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AN OLD MAID'S MONOLOGUE.

BY FLORENCE M'COOMB.

(From the Catholic Telegraph.)

CHAPTER VIII.

Mrs. Percival was with her son, but had remained in the city while Harry, with a lover's unpatience, had rushed out to the 'Egypt,' as te called our country home.

Of course I insisted upon a visit from Mrs. Percival and during it discovered that she was sincerely and truly awakened from her prejudices against Catholicity, and I felt it was only a dread of what the world would say that kept her from openly embracing it. She could not say too much of the kindoess shown her by the people at the summit and of Father O'Malley who had proved himself so truly a parish priest. He was intelligent and cultivated and she had had many conversations with him.

They only stayed a couple of weeks, but that was long enough to make my darling perfectly happy, and then they went home and we resumed our quiet life again.

The next summer we went to Cresson and visited the summit, Harry, who, with his mother had joined us there, introducing us to the family who had been so kind to hun, and to Father O'Malley.

We paid a flying visit to Philadelphia, and Harry went with us to Washington for a few weeks, but it was the winter of 60-1, and the war that was so soon to desolate the country had begun in words if not in deeds. So our visit to the capital was not so pleasant as it might have been, but Estelle saw many places that were to be of historic interest. Then we turned our way homeward, leaving Harry disconsolate.

The engagement had been renewed on its old footing, though Harry begged hard that at least one year of the three should be remitted and they might be married in six months. He was willing to wait so long he said.

Hitherto if not wealthy I had considered myself fully justified in a liberal expenditure and it by for her future, as my own was plenty for us both. But next spring matters were considerably changed and I found myself obliged to look closely to my means of livelihood. The investment I had been advised to make of Estelle's few thousands failed us too and I was glad to be able to withdraw from it, losing only a little in comparison to what I might have lost.

These business matters troubled me not a little; in the midst of it all I received a long letter from Harry begging me to shorten their probation six months and to allow them to be married next spring. He was going with the army he said, of course, it was where all true and loyal men must go, but he wanted the happiness of calling Estelle 'wife' before he gave himself to his country. He made a touching appeal to my patriotism and love for my ward and ended from newspaper accounts could we glean any by saying his letter was only an advance on the thing. enemy's pickets; he meant to follow it up by an attack in force.

Which he accordingly did, arriving before the fortre searly in May. I held out as long as I could, but the attacking party had a secret letter from Harry and several days after she friend within the besieged ramparts and I was obliged to hang out the white flag.

In other words, I could not resist Harry's eloquence or my darling's silent pleadings and my heart got decidedly the better of my judg

ment. The wedding day was fixed for the first day of June, and Harry returned to Philadelphia

triumphant. Little else was thought of during the next three weeks but preparations for the wedding and those who have gone through with such an epoch know what it is.

Two days before that fixed for the ceremony Harry and his mother made their appearance, and after that the precious hours when I had my child all to myself were over.

They were mairied!

Ah, how much is conveyed by that little sen tence.

I can see Harry now, how handsome he locked in his uniform. For he was married in 'full regimentals,' as our young officers were fond of being in those days, and even we old folks looked proudly on, and our old hearts beat with renew ed viger at the sight of the blue and gold.

I believe I have never said whether Harry was handsome or not. He was so, decidedly. tall, with a fine figure and dark chestnut colored hair that waved but did not curl, eyes of the same shade of brown, large and bright with life and lun. He wore no beard but the military his whole appearance was striking.

and bare; except for her bright smile, revealing to time that great soother of all human woes. pearly teeth, she had no regular claims to beauty, and yet many seeing her face once would turn le a young blighted spirit manbood rears to take a second look.

They made a bandsome couple as they stood there in their youth and happiness and pledged their troth to one another, in the presence of

My darling turned to me as soon as the ceremony was over and end her tearful face for a few moments on my bosom and her arms closed convulsively around me. Then she roused herself she had other duties and ties for which she must He was sunburnt and very thin. and received the greetings of her friends.

CHAPTER IX.

me and all the excitement was over.

Estelle and her husband went to Philadelphia with Mrs. Percival and to Washington where Harry's regiment was quartered. She slaved regiment was very much 'cut up,' as the phrase | gion can solace it. was, in the sad affair of Bull Run, but Harry himself escaped unburt. That was his first fightthat winter, Harry received a staff appointment with the General in command of Washington City.

This made both his position and Estelle's more comfortable and enabled her to see and enjoy much of the society that crowded the capital that memorable winter.

They wrote to me that they were keeping house on a small scale in a suit of rooms, which in the crowded state of the city, they were fortunate to get. They begged me to join them. saying they had secured a snug little place for me in the same house with them; but I refused. To my thinking young married people are best left to themselves, and so much as I longed to see and share their happiness felt it more prudent and right to leave them to themselves.

My winter passed very quietly only enlivened by the weekly letter from one or other of my children. At last the spring came and the military world at Washington was in the mire -Harry expected to be ordered away early in the had spent very little of Estelle's income, laying month of April and then I went to them to be with Estelle when her husband left her to bring her home with me.

I was with them a month. Each week, indeed each day, Harry expected the 'orders' which however, did not come till May and then he was obliged to go.

My poor darling suffered much in parting from her young husband, but I will not attempt to describe her feelings. We left the day after for our home, paying Mrs Percival a visit of a few weeks before crossing the mountains

Those who had fathers, husbands, brothers or sons in the army can imagine how the summer was spent. From that time Harry's instory was the history of the Army of the Potomac for he was with it in all its battles. We heard from him as often as possible, but frequently only

My dear child's first anniversary of her wedding was a sad and anxious day, different far from the happiness with which she had looked forward ministered a glass of brandy and water to refresh to it. But it was cheered in a measure by a him and there left him to make himself a little received another from him written on the day : itself and full of tender anxiety and love. How it rejuced my heart to find them so happy in about the house till I thought he had had time to each other !

But sorrow most crushing and severe was yet to come to try my child's spirit and render it purer and stronger. A battle, one of those fierce and seemingly useless struggles that desolated the Potomac Army, was fought, and

Harry's name was among the missing! How shall I describe Estelle's agony, when day after day brought no further news! Mrs. Percival went to Washington and tried to get some more decided intelligence, but General thing. H--- 's report said only that, ' Captain Harry Percival, Aid de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant General, having been sent through a cross fire which he breasted bravely to deliver an important order, was seen on his return to fall from his horse near a woods which afterward took fire, and when the battle was over no trace of him could be found; the woods where he fell were burned and it is feared if he had not fallen sters, then would have fallen had I not caught ficent it was. into the hands of the rebels that he was burnt to her slight form in my arms death. Of the gallantry and devotion shown by this young officer too much can not be said, and efficient a member."

But what a mockery of our woe those kindly

words of praise were.

I trembled for the effect the news on my father. child. The blow seemed to crush her commoustache. His features were not regular but pletely. I tried all I could to comfort her you say to him, keeping his face persistently turned I have not seen them in all that time, and it may be sure, as did our dear Father O'Brien who over my shoulder. At length after repeated seems very long, They write me that Harry is and play the gentleman. At any rate, no

curled in heavy ringlets, and grew very prettily religion could bring aught of relief to her stricken burnt bearded face with shy glances. Evidently len is as lovely and interesting as her bibyhood round her forebead, not leaving the corners hald soul at first, and we at length gave up, trusting the novelty of the beard was too great an at- promised. Buby Estelle I have not seen, but.

> "Oh there is such a depth of woo A haughty brow-and age has done with fears But youth lies down to misery in amaze As the dark clouds o'er mantling its fresh days."

Mrs. Percival came out to us as soon as she had done all she could in Washington and together we bore our grief as best we could. But in November a little messenger from heaven came to heal my darling's heart and teach her lay aside her grief, arouse herself from her de-

Our baby boy was a great comfort to us all I was very lonesome after my darling had left and receive a far larger share of our love and blessings from the thought that his father would never perhaps, know or see him.

When the baby was baptized Mrs. Percival also stood at the fount and was received into the there with him all through the summer. His church, and her grief was solaced as only reli-

Baby fingers, waxen touches' wakened Estells from the sad state into which she had fallen ing, and after that followed the long maction and gradually she acknowledged how wrong ber while McCiclian was forming his army. During despairing grief had been. It was very touching to see the young widow of twenty with her baby in her arms, crooning over it with all a young mother's fondness rendered deener by the feeling that it would never know a father's love.

No household can be gloomy where a baby is, the young soul so late from heaven seems to bring a faint reflection of the delights it had known there down upon the troubled earth and while that reflection lasts all around are refreshed by it. Though our hearts were sad and sore enough we let no shadow from them fall ou Master Harry's baby torehead.

But God was merciful, and when the summer had come with her long bright days and rustling foliage and song of birds that seemed to mock our grief our sorrow was turned into joy.

One day I was sitting under my favorite tree with Harry, who was just beginning to sit alone, established at my feet busy with a string of bright beads and buttons; the nurse was not far off, and I was aroused by an exclamation from her, from the book I was trying to read.

I looked up and my heart stood still. A figure, a man ragged and tattered, with unkempt hair and beard, had entered the gate and was staggering rather than walking towards me. In alarm I nicked up the haby and gave it to the nurse, then stood and waited the man's approach. He came near and held out both hands.

'Aunt Ellen don't you know me? What of Estelle?' his voice was hearse with intense feel ing, and he reached my sile and sank into the seat from which I had just risen.

It was Harry! could I credit my senses? But it was indeed he, and instantly my heart sank as I thought of the effect this too great joy would have on my child. Not that I was not glad to see him. I blessed God then and there for the mercy.

CHAPTER X.

Estelle was fortunately in her own room which did not overlook the entrance gate, so I smug gled Harry up to mine, and locking the door admore presentable, just trimming his bair which had not seen comb and brush for many weeks.

I left him and went down stairs and wandered recover a little of his former looks before I broke the news to Estelle, for I knew in two minutes she would comprehend me and I did not want her to be shocked by the frightful appear- me. ance he had made to me.

Then I went into Estelle's room. She was sitting, and looked up with her usual smile of welcome, but a glance at my face told her some thing had happened. She sprang up and cried,

What is it auntie, your face tells some-Yes dear; can you bear some very good

news can you ---' Harry! you have heard from him? He is here !' for her quick ear had heard my room door | mond fell and the war was mutually at an end. open and the familiar step across the hall. He

opened the door and stood on the threshold. · Harry !

She gave a convulsive cry and staggered a few

on so short notice, I carried him in to see his every happiness.

But the spoiled fellow would have nothing to promises have been fulfilled.

My Estelle had black hair and eyes, her hair was still our parish priest, but neither love nor coaxing he turned around and scanned the sun a most interesting child; that my namesake Eltraction, and suddenly with a chuckling crow he of course, have been told over and over again plunged both baby fists into it and Harry took her mony perfections. him from me without resistance on his part.

refreshment for the inner mao.

When they came down to the library Hirry looked something like himself except for the which he has blessed me. beard to which I could not get accustomed.

citizen clothes,' so his rags had disappeared.

Shall I, or can I tell how happy we were that night as we sat out under the starlight and told all that was to be told and heard of Harry's story? By that time too, we knew Mrs. Percival had received my telegram, and she ton shared our joy. We knew as fast as steam could bring her she would be with us. Harry had held the baby H. in his arms all the evening and at last the little fellow dropped asleep and had to be put to bed. When Mrs. Percival came our happy circle was complete.

The weeks flew rapidly by in our new found happiness, but at length Harry said he must report for duty.

I have not given the story of Harry's prison life; it was the same as many others. He made his escape into Eact Tennessee, and led a wandering life among the mountains; at last making his way across Kentucky, and, once over the Obio, he felt safe. But he only stopped at Steubenville to get a pair of shoes, then hastened to us as fast as possible. His money was exhausted be came back to me from the clouds I may say, by the purchase of the shoes, so he had to trust where the evil that would have ruined our two to chance charity for any assistance which would lives was exorcised? And I need not remind expedite his journey; and to the patriotic hearts he met on his way his story was not told in vain. He was in too great a hurry to get home to think much of his personal appearance; indeed everything was merged into the one desire, to see

He reported by letter to the War Depart ment, and in consideration of his imprisonment was assigned to duty in Cincinnati, and was allowed the rest he so much needed.

The next wrater was a happy one to Estelle, and I had the satisfaction of seeing my darling recover her health and spirits.

But a soldier's life is one of and after a few months of peace, rest and hap piness Harry was again ordered to the field .-This time it was to the 'Army of the Tennessee,' and he continued in the field until the sad battle of Chickamanga, where he was wounded and sent home. During his absence Estelle still remained with me.

When he came up from Chickamauga he found his wound did not heal so quickly, and yielding to Estelle's entreaties, and feeling he could do so with honor he sent in his resignation. It was not accepted, but a year's leave of absence was granted him.

It was but right that Mrs. Percival should claim him during this respite; and they went to Philadelphia.

The old house was sadly lonely. It missed the baby noise and glee. Little Harry had grown to be a smart boy; and baby Ellen won all our hearts by her sweetness and beauty.

They left me in January after exacting a promise that I would join them the next summer, which I did, and we went up to Saratoga and the lake country of New York, for the hot months.

At Saratoga I could not but be reminded of my encounter with Estelle's father, and I wondered what became of him. If Estelle remembered the 'man in the chair' she did not say so; nor had she ever mentioned her father's name to

CHAPTER XI.

Before Harry's leave of absence expired he was quite well again and, feeling that just then the country needed her sons more than ever, for the last struggle, he reported himself for duty, the clock on the mantle points to the 'wee sma' Richmond.

Naturally we were anxious about him; but no further trouble befell us, and that spring Rich-

Never shall I forget the splendid scene we witnessed in Washington the 22nd and 23rd of May of that year. We were there for the grand review of the two armies, and how magni-

As soon as Harry could get free he returned He did not speak but took her out of my arms to Philadelphia and commenced the practice of and tears fell on her thin face as he clasped her the law, which had been his profession before the service can ill afford to lose so brave and to him. I left them alone to their sacred joy. the war. In the fall I returned to my own Baby Harry now claimed my attention, and home; leaving them at last after so many making the little rogue as presentable as possible changes settled down to a life that promised

Three years and more have passed and those

Meanwhile I am growing old and grey, and Then I dispatched Joe to town to send a tele- though 'time has laid his hand upon my head gram to Mrs. Percival, and busied myself with gently, not smiting it, but as a harper lays his open palm upon his barp to deaden its vibration. And I thank God for the green old age with

The last three years have been a period of Estelle had got him one of his old suits of calm and quiet, and during which I have seen many who began the race of life with me drop away to rest. Father O'Brien has gone to meet his reward in heaven, and his place on earth is filled by a young man; a rriest as devoted and good as his predecessor, I know, but I can not have the same feeling toward him.

But I spoke in the beginning of two letters the mail had just brought me. They were from Estelle and Harry, accompanying the Christmas box that has always reached me on this night every year since I parted from them.

Estelle's letter is full of her home bappiness, and breathes a spirit of joyful content and thanksgiving in every line. She tells me how Harry is improving, how lovely Ellen is, and what a darling I will find Estelle to be when I see her.

Then she writes of her husband, of his love and devotion, and what a true friend and counsellor he is; so steadfast and strong; a firm support upon which she never leaned in vain.

'You will read this, aunty, I know, on Christmas eve. Do you remember the Christmas eve you of the Christmas Eve so many years ago when a little girl and her mother dropped upon you, as if they too had come from the clouds .--Dear, dear auntie, how can I ever thank you enough for all your devotion to me?

And Harry thanks me for the sweet companion I have made him, and says he can never be too grateful to Providence that induced him to urge his mother to that trip down the St. Law-

He tells me how loving and devoted, how kind and attentive Estelle is in every relation of wife and mother; what a haven of rest and happiness his home is. And then the children. Never before was there such a specimen of manliness and nobility as in their six year old boy. Ellen attracts the attention of every one by her peculiar style of beauty, and baby Estelle is the life and coming glory of the house.

So the tears ran down my withered cheek for very joy as I rend these letters, and I longed to clasp them all to my heart.

Harry says they are coming out to spend next summer with me, and then he is going to find a good tenant for the farm and carry me off. nolens volens, to make my home for the future with them.

Perhaps he is right, I am getting too old to be here all alone.

Margaret, my faithful old servent of many vears, died several years ago, and Joe is getting very infirm. I have had to replace Margaret, but I cannot get used to strange faces about me. Joe's daughter who is married in the neighborhood, wants him to come and hire with her, so he is well provided for.

Although I know my life will be a happy one with my darlings, a change at my years will be a great breaking up of old habits and ties. For that reason I feel sad about it, and go over the house deprecatingly as though begging its pardon for deserting it in its old age. I was born within these old walls fifty-three years ago, and it seems, having lived here all my life, that I ought to die within them. Perhaps I may; who knows the end?

But the Christmas log is all in a blaze; my lamp is flickering low, for I have burned it longer than usual to night, writing these pages; and and was assigned once more to the army before hours. It is about the time when the great event took place eighteen hundred and sixty eight years ago, that replaced the broken link between man and heaven, and caused the angels to sing Glory to God on high and peace on earth to men of good will.'

With peace and good will to all the world I must bring this to a close; for, now my love clory's told, no one will care to hear any more from me; and people in general will feel no interest as to how my small candle flickers and goes out. Perhaps 1 ought to apologize for having said so much about myself, only I said in the beginning I must tell my story my own way.

I never saw or heard of Estelle's father after the meeting at Saratoga. I know not whether he be living or dead; or whether his home was saved amid the wreck of so many Southern fortunes; whether Sam fell beir to, or whether he had to wait full the war was over to come North

darling's life; and once more praying for blessing's on her head I say-

A merry Christmas to all, and to all a good night.

THE END.

LETTER OF JOHN MARTIN. THE TRUE EQUALITY FOR IRELAND. Kilbroney, Rostrevor, Jan. 20, 1869.

To the Editor of the Dublin Nation:

Dear Sir-The time is near when the English ministry are to undertake the conciliation of her Ma jesty's Irish subjects by a new policy. What is this new policy that Mr. Gladstone, supported by a parlia mentary majority of above one hundred votes, intends to apply to the case of disaffected and unhappy Ireland? And what are the chances of success?-I mean, what are the chances for Ireland of becoming ligious equality of Ireland to England. The Irish a contented and prosperous kingdom, at peace and in people will gladly accept those terms. Let us be friendship with England?

I have been reading with great interest the speech of Mr O'Neill Dann, and the letters of several lead ing members of the Irish Cattolic Hierarchy, in the report of a recent meeting of the National Association Although this Association has not yet obtained much popular support, it cannot be doubted but that Mr. Dount and the Catholic archbishops and bishops are eminently qualified to judge of the political change required for the pacification and the prosperity of Ireland. And I find that all of them express themselves pretty nearly in accord upon the question and that their united judgment is given by Bishop Keane in these words :- Messra. Gladstone and Bright have offered to Ireland terms of peace and friendan p on the basis of civil and religious equality, and Ireland is prepared to accept those terms.

In my humble opinion Ireland is willing to accept those terms. But the equality must be real and no mockery. The subjects of her Majesty's Irish kingdom must not remain under the control of her Majesty's English subjects. I warn the English ministers - I warn the Irish bishops - the Irish people will never be content with the rule of England Never! The armies and fleets of England may terrify a disarmed people into sudden and silent submission. The corruption of our natural leaders by England who has usurped the disposition of Irish offices and seized the Irish purse, may long prevent our people from organizing any formidable constitutional resistance internal fends and dissensions planted and cultivated for ages by English policy; the poverty of robbed Ireland contrasted with the weal h of robber England; the feebleness produced in our population by the continual and exh usting drain of its youth and spirit by emigration, may keep the Irish people lying, as at present, at the mercy of their English masters. But the Irish people no matter how miserable, how helpless how crushed will never be content as subjects of the English Good neighbors to the English we are quite willing to become, whenever the English ple-se to give up their insolent pretensions to rule us or meddle with our affairs. As soon as the English become content to see us on terms of real equality with them so soon will her Majesty's Irish throne be established on the willing allegiance of the Irish people, so soon will there be peace and friendship between her Majesty's English and her Iriah subjects.

I am repeating my words over and over. But the whole question of Irish disaffection is there, and I would that Englishmen such as Mesera. Bright and Gladstone whom I believe to be sincerely desirous of relieving their country's reputation from the load of disgrace which her crimes in Ireland have brought upon it, might learn the simple truth when they are undertaking to deal with our case. Real and perfect equality between us and the English will satisfy us. We must be separate, no matter what misery of bloodshed and temporary anarchy we may have to pass through in order to obtain separation from England : or we must be really and perfectly equal with the English Such is the truth of our case. And the case of England is that either she must cease to rob and harass and insult us, and must become content with her own rightful property- must consent to let us alone and to see us in full possession of our own rights and equal with her-or else she must continue to hold us in subjection by suspended habeau corpus, by a stematic perversion of the course of justice, by the gibbet and the gaol, and the informer and the detective by constitutional fraud and administrative corruption and legislative hypocrisy, by doing all that the devil can suggest for making and beeping us base, bad, feeble, and wretched, and by taking the consequences to her own national fame and to her national safety

Now, what is 'civil and religious equality,' as underatood by Mr Gladstone, when proposing it for us Irish? Does be mean that in civil and relig ous matters we are to be placed on a level with the English? Or, does he mean that the various Irish sects and classes are to be equally under the feet of the English? That henceforth there is to be no favored sect of the Irish, petted and bribed to do the work of Eng'and against the rest of the Irish people, but all are to lie under the English chain in a dead level of slavery? If this be Mr. Gladstone's idea, I warn him that his policy is a grand mistake The removal of the Church Establish ent will not increase the adherents of English rule, but will very seriously lessen their number. It will unite Irishmen, and encourage and strengthen them to resist injustice, to overthrow usurpation, to vindicate their country's rights, to place Ireland on a level with the proudest and happiest nation of the world. He will not succeed in pacifying Ireland by abolishing that old iniquity of the Ohurch, gailing and bateful as it is. It has long existed here for England's purposes She placed it and kept it here as a means of rule She thinks it a failure now, and as a means of rule she proposes to try its abolition. She deems herself strong enough. or us weak enough to rule as without the help of the Ohnrch. If such be the new policy of England towards Ireland, I say it will prove a failure. To rule us she requires the diligent use of all the means which she has been hitherto employing - of the Church iniquity and scandal, of jury-packing, of artificial famines, of forced emigration, of the destruction and prevention of industry and commerce, of a land system which makes the peasantry animals of the chase without a close season and which has no moderator but the assassin, of an army of occupation, of a unblic inquisition, of suspended habcas corpus, of jails empty, indeed, of real Irish criminals, but crammed with Irish political prisoners-in short, of every means that may prevent the growth of virtue and strength among the Irish population and may debase the Irish intellect, corrupt the Irish heart, and render the Irish people poor and feeble and unhappy.

But all this appears so clearly to my own judgment, that I cannot suppose it bidden from the minds of so eminent statesmen as Messrs. Gladstone and Bright. Do they, then, contemplate the admission of the people of Ireland to a real enjoyment of constitutional rights, on an equality with the people of England? Are they content to let the wishes and ideas of the Irish people prevail in the making and administering of the laws of Ireland?—To a certain extent, and under certain conditions, I think they are. To such extent as may appear compatible with English interests, and new regime and to give effect to a new Ministerial under condition that Ireland remain in political partnership with-that is, in real subjection to-England. Those statesmen desire to maintain the Union of 1800, but they conceive that we may submit to it without coercion, if the English Parliament will abolish or the people was remarkably decorns. Not the slight will be tried at the next assizes. reaterially correct some of the chief grievances which Ruglish rule imposes upon us.

- if England will grant it I do not think she will grant it at present, nor probably grant it till toe late for her own benefit. But I believe that Messrs. Gladstone and Bright sincerely mend to attempt the realization of their policy of cellgious equality. And I would be rejiced at their success in such an attempt. I shall be rejoiced, too, if they succeed in carrying some measure to give the tenants security in their farms; though neither do I expect them to succeed in that I shall proise them if they have the courage to restore the habias corpus, and to release immediately and unconditionally the Irish political prisoners. It might be too much to expect them to prove the sincerity of their professions about ruling Ireland by Irish ideas, by withdrawing the army of occupation, and ceasing to employ the police as a them to let Ireland have the spending of her own no longer 'national' property. The significance of revenue for her own purpose. I shall praise them this cannot be misunderstood. There is to se a new for any generous or merciful measure towards from political Inquisition. It might be too much to expect for any generous or merciful measure towards Ireland.

But if they desire peace and friendship between their country and Ireland, the terms must be civil and refree and paramount over the civil and religious affairs of our country, as the English are free and paramount over the civil and religious affairs of their country. Let us make our own laws and administer them by our own authority, as the English do. Let the Queen call her Irish Parliament in Ireland, and let the Irish Batares deliberate and decide, under the light and the influence of Irish opinion, upon the measure that may be proper to give the Irish people relief, prosperity, honor, and content. This is the simple and sure way of settling the relations of the two countries in peace and friendship. There is no way of making peace and friendship between us and the English, but only Repeal.

I am, dear sir, sinceraly yours, JOHN MARTIN.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Humble Petition of the Irish Prople praying for the Release of the Political Prisoners.

Resolved-That the following petition to her Majesty be signed by the Lord Mayor, on behalf of this

'TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

'The humble Address of the Citizens of Dublin and others assembled, in Public Meeting, convened

by the Lord Mayor. We beg here to approach your Majesty's Throne respectfully, to represent to your Majesty the wishes of the Irish People upon a subject of deep interest to them.

'A large number of Prisoners have been for some time enduring a very severe rungehment under a sentence of Penal Servitude for Political Offences connected with Ireland. Some of them have endured this punishment for more than three years; many of them are gentlemen of superior intellectual attainments and culture.

'A very general impression prevails among all classes in Ireland, including those most ardently devoted to the support of your Majesty's Government. in favour of remitting all further punishment upon men who have already suffered enough to prove the power of your Majesty's Government, and to winds cate the authority of the law

'A continuance of their impresonment is looked upon as inconsistent with the liberal and humans policy which guides the conduct of free Governments in their treatment of Political Offeuders.

'A great National Petition has been already signed by more than persons, praying for the release of these prisoners, and many Petitions from Municipal and other bodies are conveying to your Majesty the sentiments of the Irish Nation to the same effect.

We pray of your Majesty to recognise in the Petitions the voice of the inhabitants of Ireland. We believe that the exercise of your Majesty's gracious prerogative of Pardon would be bailed with satisfaction by all classes in this country, and would be gratefully remembered by a people whom kindness has never failed to impress.

DUBLIN, Jan 20 - The trial of the Dropheda Keogh delivered yesterday an able and elaborate judgement the importance of which will be measured, not merely by its effect upon the return, but, what is of infinitely greater value, by the constitutional principles he has laid down and the lesson of liberty he has enforced The trial was remarkable in many respects, but especially in the light it casts upon the influences employed at elections in Ireland, and the evidence it affords of the efficiency of the new law when administered by a firm, sagacious, and im partial judge It has been conducted with unimpeachable propriety, and with unexampled rapidity. Had an inquiry involving the examination of so many witnesses - 38 having being called for the petitioner alone, and 17 or 18 for the respondentbeen intrusted to a committee of the House of Commons the decision would not have been pronounced for several days, and the public, after all, would not have had the same confidence in its soundness and justice. It is not every judge, however, who, with the facilities given by the present system, would have completed so weighty an investigation in three days, and secured one of the most striking advantages of the new law, in the prompt and exemplary vindication of public rights, upon the spot where freedom of election was infringed. A salutary check has, it may be hoped, been given to the practice of intimidation, not only in the borough of Drogheds, but in other places where formerly it might have been indulged with impunity.

DROGHEDA ELECTION .- At a meeting of electors of Drogheds, Mr. Thomas Whitworth, son of the member unsented, has been adopted as a candidate. A resolution of sympathy with Mr. Benjamin Whiworth was passed, to which the assurance was added, that he would frepresent the constituency at a future time. Of the judgment it was declared, "That the decision made by Mr. Justice Keogh has taken the great majority of the people of Drogheda by surprise, but on this occasion this meeting considers that they will best consult the dignity of all concernby abstaining from commenting on that most unexpected judgment"

London, Feb. 6th. - Benjamin Lee Guinness, M. P. for Dublin, has been unseated.

The offer of £300 roward by the Government for information likely to lead to the discovery of the murderer of the late Mr. Baker has not as yet elicited any response.

The agitation on the land question has not serious. ly impaired the value of property in the north of Ire- him. land. At the lest sale in the Landed Estates Court a property situate in the county of Antrim brought 29 years' purchase.

ENTRY OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT INTO DUBLIN .-His Excellency the Earl Spencer, KG, made his public entry into Dublin on Monday, to inaugurate a policy in Ireland. There were no enthusiastic demonstations such as have been witnessed in former times when a popular idol comes before the multitude to receive their hearty homage, but the conduct of est expression of political ill feeling was heard, and their excellencies were received not, indeed, with

Castle-yard, followed by the civic procession.

THE LAW CHURCH SURRENDERED,

To the Editor of the Dublin Freeman: Dublio, Jao. 16, 1869.

Sir - On the entrance of the various Lords Lieutenant into Dublin the joy bells of St. Patrick have rung on all former occasions, but they were allowed to remain silent on this day when Earl Spencer made his public entry into Ireland This appears to me very significant. The Church' authorities by this silence of the bells of the cathedral admit that the Protestant Episcopal Church is no longer to be even the so-called 'national' church, and the bells are not to be rong on Viceroyal displays, as they are to be method of dealing with Ireland, and, as the 'ascendency system is to be abolished, of course 'ascendency' bells ought not to be rung on the initiation of this new system. But is not the silence of the 'joy bells' an acknowledgment of the 'surrender' on the part of 'the Church' to the new state of thing about being inaugurated?

Yours traly,

J. A. MOWATT P.S.-Might they not have arranged to have rung a muffled peal, as appropriate to the 'Church's' posi-

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION .- The Daily News in xposing the devices which the supporters of the Irish Church Establishment are having recourse to, wi ha view to defeat the intentions of the Legislature, maintains that public policy demands that the religious question in Ireland shall be settled finally and completely. There must be no seeds of dissatisfaction left behind by which the work may be to some extent undone. The Irish Retablishment stands condemned, not only because it violates those political principles on which alone the government of a free country can be consistenly carried on, but also because it breeds discontent on the one side, and the arrogance of ascendancy on the other. Whatever social prestige may continue to attach to membership of the Irish Church cannot, of course, be touched by legislation, but the u'most care must be taken not to add to this the smallest iots of political prestige. There must be no pretent giver for the notion that in Ireland Protestantiem is still the religion of the rulers, and Catholicism the religion of the ruled.

At the Naas petty sessions, a woman named Catherine M'Donagh was brought up in custody, charged with using threats towards the Rev. S. G. Cotton, Rector of Carogh, and patron of the Carogh Orphanage (a Souper institution) on the 15th December last. On the Testament having been produced for the swearing of the first witness, Mr. Cotton objected, 'as it bore a paper cross on each side of the cover; and 'asked to be allowed to have her sworn on one he produced from his pocket (great laughter and sensation). Mr. Lewis, Clerk of the Crown, said all the Testaments used at the assizes bore the cross at each side. The Chairman said he was an old magistrate, and never beard such an objection raised before. Mr Cotton then said be would not object if his witness were sworn on the open leaves and not on the cover! The case was subsequently dismissed.

On the opening of the Limerick Quarter Sessions, on the 11th ult, the Chairman, John Leshy, Esq., Q.C., in addressing the grand jury, said that out of nine cases for trial for grievous assaults, no less than seven were of a beinous type, accompanied by stabbing with the knife an offence of a most treacherous nature, and which, he regretted to state seemed to be on the increase very much. This was of recent origin, and to his mind attributable to the increasing intercourse of the people with Americans, so many of whom now come over to this country.

The litigation in the Probate Court, arising out of the will of the late Thomas Dumphy, of Kilkenny, has been renewed by Mr. Butt, Q C., having obtained a conditional order to set aside the late verdict taken before Judge Keatinge; and which annulled the entire will, because the executor, Rev Mr. Kelly had exercised undue influence on the mind of the The new trial will be brought alone testator.' petition has terminated, as the public expected it in the interests of certain illegitimate children to would in the unseating of Mr. Whitworth. Mr. Justice whom, by the will, bequests have been made, and and whose interests should not be nullified by the alleged undue influence brought to bear for the bequest of £50 per year, for 100 years to the Catholic ishop of Ossory, to be applied to cases of destitution. The fact is, the good Priest had refused absolution unless restitution were made for illegal charges confessed to have been made for loans by testator, who was a species money-lender or pawn broker. The priest being executor, as well as confessor and adviser, made the restitution bequest null and void, as the heir contested the entire will.

The Tyrawley Herald of a late date says:-The Sub-Sheriff was near being put to the expense of purchasing a pair of white gloves for presentation to the Chairman This division, so far as relates to the Quarter Sessions calendur, has been wholly without erime during the winter quarter, and a quarter furthermore in which there had been the excitement and sumulus of a general election. Erris alone is accountable for the assembling of juries, of gaol functionaries, and the rest But Erris could scarcely offend less than she has on this occasion.

A working-man (name not given) recently committed suicide on the Ormean road, Belfast. It is said that he separated from his wife after the birth of his child, and that for nineteen years they heard nothing of him; then, some eight or nine years ago, he reapreared and gave the wife £20, after which he again vanished and was unheard of by the wife till his death was appounced. Previous to committing suicide he deposited £180 in the hands of a Priest for the benefit of his wife and daughter. It is said also that throughout life he was of a most miserly and

The Kings County Chronicle, of a late date says: -For many years we have not seen such an alarm-Shannon. At and about Lough Derg the whole country is one expanse of water, and at Portumna the water has left the approaches to the bridge, on both eides, depending on the retaining walls for the safety of the roads. The railway station there appears as if projected out into the middle of the water occupying, as it does, the raised embankment on the low land near the bridge.

A man of about sixty years, named James Campbell, died on the 12th ult., from the effects of a severe burning he received on Christmas night, when his clothes accidentally took fire while in a state of intoxication, no assistance being at the time near

FLAX IN ULSTER .- The flax report of the Ulster Society shows a falling off in the cultivation of the crop in Ireland in 1868 of 46,811 acres During the same period the demand for a supply of the fibre has been increasing. The diminution in cultivation was caused in a great measure by the scarcity of seed.

A publican named Samuel Doyle, of Greystones, was arrested on the 13th ult, for obstructing a sheriff's bailiff in the discharge of his duty, by preserting a gun at him, and subsequently firing it over his shoulder. Sutton is the bailiff's name. Doyle

To abolish the Church Establishment and the ringing acclamations, but with profound respect. views of the duties of the police and the proper mode starved, Regium Lonum, and to place all the religious eccts. The music of the bands micgled pleasantly with the cf administering justice. In a case brought before its ports.

shadow from her father's evil heart fell on my in freedom and equality, will be a very valuable boon cheers which were given as their Excellencies, at him on Monday he expressed a wish that the police twenty minutes to one o'clock, entered the Upper would be less active. The prisoner when arrested Castle-yard, followed by the civic procession. into him.' In another he blamed them for prose cuting where an assault had been committed upon a soldier, who stated that he did not himself wish to prosecute, but that if he could have caught the prisoner he would give them a good "hammering"-a course which his Worship commended. In snother case a man was charged with using seditious lanobserved that if a man said he was a Fenian when under the influence of drink there was no harm in it. His brother magistrates expressed their dissent | ingly. from this doctrine and imposed a fine. The Express The Cork Reporter, an independent Liberal journal, has an acticle earnestly deprecating the proceedings

of the unhappy gentleman who presides over the

destices" of Cork .- Times Corr.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE IN CORK. -Oa Wednesday morning Mr. William Tate, jeweller, of Patrick street, was found dead in his bedroom, baving com mitted suicide. The circumstances of this lamentable affair are of an unusually sad character Mr. Tate had been suffering for over two years previously with an affection of both legs; during that time he rupt coffinmaker, in Cook-atreet -- a position from was more or less an invalid, which caused bim at periods dreadful agony. For some days before be had labored under a recurrence of the disease, which had, it appears, reached a pitch of intolerable suffering on that day. Beyond intense physical anguish, nothing peculiar was noticed in his condition by the members of his family who saw him for the last time arive. Next morning one of his sons, entered his bedroom, was horr: fied to find the body of his father dead and cold, life had been apparently extinct for some time. Deceased had hung or rather strangled himself with the bell rope, the body haif lying on the floor. It is supposed he had risen during the night, and rendered insane with pain, had put an end to his life. Mr. Tate was a man in the prime of life. - Cork Examiner.

A suicide of a most lamentable nature accurred on Wednesday evening in Steven's Lane, Dublin The unfortunate victim was Mr. James Duffy, who had been for many years stationmaster at the King's bridge terminus, and who was well known and respecied for the courtesy and efficiency with which he discharged the business of his responsible situation. It appears that for some time past he had been in failing health, and was prevented from discharging his duties. He was lately confined to his house, and it is supposed that the fact of having to resign his situation, coupled with a domestic affliction, preyed upon his mind, and he sunk into a gloomy and desponding state of mind. At between five and six o'clock on Wednesday evening, it would appear, that, availing himself of the opportunity of being left alone in the kitchen of his residence, the unfortunate man placed a pistol to his head, and blew off the entire portion of his skull On hearing the report a number of persons in the house rushed in and found the body lying on the floor, presenting a gheatly and borrifying spectacle The deceased leaves a wife and four children .- Saunder's News Letter.

WHECK OF THE PRINCE ALFAED - The steamer Prince Alfred, on her passage from Fleetwood to Belfast on Friday night, struck in a fog on rocks, close to the Isle of Man, and sank. One boat left the wreck with passengers on board, who succeeded in getting on board the Liverpool steamer for Belfast. Another left for Ramsey, but whether it reached its destination is not known. As far as is known, none of the passengers have been drowned. -Belfast Paper.

We are happy to be able to record a steady decrease in the criminal statistics of our county. At the Quarter Sessions for this division for Fermanagh, held last week, there were only two cases for trial, and one trial only took place; while at Newtown-buller, a few days previous, the duty of presentng the Barrister with a pair of white gloves (not the first time he had to perform it) devolved on the subsheriff, M. H. Morphy, Esq. - [Mail, January 21.

It is understood that J. F. Maguire, Eaq, M. P. will visit Newtownlimivady Magherafelt, and other towns in the county Derry next week, with the object | National Education in Ireland, himself the represen-Companies, for use in the House of Commons, when be brings on his motion. We have heard it is in contemplation to entertain Mr. Maguire at a public dinner at Newtownlimivady, or perhaps in the city of Derry .- [Derry Journal, January 16.

DUBLIN, Feb. 12. - The Mayor of Dublin will take advantage of the first public leves to present Queen Victoria the monster petition for the pardon of the Fenian prisoners, which has been so extensively signed by the corporate authorities of cities and towns throughout Ireland.

According to the returns, obtained by the enumerators, the number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland during the quarter ending 30th September last, amounted to 14,259 7,744 males and 6,-515 females - being 4,216 less than the number who emigrated during the corresponding quarter of

On January 16 the Waterford police arrested, on suspicion, a well dressed young man, answering the discription in the Hue and Cry, of a young doctor from Belfast, who is 'wanted' for trial on a charge of municaughter, for causing, by his neglect, the death of a woman whom he attended in her! confinement. The prisoner gave his name Nathaniel Br**a**bamo.

In Mr. Trench's recently published work the proner designation of which would probably be 'The Unrealities of Irish Life,' he refers with peculiar complacency to the deportation of four thousand six hundred human beings from Lord Lanadowne's property in Kerry to the United States during the famine years. This gigantic clearance operation appears to have been done by contract. The people were despatched—in every sense of the word—at £3 10s. per bead. Mr. Trench contemplates the result with Pecksniffian satisfaction. No accident,' he ing flood as at present overflows the banks of the says, 'ever occurred in a single ship which carried out the Kenmare emigrants. Almost all, down even to the widows and children, found employment soon after landing, and escaped the pestilence of the workhouse; and to this hour I can rever experience any other feelings than those of pleasure and gratificat on at having been the means of sending so many miserable beings to a land far richer and more prosperous than Ireland.' Upon the 'quays of America, Mr Trench takes leave of the fortucate emigrants, leaving the reader to picture for himself the pleasing vision of their prosperous existence in the fertile plains or thriving cities of the United States. The Dublia Review, in its trenchant criticism of the book, takes up the story at the point where Mr. Trench leaves i', and tells us what became of the happy community exported at £3 10s, per head under the benevolent auspices of Lord Lansdowne's agent. In one of the principal hospitals of the city of New York,' says the reviewer, 'there is a ward which is called the Lansdowne ward, and the reason why it bears this name is that for months and months together it was prowded by the emigrants from the Lanedowne estate, who left it commonly in their coffine' And the writer, after stating this appalling fact, suppressed for obvious reasons by Mr. Trench, naturally observes that 'America must be a gene rous country to tolerate such a thing as this -that one Irish absentee landlord, wanting to reduce his The mayor of Cork continues to profound novel rates, shou'd aummarily disembogue 4,630 halviews of the duties of the police and the proper mode starved, penniless, and dis ased cutcasts on one of Saints, Lambeth, read a formal project from the

LORD CRAPMORE ON AMNESTY.

To the Editor of the Daily Express.

Sir, -Allow me a few words as to the proposal to release the Fenian convicts. I hold that a clear distinction should be made be-

tweet resident Irishmen and filibustering adventur-

ers. The former have a 'right to a voice in the goverament of the country; they have a right to be guage. He declared that he was a Fenian, and did Nationalists, though, for the preservation of order, not care who heard him say so, and that he would they must be punished if they attempt 'unsuccessedie for his country. The Mayor pronounced it good fully' to carry out their views. But foreigners, national language," saw nothing seditious in it, and whether Americans or Irishmen settled in America, are merely freebooters and land pirates. They are enemies of all order, and should be treated accord-

> Your obedient servant, ORANMORE.

January 22, 1869.

The Irish Times in raviewing the 'Vicissitudes of Families,' by Sir Bernard Burke, says : - 'The histories of great families are bound up with the history of the country, and the fall of a dynasty often works out the ruin of the nobility. These volumes contain many a sad record of Irish history, and many a mournful narrative of individual and family misfortune. Take first, for instance, the story of the O'Neills, which we select because a stray notice in this journa, led to the discovery of the lineal descen. dant of that Royal House in the person of a bankwhich he was relieved by the generous aid of those who revered the old line, even in its misfortune : -

THE DECENDANT OF THE O'NEILLS

Retiring into the village of Slane, Sir Francis O'Neill,, Eth Baronet, the descondant of a kingly race, and the hinsman of the lords Mornington and Dunsany, rented a cabin of four apartments, and kept in it a small buckster's-shop and dairy, the produce of two cows, whilst his to borses and c-rts, last remnant of his stock, attended by his second son, John O'Neill, carted, flour for hire from the mills of Stane to Dublin. In that humble cabin the aged and poverty-stricken baronet was visited in the month of M y, 1798, by John, the first ?iscount O'Neill and his two sous, Charles and John, the late earl and the late viscount, on their way to Shane's Castle-for John, the first Lord O'Neill, princely in mind as be was existed in station, never turned his face from a poor relation. On that occasion Sir. Francis O'Neill took a melancholy pleasure in showing his lordship the last remaint of his family plate, a silver cream-ewer and table-spoon, engraven with his crest, the 'hand and dagger,' also the patent of baronetcy, with its large, old-fashioned wax-seal, and his parchment pedigree, tracing his descent from the Kings of Ireland. And in a little outhouse or shed, open at three sides, in that humble yard, be also pointed out the panel of a broken carriage emblazoned with his arms :-

THE RED HAND OF O'NEILL."

Which was almost effaced and illegible from exposure to wind and rain. Fit emblem it was of the broken fortunes of his house! The noble viscount di 'not live to fulfil the promise he then made to better the condition of this reduced gentleman of his house, for in a stort month afterwards he was in his grave, barbarously and tre-cherously murdered at Antrim by the rebels of Killead. Sir Francis O'Neill, himself shocked by the event, and by the feeling that the last reed on which he depended was broken soon followed, and in the year 1799 was placed beside his father, Sir Henry, inside the ruins of the old church of Mount Newton. In a year and a half after his interment, his wife, Lady O'Neill, was laid by his side. Ser-jeant Major Bryan O'Neill, whom I well remember was a tall and distinguished looking man, in whom the appearance and manners of a gentlemar, des. pite his age and poverty, and the ordeal through which he had passed bore evidence to the gentle blood of O'Neill. His eldest son, Francis a Coffin-maker in that same Corkstreet, did his best to stem the tide of misfortune, but all his efforts in vain. His wife, a most respectable woman, and his large family of fine chile dren, in whose handsome features the old rice might still be traced, sank to absolute misery and want, from which they were at last rescued by the benevolent interference of my excellent friend, the Right Hon. Alexander MacDonnell Commissioner of ecciving statistics from the tenantry of the London | talive of an ancient. Gaelic house, who provided the poor man with a comfortable appointment that of care taker of the Cork Model School-and in that situation O'Neil! has since remained, doing his duty meritoriously, and seeing his children improving and being educated around him.

A SPECIMEN OF RED TAPE - A BRITISH OFFICER ON

THE CIRCUMLECUTION OFFICE - An English paper says a soldier has replied to the question, 'Can any single officer, non-commissioned officer, or man in the British service, tell us how, if private Brown runs out of cartridges in action, be can get any more?' He says :- ' Nothing is so simple, and I can not only explain to you the process, but also give you a case in point. I happened to form one of the storming party at the Quarries [an advanced work of the Russians, in front of the Redan] on June 7, 1855. On this occasion, there was a slight mistake in the orders giqen to our 'aupports, who instead of supporting us as soon as we took the work, at 5 30 in the equing only arrived to relieve us at 9.30 the next morning. Owing to this little error, private Brown of my company, as well as most of his comrades, ran out of ammunition. I thereupon sent a sergeant and two men to the rear, with orders to bring a supply as fast as possible. They returned with a polite message from the officer in charge of the magazine, to the effect that I should have what I required if I would send the proper requisition in writing. In the meanwhile, we had been driven out of the Quarries and were holding on by the reverse of the work, and just when my messengers returned we had recaptured the work at the point of the bavonet; but bave no reason to suppose that the officer would have fulfilled his promise had I sent him the proper document, which you will observe I was only prevented from doing because I happened to be otherwise occupied. You will see from this sir, that nothing is simpler than the process of supplying ammunition to British troops when in action. The only point I am not quite clear about is the proper breadth of margin of the paper on which the necessary requisition should be written, but I have reason to believe that " helf margin foolscap" the proper form of the document, and I will state my reason for thinking so. After the fall of Sabastopo', I was one day on guard in the Redan, and shortly after I was relieved, I discovered that one of the unexplored Russian magazines was on fire. I placed my guard and sentries in safety, warned the officer who relieved me, and as soon as I returned to camp, wrote a hurried report of the circumstance, which was returned to me because it was written on quarter-margin foolscap instead of half-margin. I am therefore of the spinion that the proper form of a requisition for ammunition for British troops in action is 'half-margin foolscap.' I have omitted to state that on the occasion referred to private Brown was unfortunately killed while engaged for the third or fourth time, I forget which in retaking the work at the point of the bayonet. As he was dying he requested me [verbally, not in writing] to send his prayer book to his mother at home, which I did.'

In some of the R'tualistic churches in London the services have been modified in accordance with the late judical decision, but in a few no changes have been made. The Rev. Dr. Lee, on Sunday, at All pulpit against the recent decision.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

The Most Rev. Dr. Ullathorne, the Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, in a recent 'pastoral' thus identifies Fenianism with Freemasonry, and other associations formally condemned by the Ohurch : -

'The whole of Europe, of which we form a part, and which once constituted the greater part of the Christendom over which the Pope and the Divine law once presided, is now undermined by 'unprinci pied adventurers, heading numbers of dupes' and banded with them together in secret societies - Freemasonry, Carbonarism Fenianism, and under other denominations—siming with auti-Obristian fary, at the destruction of the Oburch as the one great representative of the Divine as of all human authority and obedience.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WEITMINISTER ON THE ECU-HENICAL COUNCIL .- A pastoral letter was read on Sunday in all the Catholic churches throughout London from Archbishop Manning, which dealt exclusively with the Ecumenical Council to be held in Rome towards the close of the present year. He save that during the last few months the Pope has written three Apostolic letters, of vital importance to the Catholic Church and to the whole Christian world. The first is the Bull convoking an Ecumenical Council to be opened in the Vatican on the Frast of the Immaculate Conception in this year: the second is a paternal invitation to the patriarche archbish pe, and bishops of the Eastern Churches, now unbappily, in schism; the third is a loving appeal to those who in the Western world have been separated during the last 300 years from the unity of the faith and of the Church His Grace solic's the prayers of the clergy and laity of his diocese for the happy issue of the Ecumenical Council, and enjoins the clergy to hold special services each wek for the same purpose. The Council will, it appears, be called the Fugt Council of the Vatican as it will be held in the right transpot of St Peter's. The transpot will, it is said, accommodate upwards of 2 000 persons and will be so arranged that the voice of each speaker may be distinctly heard throughout the whole council chamber. The stalls erected for the accommodation of the prelates will cost £9,000 or £10,000 and to make up this sum, as well as to meet the other enormous expenses which the Pope will incur, subscriptions are being actively raised in many Continental nations. and also among the Catholics of England. The lebours before the council are so immense that it is considered six months will not suffice to complete

CATHOLIC STATISTICS .- It appears, on an examination of the new Catholic Directory, published permissu superiorum and under the sanction of His but it is impossible to estimate the tens and hun-Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, that there are dreds of millions of acres which offer a joyful home 30 Peers of the three kingdoms and 50 Baronets who of presperity and independence to those who would profess the Catholic faith, and elso 38 members of the House of Commons There are now 13 Catholic land. But it is not only our Colonies which hold dioceses' including the 'archdiocese' of Westmin-out a hand to the emigrant We have given a noster, all which, taken together, form the 'Province' tice elsewhere of two pamphlets of Bruzil and the ster, all which, taken together, form the 'Province' of Westminster with Archbishop Manning for Pri- River Plate, and we know from other sources the mate. Of his 12 suffragans, there remain only two, readiness of the Brazilian Government to defray the Dr Ullathorne of Birmingham and Dr Brown of chief expenses of emigrants' passage to provide in Menevia and Newport, who were among the hierarchy revived by Pio Nono under Cardical Wiseman in 1850. The other 'suffregans' and Dr Grant of Southwark, Dr Turner of Salford, Dr Brown of Shrewsbury, Dr Roskell of Nottingham, Dr Goss of Liverpool Dr Vaugnan of Plymouth, the Hon Dr Clifford of Clifton, Dr Amberst of Northampton, Dr Cornthwaite of Beverley, and Dr Chadwick of Hexham. During the past year there have been no less than 63 Catholic priests ordained in England and Wales, 56 belonging to the regular, and seven to the secular c'ergy There are 19 Catholic Chaplains to the Forces, including three 'on half-pay' The total of Catholic priests in England and Wales is given as 1.489 : the number of churches chapels, and 'mission stations' as 1,122; the monasteries or convents of men, as 67, the numeries, or convents of women, as 214; and the colleges as 18 in all, including some preparatory colleges, or, as we should term them. schools. Of the chapels in England and Wales, no less than about 640 are registered for marriages, and, therefore, the Directory says, 'may be regarded as perochial.' The Catholic Church in Scotland, it appears from the same authority, is presided over by four bishops, and gengraphically divided, not into dioceses, but into 'districts.' These are three in number - the Eastern, the Western, and the North-These 'districts' number 201 clergy, who serve 207 chapels and 'mission stations.' Besides e are in Scotland 18 convents fo and two colleges. The list of Catholic Peers of the three kingdoms is as follows ;- The Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Denbigb, Buchan, Fingali, Granard, Kenmare, Oxford Dunraven, and Gainsborough; the Onuntess of Newburgh; Viscounts Gormanstown, Teaffe, and Southwell; Lords Beaumont, Camoys, Stourton. Vaux af Harrowden, Petre, Arundell of Herries, Lovat, Trimleston, Louth, Ffrench, Howden and Bellew. To these must be added the Marquis of Bute, who apparently 'seceded' after the sheets of the Directory were sent to press. It may be inter- times their nominal horse-power. The temperature esti g to know that the list of Catholic Peers in in the stoke-hole was, however, much too high, and 1769, just 100 years ago, included only eight English and six Irish peers-viz., the Duke of Norfolk. the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Lords Storrton, Petre, Dormer, Teynham, Langdals, and Arondell, in the peerage of England; and Viscounts Tasffe, Molyneux, Fairfax, and Barnewall, and Lords Cabir and

The Marquis of Bute has given £5,000 towards the new Catholic Cathedral about to be erected at West-

The Rev. Mr. Mackonochie has written a letter upon the decision of the Judical Committee in his case, and, after denouncing the submission of ecclesiastical affairs to lay tribunals, argues in favour of the separation of the Church from the State.

Instead of the late Decision of the Privy Council in the case of Mackonochie settling the question at issue, or bringing in anything like temporary quiet it seems only to have made bad worse, and burried on what cannot fail to be a very serious crisis in the history of the Church. The London Church News says: -'Notwithstanding Dr. Miller's letter, in which he undertook to abide by the judgment, Mr. Ryle and other notorious Puritans have openly expressed their intentions to do nothing of the sort. The Church Association evidently intends that the law as administered shall be partial and one sided. The question of the legality of vestments is at once to be tested. On this our readers may rely. Through Lord Cairns' instrumentality, the Church Association has triumphed. Mr Bennett's case, undefended, will soon come on. With Eucharistic accessories condemned, Eucharistic truth will fall too. This issue is plain, and cannot be shirked. A crisis is therefore upon us, weighty, momentons, and more than important.' The Rev. Mr Bennett h s thrown down the gauntlet for the Crown to take up. He has issued a declaration, to which he invites signatures, and in which he declares that while jielding to none in devoted loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen, and the Crown of these realms, as in all cases ecclesiastical and civil supreme, he is nevertheless constrained, by prior obedience to the Catholic Church of Christ, to | yet | not five per cent of cases that actually occur repudiate the authority of the Court of the Judical Committee of the Prive Council which has lately prenounced a judgment in regard to the rights and ceremonies of the Church.' The Rev. gentlemen states fully the grounds on which this reputiation is based, and proceeds: -'In cor sequence, therefore, and in fulfilment of these premises, we, the undersigned priests and deacons of the English Church, feel ourselves bound to continue as heretofore in our geveral churches those rites, ceremonies, and usages of the Primitive Church which has been condemned by a Court purely secular and contrary to the English Constitution. And thir we do according to our

Divine Lord's precept, which, while it enjoins us to language each letter represents a certain number. obey Casar, in the things of Casar, clearly enjoins. For example, in Rev. xiii. 18, where we find, 'Let us to obey God in the things that are God's.' This him that bath understanding count the number of is a very serious step, and mus', if persisted io, bring about a collision between Mr. Bennett and his cosignaturies on the one hand, and the Crown on the other, which can have no other result than their deprivation In that case no one could be surprised if this section of Churchmen seceded to Rome.

The Rev George R Pryane, a well known Tractarian clergyman of Plymouth, has written to the local papers stating that he can no longer support the Irish Church Establishment. Before the recent election he, in conjunction with the other clergy, signed a memorial in favor of the Establishment But sub equent consideration has induced him to see that it has failed in every way as a Missionary Church and as a State Church, and and that it has no more right to State support than the Episcopel Church in Scotland. He feels bound, as an honest m in, to make known his change of conviction -Pall Mull Gazette.

RIOH!-Last week, in common with the rest of the London papers, we published an inhibition of the Bishop of London, forbidding 'Father' Ignatius to preach in the Lombard street church. At the time we were not aware of certain facts of the cane, which are far 100 good to be lost. It seems that a young lady, moved thereto by the elequence of 'Father Ignatius, became an Anglican Benedictine Nun, at the 'Convent' which the 'Father' has founded somewhere in Surrey For a time she continued faithful to her vows, but after awhile she gave up her habit, and not only wanted to marry, 'but proposed to and not only wanted to marry, 'bnt proposed to Father' Ignatius himself, and wanted to marry him," the founder of the Anglican Benedictines. What could the poor man do? It is true that we are in leap year, and this is supposed to give the ladies certain privileges. But who ever heard of a nun proposing to a Benedictine monk? All that 'Father' Ignatius could do was to threaten the lady with ex communication, and for this the Bishop of London has prohibited his preaching within the London diocese. And so ends the first act of the Benedictine revival in England. - London Weekly Register.

We have in England a population of over 20,000-000 crowded upon 32 000 000 of statute acres, of which little over 23,000 000 of acres are capable of cultivation. But how vast is the area which offers itself to the emigrants in the Australian Colonies alone! These Colonies have little over a million and a balf of settlers, whereas the acreage at their service is above 1,689 millions of acres. Of course immense tracts of land are incapable of agriculture leave their miserable and dingy tenements in Engpart for their wants during two years after their arrival, and to give them land in fee-simple upon the essiest of conditions. The climate and fertility of the wast territory extending from Santa Usterina to the Argentine Provinces especially invite the English emigrant We have before us as we write letters from a colony of 247 settlers, who left the quiet little town of Wednesbury in February last, and they are of a cheering and encouraging description. Chili, Buenos Ayres, and the Western States of the American Union all offer a pleasant exchange to a poor and energetic English and Irish population .-

We see our own Government, once imbued with other principles, encourage in foreign lands the very treason which it chastizes with unsparing severity at home. Everywhere reigns confusion, because the eternal maxims of justice are no longer reverenced. If England foolishly encourages the Garibaldian rabble, whom it would speedily sweep from its own soil, to attack the most accient throne in Europe, Americans countenance the Fenians in attempting to overrun Canada. How could Lord Lyons affect to take a high tone in the Paris Conference, and abuse either the Cretan or any other insurrection, without fearing to provoke a smile among hearers who would call to mind that England has supported every insurrection which has troubled the world of late years, except such as were directed against herself? If the reign of brute force was at hand, and power is destined to remain with him who can bring the most numerous legions into the field, it is because nations have for gotten justice, and deserve all the sufferings which they were willing to inflict -Tablet.

English papers claim that the recent trial of the new war-vessel, the Hercules, proves her the s riftest Wardour, Dormer. Stafford Clifford of Chudleigh, and most powerful ship of war afloat, and demonstrates besides the perfection attained by the marine engineers of England. On that occasion the engines of the Hercules worked up to seven and one-tenth it is urged that some of the superfluous power of the engines be used in driving a fan to ventilate the

THE GOLD DIGGINGS IN SUTREBLAND. - The gold diggings in the Strath of Kildonan and the Seisgill Burn are attracting large numbers of treasure seekers. No nuggets of any great size have been got, but a number of people have succeeded in getting quantities estimated in some instances as high as to pay them 5s. to 30s. for their day's work, The gold is got in small particles in the alluvial soil washed down from the mountains by the river; and in consequence of the swollen state of the streems at present this is the most unfavourable system for prosecuting the search. It may, and doubtless will, happen that the net gains of the parties engaged dwindle down considerably when they come to be tested; but at present the belief is strong in the district that the gold washing will pay. The people engaged are new to the operation of washing, and a tin dish and a trowl or spade are all the tools required. It is quite propable that the washing of the alluvial drift may yield paying quantities of gold in the richest spots, and, if so, it is equally probable that quartz cruebing would pay also; but for the latter a large expenditure of capital proper machinery, both for mining and crushing the quartz and assimilating the gold, would be required. In Australia it is the alluvial washings that pay best, with least labor and capital, and quartz crushing is mostly carried on by wealthy companies. We believe a potition, signed by almost every inhabitant of Helmadale has been forwarded to the duke, praying him to give every facility by working the Kildoman gold diggings - [John o'Grost Journal.

The new evening paper, the Echo, which will not fail for want of ability, considers that 'an Englishman is a boasting animal,' and that his boasts are not always justified. A glance at the columns of the daily, says the same journal, should suffice to discourage this jubilant se'f-appreciation. There are at this moment 206 new matrimonial causes on the paper of the Divorce Court, besides arrears, and ever dare to reap the benefits of its administration. The poor do not appeal to it, and 'the state of moral degradation at which our poor seem to have arrived would account for figures ten times the sum of these.

THE CONVICT WILLIAM BOUPELL .- William Roupe'l who was convicted of forgery and sentenced to penal servicude for life has been liberated on a ticket of leave, on the grounds of his dangerous condition of health, brought on by confinement .- [Express.

The Rev Tresham Gregg thus once more explains

the beast, for it is the number of a man, and his number is six hundred three score and six.' There, in the original, the number 666 is represented by letters, representing this particular number. The same number, however, can be represented by different combinations of letters, and so we find that the following Greek letters represent the numbers which, when added together, make exactly 666, 'the number of a beast, for it is the number of a man, and his

a zie ei 190 <i>mua</i>	unarea three	SCOLE BUO	BIX :	
G (amma)			:	3
L (ambda)				30
A (lpha)				1
D (elta)				2
S (igma)				200
T (aw)				300
O (micor 1		••••		• 70
N (en)				50
E (ta)		• • • •		8
GLADS	TONE			666

UNITED STATES.

The following excellent article from the New York Freeman and their moral results is if strong, at all events healthy; and should be hung up in the bureau of the Ejucation Office at Toronto as a warning of what will idevitably be the result of the introduction into that Province of the tyrannical and immoral system of State-Schoolism. It will be seen that the c's on which the N.Y. Freeman bases its argument against State-Schoolism are all deposed to by the Protestant press of the U. States :-

PERDITION THE FRUIT OF GODLESS SCHOOLS. - It is becoming one of the common places for periodicale, daily, weekly, or of rarer issue, to deplore the dying out of the native American races Three causes are pointed out by these writers, and generally agreed on, 1st. Extravagant ideas of life. Large classes of young women scorn the idea of marrying, except they get busbands who can support them in idleness, visiting, gossiping, playing Offenbach's music, or reading silly novels. They expect to have hired women to cook, and do the work of their houses. which they have not learnt bow to do, and rarely know how to direct others to do with economy .-Young men, on the other hand, to a deplorable exin place of marnying betimes and marrying some of the class that know how to do the work of a house, and have done it, fool their time with the butterfly class of girls, and waste the freshness of their youth anmarried, in hopes of the day when they can marry a girl that don't know how to work. But there is another cause not only vicious but criminal. It belongs to those who live married, or if as married, and yet seek to prevent the natural results. The childless condition that honest people accept as an affliction imposed by their Creator as He imposes other hard burdens on others, these unnatural people court, and outrage nature and the laws of God. -The daily papers tell of this, though, sometimes, they seem not to know the depth of the lafamy attaching to the practice.

The natural result of the first and second causes we have stated is the production of the third. Here we choose to let some of the daily papers speak. The New York Express, of last Saturday, says:

"We ask attention to the offence of child murder as one of the chief crimes of the age. How many of these murders contribute to the decrease of the American born population in States like Maine and Massachusetts—where the fact of the immense decrease in living children compared with twenty-five years ago is known-we cannot tell. This fact of itself is sufficiently alarming, whether the cause be the unwillingness of mothers to bring children into the world -as their mothers did before them-the extravagance of society, which is an excuse for small families, or some new zeal on behalf of the disciples

of Malthus. " Recent investigations of the orlmes perpetrated in our midst prove that generally unknown iniquit ies - unknown, because not exposed - are hardly less in kind than these which from day to day meet the public gaze. Physicians, experienced and qualified. occupying an official position and whose hearts we are glad to say are engaged in the work of reform. assure us that there are not less than sixty ghouls in the city of New York who, it is believed, make their daily living -and a very prosperous living it is, in a worldly sense, by taking the lives of infants. We have heard the number stated at six times sixty. The victims of these ghouls are not all, by any means, of the low and debased sort. These illegitimate mathers as the rule, are not made up of the abandoned class of women, Most of them are of the educated and aspiring classes - some of them most sensitive and emotional, but in their wos the most despairing of mortals. The great question with such persons is how and where to conceal their shame and sorrow, and the greatest of all fears is exposure to friends and the world. Many of these mothers shocking to say, are under the ages of fifteen, when giving birth to their illegitimate children and such are usually the victims of villainous seduction or combinations which make the fathers of these unfortunate offspring far more guilty than the young mothers whom they betray or entrap." The New York Daily Times, of last Sunday, seems not less borrified. It says: "We are dying out, we native Americans The combined testimony of City, State and national census reports, testifies to the alarming fact, and the question is what is to be done about it? The number of marriages has largely decreased in the past few years At the same time infanticide is largely incressing; the crime is becoming one of painful frequency; and a certain species of it is practiced in the first families, and the drugs and implements for committing such murders are publicly sold everywhere. How to preserve her looks, and how not to have children, seem really to be the chief thoughts of women nowadays. The domestic economists have suggested the expensiveness of the married state as another cause of the decrease of marriages and births; physical exercise and wrong fashions as another Maternity has also become most unfashionable of late years, and this idea, trivial as it may appear is the cause of the murder of many innocants. "The causes are many, and easily enum-rated but who will suggest a remedy? The simpering Daily Times asks 'What is to be done about it?' and 'who will suggest a remedy?' The same Daily Times equirted its small volume of dirty water at our Holy Father, when the latter, some months ago, denounced as anti-Ohristian the herding of girls with boys, as proposed in some lyceums in France. The Times pointed to the elegant results of Academies where boys and girls from ten to twenty years of age were thrown together, as a progress on the old-fashioned notions of the Pope. We refer the Times to the notice in another column, of the verdict of a Centre county. in Pennsylvania, about the Dickinson Seminary. We refer him to the declarations of the Chicago papers, that the public schools, there, were 'assignation houses,' for all boys and girls above a certain age. We tell, him if he will make inquiries, he may find the same state of things prevailing much nearer home. 'What's to be done?' What's the remedy?' We can tell him the 'beginning' of it. Shut up, or burn down, or sell for lager-beer saloons, or for gambling shops, if you 'must' do something objectionable, 'all the buildings used as schools paid for by the State, and run ' without reli gion. Let children be left to the 'families' they belong to, to be educated; or to voluntary societies. Then it will not be the 'rule' to have children of

professing Christians brought up 'without religion.'

In the accursed State School system-f:om which

bas been excluded, you 'sowed the wind,' twenty years ago. You are, now, reaping the whirlwind. This statement will be passed over, as if not worthy of reply. It 'cannot' be answered. The 'public school system' is making prostitutes of young girls, and forgers and thieves of boys.

The Oleveland Leader thinks that between kleptomanus and insanity the Ten Commandments are baving a hard time of it in New York.

Divorce bills are still the special, general and universal order of the day, in the Delaware Legislature, and have monopolized nearly the whole time since the opening of the present session.

The New York World is now walking into the coal dealers. They adulterate with slate, stone and other ingredients; and they sell short weights. The World's recapitulation of the results of its visits to the dealers show nineteen places visited, 32,785 pounds purchased, with a deficiency of 1,415 pounds, being a little over 2-27 of the amount. Some of the places are over 200 pounds short in a ton.

Now as Before.-Edward Ward who wrote s book about New England which was printed in 1699, says of the Bostonians of that period: 'The inhabitants seem very religious showing many outward and visible signs of an inward and spiritual grace. But though they wear in their faces the in noceace of doves, you will find them in their dealing as subtle as serpents. Interest is their faith, money their god, and large possessions the only heaven they covet.'

Now and then the New York Herald tells the truth. In a recent issue it said: 'With all the faults of England, the judiciary is independent, and the laws are executed upon the rich as well as the Tois appears in an article discussing the pcor' charge of swindling which has been laid against the direc ors of Overend, Gurney & On's bank.

General Grant has been spending a few days in New York during the past and present weeks; as soon as his presence at the Fifth Avenue Hotel became known, his rooms were besieged by a crowd of hungry office-seekers, all urging their own and their friends' claims to office under his administration. The Times, speaking of their number and pertinacity, says:- 'W guess that Grant is likely to make this his last visit to New York. The terrible way in which the politicions and office-hunters bored him on Saturday, must have made the city almost intolerable .-They put forward their 'claims' with an impudence beyond anything ever previously attempted.

New York, Feb 6. - The Bremen barque America arrived this afternoon. She has on board none of the passengers of the ill-fated steamer Hibernia She fell in on the 25th of December with the British barque Outhbert waterlogged, and took off her crew and also that of the wrecked ship Hiberoia whom the Cu bbert had taken off. The America touched at the Azores, Jany. 2nd, and landed the men she had saved Her arrival crushes the last hope for the safety of the missing boat from the steamer Hibernia, which is undoubtedly lost with the 39 persons mis eiag.

ADOLESCENT DEPRAVITY .- The New York Sunday Dispatch gives the following chapter on crime in that city. It is a sufficient explanation of the causes that have led to the organization of vigilance committees in the localities referred : - The late murder of Mr. Regers bas done more to call public attention to the alarming increase of crime by boys and young men than anything that has occurred in our city for years past. It has been shown that regularly organized gangs of young thieves have grown up in our midst, under the very eyes of the police, who find themselves almost powerless to prevent the evil. During the past year there have been arrested over twelve thousand youths whose ages range from ten to twenty years, and nearly an equal number between the age of twenty and twenty five years. Many of the former class were taken into custody on charges of burglary. arson, manulaughter, etc. In fact, if we look for desperate characters, they will more readily be found among the youths of less than twenty-one years, than over that age.

The National Woman's Rights Convention, which has been in session in Washington City for the past few days, bas adjourned sine die. Among the resolutions passed were the following :- 'Resolved. That in demanding the ballot for the disfranchised classes we do not overlook the logical fact of right to be voted for; and we know of no reason why a colored mac should be excluded from a seat in Congress - or any woman either—who possesses the suitable capa bilities and has been duly elected. Resolved, That we demand of the Government and public also, that women and colored people shall choose their own occupations, and be paid always equally with men for equal work. Resolved, That we demand, as the only assurance of national prosperity and peace, as well as a measure of justice and right that in the reconstruction of the Government suffrage shall be based on loyalty and intelligence and nowhere limited by odious distinctions on account of color. people, or sex.' Several women who spoke said that after they became voters they would not broil over a stove and wear themselves out in kitchens, and they were going to sit in Congress. A Com mittee was appointed to prepare an address to Congress and one to the people of the United States.

CHIMES - The elegant memorial church which has been built at the Iron Works by the Messrs. Burden is to be furnished with a three thousand dollar chime now being made to their order at the Mensely foundry. There is now at the foundry, awaiting ship ment, a fine chime of ten bella for St Peter's church Rochester, and the Messrs. Meneely have just sent one to California. They are also engaged upon a set of bells for a church in the city of New York, the largest of which is to weigh five thousand five hundred pounds, the he viest harmonic bell ever cast in the country. When completed this will make fifty one sets of harmonic church bells that have been produced at this establishment -including among the number the first complete chime made in the country, (cast in 1850) - and it may almost be liter ally said of them that their voice is heard to the ends of the earth.

A New York contemporary draws the attention of its readers to the " fearful decline of American commerce," and gives some information on the subject that is certainly rather startling. In 1860 the cotton exported from the United States amounted to 1,767,685 338 pounds, while in 1867 it was only 566,588 514 pounds; a falling of over 70 per cent. The sugar crop of 1860 was 558,000 hogsheads; that of 1868 only 80.000 hogsbeads. The rice crop of 1860 -as 187 167,000 pounds; in 1867 it was only 10,000 pounds. The value of British exports has in the meantime increased at the rate of about 33 per cent, and is now nearly four times as great as that of the United States.

THE NATIONAL DEET. - The National Debt is officially reported at \$2,556,200 658 showing an apparent in crease of over fifteen millions during January Al! know that this is occasioned by the payment; on the lat of January, or six months' payment on the large portion of the debt, and that most of the apparent increase is as illusory as was the decrease reported for December, when little or no interest was paid. Still, the fact remains that we owe more and have less cash on hand than a month ago, and that the issue of the new bonds to the Central line of Pacific Railroad is keeping the market gorged with Government securities at prices fer below their real value, and that we are constantly importing fabrics and gewgaws that we ought to do without, and meeting the bills by exporting and selling at twenty per cent. discount six per cent. bonds our children and grandchildren will bave to pay. This cannot always go on, and should be stopped at once. Men in Congress ! what do you propose to do about it ? - [Tribune.

By the following we notice that the wrong and in the old puzzle of the number 666: - 'In the Greek the dogmatic inculcation of religious faith and morals justice of the Godless School system is combatted in Times' Victoria Cor.

Massachusetts, as elsewhere. Away with State establishments for schools altogether. Don't tax us for schooling children, any more than for clothing, or housing, or feeding them. When the parents are too poor, or the children orphacs leave these, when they belong to charity, not to the State.- N. York Freeman.

DECREASE OF CHILDREN - Not long ago Dr. Stover and others, in Massachusetts, in some comments made upon the singular fact that the increase of children in that State is limited almost wholly to the foreign population assigned the cause of it to the commoness of the crime of futicite. It now appears that Maine is following Massachusetts in the decrease of the rising generation. Mr. Warren Johnson, the State Superintendent of Common Schools in Maine. reports to the Legislature that there is a decrease of 16,683 accolars between the ages of four and twentyone years from the census of 1858. The decrease in the past year has been 3,182; the decrease in 1864 was 4,141, and the total decrease from the maximum of 1860 is nearly 20,000. Mr. Johnson very naturally considers this decrease alarming, but, as he cannot satisfactorily account for it, he proposes a series of inquirtes such as; 'Have we cassed to be a producing people?' 'Are the vital forces expended in brain labor, and lost to physical reproduction?' and Are the modern fashionable criminalities of infanticide and foricide creeping into our State commu nity?' Coming from such a source, these are questions of fearful import, relating as they do to the population of rural districts, where, there being greater abundance of the means of subsistence and less temptation to crime than in large cities, there is generally supposed to be more morality.

Insulting a Bostonian. - Not many days since, a gentleman named Great, quite well known in art and literary circles, had occasion to visit a book establishment in Boston, and saw there a tainting of Raphael Sammes, also one of Stonewall Jackson . -While looking at and admiring them the merchant Baid :

'You are interested in those rebels?'

Mr Brent - Yes, they seem to be very fine pictures. Have you any others?

'Yes sir; we have pictures of prominent rebels.

'You mean of rebels?' ' Yes, sir'

Keep them as a sort of curiosity.' 'Ah! If you have a complete set I should like to

buy them. I am making a collection of leading rebels of the country. If your set is full I shall be very glad to purchase.'

Well, it is full, we have all of them.' 'Davis?' 'Yes, sir. A very good picture of Davis.'

General Johnson

Yes, sir At least we have an engraving of

Johnson, said to be very good.'

'Yes: I believe so.' 'Have you Washington?'

Ob ves sir.

John Hancock? Dou't know as we have a painting of Hancock.

Have an engraving however.' Patrick Henry? 'Well-no, sir; I believe we have none of him.'

Thomas Jefferson?'

'No painting of Jefferson. I think we have an engraving; I'll sae 'John Adams?'

' No, sir; we have no painting or engraving of Adams.

General Warren.' The Bostonian says, scratching his head, 'War-

ren, Warren, Waren 'Yes, sir. General Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill.

'No, sir. We have no picture of him.' 'I understood you to say that you had the recels complete. Very sorry your list is so imperfect, for I have long been auxious to obtain pictures of all the prominent rebels-lovers of their country, who dared fight for the rights of the people. A partial list is not what I want. I will not take any of the pictures

this morning. Good-day. The last seen of the Boston merchant he was flattening his nose against a pane of glass, watching the retreating form of his anticipated customer, taking in his dimensions.

The following extraordinary account of the successful treatment of the bite of the "brown snake"one of the most deadly of the many snakes of Ausralia - is given by the correspondent of the London Times : -

A very recent case of successful treatment by Professor Halford of a man bitter by a brown snake has excited great interest here, on account of the novelty of the means employed. The particulars of the case were as follow .- A man working on our suburban railway picked up on the line an apparently dead snake, left there by a fellow servant who supposed be had killed it. The head being crushed perfectly flat, and the reptile without motion or sign of life, the man who last took it up was carelessly handling ir, putting his finger to its crushed bead, with the remark 'that it would never bite again,' when all at once he became conscious that his finger was punctured by the poison fang. He threw the thing away. and from ignorance or belief that no mischief would follow he went about his business as before but becoming very drowsy he proceeded to lie down, informing, however, one of his mates as to what had occurred. The latter immediately set about procuring medical assistance, but by the time it arrived the mac was comatose, and his lower extremities paralyzed. Galvanism and other usual remedies were applied, but without effect, the poison having obtained too strong a hold of the system to yield to any treatment employed. In this extremity the medical man first called in caused Professor Halford to ha telegraphed for, as it was known that he had been for a long time past investigating by means of the microscope and otherwise the effect produced on the blood corpuscies by the poison of the snake. His experiments had led him to think it probable that the injection of ammonia into the circulation through a vein might counteract the morbid condition of the blood produced by the poison. Following up his: theory he had experimented on a dog with success. The case to which be was now called was, however, the first opportunity he had had of applying his new treatment to a human creature, and be felt some hesitation in resorting to it. As, however, the case was so obviously a desperate one under ordinary treatment, it could not be made worse by the trial, and the supposed new remedy was applied. The medical men describe the operation as fellows:-An incision was made through the skin, exposing the superficial radial veia, and the point of the syringer being introduced into the ve'n the injection (of am. monia) was completed. The beneficial effect was marvellous and immediate. From an almost palseless state, and from a stupor verging on death, the patient speedily became conscious. He has been steadily recovering since, and he is now reported to be nearly well. Some of our leading medical menare in ecstacies at the result of this treatment, and consider that Professor Halford's discovery ranks. with that of vaccination or of the circulation of theblood. Whether the earlier treatment in any way contributed to the cure cannot, perhaps, be certainly known, but there appears to be little doubt-the medical men entertain none-that the case must have ended fatally but for Professor Halford's treatment. It is said here that the Indian Government. some time back offered a large reward for the discovery of a specific for snake bites. It will soon be known in other cases whether this may be ad led to our sum of certain knowledge. I should ad I that similar treatment is reported in our rewspapers to have been successful both at Bestaworth, in this colony, and at Nawcastle in New South Wales.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1869.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. FEBRUARY-1869;

Friday, 19 - Ember Day. Saturday, 20 Ember Day. Of the Feris. Sinday, 21 Second Sunday in Lent. Monday, 22 Chair of St Peter at Antioch. Tuesday, 23 Vigil St Peter Damian, B. C. Wednesday, 24 St. Matthias, Ap. Toursday, 25-Of the Feria.

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 indulgences allowed at the one repast on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays of every week from the first Sunday after Lent, to Paftm Sunday .- On the first four days of Lent, as well as every day in Holy Week, the use of flesh meat is probibited.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The toleration granted to public assemblies by the Imperial Government of France has brought to light the fact that extreme Communistic principles are as prevalent as ever amongst a very large section of the French people-using the word "people" as it is used by Louis Blanc and other Communistic writers, to denote those only who have no capital, or property whatsoever-beyoud the tools with which they work. All above this class in wealth, are, in Communistic phraseheld to belong, not to the people, but to the bourgeoiste: betwirt whom and the former there are eternal enmities, to be appeased only by the destruction of all proprietors. The extreme doctrines put forward in the first French Revolution now find their open advocates at great public meetings in Paris. The Turco Greek difficulty has, it appears, been tided over for a season.

Tidings have been received from New Zealand to the effect that the Maories engaged in the massacre at Poverty Bay had been defeated with severe loss of life to the said Maories. It is to be feared that the troubles in New Zealand, however, are still far from being at an end.

Is PROTESTANTISM A FAILURE? -- This is the caption attached to a report given by several of our City contemporaries, of a lecture-perhaps it would be more correct to say, of the first of a series of lectures—given in his church by the Rev. Mr. Cordeer, a distinguished Protestant clergyman of Montreal. As these lectures have been published in the daily press, there can be no indiscretion on our part if we freely com ment thereupon: and we can affirm with a good conscience, that in this we intend no disrespect to the reverend preacher. On the contrary: greatly as on questions of politics, philosophy, and theology, Catholics may difter from the Reverend Mr. Cordner, there are none who can fail to re cognise in him an accomplished gentleman of much refinement, of high intellectual culture, al ways courteous in manner and language, and entitled therefore to the respect and courtesy of all gentlemen, no matter what their creed.

As, from its title may be easily gathered, the Rev. Mr. Cordner in his lectures proposes to reply to, and refute Dr. Ener's now celebrated Sermons on the "Failure of Protestantism." To us it seems that he has unintentionally fully confirmed the thesis laid down, or intended to be laid down, by his brother Protestant minister at New York: and if this appear at first blush paradoxical, the difficulty is easily solved by sim ply bearing in mind that the same words are used by the two rival controversialists in very differ ent senses.

Dr. Ewer's thesis is, that Protestantism has, proved a failure.

The Rev. Mr. Cordner's thesis is, that Protestantism has already been eminently successful, and favorable to Christianity: and will be more

adbered to faithfully and consistently. Both are right, for both mean precisely the putting off his sacerdotal garb made public profes- persed quietly when the execution was over-

use to express the common idea alone are differ ent. Protestantism has been, could not by its essence but have been, and must ever he, ruinous to Christianity, as Dr. Ewer understands Chris-

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Protestantism, by its nature, has been, 13, and ever will be eminently conducive to the progress of Christianity, in the sense in which the Rev. Mr. Cordner employs that term. There is au fond, no difference whatsoever betwirt the two Protestant divines, as they would themselves perceive, and frankly acknowledge, would they but take the pains, as an essential preinminary, to give each a concise and exhaustive definition of the term " Christianity."

What is Christianity? In what does it essentially consist? It is apparently a truism to as sert that the peculiarity of Christianity is to be found, not in that which it has in common, or in that wherein it agrees, with any other religious system whatsoever; but in that wherein it differs from them all. And yet though this be a mere truism, or self-evident proposition, it underlies the whole question at issue betwixt Dr. Ewer and the Rev. Mr. Cordoer. For in what does Christianity, essentially, consist?

Christianity certainly does not essentially consist in its monotheistic element, or in its profession of faith in one, personal God. For Judaism and Mahommedanism are monotheistic; and yet neither one nor the other is Christianity.

Neither does Christianity consist, essentially, in its morality, or in its views of the relations of man to God, and of man to man. "Thou shalt thy neighbor as thyself" was, and is as much a doctrine of Judaism, as of Christianity: and yet Judaism is no Christianity, or otherwise all Jews would be Christians.

What then is Christianity? wherein does it essentially consist? or in other words, wherein does it essentially differ from all other religious systems that have existed, or do exist among men? These are the questions which be sharp. exhaustive definitions require to be answered, if the controversy betwixt Dr. Ewer, and the Rev. Mr. Cordner is to be aught but an idle logoma chy, or dispute about words.

The Rev. Mr. Cordner does indeed in his sermon as reported in the press, give a quasi definition of Christianity. We copy it :-

"I regard Christianity as a rationa? religion - as the perfection of reason."- The Italics are our own.

Dr. Ewer would probably, if called upon to define in what light be regarded Christianity, reoly in some such terms as these :-

"I rezard Obristlanity as a revealed religion - that s as a supernatural religion -as therefore something altogether above the plane in which alone reason

can exercise its legitimate functions." In other words; whilst according to the Rev. Mr. Cordoer's idea of Christianity, it is but the " perfection of reason," or the most perfect form of Rationalism, according to Dr. Ewer, it is the latest and highest development of Revelation, or that Protestantism has been eminently conducive to the development of Christianity, he substantially asserts that it-Protestantism-is eminently conductve to the progress of Rationalism: which again is precisely what Dr. Ewer means to imply, when he asserts that Protestantism has been eminently unfavorable to Christianity—that is, to his idea of Christianity as a revealed, supernatural, and therefore superra tional religion.

Again Dr. Ewer contends that Protestantism, whilst powerfully destructive, has never been anything more. Powerful to shake, to rull down, to subvert, and to destroy, it has, be contends, approved itself impotent to build up, to confirm, and to create. Its triumphs consist in the ruins that it has made, and which strew the ground. Dr. Cordner says substantially the same thing, in the following enumeration of the triumphs of Protestantism:-

"I hold" he says, " that Protestantism has been a success, and in the present shaking of the traditional dogmas which it had inherited from sacerdotalism, and which it has retained so long without applying thereto the searching tests of its own principles - in the present shaking of these traditional creeds I say, I see the promise of still greater success"

Of course: of still more violent shakings, of a more extensive crash, of a more radica! subverversion of all traditional creeds, and beliefs. But then this is just what Dr. Ewer sees, and what he looks upon as the destruction, or overthrow of that which is essential to Christianity; of all that distinguishes it as a religion, from mere natural religion: from the sickly sentimental religiosity of Rousseau, from the markish culte of an Etre Supreme preached by Robespierre, and in a word, from the baldest Rationalism.

Protestantism is a success, according to the Rev. Mr. Cordner, because it is a protest against, and in so far as it extends a triumph over, sacerdotalism. He is right, but as compared with what is commonly called Protestant. as regards the development of Christianity | 1sm, the French Revolution obtained far greater success. That great convulsion was in truth the culmination of Protestantism, for then only were its fundamental principles searchingly, and thoroughly applied. When Gobel, constitutional so in the future, if its fundamental principles be bishop of Paris, with his clergy and sacerdotal clique, appeared at the bar of the Convention, and

same thing—the form of words they respectively, sion of his faith in reason as the sole religion : when mounted on asses, decked with chasubles and sacerdotal garments, the devotees of reason rode brandy from out of the consecrated vessels of the altar, and burlesqueing the sacerdotal mummeries of Popery - then was celebrated the triumph of Protestantism though stained with indecency—then was the overthrow of sacerdotalism complete: but bardly can it be said that that day witnessed the triumph of Christianity, or even natural morality: bardly can it be boasted that on that day were corried out the principles of Him Whom Camille Des moulins, on the eve of his execution, haded as a brother sans culotte. Even the Rev Mr Cordoer is illogical enough, because Christian enough, to shrink from applying to all traditional creeds, beliefs, morality, and sacerdotalism, the searching test of his own Protesting principles; for therein he too would he compelled to acknowledge the destruction of Christianity.

The Rev. Mr. Cordner is certainly more logical as a Protestant than are his brother Pro testants, who still hold to a supernatural and, therefore, superrational element in Christianity; but he is far inferior in logical consistency, not only to the Hebertists, and the avowed worshippers of the Goddess of Reason; he is also in a far more ridiculous and untenable position than was our old friend Maximilien Robespierre-what time in sky blue coat, and with bouquet in hand. that worthy apostle of the "perfection of rea- our estremed contemporary the Courrier du in honor of the Fete of the Etre Supreme-a love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and fete if not so indecent and revolting as that of the Hebertists, still as unsacerdotal, and as un-Christian a spectacle as ever human eye beheld; and vet, according to his. Mr. Cordner's, views of Christianity, this too was a success for Protestantism, but according to Ewer, a triumph over Christianity.

What the one therefore bails as a triumph, the other instances and mourns over as a defeat; whilst both agree in this: that the triumph of the one, and the defeat of the other, is the work, the direct logical result of Protesting principles searchingly and unflinchingly applied. Why then should there be strife or word-war belwixt two such men, to whom alike the honors of the victor belong? Let then the contest cease !-'Claudite jam rivos pueri;" or, as the Yankee vernacular has it, " Shut up."

EXECUTION OF WHELAN. - This prisoner whose parae has obtained an unenviable notoriety, as that of one whose crime is the first of the kind that has occurred in Canada, suffered the extreme sentence of the law, on Thursday last, at 11 a m., in the Ottawa iail, where he had been confined for some time. He was attended in his last moments by the Reverend Mr. O'Connor, Secretary to the Bishop of Ottawa, and by other priests: the Sisters of Charity had also during Supernaturalism. And so when the first asserts | bis last hours been unremitting in their attentions to the doomed man: and we may hope that the spiritual exhortations of the one, and the fervent prayers of the others, may have procured for him the grace of penitence, and torgiveness of his sins through the infinite merits of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Great as is the sin of murder, yet, even for the worst of murderers. there is mercy if he will but turn to the Lord, and embrace the cross ere it be too late. God alone knows what were the sentiments of the convict at his last moments, but to all appearance he had sought for pardon: and no one who seeks for pardon through Christ, seeks in vain.

The prisoner made no public confession of his guilt : but the day before his execution he is said to have signed some documents in which it is said he admitted his complicity in the murder of Mr. McGee, though he denied having himself fired the fatal shot: which was done by one of two other accomplices, to whom he gave warning of their victim's approach, and whom he subse quently aided in their flight. These rumors, for they are no more, must be received with caution.

On the scaffold, all the Indeous preparations having been completed, Whelan addressed a few words to the crowd, in which, he by implication acknowledged the justice of the sentence about to be executed on him. As reported in the public journals, these were his last words:-

Friends and fellow-countrymen,-I address a few words to you upon this solemn occasion. I trust you will pardon this my offence. This is my hope, that you will forgive me. I sek it from the bottom of my beart in this solemn hour, and from all whom I have injured by word or deed I ask forgiveness. God save Ireland; and God save my soul,

Father O'Connur then presented to the convict the emblem of our redemption, which the latter kissed. Almost immediately the drop fell with a loud noise, and the soul of Whelan was in the presence of the Almighty Judge, from Whom we may hope that he has obtained forgiveness. When the body was cut down it was asked for by his friends: but after mature deliberation the authorities determined that it should be buried within the precincts of the jail.

A large force of constables and military was held in readines in case of any rioting, but, fortunately, there was no call for its active services. The crowd though large was orderly, and dis-

We have often in Canada, we are sorry to say, had to record crimes far more atrocious than that for which Whelan has justly forfeited his fram door to door of the dram shops, drinking life; we have had cases of wife poisonings, and husband poisonings, and child murder: but from its peculiar political character, and from the position of the victim of the crime, there has been none which has attracted so much attention, and excited so much morbid interest. Political assassins, so long as they merely cut the throats, or blow out the brains, of the partisans of legitimacy in Europe; ruffings who, like the fellows lately executed in Rome, steal at dead of night upon their unsuspecting victums and blow them up with gunpowder-are rather popular with, and held in honor by, Liberals in Canada; and the law which sends them to the scaffold is denounced as a brutal remnant of medieval barbarity. But we in Canada have shown the world-and in so doing we have done well—that the rule which Liberals would fain apply to political assassins in Italy, will not be applied to political assassins amongst ourselves: we have shown that the Government of Queen Victoria, as well as that of Plus IX, is determined that the murderer and the assassin shall not escape unwhipt of justice. We trust that the lesson may make a salutary impression, and that the fate of Whelan may deter others from imitating his crimes, if there be any disposed to imitate them.

We have to congratulate with all our heart, son," walked devoutly through the Paris streets. Canada upon having entered upon the thirteenth year of an existence honorable to its conductors, and prolitable to its readers. If on some minor matters unconnected with religion, and relating to secular politics, we have had the misfortune to differ in some respects from the Courrier, we are convinced that such differences implied no divergence of views upon the great interests which it is the mission of both to defend, and which the Courrier detends so faithfully, so ably and zealously. We tender its conductors therefore our sincere wishes for a long and prosperous career to the journal with which they are con-

> We regret having to announce the death of M. Pierre Garnot, in the 68th year of his age. The deceased was highly respected for his virtues, and his literary attainments. The funeral took place on Wednesday last, the service being celebrated in the chapel o Notre Dame des Anges, where the Congregacistes, of which Society the defunct had long been a prominent member, hold their weekly assemblies.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Friday evening, 22nd ult., at his late esidence, in the sixth concession of Lancaster. County of Glengarry, Ontario, at the age of 81 years, Archibald McDonnell, who was several years confined and painfully afflicted with agon. izing tortures, all over his body, all of which he apparently endured with fortitude, and Christian patience, and placed resignation, to the Will of Almighty God. The deceased was a member of a numerous family, one of the first families, who settled in the Township of Lancaster, who were remarkable for their generosity, hospitality, and benevolence. He has left sons and daughters, many grand children, and a very large circle of relatives and friends, who are respectfully solicited to wast their humble, but fervent prayers, on behalf of his immortal soul to " Heaven's King" in the courts of the blessed.

He, who was a dutiful son, benevolent father, a virtuous, industrious and honest man, good and charitable neighbor, faithful and warm hearted friend, modest, chaste and sincere Christian, an unflinching member of our Holy Mother the Spouse of Jesus Christ, on earth, an exemplary member of the Scapular of the order of Mount Carmel-meditated frequently on the following

> Flower of Carmel, flowering vine, Send thy gifts on us who are thine, Virginal Mother, Star of the Ses, Glory of Heaven, we cry to thee, O Mary, no vested child of thine, Shall in hell's eternal exile - pine.

His mortal mind was much exercised, about Eternal Rome, the Christian's earthly consolation, the Pilgrim's highest attraction, the Martyr's Grave, the Church's home, the fountain spring of Christian action.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and intensity of the frost, on Monday, the 25th, a very large and respectable congregation of neighbors, relatives, and friends, escorted his mortal remains, from his late residence, to the Parish Church of Si. Raphaels, where the luocral obsequies were beautifully solemnized, by the beloved and very worthy Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Masterson, who celebrated a Requiem Mass, and subsequently accompanied the funeral cortege, to the place of interment, where his mortal remains, in a Christian manner, was surrendered to the bowels of the earth; reminding the spectators of the ancient adage, " from dust thou art and into dust thou shalt return."-Exultabunt Domino ossa humiliata. — Requiescat in pace. Amen.

appear in our next.

LECTURE BY THE REV. FATHER O'FARRELL ON THE IRISH QUESTION—THE ESTAB-LISHED CHURCH.

(From the Evening Star.)

After returning thanks to the very large and resnectablelaudience for their attendance, the lecturer referred to the existence of an Irish difficulty. All admitted that there was something wrong in Ireland. Whigs and Tories agreed noon this noint. England was at last alive to it. But what was this difficulty? He thought it was the Established Church. Not, of course, that other and more dargerous ones in a certain sense, did not exist, such as the Education difficulty, but particularly the land question, which is of such vital importance to the whole country. But he believed that the Church question was the root of all the other difficulties; and as long as the ascendancy of a small minority over a large majority was upheld, that the Land question would remain without a perfect solution. This would be seen more clearly from the course of the lecture. To develop the subject in a systematic way, he would call their attention to three points:

1. The present condition and status of the Established Church in Ireland.

2. Its past history, and the efforts employed to sustain and extend it.

3. Its efforts upon the social and material condition of Ireland.

In order to render the first point more intelligible, and at the same time avoid exaggeration. he would content himself by quoting the official reports furnished to the House of Commons by Captain Stackpoole in 1864. These reports were furnished by the Incumbents themselves, and

cannot be suspected of unfairness. Each of the twelve dioceses of the Anglican Church would be examined in detail. .1. The diocese of Cashel, Early, Waterford, and Lismore. Population in 1861, 370 978; Catholics, 351,779, or 95.6 per cent; Anglicans, 13,853, or 3.7 per cent. These Anglicans are provided for in 107 benefices or unions of Parishes, only 94 churches, and 152 ministers, including bishop and dignitaries. Sixteen benefices, or 15 per cent, having no Anglicans; 25 benefices, or 23 per cent. have only 311 souls,

or 121 individuals for every fourth benefice. The annual expenditure is £43 137, or £3 2s. 3d for each individual. The annual income of these 25 benefices, with 311 souls, is £5 841, or £96 12s for every Anglican family. The 107 benefices include 261 parishes, 40 of these, or fifteen per cent do not contain ene Anglican; 65 parishes, or 25 per cent, contain only from one to ten Auglicans each. Notwithstanding the numerous alienations of church lands, by the former bishops to their own friends or relatives, such as the manor and castle of Lismore, alienated to Sir Walter Raleigh for £13 68 8d. there still remains a considerable property. It amounts to 33,235 acres of profitable land, let for the annual sum of £8 678. At a very moderate estimate these lands are valued at £50,-000, the difference being the amount paid out of the funds of the Irish Church, to the great tenants or lay proprietors, for their zeal in upholding the cause of ascendency.

The gross Episcopal revenue is £11 677 9s 1d: net, £5,190 Ss 2d. The Commissioners have expended in repairing and building churches from 1834 to 1865 the sum of £60400 In these churches there are 17 522 sittings, or nearly 3 sittings for every church going person.

Some curious examples of pluralists were also

2. Diocese of Meath. Population, 253,354; Catholics, 235 136, or 92 8 per cent; Anglicans, 16,289, or 6.4 per cent. There are 219 parishes. of which seventeen have no Anglicans; twentyfive, only 1 to 5; twenty, only 5 to 10, &c;only fourteen parishes have a population over 250. These 219 parishes are united into a 105 benefices. Eighteen benefices contain only from one to ten Anglican fam lies. The Bishop's revenue is £4 308. The archdeacon has £1,-670 a year. The parochial revenue is £35,026, or £11 1s. 2d. for every Anglican family. The see lands of Meath exceed 29 200 acres, -20 266 profitable. These are valued at more than £3 an acre,-or, about £60 000. Yet, they have been leased away at prices averging two shillings and ten pence. Thus, over £50 000 a year are allowed to the aristocratic lessees, for the support of the Church. The church accomodation amounts to 19970 sittings, or, nearly 4 sittings for every church-going Anglican. The church commissioners expends between 1834 and 1865, the sum of £62 660. Since the year 1800 the little town of Kells, with an Anglican population of 526 has paid to its two archdeacons the sum of £11890.

3. Diocese of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, population, 416,343; Catholics 377,904, or 90. S per cent; Anglicans, 35 663. or 8 5 per cent. The see lands amount to 47 294 profitable acres. which bring in a total income of £7 321, or about 3: 1d. per acre. The present value is about £60,000 a year; - the difference goes to laymen for their belp in supporting ascendancy. The revenue of the bishop is £4 630 Parochial revenue is £62,248, or, about £9 for every Anglican family. In the 143 parishes of Ossory alone, there are 825S, Anglicans who cost to the public £21,252; while in the union of Lisburn, diocese of Connor, 7434 Anglicans only cost £590. Out of the 143 parishes of Ossory. twenty-five have not a single Anglican; and forty eight have only 330, -so that in seventythree or more than half there are only 330 or 41 individuals for each parish.

4. Diocese, of Cork, Cloyne and Ross. Population, 524 282; Catholics. 473.752, or 90 3 per cent.; Anglicans, 43 228, or 8 2 per cent. Toe single diocese of Cork contains 26,783 Anglicans, of whom 13,207 are found in Cork city, thus elucidating the effect of the penal laws which banished Catholics from the cities and towns. The see lands contain 24;000 profitable acres, which are let for about 6,500Z.or 5s. 10d. an acre. They are estimated as worth about 12. 5s, which would give nearly 30,0002. annually. The difference enables the lesses to feel great zeal for ascendency. The diocese of Clayne has a parochial revenue of 31 000 l. be-Remittances unavoidably crowded out; shall sides the Episcopal revenue, the disbursement of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the glebe

cent., the Anglicans 5 4 per cent. There are 80 benefices; six of them have no Anglicans. 55 have from none to twelve families. One church accommodation is very great, there are in 17th and 18th centuries, were passed for the same benefice, that of Nathlash, has but one Protes. tant; there is an incumbent who receives 200%. a year, and the church repairs and church requisites cost about 401. a year ;- a happy indivi dual, but rather expensive. The total Anglican population of thirty benefices is 344 persons. including the families of the incumbents. The income is 6,626l. a year. The Catholic population of these thirty benefices is 25,706. A second group of seventeen benefices contains 668 Anglicans and 32 000 Catholics. For the former the state expende 7 4062 annually-noth ing for the latter. Expenditure for building, &c., churches since 1834, was 84 3421. There are also the expenses, for church requisites, &c. amounting to about 4 000%. a year.

5. Diocese of Kilmore, Elihn and Ardagh Population, 547891: Catholics, 483 589, or 88 3 per cent; Anglicans, 53 196, or 9 7 per cent. Number of benefices, 128; clergymen, 202 : Eniscopal income, £6 851; parochial income, £40,828. The see lands consist of 70 950 acres profitable; 22 700 unprofitable. The aver age revenue of the profitable lands is 4s. 3d. per acre, while thousands of acres are let from 18 to 22 pence the acre, of course to Cromwellian and Scotch settlers. Thus the family of Jones holds | £2,000. Thus ten benefices of 7,600 acres, and 5.938 acres at a gross rent of £812, or 2s. 8J. an acre. The Beresfords bold over 2 000 acres : the L'Estranges and the Maxwells also.

'The lecturer then read Moore's verses entitled One Pound Two,' to illustrate the grievances of the life of a poor Curate.

6. The Diocese of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Kilmacduagh and Cloufert. Population, 337,079; Catholics, 319 403, or 93 8 per cent. ; Anglicans. 15,906, or 4.7 per cent. In Kilfenora out of 23.042 souls, the are only 251 Anglicans. In Kilmacduagh out of 24 799, only 434 Anglicans.

In Clonie t out of 64 143 only 2 521 Anglicans.

In Kilfenora for 49 families (251 persons) there is a whole diocesan establishment, viz., a dean, an archdeacon, a treasurer, a rural dean, a vicar general, and a register with six parochial glergymen. The deen of Klien ra his an in come of £541 and forty one souls in charge, is non resident, and pays £75 to a curate for doing his work. Each family cost £68 a year for their spiritual care. In Kilmac-luagh there are eighty-four Anglican families, with a full diocesan corps church sittings for 900 persons, and a parochial income of £2,976. Cloufert contains 490 families, in 14 benefices, and 18 clergymen; and a whole diocesan corps. The church sit tings are 6,560, whole population 2 521, or about nine sittings to each church going person. Four churches have been built since 1834, and cost | are 76 035 Catholics. The see lands are very 6,8201; whilst for the repairs alone of thirteen churches 7 3972 have been expended. Killaloe has six parishes without a single Anglican. The Bishop's see house cost 8 9861, and he has an income of 3,880%. Since 1834 the commission ers have expended 43 2481. for repairing churches. The total revenue of the four united dioceses is 2,9016%.

7. The diorese of Armagh and Cloghen. Population, 648,832, Catholics 405 655 or 625 Per cent.; Anglicans, 150,778 or 23.2 ner eent. So that even in the heart of Protestant Ulster, as it is falsely called, Catholics are nearly three 250% and the parochial revenue, 43 413%, making times as numerous as Anglicans. In the chief a total of 51 663. The see lands of Dublin contowns the same gain of Catholicity is observable. sist of 23,926 profitable acres, and over 7000 Thus in Ennishilen Catholics are 57 per cent.; unprofitable. They are let for 7460, or an averin Dungannon 541 per cent.; in Armagh 54 4 5 a e of 68, 3d. an acre. The lands of K'd ire are per cent.; in Drogkeda 91 per cent. The en | 4.163 profitable acres, let for 4.440l. or about downents consist of gross episcopal income of one guinea an acre. To one person 1 604 acres £15 758; livings. £67,410; total £83,168. are let for 67%; another for 276 acres, pays The late primate Berestord is stated to have re- only 5% rent. The number of parishes are 273. ceived during his lifetime from the courch the nice of which 19 contain no Anglican, and 78 contain sum of £887,000. The primate has moreover a only 719 souls, or about nine to each. magnificent palace with a large demesne. The palace cost the public over £32 000 before the year 1831. The see house of Chaghen, now unoccupied, cost since 1816 over £11,300 and has a demesne and deer park of 345 acres. Eleven livings in Armagh and Tyrone of the value of £9,750 are in the gift of Trinity College, Some of them are sinecures, the incumbents being professors in Trinity or elsewhere. The see lands were enormous in extent, 106 660 profitable in Ireland. A great many more anomalies might acres; 16,500 upprofitable. The former are let out for £23 635 or 3s. 101. an acre, of course to noble families, the Caledons, the Cremornes &c. The commissioners expended since 1834 for building or repairing churches, £136 900 besides £4.000 a year for church requisities.

8. Diocese of Down, Connor and Domore. Population, 722,185; Carbolics, 215 832 or 30 per cent. Anglicans, 153 457 or 214 per cent. So that in this the most protestant diocese in Ireland, Catholics still far outnumber the Anglicans. The see lands amount to 42 255 acres, which produce annually only only 7885% or an average of 3s 9d an acre. The Earl of Mas sareene holds 9,555 acree at 484l a year. Lord Dungannon holds eight townlands at 326. The Smyths, descendents of the undertakers, hold about thirty town-lands, twelve alone of which amount to 14,000 acres for 737l a year. The Echlins, descendants of a Scotch bishop, hold seven townlands at 3747. &c.

The expend ture for building churches, &c., since 1834, was 93,7021. besides other expenses pulated, after the flight of the Earls of Tyrone for church requisites.

9. Diocese of Tuam, Killala Achoury. Popare 142 parishes; ten have no Anglican. The took place. The lecturer then described fearful endowments are episcopal revenue 5,2661.; scenes attending that extirpation of the Catholics parochial 22,490%. Total, 27,756%. The last of the three provinces, Ulster, Leinster and bishop received during his lifetime 152.685%, to- Munster. He mentioned the decree published gether with a palace, upon the repairs of which on the 27th of September, 1653, by which it 10,187%, were expended in fifteen years. The was enjoined upon all the heads of families to see lands are of vast extent, and as usual held at present themselves before a military commission cominal rents by the descendants of bishops and to receive a pass, in which would be described other dignitaries; for instance, of these lands of the number and ages of the members of the about 100,000 acres, there are let many thou | family, and the number of days allowed them to sands at a rent averaging from ten pence to two move beyond the Shannon. The miseries of that or three shillings per acre. The whole Angli | sad march, the privations and bardships of the can population of Tuam is 9041; notwithstand delicate and high-born, were briefly alluded to. ing all the efforts of the proselytisers and Irish | Thus, Catholics were banished from all other missions, the Catholics have remained true to parts of Ireland, Connaught was their only refuge, the faith of their fathers. There is a model if we except the other alternative so kindly offer-

houses. In Cloyne the Catholics are 94 per benefice at Kelmoylan of two parishes, with two ed them in christian charity - to Hell, or Con- Spirit of the Times, Frank Leslie's Illustrated, and glicans have diminished.

tion, 462,255. Catholics, 291 466, or 63 per possessors at the sum of 10s. 4d. per acre. The lands of Raphoe amount to 16 500 acres, valued real value is four times that amount. The rean average provision of 469%. with a mausion. each of the seven students. In Derry the college has three benefices, posssessing glebe lands of 2,600 acres, and tithes of over an annual stipend of £6 300 belong to Trinity. Yet even in these ten benefices there is a Catholic population of near 50,000 souls, more than the whole Anglican population of Derry, with its seventy benefices, and more than twice as great as the Anglican population of Raphoe with its forty one benefices. Even in Landonderry city out of a total population of 20.875, the Catholics number 12 030, or 57 3.5 per cent., while the Anglicans, are only 3 659, or 171 per cent.; so that, in the ' Maiden city,' Catholics ore 31 times as numerous as the Anglicans. The dean of Raphoe, Lord E. Chichester, enjoys a benefice with an annual income of £1,270 a year, the duties of which are discharged by two curates, for the sums of £100 and £80 respectively. Expenditure for churches since 1831 is £77,240.

11. Diocese of Limerick, ardfert, and Aghadoe Population, 394 561. Catholics, 377,-352, or 95 3.5 per cent.; Anglicans, 15 105. or 345 per cent. The number of parishes is 188. Twenty two parishes have no Anglicans. Sixtyeight parishes have 360 Anglicans, or just one family to each. Nor are these insignificant parishes, as has been pretended, for the Catholics, in the twenty-two parishes amount to 16,068, or nearly 1 000 more than all the Anglicans in the three united dioceses; and in the sixty eight parishes which contain only 360 Anglicans, there small, only 4 171 acres, yet they produce 4,2031. or more than 12 the acre. Expenditure since 1834, 60 7367.

12. Diocese of Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare. Population, 611 698. Catholics, 481 .-506, or 73.7 per cent.; Anglicans, 112,766, or 18 2.5 per cent. In the city of Dublin, from which all Catholics were banished in 1654, the numbers are as follows: population, 263,751. Catholics, 201,340, or 76 2-5 per cent.; Anglicans. 52,936, or 21.1 per cent. The revenue of the diocese consists of the Episcopal revenue, 8.-

A few instances of the anomalies, Clogbron, Swords, bas 24 Anglicans, who cost the state 361 per family, besides 5421. expended on their church. Clonmethan includes four parishes,six Anglican families in the benefice, - 817, per family paid by the state. Since 1834, the expenditure for repairs, &c., 108.384.

Such is the very rapid and very slight sketch of the present condition of the Established Church be pointed out if time permitted ;-benefices without churches, without resident incumbents,immense sums drawn away by absentees. Parishes given as downes to bishops' daughters; bishops' sons and nephews promoted to the richest livings, while the hard-working, badly paid curates are generally passed over.

The past history of the Established Church was then reviewed at some length by the lecturer. He showed how it was everywhere introduced by military force, by confiscation, by colonization and extirpation. In Munster, the first apostle who preached the new religion was Lord Leonard Grey, who, at the head of an army in Limerick and Galway, imposed the oath of supremacy on the Mayors and Corporations .-Then came in the time of Queen Elizabeth, the rebellion of the Earl of Desmond, which origin ated principally on religious grounds. After its suppression, over half a million acres of the best land in Munster, were confiscated and assigned to English adventurers. Ulster also was depoand Tyrconnell, and six counties planted with London apprentices and adventurers from Scot ulation, 508 906; Catholics 488 907 or 96 per land. Uunder Cromwell a still more fearful rent. Anglicans, 17,157 or 31 per cent. There acourge fell upon the land. The transplantation

protestants in each-and these are said to have naught. The penal laws which, afterwards disbeen imported from some other place. The graced the English and Irish Parliaments, of the Tuam 10,597 sittings, or three sittings to each purpose of maintaining the ascendency of the minperson. Expenditure on churches since 1834. ority over the majority. All the laws passed during amounted to 59,150%. Notwithstanding evic | those evil days were corrupted by this vicious tions and emigrations Catholics have increased principle. The schools founded by government here both relatively and absolutely, whilst Au- bad the same object. The parochial schools, the charter schools, the royal schools, even 10. Diocese of Derry and Raphoe. Popula | Trinity College, the only Irish university, were established for proselytising purposes, cent.; Anglicans, 65.951, or 141 per cent. and for the benefit of the Anglican min-Thus the Catholics are four and a half times as ority. For the immense majority of the Irish numerous as the Anglicans and three times as people there was no other alternative, but numerous as the Presbyterians. The glebe lands spostacy from their faith, on the one band, reof Derry amount to 24 000 acres, valued by the wards and dignities, if they were traitors to their conscience-or, ignorance, poverty, degradation, exile and even death itself, if they remained true by the holders at 5,000%. less than 6s. The to their God and their religion. Thus, this Established Church has been the fons et origo mavenue of these sees is as follows: Episconal lorum for Ireland. The land laws were conrevenue, 13,630% parachial revenue, 49 250% rupted by it; political power was necessary, to total gross income, 62 880% Trinity college maintain this ascendancy, and this political power bas seven benefices in Raphoe, which give could only be kept by degrading the tenants, by treating them as serfs, and by refusing them all and a life estate in a farm of 705 acres for political and social rights. When this ascende ancy is swept away, then the landfords will sympathise more with their tenants, and while maintaining the rights of property, will remember that it has done its duties.

The lecturer wound up by stating that no Catholic wished the rights of the present incumbents to be disturbed during their lifetime, and concluded by expressing the hope that Protestants and Catholics would soon be united in forwarding the interests of their native land that the Orange and Green would be united together. The Irish Church had hitherto been the great cause of their disunion. Like a rock in the middle of a stream. which caused the waters to fret and chale around it, but when removed, the stream glided on gently: -so, when ascendancy of one part over the other was removed, when religious equality was established, all would feel and act together in the sacred cause of Fatherland

At the annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, held on the 31st January, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the year 1869 : -

President and Director (Ex Officio), Revd. M. J O'Farrell.

Mr Edward Murphy - 1st Vice President. Mr. Owen McGarvey-2nd Vice President. Mr Daniel McEntyre - Treasurer.

Mr. Michael McCready - Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr Christopher McCormack, (Honorary). P J Derrack, Deonis Beady, Edward Skiedy, Peter Mc. Farland, Jomes Connaughton, Peter Harkins James Neary, Anthony Brogan, P. F. Manning, Patrick Callory, Henry Gallagher, Arthur Hammell.

VIGILANCE COMMITTER. Centra Ward - Patrick Hammond. West Ward-Thos Mackay East Ward William Donnelly.

St. Anna Ward-Charles Moffatt & John Melna St. Antoine Ward-P. Murphy & J. O'Connor. St. La rence Ward-P. Riely. St Lewis Ward - John Kelly.

St James Ward .- Andrew Emerson. St. Mare's Ward - James Moore. Grand Marshal, - Richard O'Connell.

To the President and Members of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society of Montreal: -

Reverend Sir and Fellow Members, - This being the Annual Meeting of the St Patrick's Total Abstinance Society, I beg to lay before you on behalf of the Executive Committee thereof, a report of its progress finances for the past year

In the first place I beg to inform you that there has been an increase of 641 m m zers since our last Annual Meeting , 314 being that of the preceding year) ; making in all 11 081 persons who have joined the Society to this date.

We had at the last Annual Meeting a balance on hand of \$17.10 which with \$134 29 received for Fees, Dues &c makes a total of \$151 39

We have paid for Advertising \$1668, for Insurance \$2 00. Band \$49 00. Sleigh for Grand Banner \$8. Badges \$52 70 Orape \$24. Record Book \$3 75, Re imbursed Expenditure of the Fic-nic Sub Committee \$5. Making in all a total expanditure of \$152,13. Leaving a balance against the Society and due the Treasurer thereof of 740

To Corclude your Committee in pointing out the great progress of the Society during the past year would extrestly invite all its members to increased diligence in promoting the good and holy cause of Temperance.

all of which is most respectfully submitted. MICHAEL MCCREADY Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTE QUEBEC.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the members of the St. Patrick's Catholic and

Literary Institute,
GENTLEMEN, The term of office of your Council having expired, they beg to lay before the members of the Institute the following Report :

Upon pasuming their duties your Council, considering that an increase in numbers of the Members of the fastitute was of paramount importance, proceeded actively to canvass for new members, and are happy to be able to state that their efforts were well rewarded, the roll of the Institute showing an increase of 90 new members forming a total of 103. Your Council respectfully suggest to their successors that the same course be pursued by them and they venture to express the hope that they may receive the same support from the members of the Institute as was given to them during the past year.

ST PATRICE'S DAY 1968.

was celebrated in the usual manner by a Musical Soirce at the Music Hall, which was very numerously attended. The opening address was delivered by the Revd. President, and the musical purtion, under the direction of Gustave Gagnon, Esq., left nothing to be desired. Your Council take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to Mr. Gignon for his thie services and to the ladies and gen tlamen who so kindly assisted on that occasion. Col. Pakenbam and officers of H M 30th Regiment. then in garrison here, the Conneil have also reason to reiterate their thanks for the services of its splendid Band which enhanced material'y the pleasures of

READING ROOM

The following papers were to be found on the table of the Institute during the past year. RUROPEAN

Dublin Nation, Landon Illustrated News London Weekly Register

AMSBICAN Boston Pilot New York Tablet, Ledger, 'Wilkes

CANADIAN Quebec Morning Chronicle, Gazette, Mercury and Saturday Review, Montreal True Witness, and Gazette.

It has been the custom for some years past to see the papers subscribed to for the ensuing year at the annual general meeting. Your Council have decided that that plan should not be followed this year, until the election and meeting of the first Council, so as to give the latter an opportunity of recognizing that branch of the Institute, and that a general meeting be afterwards called for the purpose of setting such papers as it may be deemed necessary to dispose of.

COMCERTS AND READINGS.

Your Council, with a view of rendering the Institute as popular and attractive as possible, organized, during their term of office, a series of six entertainments under the above title. They flatter themselves that their exertions in that direction, met with remarkable success Here again, your Council have to express their obligations to Mr. Gagnon, who on all hose occasions generally contributed his valuable professional services without remuneration whatever. Neither must they forget to thank the Ladies and Gentlemen who so often kindly lent their aid to repder so attractive and successful those entertainments, which in themselves, have cre-ted a good feeling among all classes of the community.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Your Council wish to draw the attention of the Vembers to various improvements which had become necessary during the past year, such as the erection of a stage at considerable expense, the colouring of the ceiling, a sliding tube for centre gas ring, and the alteration of the doors of the Institute, they being now to open outwards, in conformity with the law to that effect. They would suggest to their successors, the propriety, of soliciting the Committee of management of S:. Patrick's Church for further improvements, and among others, the painting of the Hall, of which it stands greatly in need.

In the month of July last, your Council, with the view of procuring amusement for its members and their friends, organized a pic-nic to the Chandiere Falls, which, they are sorry to say, did not meet with the success, in a pecuniary point of view, which it merited. Your Council have to thank the young gentlemen of the Emerald Lacrosse Club for their valuable assistance on that occasion. Not only did hey attend in full costume, at great inconvenience to a good many of them; but also on the grounds did every thing in their power to assist the members of the Council in causing the day to pass as pleasantly and agreeably as possible.

DONATIONS.

Your Council have to return their thanks to the Proprietors of the following Journals for sending their papers to the Institute gratuitously,

Quebec Morning Chronicle, Mercury, Gazette and Saturday Review, Montreal TRUE WITHESS, Boston Pilot and New York Tablet.

To Revd N. Gingras for five neatly bound volumes of the Montreal TRUE WITHERS for the year, 1850 '60. To Hon. Thomas McGreevy, and John Hearn E.q. M P. P, for Parliamentary papers, &c., and to H. F.

Bellew, E.q., for iron role to hang acreens. Under this head (though not properly speaking a donation), your Council have great satisfaction in informing the members of the Institute that they have become possessed, without trenching upon their funds. of a splendid Steropticon one of the finest instruments of the sort in Canada with a large number of views apon various, subjects, imported from England, at a cost of \$254 75 which sum was generously contributed by members as well as friends and non-members of the the institute For this magnificent addition to the attractions of the Institute your Council Geem it but just to say that they are mainly indebted to the exertions of the Rev. President, most ably seconded by the Treasurer.

PINANCES:

As will be seen by the Tressurer's Report, the finances of the Institute are in a satisfactory condition Your Council has thought it advisable to create a reserve Fund with the object of placing the Institute in a position to meet any unforseen contingencies which might arise. They consider that the system proposed is the best that could be suggested. and respectfully submit that the came be strictly ledge with thanks the receipt of (\$50 79) of fif y dollars and seventy nine cents towards the above fund, from Thaddeus Joseph Walsh, Esq, being a balance remaining in his hands, as Treasurer, to the credit of the late St. Patrick's Benevalent Society. The following gentlemen have been appointed per mament Trustees in charge of the said Reserve Fund : -Messrs Mathew F. Walsh, John O'Leary John Lane Jc.

DECEASED MEMBERS.

First among these whose demise during the past rear the Institute has to mourn is the very Reverend Father Nelligan, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Kingstoh. Cure of St. Joseph de la Beauce, formery Pastor of St. Patrick's Uburch, Quebec, and founder of this lostitute. Intimately connected with the St. Patrick's congregation of this city from his early priesthood, the Reverend deceased shared with them the plague stricken times of 1832 34, and the horrors Called upon to succeed the late lamented Father McMahon, as pastor of St. Patrick's Church one of his first cares was for the young men of his congregation and for their benefit and advancement be founded, with the assistance of a few members of that congregation, the St Pririck's Catholic and Literary Institute, which has since endeavoured to carry out his wishes to the best of their ability. The reverend gentleman descended to his grave, full of years and honor, carrying with him the esteem and regrees of the whole community. Amongst the younger portion, death has been still more unapair ing, and your Council have to moura the loss of two young members whose talents would have shed a lustre over whatever Institution might have counted them among it, numbers. The first, John Felix Me Donnell, Esquire had already made his mark in the iterature of his country, as a poet of superior ability, and a writer connected with the leading city press, of remarkable force and judgment. The second, Thomas Kirwin, Esquire (an active member of the Council at the time of his death) was permitted to remain but long enough amongst them to prove by his talente, that in losing him they lost one destined to become an armament to his profession. Not only has this Institute cause for regree, but your Council believe that by the untimely death of those two most promising young members, the whole Irish body in this city has met with a loss which cannot easily he repaired. Both gentlemen were members of the Bar of Lower Canada.

Your Council, in conclusion, begleave to hope that their efforts for the advancement, and interest of the Institute may meet with the approval of its Members.

The Treasurer will also lay before the meeting, his financial report for the past year. The whole is repectfully andmitted.

P. J. Donerty, Pire.

THOMAS J. CORRIGAN, Recording Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT. The Treasurer in Account with the St. Patrick's

Catholic and Literary Institute: \$37 37 To Balance from late Treasurer...

Soires Concerts and Readings. Pic-Nic.... Rente.

ale of Newspa	er s		• • • •	16 00
tereopticon Fu	cd			274 75
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Do	Advertising, &c 12 50	156	74
Do	Newspapers	29	79
\mathbf{Bo}	Purchase of Stereopticon.	244	
Do		_	
Dο	Do Exhibition \ 16 20 Advertising, &c \ 1 75	17	95
D٥	Lecture	56	50
Do	Fuel		15
Da	Gas		80
Do	Gas Fixtures		35
D٥	Cleaning Institute	11	30
Do	Coloring ceiling.	8	00
Do	Tinsmith	3	20
Do	Insurance	4	40
Do	Postage	8	65
Dэ	Printing	6	00
D٥	Advertising	5	82
D٥	Sundries	13	27
Dο	Testimonial to G. Gagnon, Ecq	34	50
D٥	Brection of stage	38	90
Do	Revd. Pastor for destitute children	20	00
D٥	Donation to late Guardian	10	00
Do	Outstanding account of late Treas-		
	urer	77	
Do	Reserve Fund	232	
Do	Balance	50	18
	•	1.00	
	•	1,604	υš
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Quebec, 26th January, 1869.

To Amount appropriated

Less, discount on \$182 00...

THADDEUS JOSEPH WALSH. Treasurer. The reports of the Council and Transurer having been adopted, and ordered to be published, it

RESERVE FUND.

Moved by M F. Walsh, Frq., seconded by Joseph Robinson, Req., and resolved,-

That in view of the present very prosperous and promising condition of the Institute thereby exhibitd, the best banks of the members are due and bereby offered to the retiring Council and Officers, whose untiring exertions have so largely contributed to the bringing about of such a pleasing result - as also to the Ladies and Gentlemen who have from time to time so gracefully lent their Musical and literary talents towards the same object.

T. J. OURRIGAN. Recording Secretary,

\$224 37

Jany 26th 1869. At a meeting of the Council held this evening, Wednesday), the following gentlemen were ap ointed officers for the ensuing year:

Honorary President - Royd. B. McGauran President Revd. J Connolly. 1st Vice G. W. Colfer, Esq. J H. O'Neill, " 2nd " Tre-surer. T. J. Walsh, Recdg, Secretary, J. Robinson, J. H Lawler Vice Rec. M. F Walsh, J. Gelingher, Cor.

COMMITTEE: Ravd P. J. O'Doberty, Messis. John Lone, June, T J Corrigan Edward Foley, Patrick C Murphy, H J Challener, W. H. LaLoche, J. Dunn, Junr., James Shea, Patrick Lawler, and H. F

> JOSEPH RUBINSON, Recording Secretary.

Quebec, 29th Jany., 1869.

Died,

At Pembreke, Ont , on the 15th inst., of disare of the heart. William Flannery, aged 35 years. - Requiescat in pace

INSOLVENT AUT OF 1864

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

An Insolvent. A first and final dividend theet has been prepared, subject to objection until the ninth day of March

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. 2 w 28.

Montreal, 11 February, 1869.

WANTED.

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

M LESTARD. Secret .- Tres.

TEACHERS WANTED. TWO Teachers Wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia,

county Terrenoune capable of teaching the French and Reglish languages. Liber 1 salary will be given. Please address. Passick Carer, Secretary, Treasurer School Commiscioners St. Sophia Terebonne Co

SITUATION WANTED. A YOUNG LADY, possessing the best of references,

is desirious of obtaining a Situation as Governess. Teaches French and music, with a good knowledge of English. Can take charge of an Organ and Oboir, having had long experience in that line. Address ' Teacher' True Witness Office, Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Thomas Moylin, who left Summer Hill, Nensgh, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, on the 20th Sept. 1867, and sailed from Liverpool, on Board the Moravian Staamship for Canada. Any information of him will be thankfully received by William or Thomas Moylin, G. W. R. R., London, Ont.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, ONT.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the lastitution is to impart a good and solid educa-tion in the fullest cense of the word. The heal h, morals, and manars of the pupils will be an object 385 50 of ones attention. The Course of instruction 230 17 will include acomplete Classical and Commercial 149 30 Ed ucation. Particular attention will be given to the 36 50 French and English languages.

FORRIGN, INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The year 1869 will be a critical one for France, and therefore for Europe. In the spring the Cirambers will be reconstituted, and the event is anticipated with an almost painful interest by our neighbors. They comprehend that it will deeide their fate, at least for some time to come. We believe the Government will triumph. because even its opponents hardly wish it to be defeated, lest their own victory should be fatal to them. But a great majority does wish, with reason, that the new Chamber should display an independence which the existing one has not even desired to possess, even when its own serious convictions were violated .- [Tablet.

In discussing the Emperor's speech, the Jour-

nal de Paris says :-'It may be asserted, and even demonstrated, that the speech is liberal; it will be difficult to prove that it is parliamentary. Seldom has the Emperor more prominently brought forward the person and prerogatives of the Sovereign, as established by the Constitution of 1852. Seldom has be more openly proclaimed his responsibility -ze., the omnipotence which, according to the Constitutional theory, has been delegated to him by the nation for and over the Government of France. All the reforms bappily accomplished of late years in France have proceeded, he de clares; from his free will alone; and as to the former reforms, he may condescend to grant they will be limited by the bases of the Constitution voted by the French people. Those bases will be maintained, and not suffered to be discussed Now, among these bases the two following principles prominently stand out—a sole responsible chief of the State, and Ministers exclusively dependent on the Executive. At the very outset of his speech the Emperor takes care to remind as no previous regime has yet given the country. There are, indeed, Mexico, and 1866-but what We think it pacific and liberal, but we find there are people who don't agree with us. His Ma jesty's eloquence is partial to antithesis, which is apt to confuse his readers. Two points, however, are very clearly set forth. He talks of the Conference as a 'great act,' and almost certainly promises a diminution of public burdens. Let us accept this double omen.?

It was remarked that, though the Speech was applauded warmly in several places, yet, on the whole, the reception given to the Emperor was not quite 20 cordial as on other occasions. The assemblage rose, of course, when the Empress made her appearance, and cries of " Vive l'Emperatrice!" were raised; but there seemed a certain coldness in her reception. The Prince Imperial looked delicate. Prince Napoleon is certainly much changed since be last appeared in the same place and on the same occasion. He might be deemed most conducive to the interests is thin, his face pale and worn, which is not to be wondered at after his severe illness. The Em peror looked pretty much as usual .- Times Corr.

The Times discovers a parallel between the close of one great act of the drama of his public life. Each appeals to the record of his life. Each confesses the fallibility of the counsels he has from time to time proposed. Each vindicates the breadth and singleness of his patriotism. The Times does not remember a speech of the Emperor's, which, whether for oratorical or statemarlike qualities, reached the same height of excellence; and accepts without reserve the de claration that the governing motive of every thought and deed for a score of years has been the interest and greatness of France. It is im possible to review all that the Emperor has written, said, or done from his youth up, w.thout seeing that his one idea has been the development of France under his guidance. That France has been emirent under him ; that be has, and not only once or twice, anticipated the public opinion of France to its advantage, can be denied only by those whose feelings overpower their judgment. But neither good intentions nor partial success can blind the Times to the shortcomings of Imperialism, or to its mevitable failure as a permanent system of government. In spite of Napoleonic meditations in exile, and Napoleonic policy in empire, the enigma of France remains

In military circles it is asserted that the French Government have ceased to manufacture the Chassepot, and taken to the Remington instead. The Remington—the only rifle, by the way, which Prussian military men think superior to the Zundnadel-has been likewise introduced into the Danish and Swedish services.

I confess that Europe has some reason to look with favour on the Italian unity; but the feeling is quite different bere, there are few Frenchmen who do not dislike Italy as a troublesome neighbor, a needy borrower, and a boastful people, impatient of gratitude for our past belp and protection. Be assured that were it not for the Roman question, which excites the anti priestly feeling of a part of our people, Italy could reckon on few friends throughout the whole Empire. -Times Cor.

Paris, Evening, Jan. 18.—The Constitutionel of this evening formally denies a rumour which had been current to the effect that France is due to the errors of past governments. He had notified the English Government that at the expiration of the Treaty of Commerce of 1860 important modifications of its provisions should be demanded. It declares that the French predicted that slavery would be abolished with Government never entertained any intention of the kind.

BELGIUM.

If any fresh evidence were needed in illustration of the old truism warning us how little affliction by which the Royal family of Belgium private persons, in Florence, comprise details is bowed down at this moment. The Duke of tending to justify the suspicion that the grist tax Brabant, heir to that small but happy Monarchy, a boy nine years of age, has been for weeks and months dying-dying by menes-and is now

It would be impossible to withhold our sympathy from our Belgium dynasty-a dynasty than which none may be said to command in a higher degree the affection of its subjects and the respect of its neighbours-a dynasty, too, so very lately visited by other equally poignant sorrow, the traces of which have not yet disappeared. Indeed the grief which now fills the Royal residence at Laeken ought to forbid all intrusion; and we would gladly have forborne any allusion to the subject were it not that the calamity has been made the theme for calculations and surmises which cannot be considered altogether idle or unmeaning. The King of the Belgians, Leopold II. is now only thirty three-years old, and has been married seventeen years to his Royal Consort an Austrian Archduchess nearly of his own age. From this union, besides the young Prince who is now just dead, there is no other issue than two Princesses-one born about one year before the Prince, the other a child four years old. As the Belgian Crown is transmitted in accordance with the Salic law, the Heir apparent is the King's only brother, the Count of Flanders, now in his thirty-second year, who has only been married one-and-twenty months, and who as yet, has no offspring. The question has arisen whether by the death of the Duke of Brabant Belgium is not threatened with an eventual vacancy of the Throne : and whether this event will not grately favour those designs of annexation which France has long been suspected of entertaining. Nav, political conjecture has travelled so far as to discuss the rumour of a projected matrimonial alliance between the Prince Imperial of France and the Process Royal of Belgium-between a the deputies that it is as the 'responsible chief' boy of twelve and a girl of ten years of of a free country that he addresses them; and age-as bearing on the possible realization in the second part of his discours, reviewing the of place which the lapse of years may de neventeen years, he finds nothing in them which velop. We ought to dismiss such silly makes that responsibility a heavy burden. He reports of the mere dreams of diseased views them as seventeen years of prosperity such | brains. The Emperor Napoleon is too wise to suppose that the destinies of nations can now-a days be made dependent on Royal marare they ?-mere accelents of fortune. That is riages; indeed, if he were not, one would fancy the sum and substance of the Imperial speech. him sufficiently enlightened by the example of M. Guizot, a man who also enjoyed a well established reputation for wisdom, yet who pursued the mad scheme of a Royal marriage till he marred both his own character and his masters prospects. It is altogether incredible that a Monarch and a Statesman of sixty should lay plans for the fulfil ment of which he would have to wait for the death of two Princes in the very prime of life, both married, and neither of them without good hope of numerous descendants. Could even the extinction of the Coburg line be confidently speculated upon, it should be borne in mind that Belgium is a constitutional kingdom, and that 'if the worst came to the 'worst' there ought surely to be sufficient authority in all the combined powers of the State to set aside the law which establishes the Royal succession in the male line, and to fill the vacant Throne in whatever way

of national independence.

In Spain the elections to the Spanish Cortehave resulted to the return of Monarchical candi speech of the Emperor Napoleon at the opening dates in Madrid; but in the other large cities, of the Chambers and that of Mr. Disraeli at the including Barcelona, Seville, and Saragossa, Republicans have been chosen. The Government telegrams, however, represent the Liberal authorities of Isoletta, as a noted 'cierical.' The Monarchical candidates as having been returned great reason of the reaction in public opinion is, that in a large majority. Marshal Pezuela and two other Generals have been cashiered for disobeying the orders of the Provisional Government.

> MADRID. Feb. 11. - Rivero will be chosen President of the Cortes, which meets to day.

> father of the King of Portugal, for the ruler of Spain. If he refuses the Duke of Montpensier

> will probably be chosen. provinces The French Government watches the parties closely.

Ten thousand troops are to sail immediately

OPENING OF THE CORTES .- MADRID, Feb. 12 -The Cortes formerly opened its sessions here yesterday with great ceremony. The city was profusely decorated in honour of the event. Crowds of people were in the streets; flags were flying, and the day was regarded as a holiday. The President of the Micistry, Marshal Serrano delivered a congratulatory address in the assemble of the Deputies. He said that the nations of Europe, in attaining a higher degree of civilization, threw off the traditional bonds which fettered the public mind. Spain delayed for a long time, following the example of her neighbours She now calls on her representatives to construct bloodless victory. The strength of the nation has not been impaired, but the extravagance of former administrations had disorganized and embarrassed its finances. The Government relies upon the Cortes to remedy this by economical reforms and changes in the administration, and by wise legislation in regard to the public debt, and the payment of the interest thereon, and by economizing the expenses of the army and bis birthday .- Tablet. navy. The fundamental principles of radical liberalism, which had been adopted in relation to religion, the press, and education, by the Provisional Government, must now be considered by is not responsible for the rising in Cuba. That

expressed the hope that the insurrection there would be speedily extinguished, and that tranquillity, based on reform, would be durable. He precipitation, and without compromising the prosperity of the Antilles. In conclusion he congratulated the country on the good relations with foreign nations.

ITALY.

estate, we should only have to point to the deep divers places in Central Italy by newspapers and general's letter had not then been published.

was rather the pretext than the true cause of the disturbances in those provinces, and that they had the character of an insurrection against property and against the local authorities which guard its rights. The riots are not yet at an end; at least they were renewed on the 12th inst. at Borgotaro, in the province of Parma. -The Parma Gazette spoke of the affair as rather serious, and said the troops, of which there were three battalions, had to charge with the bayonet. The Government is on its guard, and it will need all its vigilance to thwart the designs of the enemies of Italy, and to check the growth of the dangerous seed these seek to sow among the lower classes of the people. The extreme parties have found a suitable moment to apply the spark, and they will not fail to fan the flame .- Times Florence Cor.

THE MEAL TAX IN THE CHAMBER. - The official journal has ceased to mention the disturbances occasion, ed by the enfircement of the meal tax. Are we to conclude that these have ceased; we have better reason to conclude that it has nothing satisfactory to say. The subject, however, has been brought before the Chamber, and the Ministry, which sought delays, has been obliged reluctantly to fix on the 21st of this month as the day for answering the interpellations on the subject. Meanwhile Cambray Digny preaches patience. "We must have patience," he says. This is all very well; and "God forbid," says the Un ta Cattolica, " that we should excite the pecple to revolt;" nevertheless this virtue, it onines, may be preached also with advantage to the Government, which is loudly called upon by the present circumstances to show mercy. When taxation has arrived at such a point, or is of such a character as to deprive the poor man of his daily susten nce, when it necessitates the maintenance of an army of exactors, " when to raise an impost cities must be strewn with slain the state of seige proclaimen and the Government of the country intrusted to solders who have to march to the conquest of Mills as heretofore to that of Aucona, Gaeta, and Messins, then, O deputies, are you called upon to have patience, to recall the law you have voted. to re-examine amend it, modify it, render it possible of execution ." the appointment of the 21st seems a distant day for so urgent a matter, when the execution of Monti and Tognetti was considered so pressing a call on the atten-tion of the Chambers as to admit of not a moment's delay. Many things may, and probably will, happen between this and the 21st, and amongst them the resignation of the Ministry is spoken of as proximate, in which case, and if the Opposition (as they naturally will) step into power, the interpellation of the enorceols Perran will probably go to the wall because no longer needed as a machine de suerre. On neither the 12th nor the 14th was there a sufficient number of deputies to constitute a sitting. The Riforma asks, 'Are we to see in this abstention of both Right and Left a significant proof of inertia ?-Or is it a symptom of disintegration ['disfacimento'], which from the country at large is communicating itself to its highest institutions?' May it not be that men feel that the vital matters at stake will be decided elsewhere than in the Chambers? Its complete nullity to effect anything is daily manifesting itself more and more; it is a mere arena upon which public questions are used by the opposing factions as weapons of warfare against each other, and where demagogues can declaim. Even these tire sometimes, or others tire of listening to them. The leaders on either side have considerable trouble in whipping up their respective tails. Upon this occasion the comparative supineness of the Left may be explained by the supposition that they consider their immediate object, the speedy ejection of the Ministry, to be virtually accomplished.

REACTIONARY SYMPTOM: .- Everywhere the Gry has been raised in favour of the old regime, and although the clergy have maintained complete neutrality on the matter, the Italian Government have done all that was vexations in their regard, in order to avenge its own increasing unpopularity. Seven parish priests have been arrested, as a preventive measure, in the neighbourhood of Naples, and the Dake of Maddaloni (Proto), who arrieved a in Rome, was arrested and searched, by the Italian under the Papal and ducal regimes, as well as in Naples, a very slight tax on ground flour existed. It was one scarcely felt, but it was taken up by the sect as a grievance to be redressed in the Utopian kingdom it was about to inaugurate. The people, therefore, feel how bitterly they have been deceived, and are loudly calling for the restoration of that A majority of the members favor Ferdinand, paternal rule which if it suppressed the liberty of an infamous and atheist press, never weighed heavily on the bread of the people, or ground them lown to starvation as is now being done The Cabinet will be called on to explain its conduct immediately on The Carlists are quite active in the Basque the meeting of Parliament, and there is every possible symptom of a most stormy session Ferrari, Marsion, and other deputies, have given notice of interpellations on the matter as soon as the Chamber meets, and this will multiply the d fficulties of the Italian Government tenfold. - Tublet.

At San Giovanni, in Persiceto, one of the villages where the reaction was most vio'ent, a buse in bronze of the Pope was carried in triumph round the town, the people crying. 'Viva el Pontifice ' If, as all believe a general war takes place in the spring, another and far more formidable reaction may, wo must hope, restore his dominions to the Holy Father. Of the evacuation of the French troops there is not the slightest chance, and M. de Lavalette has signified as much to M. Nigra.

We learn from the Correspondence de Rome which derives its facts from Italian sources, that, since the 10th ultimo, the attempt to collect the meal-tax has produced these cheerful results: 275 citizens killed. 1,099 wounded, and 3,788 prisoners. The expenses incurred by the Italian Government in carrying on this war against the people ar said to amount ala new edifice. The revolution has achieved a ready to a sum equal to that which it was hoped the tax would produce. And meanwhile the tax continues unpaid. We are not surprised to hear that the Italian journals notice, characteristic terms the contrast between the peace, order, and prosperity of Rome, and the chaos and bloodshed with reign throughout the usurped dominions of Victor Emanual It is a notable sign of the reaction which is every-Palermo have presented an address of congratulation to the King of the Two Sicilies on the occasion of

Mazzini is again suffering from illness, if we are to credit a letter be andressed to his friends at Comogli, in which he says: 'May you sanctify your arms by employing them as soon as possible to conquer your metropolis and your natural frontiers from the foreign the action of the Deputies. Our revolution here usurpers and from the slaves who, from interest or cowardice, deserve to rank as foreigners.' The last line are levelled at the loyal Roman patricians and people. - Tablet.

The Florence correspondent of the Debats says that although Garibaldi has consented to become a In the matter of ANTOINE TETRO, fils, of the Parish member of the Italian parliament again, he will keep away from the sittings exactly as before. 'He thoroughly understands, adds the writer, that the chamber is not his place. Moreover, his health is really were bad, and would condemn him to repose even if presut circumstances did not compel it.' The Fiorence correspondence of the Independence Belge' seems to consider Garibaldi's return to Parliament as an event of some importance and hints human happiness may be built on high rank and PIEDMONT.—The letters daily received from that it will be so regarded in political circles. The

Managera. - An article in the Diritto states that Menabrea is resolved on refusing to reply to any itterpellations on the subject of the meal tax. It is his wisest course, for his Cabinet has no mercy to expect from the Left, and an assumption of entire responsibility on his part is the only way out of the difficulty. The divisions among the democratic party are more serious than ever, and draw down the reprobation of even their own organs.

A MEDICAL PHENOMERON. - It is not amazing to see an invalid gaming strength while nuder the influence of a purgative? Yet this is the case with every person who resorts to Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. They literally brace up the system while expelling its impurities through the proper channel .-In cases of dropsy they appear to atimulate the absorbents and to prevent the formation of water in the cellular tissue. How these re-ults are produced, physicians must determine for themselves; but meanwhile there is abundant proof that drossical affections as well as indigestion and bilious complaints are removed by their agency.

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

STRANGE NEGLECT. - When it is patent to the world, and has been so for a third of a century, that Bristol's Sarsaparilla will eradicate every chronic disease of the skin, the fleshy fibre, and the glands is it not wonderful that old sores, confirmed superficial irritation, runnings from the care, inflummation of the eyes, mercurial and other affections of the joints and sinews, &c , are constantly met with? In the tropics almost every physician has cases of this kind under his care. Yet the remedy is everywhere accessible Bristol's Sursaparilla effects a speedy cure in all such instances, without pair, without risk, and at small expense.

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

THE BREATH CF LIVING BLOSSOMS. - Photography can give us only the images of the flowers, but in Murray & Lanman's Florida Water chemistry has preserved their atomatic essence. It is literally the bottled breath of the most fragrant products of the richest floral region in the wo-ld. In no other toilet water are the fulness, richness, and delicacy which characterize the perfume of growing flawers perpetunted in an equal degree Artificial wreaths and blossoms are made so skilfully now that the eye is deceived by them. Sprinkle them with this exquisite perfume and another sense will be cheated, for they will send forth a fragrance which belongs to nature, though it has been fixed and rendered permanent by science. Of all perfumes for the toilet and the bath this is the most healthful and refreshing. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits ; always ask for the egitimate Murbay & Lannan's Florida Water prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD

How many thousands of parents ask themselves this question, as they see their children becoming more exaciated and maserable every day, while neither their physician nor themselves can assign any cause. In ten of every twelve such cases, a correct reply to the question would be Worms; but they are seldom thought of, and the little sufferer is

allowed to go on without relief until it is too late. Parents, you can save your children. Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles are a safe and certain cure; they not only destroy the worms, but they neutralize the vitiated mucous in which the vermin breed. Do not delay! Try them! Prepared only by Devine & Bolton, Chemists, next the Court House, Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of FRANCOIS P NAPOLEON COL-LETTE, of Vercheres, District of Montreal,

A second, and final dividend sheet has been p:epared, subject to Objection until the second day of T. SAUVAGEAU,

Official Assignee. Montrea', 3rd Feb., 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 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. Montreal, 3rd Feb., 1869.

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

In the matter of JOSEPH OCTAVE MERCIER, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

An Insolvent.

And TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition where manifesting itself, that 12,000 inhabitants of and discharge, executed by his creditors, and that on Saturday, the twentieth day of March next, at ten of the clock, in the forencon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor under the said Act, and also for the discharge of the said Assignee. Montreal, 13th Jan., 1869.

JOSEPH OUTAVE MERCIER, ByDUHAMEL & DROLET, his Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

The Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday the eleventh day of Fabruary next at three o'clock P.M for the public examination of the said insolvent | of the said deed. and for the ordering of the estate generally. T. SAUVAGEAU.

Official Assignes. Montreal, 18th Japuary 1869.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

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

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

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS

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

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT.

Having passed sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a soffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winelow's Soothing Syrup was just the thing needed, precured 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 Homespathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning kome the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon 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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of CLEMEMT RICHER dit LA. FLECHE, of the Parish of St. Roch, District of

an Insolvent.

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

T. SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignee. No. 19, St. Sacrement Street. Montreal, 18th Jan., 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEENC, SUPERIOR COURT.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE and

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

discharge under the said Act. By his Attorney ad litem,

ETRACHAN BETHUNE.

Zu23

Montres, 28th December, 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEREO } In the Superior Court. Is the matter of JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL,

An Insolvent. NOTIOE is hereby given that on the seventeenth lay of March next, at ten of the clock, in the foremoon or as sorn as Conasel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said act and its amendments.

JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL. M. GARAULT.

Montreal, Dec 28, 1868

Atry ad litem. 2m21

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEERC, SIN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of HILAIRE SAUVE, of the City of

Montreal. ON the seventeenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for his discharge

under the said Act.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR OCCUR. In the matter of LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, Tacer, of the City of Montreal,

Notice is hereby given that, on Monday, the twenty second day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the said act

LOUIS G. ST. JEAN,

RIVARD & TAILLON His Attorneys ad lilem. Montres!, Nov 22, 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEEEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of MARGUERITE and JULIE PEPIN, Spinsters and Traders of the City of Montreal, Insolvents.

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

By their Attorney ad litem,
NAPOLEON BEAUDRY.
2m27 MARGUERITE & JULIE PEPIN.

Montreal, 20th January, 1869.

CIRCULAR. MONTSFAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Mesers. 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 READY MADE CLOTHING Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, COMPrising to part of Flour, Oatheal, Cornendal, Buttee, Chem's, Pork, Hame, Land, Herrings, Deled FISH, DRIED AFPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c , &c.

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

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

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

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

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LABELS, &C., &C., EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE. NO. 21 BUNAVENTURE STREET, Nearly of resite Albert Buildings,

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

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JOHN LILLY, AUCTIONEER,

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

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

Remittances to Consignees promptly made day fter Sale. Commission 71 per cent.

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October, 1869.

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

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

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the bove Hotel.

Conveyances with or without dri rs furnished to ravellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868.

> M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

环 An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. 🕰 TERS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C.,

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

BELLS!

BELLS! BELLS!

Old Established alleizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steam. bosts, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hanl, made of Genuine

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

prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned and banged. All orders addressed to the undersigned, to J. HENRY EVANS, Sole Agent for the Can-8, 463 St. Pant Street, Montreal, Q., will have mpt attention, and illustrated catalogues sent

upon application to JOHF CO., Troy, N. T. one 5, 1868.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS

AT THIS SEASON

In every description of

NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS,

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

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

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

NOT TO BE EQUALLED FOR CUT, MAKE AND QUALITY.

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

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

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BOYS' and YOUTES' 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,

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> MONTREAL. Sosh paul for Rano Furs.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas 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 pronounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial

colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea 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 We sell for the smallest 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 ons substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on the receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be col-lected 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, tour families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Ten We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.

English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c, 50; Fine Flavoured New Season, 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 Hyson, 50c, 60c., 65c., 70.; Fine do 75. Very Fine 85c.; Superflue

and Very Choice, \$1; Fine Gurpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do.; \$1

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally obeap. Ten only sold by this Company. An excellent Mixed Mea 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 Moutreal, 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 tiruly

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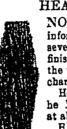
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inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.

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December 13, 1867. DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!

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3.00 P.M., and 5.00 P.M.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond 7.00 A.M.
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U. J. ERYDGES 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

Trains leave Sand Point at 5.15 A.M., and 130 P M., arriving at Brockville at 11.30 A.M., and 7 45 P.M. All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains

a Smith's Falls to and from Perth. The 7.15 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co. y's Steamers for Uttawa, Portage du Fort, Pembroka, &c , and the 1 15 Train from Sand 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, Milbrook, Fraser-

Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 s.m. and 3.30 p.m. for Fraserville Millbrook, Sammit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

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Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5 45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrock, Bethany, Omemee and Lindsay. Linusay.
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A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

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A TOILET NECESSITY.

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

OLEARNESS AND SOFTNESS.

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

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