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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XIX.

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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 impatience, had rushed out to the 'Egypt,' as he 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 kindness 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 him, 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 had spent very little of Estelle's income, laying 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 by saying his letter was only an advance on the enemy's wickets; he meant to follow it up by an attack in force.

Which he accordingly did, arriving before the fort's early in May. I held out as long as I could, but the attacking party had a secret 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 judgment.

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 married!

Ah, how much is conveyed by that little sentence. I can see Harry now, how handsome he looked 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 renewed vigor 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 lustre. He wore no beard but the military moustache. His features were not regular but his whole appearance was striking.

My Estelle had black hair and eyes, her hair curled in heavy ringlets, and grew very prettily round her forehead, not leaving the corners bald and bare; except for her bright smile, revealing pearly teeth, she had no regular claims to beauty, and yet many seeing her face once would turn to take a second look.

They made a handsome couple as they stood there in their youth and happiness and pledged their truth to one another, in the presence of many friends.

My darling turned to me as soon as the ceremony was over and hid her fearful face for a few moments on my bosom and her arms closed convulsively around me. Then she roused herself and received the greetings of her friends.

### CHAPTER IX.

I was very lonesome after my darling had left 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 stayed there with him all through the summer. His regiment was very much 'cut up,' as the phrase was, in the sad affair of Bull Run, but Harry himself escaped unharmed. That was his first fighting, and after that followed the long inaction while McClellan was forming his army. During that 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 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 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 history 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 from newspaper accounts could we glean any thing.

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 to it. But it was cheered in a measure by a letter from Harry and several days after she received another from him written on the day itself and full of tender anxiety and love. How it rejoiced my heart to find them so happy 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 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 braved 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 into the hands of the rebels that he was burnt to death. Of the gallantry and devotion shown by this young officer too much can be said, and the service can ill afford to lose so brave 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 child. The blow seemed to crush her completely. I tried all I could to comfort her for you may be sure, as did our dear Father O'Brien who

was still our parish priest, but neither love nor religion could bring aught of relief to her stricken soul at first, and we at length gave up, trusting to time that great soother of all human woes.

"Oh there is such a depth of woe  
In a young blighted spirit—manhood rears  
A haughty brow—and age has done with fears  
But youth lies down to misery in amazement  
As the dark clouds o'ermantling 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 she had other duties and ties for which she must lay aside her grief, arouse herself from her despair.

Our baby boy was a great comfort to us all 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 font and was received into the church, and her grief was solaced as only religion can solace it.

"Baby fingers, waxen touches" wakened Estelle from the sad state into which she had fallen and gradually she acknowledged how wrong her 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 deeper 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 on Master Harry's baby forehead.

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 picked up the baby 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 hoarse with intense feeling, and he reached my side 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 smuggled Harry up to me, and locking the door administered a glass of brandy and water to refresh him and there left him to make himself a little more presentable, just trimming his hair which had not seen comb and brush for many weeks.

I left him and went down stairs and wandered about the house till I thought he had had time to 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 appearance 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 something had happened. She sprang up and cried, "What is it auntie, your face tells something."

"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 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 steps, then would have fallen had I not caught her slight form in my arms.

He did not speak but took her out of my arms and tears fell on her thin face as he clasped her to him. I left them alone to their sacred joy.

Baby Harry now claimed my attention, and making the little rogue as presentable as possible on so short notice, I carried him in to see his father.

But the spoiled fellow would have nothing to say to him, keeping his face persistently turned over my shoulder. At length after repeated

coaxing he turned around and scanned the sun-burnt bearded face with shy glances. Evidently the novelty of the beard was too great an attraction, and suddenly with a chuckling crow he plucked both baby fists into it and Harry took him from me without resistance on his part.

Then I dispatched Joe to town to send a telegram to Mrs. Percival, and busied myself with retiresment for the inner man.

When they came down to the library Harry looked something like himself except for the beard to which I could not get accustomed.

Estelle had got him one of his old suits of 'citizen clothes,' so his rags had disappeared. He was sunburnt and very thin.

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 too 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 East Tennessee, and led a wandering life among the mountains; at last making his way across Kentucky, and, once over the Ohio, 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 by the purchase of the shoes, so he had to trust to chance charity for any assistance which would 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 his wife.

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

The next winter 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 constant change, and after a few months of peace, rest and happiness 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 Chickamauga, 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 me.

### 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, and was assigned once more to the army before Richmond.

Naturally we were anxious about him; but no further trouble befell us, and that spring Richmond fell and the war was mutually at an end.

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 magnificent it was.

As soon as Harry could get free he returned to Philadelphia and commenced the practice of the law, which had been his profession before the war. In the fall I returned to my own home; leaving them at last after so many changes settled down to a life that promised every happiness.

Three years and more have passed and those promises have been fulfilled.

I have not seen them in all that time, and it seems very long. They write me that Harry is

a most interesting child; that my namesake Ellen is as lovely and interesting as her boyhood promised. Baby Estelle I have not seen, but, of course, have been told over and over again her many perfections.

Meanwhile I am growing old and grey, and though 'time has laid his hand upon my forehead, gently, not smiting it, but as a harper lays his open palm upon his harp to deaden its vibration.' And I thank God for the green old age with which he has blessed me.

The last three years have been a period 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 priest 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 happiness, 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, auntie, I know, on Christmas eve. Do you remember the Christmas eve he came back to me from the clouds I may say, where the evil that would have ruined our two lives was exercised? And I need not remind 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 companionship 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. Lawrence.

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 read 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, *valens 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 servant of many years, 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 the clock on the mantle points to the 'wee sma' 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 story'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 I 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 heir to, or whether he had to wait till the war was over to come North and 'play the gentleman.' At any rate, no



shadow from her father's evil heart fell on my 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.

LETTER OF JOHN MARTIN. THE TRUE EQUALITY FOR IRELAND.

Kilbroney, Rosstrevor, 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 Majesty's Irish subjects by a new policy.

I have been reading with great interest the speech of Mr. O'Neill Daunt, and the letters of several leading members of the Irish Catholic Hierarchy, in the report of a recent meeting of the National Association.

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 am repeating my words over and over. But the whole question of Irish disaffection is there, and I would that Englishmen such as Messrs. 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.

Now, what is 'civil and religious equality,' as understood by Mr. Gladstone, when proposing it for us Irish? Does he mean that in civil and religious matters we are to be placed on a level with the English?

But all this appears so clearly to my own judgment, that I cannot suppose it hidden 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?

in freedom and equality, will be a very valuable boon.—If England will grant it, I do not think she will grant it at present, nor probably grant it till too late for her own benefit.

But if they desire peace and friendship between their country and Ireland, the terms must be civil and religious equality of Ireland to England.

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

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Humble Petition of the Irish People 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 meeting:—

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 punishment under a sentence of Penal Servitude for Political Offences connected with Ireland.

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 vindicate the authority of the law.

A continuation of their imprisonment is looked upon as inconsistent with the liberal and humane policy which guides the conduct of free Governments in their treatment of Political Offenders.

A great National Petition has been already signed by more than a 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 hailed with satisfaction by all classes in this country, and would be gratefully remembered by a people whose kindness has never failed to impress.

DROGHEDA ELECTION.—The trial of the Drogheda election petition has terminated, as the public expected it would in the unseating of Mr. Whitworth.

LONDON, Feb. 6th.—Benjamin Lee Guinness, M. P. for Dublin, has been unseated.

The offer of £300 reward 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 seriously impaired the value of property in the north of Ireland.

cheers which were given as their Excellencies, at twenty minutes to one o'clock, entered the Upper Castle-yard, followed by the civic procession.

THE LAW CHURCH SUBSIDISED. To the Editor of the Dublin Freeman:

Dublin, Jan. 16, 1869.

Sir—On the entrance of the various Lords Lieutenant into Dublin the joy bells of St. Patrick rang on all former occasions, but they were allowed to remain silent on this day when Earl Spencer made his public entry into Ireland.

P.S.—Might they not have arranged to have rung a muffled peal, as appropriate to the Church's position?

J.A.M.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.—The Daily News in exposing the devices which the supporters of the Irish Church Establishment are having recourse to, with a 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.

At the Naas petty session, a woman named Catherine McDonogh was brought up in custody, charged with using threats towards the Rev. S. G. Cotton, Rector of Caragh, and patron of the Caragh Orphanage.

On the opening of the Limerick Quarter Sessions, on the 11th ult., the Chairman, John Leahy, 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 heinous 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.'

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 testator.

The Tyrone 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.

A working-man (name not given) recently committed suicide on the O'Connell 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 reappeared and gave the wife £20, after which he again vanished and was unheard of by the wife till his death was announced.

The Kings County Chronicle, of a late date says:—'For many years we have not seen such an alarming flood as at present overflows the banks of the Shannon.

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.

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 presenting a gun at him, and subsequently firing it over his shoulder.

The Mayor of Cork continues to profound novel views of the duties of the police and the proper mode of administering justice. In a case brought before

him on Monday he expressed a wish that the police would be less active. The prisoner when arrested told the constable he would set the Mayor to 'talk into him.'

MELANCHOLY SCENE IN COBK.—On Wednesday morning Mr. William Tate, jeweller, of Patrick street, was found dead in his bedroom, having committed suicide. The circumstances of this lamentable affair are of an unusually sad character.

A suicide of a most lamentable nature occurred 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 respected for the courtesy and efficiency with which he discharged the business of his responsible situation.

Wreck of the Prince Alfred.—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.

We are happy to be able to record a steady decrease in the criminal statistics of our country. 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.

It is understood that J. F. Maguire, Esq., M. P., will visit Newtownlimavady Magherafelt, and other towns in the county Derry next week, with the object of receiving statistics from the tenantry of the London Companies, for use in the House of Commons, when he brings on his motion.

DUBLIN, Feb. 12.—The Mayor of Dublin will take advantage of the first public levee 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 1867.

On January 16 the Waterford police arrested, on suspicion, a well dressed young man, answering the description in the Hue and Cry, of a young doctor from Belfast, who is wanted for trial on a charge of manslaughter, for causing, by his neglect, the death of a woman whom he attended in her confinement.

In Mr. Trench's recently published work the proper 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 Lansdowne's property in Kerry to the United States during the famine years.

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.

LORD GRANBY 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 between resident Irishmen and filibustering adventurers.

Your obedient servant, GRANBY.

JANUARY 22, 1869.

The Irish Times in reviewing 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.'

THE DESCENDANT OF THE O'NEILLS

Retiring into the village of Slane, Sir Francis O'Neill, 6th Baronet, the descendant of a kingly race, and the hinganon of the lords Mornington and Dunsany, rented a cabin of four apartments, and kept in it a small huckster's-shop and dairy.

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 did not live to fulfil the promise he then made to better the condition of this reduced gentleman of his house, for in a short month afterwards he was in his grave, barbarously and treacherously murdered at Antrim by the rebels of Killead.

A SPECIMEN OF RED TAPE.—A BRITISH OFFICER ON THE CIRCUMLOUTION 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, he can get any more?'

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 given to our supports, who instead of supporting us as soon as we took the work, at 5.30 in the evening only arrived to relieve us at 9.30 the next morning.

In some of the R'ualistic churches in Lond in the services have been modified in accordance with the late judicial decision, but in a few on changes have been made.



**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 Church:—  
 '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 'unprincipled adventurers, leading numbers of dupes' and banded with them together in secret societies—Freemasonry, Carbonarism, Fenianism, and under other denominations—aiming with anti-Christian fury, at the destruction of the Church as the one great representative of the Divine as of all human authority and obedience.'

**THE APOSTOLICAL VISITATION OF THE ECUMENICAL 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 says 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 Feast of the Immaculate Conception in this year; the second is a paternal invitation to the patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops of the Eastern Churches, now unhappily 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 solicits 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 week for the same purpose. The Council will, it appears, be called the First Council of the Vatican and it will be held in the right transept of St. Peter's. The transept 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 Oriental nations, and also among the Catholics of England. The labours before the council are so immense that it is considered six months will not suffice to complete them.

**CATHOLIC STATISTICS.**—It appears, on an examination of the new *Catholic Directory*, published *permissu superiorum* and under the sanction of His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, that there are 30 Bishops of the three kingdoms and 50 Bishops who profess the Catholic faith, and also 28 members of the House of Commons. There are now 13 Catholic 'dioceses' including the 'archdiocese' of Westminster, all which, taken together, form the 'Province' of Westminster, with Archbishop Manning for Primate. Of his 12 'suffragans,' there remain only two, Dr. Ullathorne of Birmingham, and Dr. Brown of Menevia and Newport, who were among the hierarchy revived by Pío Nono under Cardinal Wiseman in 1850. The other 'suffragans' are Dr. Grant of Southwark, Dr. Turner of Salford, Dr. Brown of Shrewsbury, Dr. Knell of Nottingham, Dr. Goss of Liverpool, Dr. Vaughan of Plymouth, the Hon. Dr. Clifford of Clifton, Dr. Ambrose 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 clergy. 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 nunneries, 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 parochial.' The Catholic Church in Scotland, it appears from the same authority, is presided over by four bishops, and geographically divided, not into 'dioceses,' but into 'districts.' These are three in number—the Eastern, the Western, and the Northern. These 'districts' number 201 clergy, who serve 273 chapels and 'mission stations.' Besides these, there are in Scotland 18 convents for women and two colleges. The list of Catholic Peers of the three kingdoms is as follows:—The Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Denbigh, Buchan, Fingall, Granard, Kenmare, Oxford Dunsarvan, and Gainsborough; the Countess of Newburgh; Viscounts Gormanston, Taaffe, and Southwell; Lords Beaumont, Camoys, Stourton, Vaux of Harrowden, Petre, Arundell of Wardour, Dormer, Stafford Clifford of Chudleigh, Herries, Lovat, Trimleston, Louth, French, Howden, and Billew. To these must be added the Marquis of Bute, who apparently 'succeeded' after the sheets of the *Directory* were sent to press. It may be interesting to know that the list of Catholic Peers in 1769, just 100 years ago, included only eight English and six Irish peers—viz., the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Sutherland, the Lords Stourton, Petre, Dormer, Teynham, Langdale, and Arundell, in the peerage of England; and Viscounts Taaffe, Molyneux, Fairfax, and Barnswell, and Lords Cahir and Baltimore.

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

The Rev. Mr. Mackenochie has written a letter upon the decision of the Judicial 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 Mackenochie settling the question at issue, or bringing in anything like temporary quiet it seems only to have made bad worse, and hurried 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. Kyle 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, momentous, and more than important.' The Rev. Mr. Bennett is 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 yielding 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 repudiate the authority of the Court of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council which has lately pronounced a judgment in regard to the rights and ceremonies of the Church.' The Rev. gentleman states fully the grounds on which this repudiation is based, and proceeds:—'In consequence, therefore, and in fulfilment of these promises, we, the undersigned priests and deacons of the English Church, feel ourselves bound to continue as heretofore in our several 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 this we do according to our

Divine Lord's precept, which, while it enjoins us to obey Caesar, in the things of Caesar, clearly enjoins us to obey God in the things that are God's.' This is a very serious step, and must, if persisted in, bring about a collision between Mr. Bennett and his co-signatories 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. Frynes, 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 favour of the Establishment. But subsequent consideration has induced him to see that it has failed in every way as a Missionary Church and as a State Church, and that it has no more right to State support than the Episcopal Church in Scotland. He feels bound, as an honest man, to make known his change of conviction.—*Fall Mall Gazette.*

**RICH!**—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 case, which are far too good to be lost. It seems that a young lady, moved thereto by the eloquence 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 '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 excommunication, 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 half 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 but it is impossible to estimate the tens and hundreds of millions of acres which offer a joyful home of prosperity and independence to those who would leave their miserable and dingy tenements in England. But it is not only our Colonies which hold out a hand to the emigrant. We have given a notice elsewhere of two pamphlets of *Brazil* and the *River Plate*, and we know from other sources the readiness of the Brazilian Government to defray the chief expenses of emigrants' passage to provide in part for their wants during two years after their arrival, and to give them land in fee-simple upon the easiest of conditions. The climate and fertility of the vast territory extending from Santa Catarina 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.—*Tablet.*

We see our own Government, once imbued with other principles, encourage in foreign lands the very reason which it chastises with unparing severity at home. Everywhere reigns confusion, because the eternal maxims of justice are no longer revered. If England foolishly encourages the Garibaldian rabble, whom it would speedily sweep from its own soil, to attack the most ancient 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 forgotten 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 to be the fastest 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-half times their nominal horse-power. The temperature in the stoke-hole was, however, much too high, and it is urged that some of the superfluous power of the engines be used in driving a fan to ventilate the place.

**THE GOLD DIGGINGS IN SUTHERLAND.**—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 streams at present this is the most unprofitable 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 trowel or spade are all the tools required. It is quite probable 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 crushing 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 petition, signed by almost every inhabitant of Helmsdale has been forwarded to the Duke, praying him to give every facility by working the Kildonan gold diggings.—*[John O'Grat Journal.]*

The new evening paper, the *Echo*, which will not fall 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 joliant self-appreciation. There are at this moment 206 new matrimonial causes on the paper of the Divorce Court, besides arrears, and yet 'not five per cent of cases that actually occur 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 BOOPPELL.**—William Boopfell, who was convicted of forgery and sentenced to penal servitude 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. Treham Gregg thus once more explains the old puzzle of the number 666:—'In the Greek

language each letter represents a certain number.—For example, in Rev. xiii. 18, where we find, 'Let him that bath understanding count the number of 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 number is six hundred three score and six':—

G (gamma) . . . . .	3
L (lambda) . . . . .	30
A (alpha) . . . . .	1
D (delta) . . . . .	2
S (sigma) . . . . .	200
T (tau) . . . . .	300
O (omicron) . . . . .	70
N (eta) . . . . .	5
E (epsilon) . . . . .	8
GLADSTONE . . . . .	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 Education Office at Toronto as a warning of what will inevitably be the result of the introduction into that Province of the tyrannical and immoral system of State-Schoolism. It will be seen that the facts on which the *N. Y. Freeman* bases its argument against State-Schoolism are all disposed to by the Protestant press of the U. States:—

**PENITENT THE FRUIT OF GODLESS SCHOOLS.**—It is becoming one of the common places for periodicals, 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. Extraneous ideas of life. Large classes of young women scorn the idea of marrying, except they get husbands 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 how to do, and rarely know how to direct others to do with economy.—Young men, on the other hand, to a deplorable extent, in place of marrying 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 unmarried, in hopes of the day when they may marry a girl that don't know how to work. But there's 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 infamy 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 crimes perpetrated in our midst prove that generally unknown iniquities—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 ghoulies 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 ghoulies are not all by any means, of the low and debased sort. These illegitimate mothers 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 view 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, shocked 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 horrified. 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 increasing; 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 expediency 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 innocents. "The causes are many, and easily enumerated but who will suggest a remedy? The *Empowering Daily Times* asks: "What is to be done about it? and 'who will suggest a remedy? The same *Daily Times* equated its small volume of dirty water at our Holy Father, when the latter, some months ago, denounced as anti-Christian the herding of girls with boys, as proposed in some lycæums 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 'assignment 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 larger-beer saloons, or for gambling shops, if you 'must' do something objectionable, but the buildings used as schools paid for by the State, and run 'without religion. 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 accused State School system—from which the dogmatic inculcation of religious faith and morals

has 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 Cleveland *Leader* thinks that between kleptomany and insanity the Ten Commandments are having 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 a 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 innocence 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 poor.' This appears in an article discussing the charge of swindling which has been laid against the directors of Overend, Gurney & Co.'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: 'I guess that Grant is likely to make this his last visit to New York. The terrible way in which the politicians 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 *Outbert* waterlogged, and took off her crew and also that of the wrecked ship *Hibernia* whom the *Cuba* had taken off. The *America* touched at the Azores, Jan. 2nd, and landed the man 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 59 persons missing.

**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 to.—The late murder of Mr. Rogers has 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, manslaughter, 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, has 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 man should be excluded from a seat in Congress—or any woman either—who possesses the suitable capabilities 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 Committee 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 Menely foundry. There is now at the foundry, awaiting shipment, a fine chime of ten bells for St. Peter's church, Rochester, and the Messrs. Menely 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 heaviest 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 literally 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 1,767,683 3/8 pounds, while in 1867 it was only 666,582 5/8 pounds; a falling of over 70 per cent. The sugar crop of 1868 was 558,000 hogheads; that of 1868 only 80,000 hogheads. The rice crop of 1868 was 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 DEBT.**—The National Debt is officially reported at \$2,556,200,658 showing an apparent increase of over fifteen millions during January. All know that this is occasioned by the payment; on the 1st of January, or six months' payment on the large portion of the debt, and that most of the apparent increase is an 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 far 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 have 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 justice of the Godless School system is combated in

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 orphans 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 commonness of the crime of feticide. 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 scholars between the ages of four and twenty-one 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 inquiries such as: 'Have we ceased 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 feticide creeping into our State community?' Coming from such a source, these are questions of fearful import, relating, as they do to the population of rural districts, where, 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 Grant, quite well known in art and literary circles, had occasion to visit a book establishment in Boston, and saw there a painting of Raphael Sumner, also one of Stonewall Jackson.—While looking at and admiring them the merchant said:

'You are interested in those rebels?'  
 Mr. Grant—'Yes, they seem to be very fine pictures. Have you any others?'  
 'You mean of rebels?'  
 'Yes, sir.'  
 'Yes, sir; we have pictures of prominent rebels. 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.'  
 'General Lee?'  
 'Yes; I believe so.'  
 'Have you Washington?'  
 'Oh yes, sir.'  
 'John Hancock?'  
 'Don'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 see.'  
 'John Adams?'  
 'No, sir; we have no painting or engraving of Adams.'  
 'General Warren?'  
 The Bostonian says, scratching his head, 'Warren, Warren, Warren.'  
 'Yes, sir. General Warren, who fell at Banker Hill.'  
 'No, sir. We have no picture of him.'

I understood you to say that you had the rebels complete. Very sorry your list is so imperfect, for I have long been anxious 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-bay.'

The last seen of the Boston merchant he was flitting 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 Australia—is given by the correspondent of the *London Times*:—  
 A very recent case of successful treatment by Professor Halford of a man bitten 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 he had killed it. The head being crushed perfectly flat, and the reptile without motion or sign of life, the man who had taken it up was carefully handling it, putting his finger to its crushed head, 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 man 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 be 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 corpuscles 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 he was now called was, however, the first opportunity he had had of applying his new treatment to a human creature, and he 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 follows:—An incision was made through the skin, exposing the superficial radial vein, and the point of the syringe being introduced into the vein the injection (of ammonia) was completed. The beneficial effect was marvellous and immediate. From an almost pulseless 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 men are in ecstasies at the result of this treatment, and consider that Professor Halford's discovery ranks with that of vaccination or of the circulation of the blood. 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 added to our sum of certain knowledge. I should add that similar treatment is reported in our newspapers to have been successful both at Beaufort, in this county, and at Newcastle in New South Wales.—*Times' Victoria Cor.*



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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1869.

ECLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY—1869.

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

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

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

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The 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—beyond the tools with which they work. All above this class in wealth, are, in Communistic phrase—held to belong, not to the people, but to the bourgeoisie: betwixt 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. Cordner, 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 comment 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 differ from the Reverend Mr. Cordner, there are none who can fail to recognize in him an accomplished gentleman of much refinement, of high intellectual culture, all 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. Ewer'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 simply bearing in mind that the same words are used by the two rival controversialists in very different senses.

Dr. Ewer's thesis is, that Protestantism has, as regards the development of Christianity, 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 so in the future, if its fundamental principles be adhered to faithfully and consistently.

Both are right, for both mean precisely the

same thing—the form of words they respectively use to express the common idea alone are different. Protestantism has been, could not by its essence but have been, and must ever be, ruinous to Christianity, as Dr. Ewer understands Christianity.

Protestantism, by its nature, has been, is, 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 betwixt the two Protestant divines, as they would themselves perceive, and frankly acknowledge, would they but take the pains, as an essential preliminary, 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 assert 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. Cordner. 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 Mahomedanism 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 love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself" was, and is as much a doctrine of Judaism, as of Christianity: and yet Judaism is not 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 by 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 logomachy, 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 *rational* religion—as the perfection of reason."—*The Italics are our own.*

Dr. Ewer would probably, if called upon to define in what light he regarded Christianity, reply in some such terms as these:—

"I regard Christianity as a *revealed* religion—that is as a supernatural religion—as therefore something altogether above the plans in which alone reason can exercise its legitimate functions."

In other words; whilst according to the Rev. Mr. Cordner'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 Supernaturalism. And so when the first asserts that Protestantism has been eminently conducive to the development of Christianity, he substantially asserts that it—Protestantism—is eminently conducive 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 supernatural religion.

Again Dr. Ewer contends that Protestantism, whilst powerfully destructive, has never been anything more. Powerful to shake, to pull down, to subvert, and to destroy, it has, he 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 has 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 radical subversion 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 Protestantism, 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 bishop of Paris, with his clergy and sacerdotal clique, appeared at the bar of the Convention, and putting off his sacerdotal garb made public profes-

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 from door to door of the dram shops, drinking brandy from out of the consecrated vessels of the altar, and burlesquing the sacerdotal mummeries of Popery—then was celebrated the triumph of Protestantism though stained with indecency—then was the overthrow of sacerdotalism complete: but hardly can it be said that that day witnessed the triumph of Christianity, or even natural morality: hardly can it be boasted that on that day were carried out the principles of Him Whom Camille Desmoulins, on the eve of his execution, hailed as a brother *sans culotte*. Even the Rev. Mr. Cordner is illogical enough, because Christian enough, to shrink from applying to all traditional creeds, beliefs, morality, and sacerdotalism, the searching test of his own Protestant principles; for therein he too would be compelled to acknowledge the destruction of Christianity.

The Rev. Mr. Cordner is certainly more logical as a Protestant than are his brother Protestants, who still hold to a supernatural and, therefore, supernatural 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 reason," walked devoutly through the Paris streets in honor of the *Fete of the Etre Supreme*—a *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 yet, 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 hails 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 Protestant principles searchingly and unflinchingly applied. Why then should there be strife or word-war betwixt 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 name 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 jail, 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 his 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 forgiveness 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 subsequently aided in their flight. These rumors, for they are no more, must be received with caution.

On the scaffold, all the hideous 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 ask it from the bottom of my heart 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'Connor 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 readiness in case of any rioting, but, fortunately, there was no call for its active services. The crowd though large was orderly, and dispersed quietly when the execution was over.

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 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; ruffians who, like the fellows lately executed in Rome, steal at dead of night upon their unsuspecting victims 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 Pius IX. is determined that the murderer and the assassin shall not escape unpunished 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, our esteemed contemporary the *Courrier du Canada* upon having entered upon the thirtieth year of an existence honorable to its conductors, and profitable 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* defends 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 connected.

We regret having to announce the death of M. Pierre Garnot, in the 63<sup>rd</sup> 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 of Notre Dame des Anges, where the Congreganistes, of which Society the defunct had long been a prominent member, hold their weekly assemblies.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Friday evening, 22<sup>nd</sup> ult., at his late residence, 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 agonizing tortures, all over his body, all of which he apparently endured with fortitude, and Christian patience, and placid 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 wait 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 words,—

Flower of Garmel, flowering vine,  
Send thy gifts on us who are thine,  
Virgin Mother, Star of the Sea,  
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 25<sup>th</sup>, a very large and respectable congregation of neighbors, relatives, and friends, escorted his mortal remains, from his late residence, to the Parish Church of St. Raphaels, where the funeral 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 humilitata.*—*Requiescat in pace. Amen.*—*Com.*

Remittances unavoidably crowded out; shall appear in our next.

LECTURE BY THE REV. FATHER O'FARRELL ON THE IRISH QUESTION—THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

(From the Evening Star.)

After returning thanks to the very large and respectable audience 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 upon this point. 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 dangerous 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 Stackpole 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, 354,779, 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 12½ 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 one Anglican; 65 parishes, or 25 per cent, contain only from one to ten Anglicans 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 6s 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 ascendancy.

The gross Episcopal revenue is £11,677 9s 1d; net, £5,190 8s 2d. The Commissioners have expended in repairing and building churches from 1834 to 1865 the sum of £60,400. In these churches there are 17,522 sittings, or nearly 3 sittings for every church-going person. Some curious examples of pluralists were also given.

2. Diocese of Meath. Population, 253,354; Catholics, 235,136, or 92.8 per cent; Anglicans, 15,289, or 6.4 per cent. There are 219 parishes, of which seventeen have no Anglicans; twenty-five, only 1 to 5; twenty, only 5 to 10, &c;—only fourteen parishes have a population over 250. These 219 parishes are united into 105 benefices. Eighteen benefices contain only from one to ten Anglican families. 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 averaging 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 accommodation amounts to 19,970 sittings, or nearly 4 sittings for every church-going Anglican. The church commissioners expend between 1834 and 1865, the sum of £62,600. Since the year 1800 the little town of Kells, with an Anglican population of 526 has paid to its two archdeacons the sum of £11,890.

3. Diocese of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, population, 416,343; Catholics, 377,904, or 90.8 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 3s. 1d. per acre. The present value is about £60,000 a year;—the difference goes to laymen for their help 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 8,258, Anglicans who cost to the public £21,252; while in the union of Lismore, diocese of Connor, 7,434 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 seventy-three or more than half there are only 330 or 4½ individuals for each parish.

4. Diocese of Cork, Cloyne and Ross. Population, 524,282; Catholics, 473,732, or 90.3 per cent; Anglicans, 43,228, or 8.2 per cent. The single diocese of Cork contains 26,733 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 6,500, or 5s. 10d. an acre. They are estimated as worth about 12s, which would give nearly 30,000, annually. The difference enables the lessees to feel great zeal for ascendancy. The diocese of Cloyne has a parochial revenue of 31,000, besides the Episcopal revenue, the disbursement of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the glebe



houses. In Cloyne the Catholics are 94 per 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 benefice, that of Nathlath, has but one Protestant; there is an incumbent who receives 200l. a year, and the church repairs and church requisites cost about 40l. a year;—a happy individual, 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 688 Anglicans and 32,000 Catholics. For the former the state expends 74062l. annually—nothing for the latter. Expenditure for building, &c., churches since 1834, was 84,342l. There are also the expenses, for church requisites, &c. amounting to about 4,000l. a year.

5. Diocese of Kilmore, Elphin and Ardagh Population, 547,891: Catholics, 433,589, or 83 3 per cent.; Anglicans, 53,196, or 9 7 per cent. Number of benefices, 128; clergymen, 202; Episcopal income, 26,851; parochial income, 240,828. The see lands consist of 70,950 acres profitable; 22,700 unprofitable. The average 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 5,938 acres at a gross rent of 2812, or 2s. 8d. an acre. The Beresfords hold over 2,000 acres; the L'Estranges and the M'xwells 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, Kilmora, Kilmacduagh and Clonfert. Population, 337,079; Catholics, 319,403, or 93 8 per cent.; Anglicans, 15,906, or 4 7 per cent. In Killaloe out of 23,042 souls, the are only 251 Anglicans. In Kilmacduagh out of 24,799, only 434 Anglicans. In Clonfert out of 64,143 only 2,521 Anglicans. In Killaloe 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 clergymen. The dean of Killaloe has an income of 2541 and forty one souls in charge, is non resident, and pays 275 to a curate for doing his work. Each family cost 268 a year for their spiritual care. In Kilmacduagh there are eighty-four Anglican families, with a full diocesan corps church sittings for 900 persons, and a parochial income of 22,976. Clonfert contains 490 families, in 14 benefices, and 18 clergymen; and a whole diocesan corps. The church sittings 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 6,820l.; whilst for the repairs alone of thirteen churches 7,397 have been expended. Killaloe has six parishes without a single Anglican. The Bishop's see house cost 8,936l. and he has an income of 3,880l. Since 1834 the commissioners have expended 43,248l. for repairing churches. The total revenue of the four united dioceses is 2,9016l.

7. The diocese of Armagh and Cloghan. Population, 648,832. Catholics 405,655 or 62 1/2 per cent.; Anglicans, 150,778 or 23 1/2 per cent. So that even in the heart of Protestant Ulster, as it is falsely called, Catholics are nearly three times as numerous as Anglicans. In the chief towns the same gain of Catholicity is observable. Thus in Enniskillen Catholics are 57 per cent.; in Dungannon 54 1/2 per cent.; in Armagh 54 1/2 per cent.; in Drogheda 91 per cent. The endowments consist of gross episcopal income of 15,758l.; livings, 287,410; total 283,168. The late primate Beresford is stated to have received during his lifetime from the church the nice sum of 285,000l. The primate has moreover a magnificent palace with a large demesne. The palace cost the public over 232,000 before the year 1831. The see house of Cloghan, now unoccupied, cost since 1816 over 211,300 and has a demesne and deer park of 345 acres. Eleven livings in Armagh and Tyrone of the value of 29,750 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 acres; 16,500 unprofitable. The former are let out for 223,630 or 3s. 10d. an acre, of course to noble families, the Caledons, the Cremorns &c. The commissioners expended since 1834 for building or repairing churches, 2,136,900 besides 24,000 a year for church requisites.

8. Diocese of Down, Connor and Down. Population, 722,185; Catholics, 215,832 or 30 per cent. Anglicans, 153,457 or 21 1/2 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 7,885l. or an average of 3s 9d an acre. The Earl of Massarene holds 9,555 acres at 48s a year. Lord Dunganon holds eight townlands at 32s. The Smyths, descendants of the undertakers, hold about thirty townlands, twelve alone of which amount to 14,000 acres for 737l. a year. The Echlinns, descendants of a Scotch bishop, hold seven townlands at 374l. &c.

The expenditure for building churches, &c., since 1834, was 93,702l. besides other expenses for church requisites.

9. Diocese of Thom. Killala Achoury. Population, 508,906; Catholics 488,907 or 96 per cent. Anglicans, 17,157 or 3 1/2 per cent. There are 142 parishes; ten have no Anglicans. The endowments are—episcopal revenue 5,266l.; parochial 22,490l. Total, 27,756l. The last bishop received during his lifetime 152,687l. together with a palace, upon the repairs of which 10,187l. were expended in fifteen years. The see lands are of vast extent, and as usual held at nominal rents by the descendants of bishops and other dignitaries; for instance, of these lands of about 100,000 acres, there are let many thousands at a rent averaging from ten pence to two or three shillings per acre. The whole Anglican population of Tuam is 9,041; notwithstanding all the efforts of the proselytizers and Irish missions, the Catholics have remained true to the faith of their fathers. There is a model

benefice at Kilmoylan of two parishes, with two protestants in each—and these are said to have been imported from some other place. The church accommodation is very great, there are in Tuam 10,597 sittings, or three sittings to each person. Expenditure on churches since 1834, amounted to 59,150l. Notwithstanding erictions and emigrations Catholics have increased here both relatively and absolutely, whilst Anglicans have diminished.

10. Diocese of Derry and Raphoe. Population, 462,255. Catholics, 291,466, or 63 per cent.; Anglicans, 65,951, or 14 1/2 per cent. Thus the Catholics are four and a half times as numerous as the Anglicans and three times as numerous as the Presbyterians. The glebe lands of Derry amount to 24,000 acres, valued by the possessors at the sum of 10,000l. per acre. The lands of Raphoe amount to 16,500 acres, valued by the holders at 5,000l. less than 6s. The real value is four times that amount. The revenue of these sees is as follows: Episcopal revenue, 13,630l. parochial revenue, 49,250l. total gross income, 62,880l. Trinity college has seven benefices in Raphoe, which give an average provision of 469l. with a mansion, and a life estate in a farm of 70s acres for each of the seven students. In Derry the college has three benefices, possessing glebe lands of 2,600 acres, and tithes of over 22,000. Thus ten benefices of 7,600 acres, and an annual stipend of 26,300 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 Londonderry 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 17 1/2 per cent.; so that in the 'Maiden city,' Catholics are 3 1/2 times as numerous as the Anglicans. The dean of Raphoe, Lord E. Chichester, enjoys a benefice with an annual income of 21,270 a year, the duties of which are discharged by two curates, for the sums of 2,100 and 2,800 respectively. Expenditure for churches since 1834 is 277,240l.

11. Diocese of Limerick, Ardfer, and Aghadoe. Population, 394,561. Catholics, 377,352, or 95 3/5 per cent.; Anglicans, 15,105, or 3 4/5 per cent. The number of parishes is 188. Twenty-two parishes have no Anglicans. Sixty-eight 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 are 76,035 Catholics. The see lands are very small, only 4,171 acres, yet they produce 4,203l. or more than 12l. the acre. Expenditure since 1834, 60,736l.

12. Diocese of Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare. Population, 611,698. Catholics, 481,506, or 73 7/7 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, 52,436, or 21 1/2 per cent. The revenue of the diocese consists of the Episcopal revenue, 8,250l. and the parochial revenue, 43,413l. making a total of 51,663. The see lands of Dublin consist of 23,926 profitable acres, and over 7,000 unprofitable. They are let for 7460, or an average of 6s. 3d. an acre. The lands of Kildare are 4,163 profitable acres, let for 4,440l. or about one guinea an acre. To one person 1,604 acres are let for 67l.; another for 276 acres, pays only 5l. rent. The number of parishes are 273, of which 19 contain no Anglican, and 78 contain only 719 souls, or about nine to each.

A few instances of the anomalies, Cloghan, Swords, has 24 Anglicans, who cost the state 36l. per family, besides 542l. expended on their church. Clonmethan includes four parishes,—six Anglican families in the benefice,—81l. per family paid by the state. Since 1834, the expenditure for repairs, &c., 108,384l.

Such is the very rapid and very slight sketch of the present condition of the Established Church in Ireland. A great many more anomalies might be pointed out if time permitted;—benefices without churches, without resident incumbents,—immense sums drawn away by absentee; parishes given as dowries 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 extermination. 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 originated 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 depopulated, after the flight of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, and six counties planted with London apprentices and adventurers from Scotland. Under Cromwell a still more fearful scourge fell upon the land. The transplantation took place. The lecturer then described fearful scenes attending that extirpation of the Catholics of the three provinces, Ulster, Leinster and Munster. He mentioned the decree published on the 27th of September, 1653, by which it was enjoined upon all the heads of families to present themselves before a military commission to receive a pass, in which would be described the number and ages of the members of the family, and the number of days allowed them to move beyond the Shannon. The miseries of that sad march, the privations and hardships of the delicate and high-born, were briefly alluded to. Thus, Catholics were banished from all other parts of Ireland, Connaught was their only refuge, if we except the other alternative so kindly offer-

ed them in christian charity—to Hell, or Connaught. The penal laws which, afterwards disgraced the English and Irish Parliaments, of the 17th and 18th centuries, were passed for the same purpose of maintaining the ascendancy of the majority over the minority. All the laws passed during those evil days were corrupted by this vicious principle. The schools founded by government had the same object. The parochial schools, the charter schools, the royal schools, even Trinity College, the only Irish university, were established for proselytizing purposes, and for the benefit of the Anglican minority. For the immense majority of the Irish people there was no other alternative, but apostacy from their faith, on the one hand, rewards and dignities, if they were traitors to their conscience—or, ignorance, poverty, degradation, exile and even death itself, if they remained true to their God and their religion. Thus, this Established Church has been the *fons et origo malorum* for Ireland. The land laws were corrupted by it; political power was necessary, to maintain this ascendancy, and this political power could only be kept by degrading the tenants, by treating them as serfs, and by refusing them all political and social rights. When this ascendancy is swept away, then the landlords 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 chafe 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 1859:—

- President and Director (Ex Officio), Revd. M. J. O'Farrell.
- Mr. Edward Murphy—1st Vice President.
- Mr. Owen McGarvey—2nd Vice President.
- Mr. Daniel McEnery—Treasurer.
- Mr. Michael McGreevey—Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.  
Mr. Christopher McGormack, (Honorary), P. J. Derack, Dennis B. Eady, Edward Skiddy, Peter McFarland, James Connaughton, Peter Harkins James Neary, Anthony Brogan, P. F. Manning, Patrick Gallory, Henry Gallagher, Arthur Hamwell.

- VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.  
Centre Ward—Patrick Hammond.
- West Ward—Thos Mackay
- East Ward—William Donnelly.
- St. Anna Ward—Charles Moffatt & John McInerney
- St. Antoine Ward—P. Murphy & J. O'Connor.
- St. Lawrence Ward—P. Riely.
- St. Lewis Ward—John Kelly.
- St. James Ward—Andrew Emerson.
- St. Mary's Ward—James Moore.
- Grand Marshal—Richard O'Donnell.

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 Abstinence Society, I beg to lay before you on behalf of the Executive Committee thereof, a report of its progress and finances for the past year.

In the first place I beg to inform you that there has been an increase of 641 members 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 \$16.68, for Insurance \$2.00, for Band \$49.00, for Grand Banner \$8.00, for Badges \$2.70, for Record Book \$3.75. Reimbursed Expenditure of the P. T. A. Sub Committee \$5. Making in all a total expenditure of \$152.13. Leaving a balance against the Society and due to the Treasurer thereof of 74c.

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

ST. PATRICK'S DAY 1863.

was celebrated in the usual manner by a Musical Soiree at the Music Hall, which was very numerous attended. The opening address was delivered by the Revd. President, and the musical portion, under the direction of Gustava Gagnon, Esq, left nothing to be desired. Your Council take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to Mr. Gagnon for his able services and to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assisted on that occasion. To Col. Pakenham and officers of the 11th M. 30th Regiment, then in garrison here, the Council have also reason to reiterate their thanks for the services of its splendid Band which enhanced materially the pleasure of that evening.

- READING ROOM  
The following papers were to be found on the table of the Institute during the past year.
- EUROPEAN  
Dublin Nation, London Illustrated News, London Weekly Register
- AMERICAN  
Boston Pilot New York Tablet, Ledger, Wilkes

Spirit of the Times, Frank Leslie's Illustrated, and Chimney Corner.

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 selling such papers as it may be deemed necessary to dispose of.

COMMODITY 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 these 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 render so attractive and successful those entertainments, which in themselves, have created a good feeling among all classes of the community.

IMPROVEMENTS.  
Your Council wish to draw the attention of the Members 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 St. Patrick's Church for further improvements, and among others, the painting of the Hall, of which it stands greatly in need.

PICNIC.  
In the month of July last, your Council, with the view of procuring amusement for its members and their friends, organized a picnic to the Chaudiere 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 they 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 Witness, Boston Pilot and New York Tablet.  
To Revd. N. Gingras for five neatly bound volumes of the Montreal True Witness for the year 1850 '50. To Hon. Thomas McGreevey, and John Hesse Esq. M. P. for Parliamentary papers, &c., and to H. P. Bellow Esq. for iron rods to hang screens.  
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 Stereopticon one of the finest instruments of the sort in Canada with a large number of views upon 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 Institute. For this magnificent addition to the attractions of the Institute your Council deem it but just to say that they are mainly indebted to the exertions of the Rev. President, most ably seconded by the Treasurer.

FINANCES.  
As will be seen by the Treasurer'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 unforeseen contingencies which might arise. They consider that the system proposed is the best that could be suggested, and respectfully submit that the same be strictly carried out. Here your Council have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of (\$50 75) of fifty 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 Benevolent Society. The following gentlemen have been appointed permanent Trustees in charge of the said Reserve Fund:—Messrs. Mathew F. Walsh, John O'Leary John Lane, Jc.

DECEASED MEMBERS.  
First among those whose demise during the past year the Institute has to mourn is the very Reverend Father Nelligan, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Kingston. Cure of St. Joseph de la Beauce, formerly Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, and founder of this Institute. 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 of 1847. 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 he founded, with the assistance of a few members of that congregation, the St. Patrick'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 regard of the whole community. Amongst the younger portion, death has been still more unparalling, and your Council have to mourn the loss of two young members whose talents would have shed a lustre over whatever institution might have counted them among its numbers. The first, John Felix McDonnell, Esquire had already made his mark in the literature 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 talents, that in losing him they lost one destined to become an ornament to his profession. Not only has this Institute cause for regret, 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 be repaired. Both gentlemen were members of the Bar of Lower Canada.

Your Council, in conclusion, beg leave 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 respectfully submitted.  
P. J. DOUGLASS, Pres.  
THOMAS J. CORRIGAN, Recording Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.  
The Treasurer in Account with the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute:  
Dr.  
To Balance from late Treasurer... \$37 37  
Soiree... 385 50  
Concerts and Readings... 230 17  
Pic-Nic... 149 30  
Rents... 36 50

Sale of Newspapers...	18 00
Stereopticon Fund...	274 75
Do Exhibitions...	28 75
Lecture...	65 50
Donation late St. Patrick's Benevolent Society...	60 79
Members...	286 00
Subscribers...	14 00
	\$1,804 63

By paid Guardian's Salary...	\$94 00
Do Rent...	120 00
Do Soiree...	44 20
Do Advertising, &c...	18 25
Do Concerts and Readings...	48 53
Do Advertising, &c...	48 80
Do Pic-Nic...	144 24
Do Advertising, &c...	12 50
Do Newspapers...	29 79
Do Purchase of Stereopticon...	244 75
Do Do Exhibition...	16 20
Do Advertising, &c...	1 75
Do Lecture...	66 50
Do Fuel...	43 15
Do Gas...	36 80
Do Gas Fixtures...	16 35
Do Cleaning Institute...	11 30
Do Coloring ceiling...	8 00
Do Tinsmith...	3 20
Do Insurance...	4 49
Do Postage...	8 65
Do Printing...	6 00
Do Advertising...	5 82
Do Sundries...	13 27
Do Testimonial to G. Gagnon, Esq...	34 50
Do Erection of stage...	38 00
Do Revd. Paquet for destitute children...	20 00
Do Donation to late Guardian...	10 00
Do Outstanding account of late Treasurer...	77 34
Do Reserve Fund...	232 00
Do Balance...	50 18
	\$1,804 63

To Amount appropriated...	232 00
Less, discount on \$182 00...	7 73
	\$224 27

Quebec, 26th January, 1860.

THADDEUS JOSEPH WALSH, Treasurer.  
The reports of the Council and Treasurer having been adopted, and ordered to be published, it was  
Moved by M. F. Walsh, Esq., seconded by Joseph Robinson, Esq., and resolved,—  
That in view of the present very prosperous and promising condition of the Institute thereby exhibited, the best thanks of the members are due and hereby 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. CORRIGAN, Recording Secretary,  
Jany 24th 1860.  
At a meeting of the Council held this evening, (Wednesday) the following gentlemen were appointed officers for the ensuing year:  
Honorary President—Revd. B. McGarran  
President—Revd. J. Conolly  
1st Vice—G. W. Colfer, Esq.  
2nd—J. H. O'Neill  
Treasurer—T. J. Walsh  
Recdng. Secretary, J. Robinson  
Cor.—J. H. Lawler  
Vice Rec.—M. F. Walsh  
Cor.—J. Gallagher

Died.  
At Pembroke, Ont., on the 15th inst., of dis-ease of the heart, William Flannery, aged 35 years.—Requiescat in pace

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864  
In the matter of ALEXIS NORMANDIN, Trader, of Montreal.  
An Insolvent.  
A first and final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the ninth day of March next.  
T. SAUVAGEAU,  
Official Assignee.  
Montreal, 11 February, 1860.

WANTED.  
FOR the Municipality of St. Sylvester, a School Mistress with a diploma for elementary school in the English language.  
Apply to  
M LESARD,  
Secret.-Treas.

TEACHERS WANTED.  
TWO Teachers wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, county Terrebonne capable of teaching the French and English languages. Liberal salary will be given. Please address, Patrick Carey, Secretary, Treasurer School Commissioners St. Sophia Terrebonne Co P.Q.

SITUATION WANTED.  
A YOUNG LADY, possessing the best of references, is desirous of obtaining a Situation as Governess. Teaches French and music, with a good knowledge of English. Can take charge of an Orphan and Choir, having had long experience in that line. Address 'Teacher' True Witness Office, Montreal.

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

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS  
KINGSTON, ONT.  
Under the immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.  
THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The best literary, moral, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of Instruction will include complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

The year 1869 will be a critical one for France, and therefore for Europe. In the spring the Chambers will be reconstituted, and the event is anticipated with an almost painful interest by our neighbors.

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.

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 so cordial as on other occasions.

The Times discovers a parallel between the speech of the Emperor Napoleon at the opening of the Chambers and that of Mr. Disraeli at the close of one great act of the drama of his public life.

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 here, 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 help and protection.

PARIS, EVENING, Jan. 18.—The Constitution of the evening formally denies a rumour which had been current to the effect that France had notified the English Government that at the expiration of the Treaty of Commerce of 1860 important modifications of its provisions should be demanded.

BELGIUM

If any fresh evidence were needed in illustration of the old truism warning us how little human happiness may be built on high rank and estate, we should only have to point to the deep

affliction by which the Royal family of Belgium is bowed down at this moment. The Duke of Brabant, heir to that small but happy Monarchy, a boy nine years of age, has been for weeks and months dying—dying by inches—and is now dead.

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.

IN SPAIN. In Spain the elections to the Spanish Cortes have resulted in the return of Monarchical candidates in Madrid; but in the other large cities, including Barcelona, Seville, and Saragossa, Republicans have been chosen.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—Rivero will be chosen President of the Cortes, which meets to-day. A majority of the members favor Ferdinand, father of the King of Portugal, for the ruler of Spain.

The Carlists are quite active in the Basque provinces. The French Government watches the parties closely. Ten thousand troops are to sail immediately for Cuba.

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.

WE learn from the Correspondence de Rome which derives its facts from Italian sources, that, since the 10th ultimo, the attempt to collect the mail-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 are said to amount already to a sum equal to that which it was hoped the tax would produce.

ITALY

PIEDMONT.—The letters daily received from divers places in Central Italy by newspapers and

private persons in Florence, comprise details tending to justify the suspicion that the grist tax 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 MEAL TAX IN THE CHAMBERS.—The official journal has ceased to mention the disturbances occasioned by the enforcement 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.

REACTORY SYMPTOMS.—Everywhere the cry 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 vexatious in their regard, in order to avenge its own increasing unpopularity.

At San Giovanni, in Porsiceto, one of the villages where the reaction was most violent, a bust in bronze of the Pope was carried in triumph round the town, the people crying: "Viva el Pontifice!"

Mazzini is again suffering from illness, if we are to credit a letter he addressed to his friends at Comogh, in which he says: "My you sanctify your arms by employing them as soon as possible to conquer your metropolis and your natural frontiers from the foreign usurpers and from the slaves who, from interest or cowardice, deserve to rank as foreigners."

The Florence correspondent of the Debats says that although Garibaldi has consented to become a member of the Italian parliament again, he will keep away from the sittings exactly as before.

MANABRA.—An article in the Diritto states that Manabra is resolved on refusing to reply to any interpellations on the subject of the meal tax.

A MEDICAL PHENOMENON.—It is not amazing to see an invalid gaining strength while under the influence of a purgative? Yet this is the case with every person who resorts to Bristo's Sugar-coated Pills.

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

STRANGE NEGLECT.—When it is patent to the world, and has been so for a third of a century, that Bristo's Sarasaparilla 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 ears, inflammation of the eyes, mercurial and other affections of the joints and sinews, &c, are constantly met with?

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

THE BREATH OF LIVING BLOSSOMS.—Photography can give us only the images of the flowers, but in Murray & Lanman's Florida Water chemistry has preserved their aromatic essence. It is literally the bottled breath of the most fragrant products of the richest floral region in the world.

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

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

WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD

How many thousands of parents ask themselves this question, as they see their children becoming more excited and miserable every day, while neither their physician nor themselves can assign any cause.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of FRANCOIS P. NAPOLEON COLLETTE, of Vercheres, District of Montreal, Insolvent.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

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

CANADA. Province of Canada } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. District of Montreal }

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

And TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU Official Assignee.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of ANTOINE TETRO, filis, of the Parish of Contrecoeur, Insolvent.

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 February next at three o'clock P.M. for the public examination of the said insolvent and for the ordering of the estate generally.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

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

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

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT, Having passed sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the thing needed, procured a supply for the child.

On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of GLEBERT RICHER dit LA-FLECHE, of the Parish of St. Roch, District of Richelieu, 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 claims.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE and ROBERT MACFARLANE, Insolvents.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } In the Superior Court. Dist. of Montreal. }

In the matter of JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL, an Insolvent.

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. }

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

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. }

In the matter of LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, Trader, of the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. }

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

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. }

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

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



CIRCULAR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE, No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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

COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO Post-Office Address—Box 508 1/2.

JOHN LILLY, AUCTIONEER, 8, BUADE STREET, UPPER TOWN, (OPPOSITE THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL), QUEBEC.

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

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S., OFFICE—29 M'CORD STREET, MONTREAL: October, 1869. 12m10

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station) SHERBROOKE C.E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel. Conveyances with or without drivers furnished to travellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868. 12m

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

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE.

SARSFIELD & NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &c., No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1852. Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine Bell Metal (Copper and Tin) hung with PATENT STARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR, to prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned and changed. All orders addressed to the undersigned, to J. HENRY EVANS, Sole Agent for the Province, 463 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q., will have prompt attention, and illustrated catalogues sent upon application to JOHN CO. Troy, N. Y. June 5, 1866. 12 42

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AT NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE The Cheapest House in the City. NOTE THE PRICES OF GOOD JACKETS! Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$6 50 Pea Jackets at \$8 NOT TO BE EQUALLED FOR CUT, MAKE AND QUALITY.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 EACH, READY MADE or to MEASURE Are only to be obtained at NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Juvenile Department BOYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every style BOYS' and YOUTHS' SKATING JACKETS at \$3, \$4 and \$5 BOYS' and YOUTHS' SCHOOL SUITS, from \$6 [the largest stock in the city] BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, from \$4 AT J. G. KENNEDY'S, 60 St. Lawrence Main Street.

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

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY. The Whole Dominion should buy their 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 coloring 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 them. 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 poisonous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on the receipt of the order by mail containing money, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of \$10 to save expense it would be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send them to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea. We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

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

GREEN TEA. Twankay, 50c, 55c, 65c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Fine do 75c. Very Fine 85c; Superfine and Very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do, \$1. Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company. An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c. Out of over one thousand testimonials, we insert the following:— A YEARS TRIAL Montreal, 1868

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

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

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

G. CHENEY, Manager Canadian Express Company House of Senate, Ottawa.

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

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

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

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

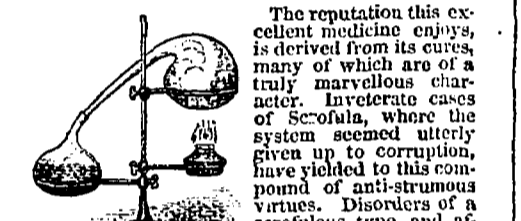
STREET DIALOGUE—Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. E.) Well Mr. E. What success in your application for that appointment? Mr. E.—I am happy to say that the place was offered to me and that I have accepted it. Mr. D.—How did you manage it? Mr. E.—I previously called on Mr. Rafter, and presented myself to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

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY—MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Hart's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quantity to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggists and Grocers in town and country. Be sure to get the genuine, which has the words "Glasgow Drug Hall" stamped on the lid of each tin. All others are counterfeits.

WINTER FLUID.—For chapped hands, lips, and all roughness of the skin, this preparation stands unrivalled. Hundreds who have tried it say it is the best thing they ever used. Gentlemen will find it very soothing to the skin after shaving. Price 25c per bottle.

HOMOEOPATHY—The Subscriber has always on hand a full assortment of Homoeopathic medicines from England and the States; also, Humphrey's Specifics, all numbers. Country orders carefully attended to. J. A. HANDE, Licentiate Apothecary, Glasgow Drug Hall 26 Notre Dame Montreal Feb. 4th, 1868

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation of this excellent medicine enjoys, derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvelous character. In every case of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of morbid matter, are cured in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy. Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of embolism or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence in the system. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, venereal taints, and the use of the most powerful and generally productive. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an impure and exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel ineffectual to the importance of an efficient remedy.

In St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes, and other eruptions or visible forms of the disease caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The Sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extract combined with it of still greater power. So potent is this union of heating virtues, Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurotic Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for substituting these obnoxious materials by any means any other. Whites, Ulcerous Ulcers, and Female Diseases in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

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Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Malaria, Bilious Ague, and all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons. As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not kill. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it is nowise injurious any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our full vigor impaired to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

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

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

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

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS VARENNES SELTZER: 1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868.

Price, Varennes seltzer, 3s per doz (empty bottles to be returned); Varennes saline, (quarts), 2s. 6d per doz. (empty bottles to be returned.) 50c for four gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co, Medical Hall, Great St. James street, and Phillips Square.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!

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



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

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

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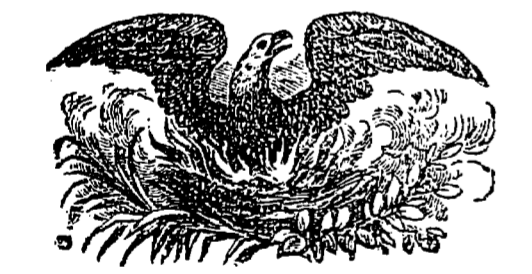
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