unless a system is put before them which, like the English Church properly understood, tempers liberty

The Evening Telegraph-for we quote from an able, and by no means unlair review in that tournal of the controversy raging betwirt Dr. Ewer of New York, and the Rev. Mr. Cordner of Montreal, as to the effects of Protestantism the Evening Telegraph we say, is pleased to speak in riddles. We understand, and agree with, him when he lays down the proposition that logical minds that cannot either bear the vague ness of Protestantism, or submit to the authority of the Roman Catholic Church, are likely, are indred certain, to renounce all definite faith: but we are at a loss to understand what he means by the alternative betwixt Protestantism and Rome -in other words betwixt the right of private judgment, and authority—which he proposes; and which like the English church system is to temper liberty with law.

If we may be permitted to guess at our contemporary's meaning-(if in error we shall be most bappy to retract)-it seems to us to be this :- That the English Church system tempers " liberty," or the principle of private judgment, with "law." that is to say the principle of authorsty. That in short the English Church system is a via media betwixt Protestantism on the one hand-and "Romanism" on the other. That it both admits the right of private judgment, and asserts the principle of authority: and that being thus tempered or seasoned with two incompatible ingredients, it is a system which should-though in fact it does not-commend itself to the "logical mind."

We marrel that one so clear sighted as on most other matters is our contemporary of the Telegraph, does not perceive that "liberty," in the sense of private judgment, cannot temper but must be destructive of "law," understood as the principle of authority. Authority is the contradictory, or negation of the right of private judgment; one cannot therefore temper, cannot even co-exist with the other.

And herein lies the absurdity of the via media, or English Church system: in that it attempts to reconcile irreconcilables. It asserts the falli bility, not merely of the Pope, and of national churches, but even of General Councils, Art. 21: and yet in the article immediately preceding, it asserts that "the Church hath authority in controversies of faith." But, and here is what staggers all logical minds, how can any body, corporation, or Church, call it what you will, have authority in controversies of faith, unless it have received that authority from God? and how can it be fallible or liable to error, if its authority be from God? Never will any man capable of reason, and worthy of the name of man, submit himself or his private judgment, to the teaching of a body which like himself is fallible, and whose decisions therefore are nothing better than the utterances of private judgment. The logical man, the man with a spark of self respect, or honest pride, will stick to his own private judgment, and spurn with contempt the insolent assumptions of men, who, acknowledging themselves to be, whether individually or collectively, fallible like himself, have the impudence to speak as having authority on matters, or controversies of

If to his Church—because he believes her to be infallible, because having authority from God, not from Queen, or Parliament, or Privy Council, but from God Himself, to determine all controversies of faith—the Catholic unreservedly submits his reason, and his private judgment, he acts logically: but on the other hand, there is no man more resolute than is the Catholic, at all costs, to assert to the uttermost the principle of private judgment on all matters of faith, and in its most unrestricted sense, against man, against all men, against every body, or Church which does not claim, at least, to speak infallibly, be cause with the authority of God. For it is a self-evident proposition, that there where God has placed authority to determine controversies of faith, He has also placed infallibility, or the power of so determining. A being who should act otherwise, who should give authority in controversies of faith, and yet withold infallibility from the Church so endowed, would be no more worthy of an honest and intelligent man's worship, than is the hideous Fetich, compounded of glass beads, bones, old rags and feathers, before which in mute adoration African idolaters bow

Again authority on the one hand, always implies an obligation to submit, on the other: and if there be a body, as the 20th of the Anglican articles asserts there is, endowed with " authority in controversies of faith," all men, no matter what their learning, what their condition, what their country, are bound under pain of eternal damnaticu, to submit themselves and their reason unreservedly to its decisions, and to accept its utterances as the "oracles of God." Nor is this unreasonable, for it must be infallible, if its authority be from Him who can neither deceive, nor be deceived. There is therefore in contro-

ing not only that particular churches such as those truth of which reason has assured him, he sins of Jerusalem, Alexandria, Antioch and Rome have erred, but also that General Councils (" forasmuch as they be an assembly of men, whereof all be not governed with the Spirit and Word of God) may err, and have erred," Art. 21-by implication asserts that there is no such an infalproposition in Euclid, that there is "no body, or any one is bound to submit himself or his private sudement. There is therefore upon this bynothesis, no room in the Anglican system for "law," or authority in matters, or controversies of faith -but the private judgment of the individual, or " liberty;" is all in all.

" Liberty" and " law" therefore are utterly incompatible, and mutually destructive, if by the one we are to understand the principle of private authority-obligatory on all, because from God: and because from God, like God infallible. Now as a matter of fact, Anglicacs, whether High or Los, Ritualists or anti Ritualists, all base their religion upon the principle of " liberty," or private judgment only. Nor can it be other wise: for even the highest of Anglican churchmen would be sorely puzzled to define what, and where, is the Church which has " an authority in controversies of faith:" or through what organs its decisions do now had utterance. To the High Anglican, as well as to the Low Angli can, the Church is a mere abstraction; it is a word as void of all definite meaning to him, as are the words of the creed " I believe in the Holu Catholic Church," to the low Churchman who parrot-like repeats them without even pausing to enquire, "what do I mean by this formula?"-The High Churchman, or Ritualist, not only asserts his right of private judgment against the law of the land to which his church owes its being, which created it, and gives to him what of Orders and of Apostolic succession he and his can truly boast of: not only does be plead his "liberty" or private judgment against Parliament, and Privy Council; but he pleads it against those whom in vague phrase be styles his ecclesiastical superiors —against his bishop and the convocation itself. Even when he appeals to the Fathers, be appeals to them as interpreted by his private judgment : and falling back on antiquity and the primitive Church, he is but asserting his present right of private judgment as to what was the faith of an tiquity, as to what were the doctrines and rites of the primitive Church. But never does he dream of appealing to an actual living Church, as possessed of authority to determine all controversies; to which authority therefore he and all men are bound without question, without reserve, to submit themselves, and their reason, in all mat-

A correspondent of the Witness asks why the editor of that journal does not " defend Protestantism from the attack now being made upon it under the caption Is Protestantism A Failure?

The editor replies, "that Protestantism, so far as it is identical with Evangelical religion, needs no defence, and any other kind of Protestantism admits of none."

The readers of the Wilness will admire the caution with which that journal's editor shirks a controversy with the Unitarians or non-dogmatic Protestants. He shrinks, with an intuitive certainty of being worsted in the melee, should he be foolish enough to allow himself to be entan gled therein : he feels that he would but appear in a comical aspect to the world in a controversy in which, by his position, he would be compelled to fight the Catholic with Protestant or rationalistic weapons; and to fight the Liberal Protestant who has eliminated all dogmas from his sys tem, with Catholic weapons, or weapons drawn from the armoury of authority.

And this gives us an opportunity of explaining in what sense we term the evangelical or dogmatic phase of Protestantism a grovelling superstition, or tyranny exercised over the in ellect."

"Dogmatic Protestantism" is an absurdity. because it necessarily involves a contradiction to terms-as if in geometry we were to speak of a absurd, not because of any necessary absurdity in the dogmas that it professes to hold and teach: but in that it holds and professedly teaches dog mas without any reason for so doing: because the very idea of dogma is at varionce with the fundamental idea of Protestantism i.e. private judgment. Protestantism and dogma, are terms contradictory, indeed destructive one of the

Protestantism, may hold many supernatural truths, most important in themselves; but in that he can assign no reason for holding them, in that in hold.

judgment, if there be a Church endowed with a low form of superstition. Let us say that he authority therein from God Himself. "Law," holds the Christian doctrine that "God was against the fundamental principle of his system: he substitutes authority for reason, and is therefore no better than is the Papist.

But the "doginatic Protestant" will perhaps

say " I believe the dogma in question because 1 find it in the Bible, aid because the Bible is the lible body in existence-then it is as plain as any inspired Word of God." But here we have one supernatural dogma, "the inspiration" of 2 church in existence with authority from God in book, made the basis for holding another super controversies of faith: none therefore to which astural dogma. Prove the inspiration of your book: show that it is the "Word of God" in his clocess. the sense in which you appeal to it, in support of your dogma that God was made man, that Christ was conceived of the Holy Ghost, and was born of a pure virgin. The writers called Matthew and Luke who made these statements, could have had no personal knowledge of the case. They may voted themselves, their lives, and their fortunes have learnt them from others; but nowhere does to the protection of the Holy See; just as many either of them pretend that they were supernajudgment; by the other the principle of Church turally revealed to him, or that he was in spired by God to write. If then the evangelical and thus saved Europe from being overwhelmed Protestant, who bases his supernatural dogma of the incarnation, on what the bible says, and his belief in what the bible says on the supernatural dogma that it was supernaturally inspired, wishes to give a reason for the faith that is in him-he must prove by reason, the supernatural inspiration of the book to which he appeals, and on which he rests his case. In the case of the par ticular dogma in question, he must either prove that the short biographies of Christ called, the the necessary preliminary arrangements. one the Gospel according to St. Matthew, the other the Gospel according to St. Luke, were supermaturally inspired: and that the marvellous facts concerning the birth of Christ therein related, but of the truth of which the writers could have had no personal cognizance, were supernaturally revealed to them by God, or were derived from other equally competent authority. If the evangelical Protestant cannot do this, he must expect that we should look upon his belief in the Incarnation as destitute of any reasonable basis, and therefore as a mere superstition; and if he can do it we will gladly undertake-(if they be not of inordinate length, and if the Wetness will strictly confine himself to the thesis)—to lay his proofs before our readers. Now the thesis is-that the to pursue, is that of striving which shall be forebrief memoirs of Christ vulgarly attributed to St Matthew, though certainly not written in the works. form that we now possess them by an Apostle; and that the other biography of Christ written by ore named Luke, were written under divine inspiration: and that the facts therefore, therein parrated, are infallably true-since the parrators thereof could neither have been deceived, nor de

So too with the dogma of the Trinity-and with all other dogmas that some forins of Protestantism may have retained. If without appeal to tradition .- or to authority of any kind, -to what this man bas said - to what that man may have written, the Evangelical Protestant can by reason alone, show that the dogma of the Tripity is true, we will admit his belief therein to be a reasonable belief: if he cannot do this, it be apneal to authority in support of his belief, he need not marvel if we treat it as-in his case-nothing but a superstition.

The Montreal Witness, with others of his brother sectaries, is much at a loss to know what is meant by the " Peast of the Purification," as celebrated in the Catholic Church, and as ordered to be celebrated even in the Protestant | tantamount in fact to a verdict of "Guilty's Church of England :-

The Courrier du Canada, Quebec, says : 'The princinal celebration of the ladies of the congregation, the Purifying (Purification) of the Holy Virgin has taken place with much solemaity in the congregation that flourishes in the mixed schools, seminarof this city, upper-town.' Nacy wonder what this anniversary can properly signify.

The above is from the Wainess of the 11th iast.; and the "wonder" that the writer expresses is but a proof of the ignorance very prevalent amongst the men who prate incessantly of their "open hible" To that book, therefore we refer the Witness and his brethren, who with him, " wonder"-for the explanation of the meaning of the Purification of the Holy Virgin; and of the other great event, the Presentation of the Christ of the Lord in the temple, com throughout the Catholic world. If our contemporary will turn to the twelfth chapter of four-sided triangle, or a cound-square. It is Leviticus be will find that the Jewish law imposed certain observances upon every woman who had given birth to a child; and by referring to the second chapter of St. Luke be will also

"We are passing without doubt through a serious versues of faith no room for "liberty," or private lation of, his fundamental principle—his helief is and a just one, by name Simeon, and also an laged widow who was a prophetess, blessed the Lord for this great manifestation of Him Who or authority, in such a Church must be all in all. | made man" for instance. Now it he believe | was destined to be a light to lighten the Gen. On the other hand, if there be no infallible this on authority of any kind, and not as a fact of files, and the glory of His people Israel. These Church on earth—and the 39th article by assert-) which be has personal knowledge, or as one of the | are the great events in the history of Christianity. which the sacred penman disdained not to record for the edification of future ages; which the Catholic Church celebrates with sacrifices of praise. and joyous canticles; and at which celebration the Witness and his brother sectaries wonder exceedingly.

> THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.-Letters have been received from Mgr. Bourget, announcing his safe arrival in France. This will be gratilying intelligence to the Catholic population of

The Papal Army at present consists of 16,334. Of these upwards of one-half, 8,240 are Italians. and the remainder Catholic volunteers from all narts of the globe, who have chivalrously decenturies ago, the best and noblest of Christendom rushed to the defence of the Holy Sepulchre. by the infidels.

From a paragraph in another column it will be seen that steps are being taken for the erection of a Catholic House of Refuge and Correction in this City; and that a meeting, at which were present the Reverend MM. Ramsay and Huberdeault together with many of our prominent cit zens, has been held for the purpose of making

The Montreal Witness seems vexed at this. and complains that if the English speaking and Protestant portion of the population "make a move towards establishing a Blind Asylum, or Female Home, or House of Industry" the French Canadians do the same thing. What would the man bave? Is he afraid that there will be too many good works done? or that the field for the exercise of charity is not large enough for both races, and for both denominations? The Witness may take comfort from this reflection : That when both Protestants and Catholic shall have done their best-there will always remain some cases of human wretchedness upprovided for: and that therefore the best policy for both most and most active in good and charitable

The filthy immorality of some of the educational institutions of the United States, where adult pupils of both sexes are admitted, has long been the subject of comment. By some it has been strenuously effirmed, by others, equally strenuously denied.

The vexed question has been set at rest by the verdict of a jury. An editor of the Democratic Watchman, some months ago, denounced one of these rublic educational institutions as a "sink of iniquity," and cautioned its readers against allowing any of their friends, of their sons and daughters, to assist thereat, unless they wished to see them ruined " mentally, morally, and physically.', Hereupon the Rev. Principal of one of the " sinks of in quity" took up the cudgels in behalf of this very mixed system of education pursued in the United States, and brought an action for libel against Mr. P. Gray Meek, the offending editor. The trial came off on the 27th ult., and having lasted three days, during which the defendant brought forward his evidence in justification, terminated in a verdict of Not Guilty. against the educational institution.

And yet, we believe, that with the evidence before their eyes of the unmentionable filthmess ies, &c., of the United States, there are some here who are aiming at introducing the same abominations into Upper Canada, and taxing the public for their support.

In a letter addressed by him to the Church Times the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie relates some curious facts as to the marked contempt with which in some Anglican churches, and by some ministers of that sect, the consecrated elements of the Eucharist are babitually treated. It is memorated by the festival lately celebrated impossible that the doctrine of a real, objective divice presence can be held in a sect where such things as the following are tolerated. For instance. In one church, according to Mr. Mackonochie, it is the custom to nour back into a black bottle, any of the consecrated wine that may remain after communion, to be served up and resee that, in obedience to this law, and although | consecrated on occasion of the next celebration : she could have contracted no unclearness by whilst what remains of the consecrated bread is giving birth to that " holy thing" spoken of in handed over to the clerk, or sexton as one of his the 35th verse of the previous chapter, Mary perquisites. The editor of the Tublet testifies the Mother of God, "when the days of her that of his own knowledge these practices were purification according to the law of Mores were almost universal in the Established Church some The evangelical, or he who adheres to dogmatic accomplished"-2.c., forty days after the Na- years ago. It is a comfort to know that, after tivity, or Christmas - brought Him Whom she all, the ministers of that sect are but mere layhad borne in her virginal womb to Jerusalem, to men-with no more power to consecrate, and present Him to the Lord. Our contemporary, if therefore desecrate, the body of Our Lord than ing them be sins against, or acts in fligrant vio- he read further, will also see how an aged man, has any other member of the congregation.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATHEAL, CORNESAL, BUTTER, CHEECE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, BERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED AFFLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c, &c.

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

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

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

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1863.

JOHN ROONEY,

(Gibb's New Buildings)

F.A.QUINN, ADVOCATE,

ROBERT B. MAY,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER, CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BEL: S, BILL HEADS

EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE NO. 21 BUNAVENTURE STREET, Nearly of posite Albert Buildings,

Post-Office Address - Box 5081.

JOHN LILLY,

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

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

Remittances to Consiguees premptly made day after Sale.

Commission 71 per cent. Nov. 12.

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S., OFFICE - 29 M'CORD STREET, MONTREAL:

October, 1868.

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

SHERBROOKE C.E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the

above Hotel. Conveyances with or without dri "rs furnished to ravellers at moderate charges.

M. O'GORMAN,

BOAT BUILDER.

SIMOO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. BARS MADE TO CROER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE. ADVOCATE, &C., No. 50 Little St. James Street. 12m.

BELLS!

BEILS! BELLS!



THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Bells, Chimes, and Bells of take. alleizes, for Churches, Factorics, Academies, Steam. boats, Plan ations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on heni, made of Genuine

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

to prove satisfaciory, or subject to be returned and exchanged. All orders addressed to the undersigned, or to J. FENRY EVANS, Sole Agent for the Canadas, 463 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q, will have prompt attention, and illustrated catalogues sent

ree, upon application to CO., Troy, N. Y. 12 43

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON

In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING

ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS,

AT NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE

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

> Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$6 50 Pea Jackets at \$8

NOT TO BE EQUALLED FOR OUT, MAKE AND QUALITY.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 EAUH, READY MADE or to MEASURE

Are only to be obtained at NO. 60 ST, LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Juvenile Department

BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every style BOYS' and YOUTHS' SKATING JACKETS at \$3,

\$4 and \$5 BOYS and YOUTHS SCHOOL SUITS, from \$6 [the largest stock in the city]

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, from \$4 J G KENNEDY'S,

60 St. Lawrence Main Street.

G. & J. MOORE. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &C. HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK,

> NG. 269 NOTRE D_NE STREET MONTREAL. Such pard for Ring Furs.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

The Whole Dominion should buy their Tean of the Importers,

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal. Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pro nounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Ten They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them. We sell for the amillest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15c to 20c per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poison ous substances. Orders for four 5 lb bexes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on the receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of \$10 to save expense it would be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 ib boxes. We send hem to one address carriage paid, and mark cach

returned at our expense. BLACK TEA.

box plainty, so that each party get their own Tea -We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satis-

faction. If they are not satisfectory they can be

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

GREEN TEA. Twankay. 50c., 55c., 65.; Young Hason, 50c., 60c., 65c., 70.; Fine do 75. Very Fine 85c.; Superflue and Very Choice, \$1; Fine Gurpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do.; \$1

Tess not mentioned in this circular equally cheap.

Tea only sold by this Company. An excellent Mixed Mes cou'd be sent for 60c and 70c.; very good for common purposes, 50c.

Out of over one thousand testimonials, we insert the following:-A YEAR'S TRIAL

Montreal, 1868. The Montreal Tea Company:

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

Montreal Tea Co: GENTLEMEN. - The Tea I purchased of you in Mirch has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Ten I have been quite free from heart burn, which would always pain me after breakfast. I attribute this to the purity of your Tea, and shall continue a customer.

Yours respectfully FRANCIS T. GREENE, 54 St. John Street, Montreal.

Montreal, April, 1868. - To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal: We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly incressing. We presume your teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded we have only had occasion to return one box Established 1852. Oburch which we understand, was sent out through a mis-

> G. CHENEY. Manager Canadian Express Company

> > House of Senate, Ottawa.

GENTLEMAN. - The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tes which you cent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future order. Yours, &c., S SKINNER.

Montreal Tes Company:

Beware of pedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages Nothing less then a cattie sold. Note the addres.-

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hespital Street, Montres. July 243h 1868.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, C. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Oanada.

RITERENCES-Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Fresh and Pure Drugs and Chemicale. Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Accuracy

and Dispatch. Physicians' Preparations scientifically dispensed and forwarded to all parts of the city.

All the new remedies kept in Stock HENRYR GRAY. Dispensing and Family Chec .. 144 S. Lawrence Main Sues Country Physicians supplied cheap for UASH.

favorable terms. STREET DIALOGUE - Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. 4.) Well Mr E. What success in your application for that appointment?

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions supplied on

Mr. E .- I em happy to say that the place was offered to me and that I have accepted it. Mr. D -How did you manage it?

Mr. E.-I p evicusly called on Mr Rafter, and presented myself to the Manager, in one of his Grand Trunk Suits.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY-MAKE YOUR OWN SUAP. By using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a pro portionate quality of hard Scap, of a much superior quantity to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggists and Grocers in towe and country. Price 2'c per tin
OAUTION. - Be sure to get the genuine, which has

the words " Glasgow Drug Hall star ped on the lid of each tin. Al! others are counterter::.
WINTER FLUID. - For chapped bands, l.ps. and

all roughness of the skin, this preparation stands unrivalled. Hundreds who have tried it say it is the best thing they ever used Gentlemen will find it very soothing to the skin after shaving. Price

HOMEOPATHY - The Subscriber has always on band a full assortment of Homeopathic medicines from England and the States; also, Humphrey's Specifics, all numbers. Country orders carefull attend to.

J. A. HARTE, Licentiate Apothecary, Glasgow Drug Hall 26 Notre Dame No treal Feb. 4th, 1868

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Med-



Perhaps no one medi-

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everyloody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but ellicient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friend, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calbried or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves then ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, white being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and slimulate it into health, action — remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangeness as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the hox, for the following complaints, which these

box, for the following complaints, which these

For Eithous Rendache, Sick Rendache,

Taundice or Green Sick Readache. Sick Readache. Catic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstractions which cause it. For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild do-e is generally required.

For Rheumatism. Gout. Gravel, Palpi-

tiction of the Effeur, Pain in the Mide, Frack and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints

the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent does to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Murtression a large does should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional does atimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are munerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this Pill are known, the public no leager doubt what to employ.

Aver's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping

Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to core the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Cranp, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antibute for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the discease scenned settled, have been completely cared, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mustery over the disorders of the Lungs and Turout, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else condit reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

tection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly

cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

62

Prepared by DR. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Canada. KEARNEY & BRO..

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS, ETC., 675 CRAIG STREET, (Two doors West of Bleury) MONTREAL.

JOIF NO PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

FRANCIS GREENE

54 St. John Street, between Great St. James and Notre Dame Streets, STEAMFITTER, PLUMBER AND GASFITT

Improved Hot Water 1114 og Apparatus for Dwellings, Public Institutions, &c., &c., Guaranteed to beat with half the amount of Fuel. of any other Apparatus now in use, and wanting no more attention than an ordinary Stove JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS VARENNES SELTZER:

1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868.

Price, arennes selizer, 3s per acz (empty bottles to bore 'urned'; Varennes miline, (quarts), 2s. 61 per dez. (in pty battles to be returned;) 50c for four gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co. Medical Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Equare.

→ MOTHERS ← SAVE YOUR CHILDREN

NO MORE VERMIFUGES.

NO MORE POISONOUS OILS. NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS The sight of which causes such horror and dislike lo children suffering from worms.



Are now acknowledged to be the safest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system. THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE,

THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASING TO THE SIGHT, THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING. AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most

tender years.

Caution.—The success that these Pustilles have aiready attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe

then purchasing that you are getting the genuing. The genuice VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES. are stamped "DEVINS," and are put up to boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholesale and retail from.

DAVINS & BOLTON, Chimis's, Next the Court House, Montreal, P.Q.



SEWING MACHINES

THE F RST PRIZE was awarded to J D. LAWLOR at the late Provincial Exhibition held in Montreal September 1868, for making the best SINGER SEW-ING MACHINES manufactured in the Dominion of Canada.

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully bega to announce to his numerous customers and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied assertment of First-Class Sawing-Machines, both of his own manuficture, and from the best makers in the United States, -having all the latest improvements and attachments. Among which are -

The Singer Family and Manufacturing Machines The Howe Family and Manufacturing Machines.
The Æ na Family and Monufacturing Machines. The Florence Family 'Reversible Feed,' A new Family Shuttle Machine, with stand, price 30; also a new Eliptic Family Machine, (with Stand complete), \$23; Wax-Thread Machines, A B, and C.

I warrant all Machines made by me superior in every respect to these of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonale from all the principal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the best families in Montreal, Quebic, and St. John, N.B. testifying to their superiordy. My long experience in the busine-r, and superior facilities for manufac turing, coable me to sell First Class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent, less than any other Manufacturer in the Dominion I therefore offer better machines and better to me to Agenta.

Local Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Re-

ligious Institutions.
Principal Office 365 Notro Durce street. Factory-48 N zomh accest, Montigal. Branch Offices-23 St. John Street Qa bac, 76

King Street, St. John, N. 3; and 18 Prince stree , Halifex, N S. All kinds of faring-Mechines required proved at the b cion, 48 Mezarett street; a the Adjusting Rooms over the Office.

J. D. LAWLOR. 265 Notre Dame street, Montreal. STOVES.

COLE & BROTHER. HAVE opened with a splendil lot of COAL ar WOOD COOK STOVES from \$600 up, warrante

rom the best makers in Canada, COME AND SEE THEM. All kind of Tinsmiths' Work, Tin and Japanned Wares, Bitd Cages, Wooden Wares, Brooms, &c. CHILDRENS' CARRIAGES very cheap.

fron Bedsteads, the strongest, best made, an

cheapest in the city.

No. 1, ST. PATRICK'S HALL, 15 Victoria Square.

COLE & BROTHER

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

182, Baltimore Street, Baltimore. Just P. blished, in a nest 180. vol., cl., 75 cts.; cl. gilt, \$1.25 -

THE CHOICE OF A STATE OF LIFE, by Father Rossigneli, S J Republished, with the approbation of the Most Rev Arc. blahop Spalding. This little work is dedicated, under the auspices of the B. V. Mary to Catholic Youth

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

Ly Such a smay feel an interest in disseminating this Book, and especially Educational Institutions, who may desire to use a good and appropriate Pre-mium Book, will have the kindness to order at once. Just published, in a newtand attractive vol. suitable

for Premiums, 19 160. cl. 60; cl. gt. 80 cts .-FATHER LAVAL; or, the Jesuit Missionary, a Tale of the North American Indians by James McSherry Eaq.

Recently Published, in a next 120 vol. cl. \$1.25 cl. gt. \$1.75 -THE STUDENT OF BLENHEIM FOREST; or, La

Tr'als of " Convert by Mrs. Dorsey. "This little parrative illustrates, in a happy manner some of the difficulties and trials which those who become converts to the True Faith are frequently destined to encounter from the persecutions of the world, and to exhibit a model of that constancy and fortitude which a Christian is bound to exercise undo trials of this description."

MANUAL OF LIVES OF THE POPES, from St. Peter to Pius IX. The Dublin Review says: -" We notice with great pleasure the appearance of this invaluable Manual. It

meets a want long felt in English Catholic Literature

Recently Published, in a nest 120, vol. cl. \$1,25

and wi'l be exceedingly useful in our Colleges an Schools " A more appropriate Premium Book, cannot be selected. Just published, in a west 325, of nearly 500 pages,

various Bindings, from 45 ets to \$2 50 -THE KEY OF HEAVEN, A Manual of Prayer, by Rt. Rev. J. Milner, D. D.
This can be recommended with confidence, as the

best and most compaste edition of this popular Prayer

Book. The Daily Prayers and devotions for Mass, in large type. Approbation of the Most Fev. Archbi hop Spalling. Our Examiners of Books having enerted favorably to Us of the late famous Bishop Milner's Prayer Book, entitled The Key of Heaven, and having ourselves carefully examined the same, and found that the regulations of the Holy See in reference to Litanies and other devotions have been fully attended to and several improvements more specially adapted to the wants of this country introduced We hereby approve of its publication by John Murphy of Our City, and recommend it to the faithful of Our Archdiocese.

Fenst of St. Charles Borromeo Nov. 4th 1867.

MARTIN JOHN. Abp. of Butt.

Just Published, in a very neat 180, various Bindings,

from \$1 to \$3 50 -THE PURGATORIAN CONSOLER. A Manua of Pagers and Davotional Exercises, for use of the members of the Purgatorian Arci.-Confratercity By Rev. Michael Muller, O S.S R. With the approbation

Given from Our Residence in Bultimore, on the

of the Most Roy. Archbishop Spalding
Recently Puslished, in a next 32a, price reduced to 35 cts The Second Revis d Edition -THE MANUAL OF THE APOSTLESHIP OF

PRAYER. Recently Published, in 120., price reduced \$1 50-

THE APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER. Just Published, in a nest and attractive style euitable for Framing-FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION

CERTIFICATES. RENEWEL OF THE BAPTISMAL PROMISES on the occasion of FIRST COMMUNION and CONFIR-MATION, illustrated with neat and appropriate Engravings, printed on Fine Paper, 9 x 13 inches .--First Communion Certific ites, per doz, 50 cts.; per 100, \$3 59

First Communion and Confirmation Certificates per doz 50 cts ; per 100, \$3 50. In Attention is respectfully invited to the above

as the neatest, most practical appropriate and Chespest Certificates ever offered to the public. IN PRESS .- READY IN JUNE : ACTA ET DECRETA CONCILII PLENARII BALTIMORENSI-SECUNDI. Tals important Work which will embrace all the Acts of the late Plennry Council of Baltimore, together with all the official Documents from Rome, will be issued in a superior

style, in various Bicdings, from \$3 50 to \$7 per copy.
E3-Early orders, from the Most Rev. Archbishop the Rt. Rev. Bishops, the Rev Clergy, and others

are respectfully solicited. THE FORM OF CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, According to Latin Rite. With explanations By Francis Patrick Keprick, D. D. Archbishop of Battimore.

185. paper, 25 cents. Several New Books, in active preparation, will be announced seon.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PREMIUMS.

M. & Co. desire to invite the attention of Colleges, Accdemies, Schools, &c., &c., to their Extensive Stock of Books suitable for premiums, and for Parochialand Sunday School Libraries, &c. Catalogues can be had on application

Upwards of twenty-five years experience in enpplying many of the leading Institutions, enables them to offer their customers advantages and aculities, as reg rds Variety Styles, Prices, etc., not attainable under other circumstauces.

LATE AND DIRECT IMPORTATIONS. MISSALS, BREVIARIES, DIURNALS, RITUALS, &c., containing all the New Masses and Offices, 1 plain and superb bindings.

Parties ordering will secure the latest editions at Greatly Reduced Prices. Constantly on hand a gook stock of Miscellan ous, Theological and Liturgical Works, Writings of the Fathers, Abbe Migne's Encyclopæila, &c , a the very lowest prices.

Marly orders respectfully solicited. J MURPHY & CO. Pablishers,

'une 5, 1868.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence

IMPORTER OF PIANOS 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359

MONTREAL.

No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

LABELS, &C., &C.,

MONTREAL. COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO

AUCTIONEER,

Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868.

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

Montreal, September 6, 1867.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF THE

CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President.

2. A. R. Hubert, Esq. Andre Lapierre Eig, Abraham O Lariviere Esq J. B. Homier, Req. Narciese Valois, Esq. Nez. Villeneuve, Esq. Narcisse Valois, Esq. J E. Mullin, Esq. Ferdinand Perrie, Esq.

The cheapest Insurance Company in this city is undoubtedly THE "TUAL INSURANCE COM-PANY. The rates of insurance are generally half ess than those of other Companies with all desirable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the cost of insurance on properties to the lowest rate possible for the whole interest of the community. The citizens should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing Com-

OFFICE - No. 2 St Sacrament Street. A. DUMOUCHEL Se retary Montreal, May 21st 1868.

OWEN M'GARVEY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE

Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, anddelivered according to instructions, tree of charge.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE:

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers.

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

1st. Becurity unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. Brd. Every description of property insured at mo-

4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances efcted for a term of years.

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

1st. The Guarantee of an ample Unpital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-

and. Moderate Premiums.

3rd. Small Charge for Management.

4th. Prompt Bettlement of Claims. 5th: Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal

nterpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount. very five years, to Policies then two entire years in

> H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal.

February 1, 1866.

mistence.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE!

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

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.



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

SOROFULA,

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

ND GOUT RHEUMATIS

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

OLD SORES

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

BORE EYES AND RUNNING EARS

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

ULCERS AND TUMORS

the effect is equally gratifying, although of course, it is necessary to persevere for some months in discense such as those having their origin in had blocd and humors; and in such diseases as

CANCER,

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

BOILS AND CARBUNCLES

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

For sale at all the principal Drug Stores. Jan. 9, 1889.

SADLIERS'

CATHOLIC DIRECTORY,

ALMANAC.

AND

ORDO,

FOR

WITH FULL RETURNS

OF THE

VARIOUS DIOCESES

IN THE

UNITED STATES

AND

AND A LIST

OF THE

ARCHBISHOPS,

BISHOPS,

AND

PRIESTS,

lN

IRELANAD.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

SENT FREE BY MAIL.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Montreal.

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

OTTAWA, C.W. Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 22, 1855.

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

A Large Supply of Ladies' Gent's, Boy's, Children's and Misses'

READY-MADE WORK Kept constantly on hand at the Lowest Figure Special attention given to the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE MURPHY.

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

PROSPECTUS.

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

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

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

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

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

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

For Day Scholars \$ 3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders..... 700

as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

HEARSES! COFFINS!

NOTICE.-M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges. He begs also to inform the public that he has at his Establishment COFFINS,

at all prices, Gloves Crapes, &c. HEARSES for Hire or Sale. M. Cusson flatters himself that be will receive in the future even more encou ragement than in the past, seeing that Mr. Groves will have benceforward nothing to do with Hearses,

having sold them all. M. Cusson will do his beat to give satisfaction to the public.

NAVIER CUSTON, 115 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.



Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Has stood the test of seven years before the public; and no preparation for the hair has yet been discovered that will produce the same beneficial results. It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the VECETABLE KINGDOM. It restores CRAY HAIR TO ITS ORICINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR. It makes the scalp white and clean; cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair; and will make it grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a HAIR DRESSING. It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public age one bettle will accomplish

DIESSING. It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will accomplish more and last longer than three bottles of any other preparation.

It is recommended and used by the First Medical Authority.

The wonderful results produced by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have induced want to many to many to many to many to the produced want to many to the public the public produced want to many to the public produced want to many to the public pub by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have induced many to manufacture preparations for the Hair, under various names; and, in order to induce the trade and the public to purchase their compounds, they have resorted to falsehood, by claiming they were former partners, or had some connection with our Mr. Hall, and their preparation was similar to ours. Do not be deceived by them. Purchase the original: it has never yet been equalled. Our Treatise on the Hair, with certificates, sent free by mail. with certificates, sent free by mail. See that each bottle has our private Revenue Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

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

WES7 TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.7

THE Subscribers manufacture and nave constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

improved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-sions, Mountings, Warranted &c., send for a circu-E A. & C. R. MENEELY. West Troy, N. Y

SELECT DAY SCHOOL,

Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,

111 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

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

The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, a stronomy. Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; talian and German extra No deduction made for occasional absence.

If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6,00 extra per quarter.

JAMES CUNAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER! 4,000,000 Feet.

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

200,000 feet 1st and 2nd quality of 2 inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 14 inch do; 100 000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1} inch do ; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260.000 1] inch do; 12 inch do: 11 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; i inch Besswood; 1 inch do; Burternut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar 1,500 000 Sawn Laths; Lot of Sawn and Split Shingles; 80 000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.

JORDAN & BENARD, 19 Notre Dame Street, An . 332 Craig Street, Viger Square, December 13, 1867. 12m

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!

50,000 Cull Deals,

CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO., St. Roshs, Quebec.

Nov. 9, 1865.

WRIGHT & BROGAN, NOTARIES, Office: -58 St. François Xavier Street,

DANIEL SEXTON.

MONTREAL.

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER,

57 ST. JOHN STREET 57. Between Grea S. James and Notre Dame Streets

MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUAALLY ATTENDED TO.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

COMPANY OF CANADA. TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET

STATION as follows : GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa,) Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, To- } ronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago

and intermediate Stations, at 7.00 A.M.
Trains for Lachine at 8.00 A M., 9.30 A.M.,
3.00 P.W., and 5.00 P.M.
GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond 7.00 A.M. and intermediate Stations, Express for Boston at 8.40 A M. stopping between Montreal and Is land Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville, and Coaticock 10.10 P.M

through. For further information, and time of arrival of all Trains at terminal and way stations ap- to remove them, there is one medicine that will not ply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station C. J. BRYDGES

Managing Director

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY. Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868.

Trains will leave Brockville at 7 15 A.M., and 3 15 P.M. arriving at Sand Point at 12.40 P.M. and 9.00 P.M.

Trains leave Sand Point at 5.15 A.M., and 130 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 11.30 A.M., and LP All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains

a Smith's Falls to and from Porth. The 7.15 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Oo.y's Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembruk', &c, and the I 15 Train from bard Point leaves after those steamers are due from East and

> H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

PURT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10.10 a.m. and 1 15 p.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro. Leave PETERBORO daily at C 20 s.m. and 3.30 p.m. for Freserville Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown

and Port Hope.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.

Trains leave PCRT HOPE daily at 545 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemee and Lindsay. Leave LINDSAY daily at 2.35 a m. and 12.35 p.m. for Omemeo, Bethany, Millbrook and Port

A. T. WILLIAMS,

MR. A. KEEGAN'S

ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,

51, St. Henry Street, opposite the American House, Monereat.

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

TERMS MODERATE.

A TOILET NECESSITY.

THE surpassing aromatic excellence of Murray & Lauman's Florida Water has caused its qualities as a cosmetic to be partially overlooked. only the most refreshing and delightful of perfumes, but, as a superficial application for the removal of blemishes on the skir, it is unsurpassed. In all cases of annoying eruptions, freckles, tan, and sunburn, caused by exposure to the sun or air, this scothing, softening toilet-water will be found exceedingly useful, imparting to the complexion

CLEARNESS AND SOFTNESS.

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

MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER



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

WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

No other toile'-water por perfume recembles it, or can supply its place; and no one who once uses it can be induced to forego the continuation of the pleasure. Hence the amazing rapidity with which is sales increase, even in the f-ce of myraids of imitations and connterfeits, that unprincipled and dishonorable men in France and Germany flood the market with. The difference between them and the g nuine Murrey & Lanman's Florida Water, is simply the difference between great excellence and otter worthlessness. And the public are earnestly urged, when purchasing, always to ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lunman & Kemp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the gennine article, and who will be glad to be advised of names of all dealers who try to impose upon their customers the false and fraudulent counterfeits.

For sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers, and Fancy Goods dealers.

3m24.

Jan. 22 1869.

ARE YOU SICK? Read the following

PLAIN TRUTES! and be induced for the sake of health to try

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

FURELY VEGETABLE.

If your face or forehead is covered with pimples, for which you have tried many remedies, but failed disappoint you : it is BRISTOL'S SUGAR-OCATED PILLS.

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

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. If you wish to have a good appetite, with a strong, vigorous digestion, and a natural and healthy ection of the liver, let us advise you to use without delay

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. If you wish to get a genial yet powerful tonic for the stomach, which is also, at the same time, an ex-cellent remedy for the various diseases of the Bowels and Kidneye, uso

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

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

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

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

other mineral, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

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

BRISTOLS SARSAPARILLA

SUGAR-COATED PILLS. For Sile at all the principal Drug Stores.

Superintendent. Feb. 5.