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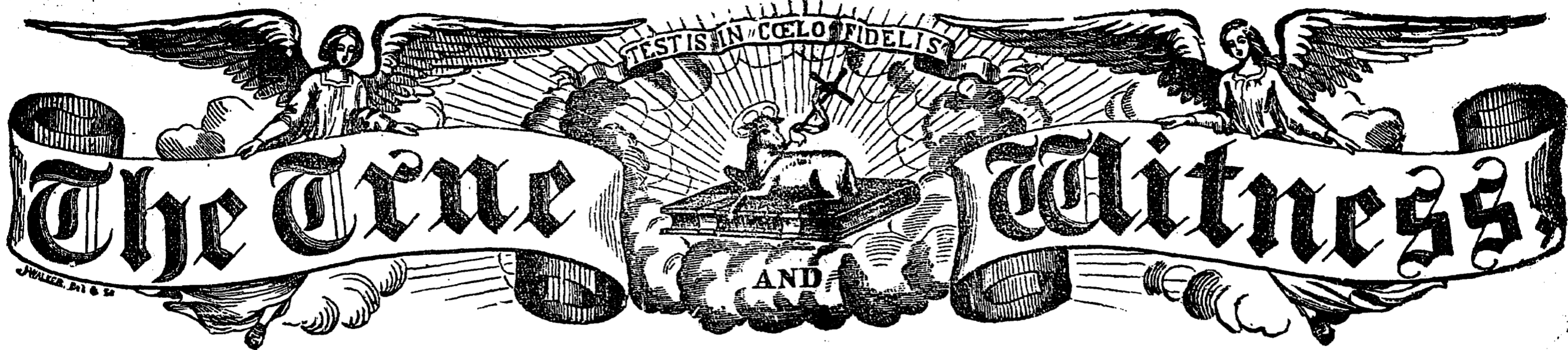
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1868.

No. 33.

THE STORY OF A CONSCRIPT.

(From the Catholic World.)

I looked through the dim night, and saw, fifty paces before me, Pinnacle, the peeler, with his huge basket, his otter skin cap, woolen gloves, and iron pointed staff.

This Pinnacle was the greatest rogue in the country. He had, the year before, a difficulty with Monsieur Goulden, who demanded of him the price of a watch which he undertook to deliver to Monsieur Anstett, the curate of Homert, and the money for which he put into his pocket, saying he had paid it to me.

But, although the villain made oath before the justice of the peace, Monsieur Goulden knew the contrary, for on the day in question neither he nor I had left the house.

Besides, Pinnacle wanted to dance with Catharine at a festival at Quatre-Vents, and she refused because she knew the story of the watch, and was, besides, unwilling to leave me.

The sight, then, of this rogue with his iron shod stick in the middle of the road did not tend to rejoice my heart. Happily a little path which wound around the cemetery was at my left, and, without replying, I dashed through it, although the snow reached my waist.

Then he, guessing who I was, cried furiously: 'Aha! it is the little lame fellow! Halt! halt! I want to bid you good evening. You came from Catharine's, you watch stealer.'

But I sprang like a hare through the heaps of snow; he at first tried to follow me, but his pack hindered him, and, when I gained the ground again, he put his hands around his mouth, and shrieked:

'Never mind, cripple, never mind! Your reckoning is coming all the same; the conscription is coming—the grand conscription of the one-eyed, the lame, and the hunch-backed. You will have to go, and you will find a place under ground like the others.'

He continued his way, laughing like the sot he was, and I, scarcely able to breathe, kept on, thanking heaven that the little thief was so near me; for Pinnacle, who was known always to draw his knife in a fight, might have done me an ill turn.

In spite of my exertion, my feet, even in the thick shoes, were intensely cold, and I again began running.

That night the water froze in the cisterns of Phalbourg and the wines in the cellars—things that had not happened before for sixty years.

On the bridge and under the German gate the silence seemed yet deeper than in the morning, and the night made it seem terrible. A few stars shone between the masses of white cloud that hung over the city.

All along the street I met not a soul, and when I reached home, after shutting the door of our lower passage, it seemed warm to me, although the little stream that ran from the yard was frozen. I stopped a moment to take breath; then I ascended in the dark, my hand on the baluster.

When I opened the door of my room, the cheerful warmth of the stove was grateful indeed. Monsieur Goulden was seated in his arm chair before the fire, his cap of black silk pulled over his ears, and his hands resting upon his knees.

'Is that you, Joseph?' he asked without turning round. 'It is,' I answered. 'How pleasant it is here, and how cold out of doors. We never had such a winter.'

'No,' said he gravely. 'It is a winter that will long be remembered.'

I went into the closet and hung the cloak and mittens in their places, and was about to relate my adventure with Pinnacle, when he resumed: 'You had a pleasant day of it, Joseph.'

'I have had, indeed. Aunt Gredel and Catharine wished me to make you their compliments.'

'Very good, very good,' said he; 'the young are right right to amuse themselves, for when we grow old, and suffer, and see so much of injustice, selfishness, and misfortune, everything is spoiled in advance.'

He spoke as if talking to himself, gazing at the fire. I had never seen him sad, and I asked:— 'Are you not well, Monsieur Goulden?'

'But he, without replying, murmured: 'Yes, yes; this is to be a great military nation; this is glory!'

He shook his head and bent over gloomily, his heavy gray brows contracted in a frown. I knew not what to think of all this, when, raising his head again, he said:— 'At this moment, Joseph, there are four hundred thousand families weeping in France; the grand army has perished in the snows of Russia; all those stout young men whom for two months we saw passing our gates are buried beneath

them. The news came this afternoon. Oa! it is horrible, horrible!'

I was silent. Now I saw clearly that we must have another conscription, as after all campaigns, and this time the lame would most probably be called. I grew pale, and Pinnacle's prophecy made my hair stand on end.

'Go to bed, Joseph; rest easy,' said Monsieur Goulden. 'I am not sleepy; I will stay here; all this unsettles me. Did you remark anything in the city?'

'No, Monsieur Goulden. I went to my room and to bed. For a long time I could not close my eyes, thinking of the conscription, of Catharine, and of so many thousands of men buried in the snow, and then a plotted flight to Switzerland.'

About three o'clock Monsieur Goulden retired and a few minutes after, through God's grace, I fell asleep.

IV.

When I arose in the morning, about seven, I went to Monsieur Goulden's room to begin work; but he was still in bed, looking weary and sick.

'Joseph,' said he, 'I am not well. This horrible news has made me sick, and I have not slept at all. I will get up by and by. But this is the day to regulate the city clocks; I cannot go; for to see so many good people—people I have known for the last thirty years—in misery, would kill me. Listen, Joseph: take those keys hanging behind the door, and go. I will try to sleep a little. If I could sleep an hour or two, it would do me good.'

'Very well, Monsieur Goulden,' I replied; 'I will go at once.'

After putting more wood in the stove, I took the clock and mittens, drew Monsieur Goulden's bed curtains, and went out, the bunch of keys in my pocket. The illness of Father Melchior grieved me very much for a while, but a thought came to console me, and I said to myself: 'You can climb up the city clock tower, and see the house of Catharine and Aunt Gredel.'

Thinking thus I arrived at the house of Brainstein, the bell ringer, who lived at the corner of the little court, in an old, tumble-down barrack. His two sons were weavers, and in their old home the noise of the loom and the whistle of the shuttle was heard from morning till night. The grandmother, old and blind, slept in an arm chair, on the bark of which perched a magpie. Father Brainstein, when he did not have to ring the bell for a christening, funeral, or a marriage, kept reading his almanac behind the small round panes of his window.

The old man, when he saw me, rose up, saying: 'It is you, Monsieur Joseph.'

'Yes, Father Brainstein; I come in place of Monsieur Goulden, who is not well.'

'Very well; it is all the same.' He took up his staff and put on his woollen cap, driving away the cat that was sleeping upon it; then he took the great key of the steeple from a drawer, and we went together, I glad to find myself again in the open air, despite the cold; for their miserable room was gray with vapor, and as hard to breathe in as a kettle; I could never understand how people could live in such a way.

At last we gained the street, and Father Brainstein said: 'You have heard of the great Russian disaster, Monsieur Joseph?'

'Yes, Father Brainstein; it is fearful!'

'Ah,' said he, 'there will be many a Mass said in the churches; every one will weep and pray for their children, the more that they are dead in a heathen land.'

We crossed the court, and in front of the tower-hall, opposite the guard house, many peasants and city people were already standing, reading a placard. We went up the steps and entered the church, where more than twenty women, young and old, were kneeling on the pavement, in spite of the terrible cold.

'Is it not as I said?' said Brainstein. 'They are coming already to pray, and half of them have been here since five o'clock.'

He opened the little door of the steeple leading to the organ, and we began climbing up in the dark. Once in the organ loft, we turned to the left of the bellows, and went up to the bells. I was glad to see the blue sky and breathe the free air again, for the bad odor of the bats which inhabited the tower almost suffocated me. But how terrible the cold was in that cage, open to every wind, and how dazzlingly the snow shone over twenty leagues of country! All the little city of Phalsbourg, with its six bastions, three demilunes, two advanced works; its barracks, magazines, bridges, glacis, ramparts, its great parade ground, and little, well aligned houses, were beneath me, as if drawn on white paper. I was not yet accustomed to the height, and I held fast on the middle of the platform for fear I might jump off, for I have read of people having their heads turned by great heights. I did not dare go to the clock, and, if Brainstein had not

set me the example, I would have remained there, pressed against the beam from which the bells hung; but he said:

'Come, Monsieur Joseph, and see if it is right.'

Then I took out Monsieur Goulden's large watch which marked seconds, and I saw that the clock was considerably slow. Brainstein helped me to wind it up, and we regulated it.

'The clock is always slow in winter,' said he, because of the iron working.'

After becoming somewhat accustomed to the elevation, I began to look around. There were the oakwood barracks, the upper barracks, Big-burg, and lastly, opposite me, Quatre-Vents, and the house of Aunt Gredel, from the chimney of which a thread of blue smoke rose toward the sky. And I saw the kitchen, and imagined Catharine, in sabots and woollen skirt, spinning at the corner of the hearth and thinking of me. I no longer felt the cold; I could not take my eyes from their cottage.

Father Brainstein, who did not know what I was looking at, said: 'Yes, yes, Monsieur Joseph; now all the roads are covered with people in spite of the snow. The news has already spread, and every one wants to know the extent of his loss.'

He was right; every road and path was covered with people coming to the city; and, looking in the court, I saw the crowd increasing every moment before the guard house, and the mairie, and the post-office. A deep horror arose from the mass.

At length, after a long, last look at Catharine's house, I had to descend, and we went down the dark, winding stairs, as if descending into a well. Once in the organ-loft, we saw that the crowd had greatly increased in the church; all the mothers, the sisters, the old grandmothers, the rich, and the poor, were kneeling on the benches in the midst of the deepest silence; they prayed for the absent, offering all only to see them once again.

At first I did not realize all this; but suddenly the thought that if I had gone the year before, Catharine would be there praying and asking me of God, fell like a bolt on my heart, and I felt all my body tremble.

'Let us go, let us go!' I exclaimed, 'this is terrible.'

'What is?' he asked.

We descended the stairs under the great gate, and I went across the court to the house of Monsieur the Commandant Meunier, while Brainstein took the way to his house.

At the corner of the Hotel de Ville, I saw a sight which I shall remember all my life. There around a placard, were more than five hundred people, men and women crowded against each other, all pale and with necks outstretched, gazing at it as at some horrible apparition. They could not read it, and from time to time one would say in German or French:

'But they are not all dead. Some will return.'

Others cried out: 'Let us see it; let us get near it.'

A poor old woman in the rear lifted up her arms, and cried: 'Christopher! my poor Christopher!'

Others, angry at her clamor, called out to silence her.

Behind the crowd continued to pour through the German gate.

At length, Harmautier, the sergent-de-ville, came out of the guard house, and stood at the steps, with another placard like the first; a few soldiers followed him. Then a rush was made toward him, but the soldiers kept off the crowd, and old Harmautier began to read the placard, which he called the twenty-ninth bulletin, and in which the Emperor informed them that during the retreat the horses perished every night by thousands. He said nothing of the men.

The sergent-de-ville read slowly; not a breath was heard in the crowd; even the woman, who did not understand French, listened like the others. The buzz of a fly could have been heard. But when he came to this passage, 'Our cavalry was dismounted to such an extent that we were forced to collect the officers who yet owned horses to form four companies of one hundred and fifty men each. Generals rated as captains, and colonels as under officers'—when he read this passage, which told more of the misery of the grand army than all the rest, cries and groans arose on all sides; two or three women fell and were carried away.

It is true that the bulletin added, 'The health of his majesty was never better, and that was a great consolation. Unfortunately it could not restore life to three hundred thousand men buried in the snow; and so the people went away very sad. Others came by dozens who had not heard the news read, and from time to time Harmautier came out to read the bulletin.'

This lasted until night; still the same scene over again.

I ran from the place; I wanted to know nothing about it.

I went to Monsieur the Commandant's. Entering a parlor, I saw him at breakfast. He was an old man, but hale, with a red face and good appetite.

'Ah, it is you!' said he, 'Monsieur Goulden is not coming, then?'

'No, Monsieur the Commandant, the bad news has made him ill.'

'Ah, I understand,' he said, emptying his glass, 'yes, it is unfortunate.'

And while I was regulating the clock, he added: 'Bih! tell Monsieur Goulden that we will have our revenge. We cannot always have the upper hand. For fifteen years we have kept the drums beating over them, and it is only right to let them have this little morsel of consolation.— And then our honor is safe; we were not beaten fighting; without the cold and the snow, those poor Cossacks would have had a hard time of it. But patience; the skeletons of our regiments will soon be filled, and then let them beware.'

I wound up the clock; he rose and came to look at it, for he was a great amateur in clock-making. He punched my ear in a merry mood; and then, as I was going away, he cried as he buttoned up his over coat, which he had opened before beginning breakfast:

'Tell Father Goulden to rest easy, the dance will begin again in the spring; the Kalmucks will not always have winter fighting for them.— Tell him that.'

'Yes, Monsieur the Commandant,' I answered, shutting the door.

His burly figure and air of good humor comforted me a little; but in all the other houses I went to, at the Horwiches, the Frantz-Tonis, the Durlachs, everywhere I heard only lamentations. The women especially were in misery; the men said nothing, but walked about with heads hanging down, and without even looking to see what I was doing.

Toward ten o'clock there only remained two persons for me to see; Monsieur de la Vablerie-Chamberlin, one of the ancient nobility, who lived at the end of the main street, with Madame Chamberlin d'Ecot and Mademoiselle Jeanne, their daughter. They were emigres and had returned about three or four years before. They saw no one in the city, and only three or four priests in the environs. Monsieur de la Vablerie-Chamberlin loved only the chase. He had six dogs at the end of the yard, and a two-horse carriage; Father Robert, of the Rue des Capucins, served them as coachman, groom, footman, and huntsman. Monsieur de la Vablerie-Chamberlin always wore a hunting vest, a leather cap, and boots and spurs. All the towns called him the hunter, but they said nothing of Madame nor of Mademoiselle de Chamberlin.

I was very sad when I pushed open the heavy door, which closed with a pulley whose creaking echoed through the vestibule. What was then my surprise to hear, in the midst of general mourning, the tones of a song and harpsichord. Monsieur de la Vablerie was singing, and Mademoiselle Jeanne accompanying him. I knew not, in those days, that the misfortune of one was often the joy of others, and I said to myself, with my hand on the latch: 'They have not heard the news from Russia.'

But while I stood thus, the door of the kitchen opened, and Mademoiselle Louise, their servant, putting out her head, asked: 'Who is there?'

'I: is I, Mademoiselle Louise.'

'Ah, it is you, Monsieur Joseph. Come this way.'

They had their clock in a large parlor which they rarely entered; the high windows, with blinds, remained closed; but there was light enough for what I had to do. I passed then through the kitchen and regulated the antique clock, which was a magnificent piece of work of white marble. Mademoiselle Louise looked on.

'You have company, Mademoiselle Louise?' I asked.

'No, but monsieur ordered me to let no one in.'

'You are very cheerful here.'

'Ah! yes,' she said; and it is for the first time in years; I don't know what is the matter.'

My work done, I left the house, meditating on these occurrences, which seemed to me strange. The idea never entered my mind that they were rejoicing at our defeat.

Then I turned the corner of the street to go to Father Feral's, who was called the 'Standard-Bearer,' because, at the age of forty-five, he, a blacksmith, and for many years the father of a family, had carried the colors of the volunteers of Phalsbourg in '92, and only returned after the Zurich campaign. He had his three sons in the army of Russia, Jean, Louis, and

George Feral. George was commandant of dragoons; the two others, officers of infantry.

I imagined the grief of Father Feral while I was going, but it was nothing to what I saw when I entered his room. The poor old man, blind and bald, was sitting in arm-chair before the stove, his head bowed upon his breast, and his sightless eyes open, and staring as if he saw his three sons stretched at his feet. He did not speak, but great drops of sweat rolled down his forehead on his long, thin cheeks, while his face was pale as that of a corpse. Four or five of his old comrades of the times of the republic—Father Demarets, Father N'roi, old Paradis, and all old Froissard—had come to console him. They sat around him in silence, smoking their pipes, and looking as if they themselves needed comfort.

From time to time one or the other would say: 'Come, come, Feral! are we no longer veterans of the army of the Sambre and Meuse?'

Or: 'Courage, Standard Bearer! courage! Did we not carry the battery at Fleurus?'

But he did not reply; every minute he sighed, and the old friends made signs to each other, shaking their heads, as if to say: 'This looks bad.'

I hastened to regulate the clock and depart, for to see the poor old man in such a plight made my heart bleed.

When I arrived at home, I found Monsieur Goulden at his work bench.

'You are returned, Joseph,' said he.— 'Well?'

'Well, Monsieur Goulden, you had reason to stay away; it is terrible.'

And I told him all in detail.

He arose. I set the table, and, whilst we were dining in silence, the bells of the steeples began to ring.

'Some one is dead in the city,' said Monsieur Goulden.

'Indeed? I did not hear of it.'

Ten minutes after, the Rabbi Rose came in to have a glass put in his watch.

'Who is dead?' asked Monsieur Goulden. 'Poor old Standard Bearer?'

'What! Father Feral?'

'Yes, near an hour ago. Father Demarets and several others tried to comfort him; at last, he asked them to read to him the last letter of his son George, the commandant of Jragoons, in which he says that next spring he hoped to embrace his father with a colonel's epaulettes. As the old man heard this, he tried to rise, but fell back with his head upon his knees. That letter had broken his heart.'

Monsieur Goulden made no remark on the news.

'Here is your watch, Monsieur Rose,' said he, handing it back to the rabbi; 'it is twelve o'clock.'

Monsieur Rose departed, and we finished our dinner in silence.

V.

On the eighth of January, a huge placard was posted on the town-hall, stating that the emperor would levy, after a *senatus-consultus*, as they said in those days, in the first place one hundred and fifty thousand conscripts of 1813; then one hundred *colories* of the first call of 1812, who thought they had already escaped; then one hundred thousand conscripts of from 1809 to 1812 and so on to the end; so that every loop-hole was closed, and we would have a larger army than before the Russian expedition.

When Father Fouze, the glazier, came to us with this news, one morning, I almost fell through faintness, for I thought:— 'Now they will take all, even fathers of families. I am lost!'

Monsieur Goulden poured some water on my neck; my arms hung useless by my side; I was pale as a corpse.

But I was not the only one upon whom the placard had such an effect: that year many young men refused to go; some broke their thumbs with pistols, so as not to be able to hold the musket; others, again, fled to the woods; they proclaimed them 'refractories,' but they had not *gens d'armes* enough to capture them. The mothers of families took courage to revolt after a manner, and to encourage their sons not to obey the *gens d'armes*. They aided them in every way; they cried out against the emperor, and the clergy of all denominations sustained them in so doing. The cup was at last full.

The very day of the proclamation I went to Quatre-Vents; but it was not now in the joy of my heart; it was as the most miserable of unhappy wretches, about to be bereft of love and life. I could scarcely walk, and when I reached there I did not know how to announce the evil tidings; but I saw at a glance that they knew all, for Catharine was weeping bitterly, and Aunt Gredel was pale with indignation. 'You shall not go,' she cried. 'What have

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1868.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH - 1868.
Friday, 27—The Precious Blood.
Saturday, 28—Of the Feria.
Sunday, 29—Passion Sunday.
Monday, 30—Of the Feria.
Tuesday, 31—Of the Feria.
APRIL - 1868.
Wednesday, 1—Of the Feria.
Thursday, 2—St. Francis de Paul, C.

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.

Lord Mayo has brought forward the Reform Bill for Ireland: its chief feature is a proposal to lower the qualification for the franchise from ten to five pounds for the boroughs. McKay has been tried for, and convicted of treason, and has been sentenced to 12 years penal servitude. Mr. Gladstone has given notice in the House of Commons of his intention to move a Resolution that the House go into Committee on the Irish Church question. The Continental news is of little importance.

The impeachment trial in the United States is of course the great topic of the day, but people seem inclined to take it very quietly. The chances seem to be strongly against the President who will probably be deposed, as a political nuisance to the revolutionary party now in the ascendant.

In our Legislature it seems that the question of determining upon the line for the projected intercolonial railroad will be the great business of the Session.

THE BRIGHT CURS.—Amongst the many remedies propounded by the state doctors for pacifying Ireland, and restoring prosperity to the cultivators of her soil, that which, in certain quarters has been most favorably looked upon is the "Bright Cure," of which the main ingredients are these:—

That the State should buy up the lands of the large Irish proprietors, and resell in small lots to suit customers; to the tenant farmers of Ireland, who would thus be transformed from tenants into landlords themselves.

This plan has been objected to because, according to some it involves an act of spoliation; but waiving the question of right or wrong, and supposing the plan to have been fully carried out, we are at liberty to question its expediency; we may be permitted to doubt whether it would after all of itself permanently allay Irish disaffection, and promote the material prosperity of the people of Ireland, who are, it must be remembered, and who long will be, essentially an agricultural people, with no other industry but that connected with the cultivation of the soil, and the development of its resources, to fall back upon; and therefore dependent for their material well being upon the prosperity of agriculture, and the development to their highest power of all the resources of their land.

It is evident at first sight that, of itself and unconnected with other measures, Mr. Bright's plan would not reach the religious and political sources of Irish discontent. It would not abate the nuisance of Protestant Ascendancy; neither would it restore to Ireland her autonomy or national independence. Now certainly the Established Church, the anti-Catholic legislation which the maintenance of that institution necessarily entails, and the lack of national independence, are to be counted amongst the causes of that disaffection towards Great Britain which so generally prevails amongst Irishmen.

It is also more than doubtful, to say the least

—whether Mr. Bright's plan, even if fully carried out, would at all promote the agricultural prosperity of Ireland, or tend to the development of the latent resources of her soil, or in other words—whether it would tend to promote the material prosperity of the new owners and cultivators of the land of Ireland.

For it is again evident that, unless the large landed estates of Ireland be broken up into very small parcels indeed, so as to give almost every Irishman resident in Ireland proprietary rights in the land, there would still be left a large number of the people in precisely the same position as that which they are in to-day—that is to say, without an acre of land which they can call their own, and with no other industry, save that of agriculture to fall back upon. The application then of "The Bright Cure" necessarily presupposes the breaking up of the land into very small lots—or in other words a very minute division and subdivision of landed property, and the creation of a "peasant-proprietorship."

But such division and subdivision of the soil is incompatible with a good system of agriculture, and the development of the natural resources of the country where it obtains. The plan has been fully tried, and wherever it has been tried it has proved ruinous to the general agricultural prosperity of the country; and in the long run most ruinous to the small landed proprietors in particular. It has delivered them, it is true from the oppression of a landlord and the exactions of the rent collector; but in revenge it has crippled them with debt, and handed them over, hopeless and helpless to the tender mercies of the usurer. 'Tis but the old story over again. "Out of the frying pan, into the fire."

We know that this is a view of the system of small landed properties, and of the effects of minute subdivision of the soil, not generally taken by democratic writers upon the subject; but we can support these views by very high, and quite unexceptionable evidence, because the evidence of one who is notoriously the advocate of the Revolution and democracy: who is the most prominent opponent of the existing social system of Europe, and the warmest sympathizer amongst foreigners, with the people of Ireland against the British landed aristocracy—in a word of M. Louis Blanc, the great Apostle of Socialism, the uncompromising enemy of landlordism, and of aristocracy in every conceivable aspect; of bourgeois aristocracy, no less than of what remains of feudal aristocracy.

M. Louis Blanc is, as of course our readers know a Frenchman, and for years has made France his special study. In France again the system of the partition of the soil amongst a number of small landed proprietors has been fully tried, and under the most favorable conditions: for if there be a country in the world, in which from its peculiarly favorable conditions of soil, climate, and position that system has a chance of success, that country is France. Now it must also be borne in mind that the system of small landed proprietorship in France is the great and most permanent work of that French Revolution of which M. Louis Blanc is the poet-laureate; to glorify which, and to extol whose blessings, has been the cherished labor of long and industrious years. Now what does M. Louis Blanc testify as to the results, the inevitable or logical results, of the division of the soil of France amongst a large number of small, independent landed proprietors? Let us open his well-known work entitled "Organisation Du Travail."

Our readers then—many of them at least—will be surprised to learn on such unimpeachable testimony, that amongst the most prominent of the consequences, the inevitable consequences, of this sub-division—*morcellement*—of the soil amongst a large number of small, but independent landed proprietors, are these:—

- (1) That the cultivators of the French soil are, as a class, poorer and more wretched now than they were before the Revolution of '89;
- (2) that, on the whole, the people of France are worse fed than they were in the middle of the eighteenth century; and,
- (3) that the wealth of the country, in so far as produced from the soil, is as compared with population, steadily on the decrease.

The present peasant owner of the soil is unable, from want of capital, to cultivate it properly, or to extract from it even the most meagre remuneration of his constant toil. Here is his state as described by M. Louis Blanc:—

"In the meantime what do we see? Every small proprietor is a day laborer; master at home for two days of the week, during the remainder he is the serf of a neighbor."

"Here, in fact, is how things pass. Such or such a cultivator who owns a few poor acres of land, which, cultivated by himself, yield at the best some four per cent, hesitates not when the opportunity presents itself to round off his property. This he does by borrowing at ten, fifteen, twenty per cent—for if credit be scarce in the rural districts, in revenge it is not so with usury. The consequences may be guessed. Thirteen milliards—this is the debt with which landed property in France is actually burdened; which means that side by side with a few financiers who have made themselves masters of the industry, arise a few usurers who have constituted themselves the lords of its soil.—*Organisation Du Travail*, c. 3.

Again, here is another fact testified to by the same authority, which we throw out for the consideration of the advocates of small landed proprietors:—

"Amidst upwards of Five Millions of families at-

tached in France to agricultural pursuits, are reckoned Two Millions, Six Hundred Thousand, comprising about Thirteen Million individuals whose maximum revenue source reaches the sum of 60 francs"—about eight dollars and forty cents.

Here again is another sketch, another appreciation of what "peasant proprietorship" has done for the owners and cultivators of the soil:—

"Had this strange system under which we reckon proprietors only by the miserable patches *parcelles*, which are ever mul splying on a soil torn to pieces—no other effect than that of drying up the milk in the nursing bosom of the State, it would be enough, too much. But here the moral life of the people is as much interested as its material life. What matters it that the peasant owns some acres, if an absurd system of sub-division—*morcellement*—and of isolated cultivation deprives this ownership of all that would help to connect it in the mind of the cultivator with ideas of security, of well-being nobly won, of dignity and independence? What profits it to him that he is no longer the serf of a landlord—*seigneur*—if he be the serf of the money-lord, of a limb of the law, of a village squire, of a usurer? Is it not to be feared that his heart turn sour, that he become savage in temper, that shut up as in a citadel within his wretched domain where he reaps naught but sorrow, and over which grasping hands will soon be outstretched, he become used to mistrust and hatred. Can you wonder that this Frenchman this merry-laughing, this songster in days of old, no longer laughs!"

This, then, upon the showing of the foremost champion of the French Revolution, is what that Revolution has done for the French peasant in elevating him from the position of a vassal, to that of an owner of land. Let us see what it has done for the population, generally, of France.

On the people of that country, generally, the material effect of the subdivision of the soil amongst peasant proprietors, has also been very injurious. They are worse fed than they were before the Revolution of '89. Again we quote from M. Louis Blanc's work:—

In Paris, before that Revolution, the average consumption of animal food was reckoned at 68 kilogrammes; to-day it is only 55; and the writer adds:—

"What is certain, from the general statistics of the kingdom published in 1837 by the Ministry, and cited by M. Raudot (de l'Yonne) is that the average annual consumption of animal food is for every person, not even 55 kilogrammes, but only eleven kilogrammes 35, which amounts to about one ounce per diem."

Again:—
"In his *Précis de la Géographie Universelle* by M. de Brun, the number of peasants who are deprived of animal food except on certain feast days, is not reckoned at less than 20 millions."

This is owing to the constant and rapid decrease of all kinds of animals fitted for food; a decrease not only in quantity but in quality, for this is the necessary consequence of subdivision of the soil, and of peasant proprietorship.

And again:—
"In 1788, when its population was but 25 millions, France reaped, one year with another as many Millions of pounds of grain, as it did when its population had increased to 32 millions."

And, agast at the prospect of ruin before him, and which, under the system of peasant proprietorship is inevitable, the writer cries out:—
"Marvel then, if you can, that they who grow the grain are reduced to eat black bread, and that the vine has no wine to promise to those who cultivate it!"

To sum up—M. Louis Blanc shows from statistics, that whilst the food consumers in France increase about 5 per cent in the course of every ten years, the production of articles of consumption diminishes at the rate of 8 per cent during the same period: and this he shows is the direct consequence of the breaking up of the soil into small properties, and its distribution amongst a large number of peasant proprietors. Land so divided and held cannot maintain cattle, and we know that without cattle there is no meat: again without cattle there can be no manure: and without manure, the wheat grower cannot expect a good crop, since he can only take off the soil, what he himself puts of organic matter into the soil, in the shape either of seed, or of manure. In a word M. Louis Blanc concludes:—

"Under what aspect soever we may please to consider the problem we must always arrive at this conclusion:—
"That in respect to agriculture, division is destruction."

Therefore we conclude—not to a sort of communism in land, with M. Louis Blanc, who will have neither large landed proprietors, since these, according to him, are fatal to liberty, nor small landed proprietors for these are fatal to agriculture and the development of the natural resources of the soil—but to this:—
"That Mr. Bright's plan, irrespective of its merits or its demerits in so far as the rights of the present legal owners of the soil of Ireland are concerned, would, if carried out, be ruinous to the agriculture of Ireland, and the development of the resources of its soil: since it would necessarily create, and is indeed intended to create, a small peasant proprietorship in Ireland, which the experience of France shows is ruinous to agriculture, ruinous to the peasant proprietors themselves, and deeply injurious to the material and moral well-being of the entire community.

We have not the presumption to propound these views as our own: but respectfully tender them to the careful consideration of those who cry out—"why does not the British Government adopt, in whole or in part, Mr. Bright's scheme for setting at rest the Irish question." Against the English democrat, whom however M. Louis Blanc would denounce as a bourgeois aristocrat, we cite the carefully studied, and lucidly expressed views of the French Socialist, whom no

one can accuse, or even for a moment suspect of any sympathy with the landlords of Ireland, or quasi feudal British aristocrats. If M. Louis Blanc be right, then is Mr. Bright nothing better than a charlatan, or quack: and his "Cure" as bad as the *Bright's Disease*.

"I thought it my duty to say openly; to say at Vienna—to say at Turin—to say at public meetings in this country that I thought Italy had a right to choose her own form of government. I believe the time has come—not when treaties shall be thrown aside, but when the treaties which are not in conformity with the wishes of the inhabitants of the countries that are ruled should be altered and to a certain degree annulled, in order to make their governments conformable to the people that are ruled." * * * * * But with regard to all these countries I think the time has come, when the people, the inhabitants will have to be heard. If their governments are conformable to the wishes of the people they will be confirmed and maintained; if they are not conformable to the wishes of the people, we shall see armies led by skilful commanders, and under the direction of able ministers, who will take care to make the Governments conformable to what they know to be the national wish." (Lord Russell before the Cobden Club at the Star and Garter Inn, London, July 20th 1866)

England is in an undignified state of alarm. "The greatest nation in the world" is afraid. Twenty-six millions of Britons, who "never can be slaves" tremble before the Fenian (secret) society. Army and navy are in an abnormal state of excitement. Policemen, detectives and that scourge of modern society—the political informers are at a premium: Irishmen in general, but Irishmen without the brogue and with a nasal drawl, in particular, are at a discount. Undignified though it may appear, England is afraid. Perhaps it is a bad conscience that prompts this fear. Perhaps it is the memory of past misdeeds done in the flesh, that robs the heart of moral support. "*Mens conscia recta*" is the two-thirds part of valour, and England is afraid. His Worshipful the Mayor and the Peers and Peersesses who at Southampton petted Garibaldi when he arrived to dispossess and it possible to destroy the Papacy, now find to their dismay certain Irish Garibaldians extemporized at home after the latest Italian model, this time with the avowed object of despoiling and if possible destroying—not the Papacy, but British rule in Ireland. These generous Britons who so bountifully supplied Garibaldiism with arms and ammunition and money wherewith to carry on its unholy warfare against Rome, are now beginning to find their own devices turned against themselves, and to learn to cost, that iniquity is often punished in this world *in kind*.

Those English ladies, who in boudoir and drawing room scraped the snowy lint for Guiseppe's wounded heel, and dropped the silent tear for their exploded *bogus* hero, will doubtless feel no conflict of duties when the irresistible logic of facts impels them to a similar expression of sympathy towards the Irish Garibaldians. England is afraid—Dean Close says with a greater fear, than when the First Napoleon threatened England with destruction. Be that as it may, England is afraid. She who has preached so eloquently to continental nations the incendiary doctrines of "modern liberalism"—she who through her ex-premier has declared that "armed revolution" is the legitimate remedy for "national discontent"—she who through this same statesman's incendiary speeches, gave countenance and moral to the Italian revolutionists, she who was the first to propound the doctrine of the autonomy of nationalities, she it is now who finds those doctrines turned against herself; she it is who in her turn finds "armed revolution" knocking at the gates of her largest cities in vindication of the rights of "national discontent"; she it is who now complains of countenance given to her enemies by nations at peace with her; she it is who trembles before the spirit which she has herself evoked, and which she seeks in vain to allay. Iniquity ever brings its own punishment. The aiding and abetting revolution, has brought retribution to her own doors.

It is hardly just to blame the pupils and not the masters. "Wo to him by whom scandal cometh," is as applicable in the temporal as in the spiritual order—in the political as in the religious life. The Fenians are blameworthy, but the mill stone is for their instructors. The influence for good or evil of men in power can never be over estimated; and when we consider the attraction that superior talents and even wealth have for the "vulgar herd," we can understand how dangerous those qualities are in the hands of unprincipled men. It had indeed been well for England had Earl Russell weighed long and carefully the possible consequences of his ultra-Radical doctrines enunciated so persistently against Rome. It might indeed be a small matter for a British statesman to lend his high sanction and the whole weight of English diplomacy to the despoiling of "the weak man of the Vatican," under the insane plea of "nationalities;" but it was a silly blunder to do so in the very hearing of a people, who have for so many years bewailed the suppression of their national autonomy. When *Æsop* beheld the man who had been bitten by a mad dog, showing a crust of bread dipped in the blood, to the first cur he met, as a specific against the consequences of the wound, he warned him not to let the other cur of the city see him, "else we shall all be eaten up immediately." Had Earl Russell pondered well this

table, he would have seen how dangerous the enunciation of doctrines meant only against the Papacy is, when made in the hearing of neighboring discontent. The whole tendency of British sympathy, and British diplomacy, and British influence has undoubtedly been, of late years, against Rome. No doctrine too monstrous, no principle too revolutionary to be urged against the Holy See. But, unfortunately for England's internal tranquillity, there were apt listeners within ear-shot, who proved equally apt pupils in adapting those same doctrines, and those same principles to their own peculiar case. If Fenianism has sprung up and thrived of late years on British soil, it is in no small degree due to such speeches as that of the noble lord at the Cobden Club, at the Star and Garter Inn, London.

The whip for the scandalized, but the "mill-stone" for the scandalizer.

SACERDOS.

FIRE MARSHAL.—With reference to the appointment of a competent person to fill this important, and newly created office, we find the following in one of our Canadian journals, over the signature of A. Somerville:—

PROSPECT.—MR ALFRED PERRY.—By a recent Act the Government is to appoint a Fire Marshal in Montreal. Local newspapers are recommending Mr. Alfred Perry for this magistrally responsible position. A Fire Marshal armed with high powers, seems requisite in Hamilton to detect incendiaries. Let me add my word of commendation in favor of Mr. Alfred Perry of Montreal. I have known him nine years, and have seen him on occasions of extreme difficulty, peril and trial. I have known the most distinguished Captains of Fire Brigades in Great Britain for nearly forty years, but never saw I one to excel or equal Alfred Perry in sagacity of plans, promptitude of action, daring courage. He was in France, a stranger in Paris a few years back. He saw a fire; could not resist the impulse to join in; ascended to a giddy height apparently swathed in flames; got the configuration under control, before a crowd of acclaiming witnesses, one of whom was the Emperor Napoleon III. A medal presented to Mr. Perry, attests the Imperial approbation. But I estimate his hero of Firemen for the position of Fire Marshal on higher grounds than personal courage. He has a large mental grasp, quick perceptions, philosophical sagacity, thorough knowledge of human nature, especially Montreal human nature.

ALEXANDER SOMERVILLE,
The Whistler at the Pough.

As citizens of Montreal we can heartily endorse the above: and there can be no doubt that the City will have reason to be thankful if the nomination of Fire Marshal be conferred on Mr. Perry. He is a most active and efficient public servant: and will we are sure, if appointed, be the means of detecting and bringing to justice some of those scoundrels to whose nefarious practices many of the fires are to be attributed. In the interest of the whole community, except the aforesaid fire-raisers of course, we sincerely hope that Mr. Perry may get the appointment.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Throughout the Province the Day was honored by our Irish fellow-subjects. At Toronto from respect to the memory of their lately deceased President the National Society abstained from the usual procession, but in all the Catholic Churches of the city, Mass was sung in honor of the Feast, and the religious ceremonies were duly observed.—At Ottawa there was a Procession and a Banquet in the evening, and at Quebec the customary celebrations took place. Everything passed off in the greatest order, and the fact that in Montreal not a drunken man was to be seen, has elicited a great many eulogistic notices from the press.

On our sixth page will be found an interesting communication from an esteemed correspondent, on the attitude of the present ruler of France, towards the Italian revolutionists.

Mr. John Doherty has kindly consented to act as agent for the TRUE WITNESS in Peterboro and vicinity, Subscribers in arrears will please favor Mr. Doherty with a call.

THE SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

UNSECTARIANISM.

(To the Editor of the True Witness)

In Ontario we hear a great deal about the unsectarian character of the Public Schools, and if you except Roman Catholics from the list of sectarians, there is, no doubt, much truth in the assertion. "The Public" Schools, we are assured by the chief superintendent, "are based upon christianity and christianity pervades the whole system";—that is christianity as understood by the different sects, and as distinguished from the Catholic Church, or to use Dr. Ryerson's own words—*Bible Christianity*. All the different sects hold the Bible as the organ of Gods will to man, hence provision is made in the law to have the Bible introduced into Common Schools wherever practicable; that is wherever the presence of Roman Catholic children do not render it imprudent to do so. Roman Catholics do not admit the Bible to be the organ of God's will to man. With them the Church is the sole organ or teacher; the Church is to the Catholic what the Bible is to the different sects, and even more; the Church is the sole teacher; all other voices but her's are the voices of men. Hence it clearly follows that Bible Christianity should not be the basis of a School system or its pervading spirit, for Roman Catholics; it follows equally clearly, that it is and can be the only one which recommends itself to non-Catholics in general.

But this Bible Christianity basis is not the only feature of the Public School system which makes it so acceptable to Protestants in gener-

al; it has many other traits and peculiarities equal in agreeable and advantageous to the secretaries. For example, let us take a glance at the last Annual Report of the Public Schools in Ontario and there we shall find on Pages 8 and 9—that though in some of the Schools prayers are according to the Roman Catholic Church; yet in the great majority of cases the exercises are Protestant. If you enquire as to the number of the first mentioned Schools you will find they are few, and in sections where parents, children and teachers are exclusively Catholics; whereas the majority of the 45,000 Roman Catholic children attending the Public Schools, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, are almost everywhere in a minority in the Public Schools, in which the exercises are Protestant, and the prevalent religious principles and feelings are Protestant. This condition of things is agreeable to Protestants, and so it will be. We go to the Roman Catholic children may go out of the School during religious exercises. They may, no doubt, but they may stay in if they do not choose to go out; and I assure you any one who has tried it will tell you there is something unpleasant in this going out, when prayers begin, especially in a shower of rain, or during our Canadian winters.

Another Protestant feature peculiar to the Public Schools—is the so-called unsectarian schools—is to be found in their inspection. Almost all the Inspectors are Protestants; and, I suppose, by way of showing how perfectly unsectarian the whole system is, about two-thirds of the Inspectors are Protestant ministers.—About two thirds of the Inspectors of those unsectarian schools, in which 45,000 Roman Catholic children are receiving instruction, are Protestant ministers—teachers of Bible Christianity—and obliged by law to visit their respective schools, and deliver addresses to the children, at least four times a year. This, to Protestants, is a very pleasant feature of their school law, and one which has made many converts to the system, especially from among the clergy of the Church of England in Canada.—In proof of what I advance here, listen to the distinguished and venerable Archbishop of Niagara, Thomas Brock Fuller, D. D., D. C. S., member of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Ontario. At one time this gentleman was an advocate of Separate Schools for the members of his own sect; but, "having lived and learned," he confesses he modified his opinion, and a most excellent reason he gives for doing so. I quote his own words from the February number of the Journal of Education for October, page 29:—

"Finding," he says "that one-third of the superintendents of the Common Schools in Upper Canada were clergymen of our Church, (Anglican),—many of whom informed me that their connection with the school was advantageous to them as clergymen, and of spiritual service to the schools. I felt it my duty to advise members of the synod to agitate this question no longer."

This extract speaks for itself, and points out and illustrates in a very peculiar manner the unsectarian character of the Public Schools of Ontario. There are many other contrivances dovetailed into this system for propagating unsectarian Protestantism, which I must pass over for the present. These are the Common School Libraries, School prizes, and the dear little merit cards, with little scraps of Scripture on them, destined for daily distribution, and furnished by the Methodist preacher at the head of the system—all ingenious devices for sowing the seed.

X.

GRAND DISPLAY IN COLLEGE JOLIETTE.

JOLIETTE, P. Q., March 16th, 1868.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Dear Sir,—The jingling of sleigh-bells, and the merry laughter of strangers heard in the College-yard last (Sunday) evening prognosticated something more than usual "to be up." It had been announced a few days before that all those who desired to spend a merry evening should not fail to attend; and indeed, Mr. Editor, the invitation was heartily responded to, for when we entered the large and splendidly decorated Reception Hall, at 7 o'clock p.m., there were already from three to three hundred and fifty seats occupied.

At the announced hour, the programme of the "Soiree" was read by Mr. J. Gadoury, and the following are the principal pieces it contained:—Vive la Canadienne, for four hands. This piece of music was, at the beginning, feared to be a failure, as the time of the two pianos did not harmonize, but the players showed very soon that they knew how to solicit an applause, which was also freely given. A piece of poetry, by Mons. Guihault, followed. Next came a song, called "La Montagne et le Souris," for four voices, followed by a dramatic piece, styled "Le Malade Imaginaire," both of which were well applauded. The chant, by Arth. Derome, and the "Angels and Child" of Hector Beaudoin, can hardly be excelled both as to delivery and sweetness of voice. But now came the master-piece of the evening: "La Reception du Medecin!" As the curtain fell we had before our eyes eight doctors in "costume et moustache," who were about to receive the above mentioned "Malade Imaginaire" into the learned community. Each member of the sage Faculty in his turn made a Latin speech on the necessity and wisdom of Physicians, and, after examining the new candidate, such and the like cross questions were put: "Si mihi licentiam dat dominus preses, et tanti docti doctores, et assistantes illustres, Tres-Savanti bachelier quem tanto et honore, demandabo causam et rationem quare opium facit dormire?" Answer.—"Mihi a docto doctore demandatur causam et rationem quare opium facit dormire. Ad quod respondeo: Quia est in eo virtus dormitiva, cyrus et nature est sensus assoupire, etc." Especially solemn was the moment, when, before receiving the "Medicine Hat," the candidate was thus addressed by the doctor presiding in the person of Mons. Michaud: Pres.—"Juras gardare statuta per facultatem prescripta cum sensu et judgemento?" to which the candidate with uplifted

land and grave voice answered: "Juro." At the end of this tremendous cheering filled the large Hall. Next on the programme was a song called "L'Adresse de Monseigneur" for three voices, succeeded by another dramatic piece "Le Grandeur" both of which were performed to great satisfaction. Here followed "Norma" a musical piece, for four hands, and a Declaration by James Leprohon. If James had a little more "cheek" he would on such occasions with the sweetness of his voice and good delivery, make himself the favorite of all. While "L'Enfant Adoptif" was being played, some mothers were caused to drop a tear of sympathy and joy and even seemed to envy the father of such a brave son as "Jules" in the person of J. Gadoury. Great excitement was caused during this play by the appearing of a company of soldiers dressed in full uniform and by the firing which appeared at every window like a flash of lightning in the tempest, representing a battle-field. Yes, even so much so that the "fair ones" let a fearful shriek, until they understood that it was merely a part of the play. The "Octave Galop" and poetry by O. Gadoury was also applauded much. Lastly, the song "L'Enfant de Montagne" for four voices was sung, and when the curtain dropped, the unanimous shout "encore," obliged Professor Vadeboncoeur to have this comical chanson repeated.

In the closing address, Mons. Beausoleil in the name of his fellow students thanked the audience for their good wishes always exhibited towards the College of Joliette. As the proceeds are intended to enlarge the College Library, he also in a few words explained the necessity of the cause. The Rev. M. Levesque, Director of the College, also made a few remarks wherein he especially thanked and admired the generosity of the Joliette people towards any charitable purpose.

Though every one of the performers surpassed by far the anticipation of the audience, still the following distinguished themselves:

In oratory and execution, the brothers Arthur and Lactance Tremblay, J. Gadoury, Ch. Ducharme, O. Gadoury, Israel Marion, Ch. Caron.

In Vocal Music—Arth. Derome, J. Gadoury, Z. Renaud, and the two brothers, Hector and Antonio Beaudoin. In Instrumental—Mons. Laurier, Hector Beaudoin, J. Gadoury, and the brothers Daniel and James Ward. I must not forget to remark that most of the pieces of music performed, vocal as well as instrumental, are the production of Prof. Vadeboncoeur and his ancient pupils, several of whom are at present Professors in some of our first colleges. The sum taken in at the doors, amounts to \$41.75. The audience expressed the desire to be soon again favored with another "Soiree" of the kind I hope the students will respond to their wishes.

But this, Mr. Editor, is not all the amusement enjoyed here this winter. In the past month, the College boys were entertained by Red River Missionaries and Trappist Fathers from Quebec, each lecturing on their different stations and experiences of life. It is also but two weeks ago since they were favored with a visit from Grand Vicair Truteau, who related to the happy hearers what he had experienced and seen on his voyage to, and in the Eternal City itself. At the conclusion he expressed himself thus:—"I have prayed for you (pupils) at the tomb of St. Peter; for Joliette College has always been my favorite, so account of the great piety and zeal of its students."

Fearing to have taken up too much of your space, I must conclude. But soon more from Yours truly,

SPECTATOR.

BISHOP'S NEW MAP OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL, 1867.

—This is a very neat sheet showing the divisions of the lately erected canonical parishes, with a column of references, pointing out the sites of all the more important public buildings. The column of population is open to censure as greatly understating the population for 1867. It puts down the Irish for instance at only 14,189, and the total population at 90,323—figures far below the actual truth in this year of grace 1868.

AN EPISTLE OF JESUS CHRIST TO THE FAITHFUL SOUL.

Translated from the Latin of Johannes Lanspergus by Philip 19 h Earl of Arundel. Reprinted from the Edition of 1610. New York Catholic Publication Society. Messrs. J. & D. Sadtler, Montreal:—

The work of which this is a reprint was translated by Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, and son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, during the imprisonment of the former and subsequent to his condemnation. It is very handsomely brought out for the sum of 75 cents, and will be forwarded free by mail by the publishers on the receipt of that amount.

Remittances in our next.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—SHOCKING LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday night a serious fire accompanied with lamentable loss of life occurred in St. Paul street about half past nine. The premises destroyed were those occupied by Mr. Cochrane, Wine Merchant, a stone store of four stories No. 315, a little east of the Victoria Barracks. The fire was first discovered in the second flat by a bright blaze in the windows. The firemen on entering finding no fire on the ground floor, went upstairs, and found that the fire covered 10 or 15 feet of the floor, and had reached to the ceiling of the third flat. Supposing this to be extinguished Chief 3-tram descended the stairs into the street to see if there was a light in the third story, and he had no sooner reached the street than an explosion took place in the 3rd fl., which brought down the third and second floors to the ground flat. It was at this moment the deplorable accident occurred by which two fine young men lost their lives. A fireman named Scott was standing on the second floor at the head of the stairs, and along with him was Mr. Thompson, the only son of Mr. Thompson, Boot and Shoe maker, Notre Dame Street, who had apparently gone up stairs for the purpose of seeing where the fire was. A fireman and a man named Thomas Dawes were also on the stairs in the act of going up, but were blown out on the street by the explosion. The unfortunate young man Thompson, was borne down, by the falling floor to the ground flat, while Scott the fireman remained on a portion of the second flat that did not give way. There is reason to suppose that both were killed instantly by

the falling timbers. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but its strength was very great, as it momentarily illuminated the whole sky, and the concussion was even felt on Craig street. The bodies remained within the walls till midnight, when both were recovered. Scott the fireman was found on the second flat some 23 feet from front and about six feet from the eastern wall. His front key was found lying upon his breast, and he was identified by his clothing. Mr. Thompson was found on the ground floor in about the same locality his feet towards the door, the body being also identified by the clothing and watch. Thus far we have confined ourselves to a mere recital of facts; it need scarcely be said however that during the fire, there was considerable excitement through the city, the rumor having spread that the Victoria Barracks was on fire. In the immediate vicinity of the fire St. Paul street was thronged with people, and when the explosion took place, the rush of the crowd bore down everything before it. The first report was that there were some dozen men buried in the ruins and when it became positively known that two had lost their lives the horror was scarcely less intense. In the meanwhile the flames rapidly consumed the fallen debris inside the building, lighting up the whole street, and causing the roofs of the stores opposite to smoke with the heat. There being no outlet at the back the fire was fortunately confined within four stone walls; and it was not till midnight that the flames were got under. It is but just to say that Mr. Perry of the Royal was present soon after the fire burst out, and rendered Chief Bertram all the assistance in his power, in the trying circumstances in which he was placed. We understand that Mr. Cochrane was insured in the Royal for \$2000 and in the Queen for \$1000. The building belonged to Mr. Judoin and was also insured in the Royal. Mr. G. L. Olland occupying the adjoining store is said to have had about \$40,000 worth of boots and shoes on the third and fourth floors of the burned building, and his workshop on the third flat was somewhat damaged in consequence of being connected by a door with the burnt premises. Wilson Brothers, hardware merchants, on the opposite side the burnt premises were only damaged by water. In conclusion we may say the sad loss of life caused by this fire has excited the deepest sympathy throughout the city. Mr. Thompson was a young man of about 25 and an only son—less doubtless irreplaceable. Scott the fireman was a promising young fellow of 20, and had been in the Department about 10 months, and up to Thursday last was in the St. Catherine street Station, from which he was promoted and removed as assistant guardian to the Court House Station. He leaves a widowed mother, and two brothers and two sisters who were mainly dependent on him. Several other slighter casualties occurred; Richard Scholes of No. 1 Station was severely wounded in the hand, as was also guardian Johnson of the same Station, there were in all probability others whose names we have not been able to ascertain. The bodies upon being recovered were removed to the Montreal General Hospital, where an inquest will be held this morning at nine o'clock. It is hoped either by this means or others, that a searching investigation will take place into the origin of this disastrous fire.—Gazette 23rd Inst.

On Saturday afternoon, His Worship the Mayor with a number of the members of the Water Committee, Coun. McGovern, the Chairman, Aldermen David Basile and Moore; Concellors, Lyman, R. H. Stephens, and Coun. McShane, Jordan and Henderson visited the wheelhouse with Mr. Levesque the superintendent, and Mr. Walter Shanley, Mr. Francis of Lowell, Engineers, and Mr. Atwater, for the purpose of a preliminary examination of the works. The Aqueduct was inspected throughout its entire length and the St. Lawrence river to some two or three miles above the mouth of the Aqueduct. It was found that the ice at the entrance of the Aqueduct was about five feet thick for three or four hundred yards, and the average thickness of the ice in the remaining portion was about three feet thick. It was thought however that in a few days all difficulty as to the water supply will be overcome. The trouble during the last winter has been the unusual severity of the weather, and the fact that the water was a foot lower at the mouth of the Aqueduct than usual. The water on Saturday had risen to its ordinary summer level 38 feet above the Montreal barometer. The lowest point it reached during the present winter was three feet below this. On Saturday the two breast wheels were at work, but a message was telegraphed to the wheelhouse to set the turbine in motion in order that the engineers and members of the Council, might have an opportunity of seeing this portion of the machinery. This together with the other breast wheel, was working about half speed, and the smoothness with which the pumps and gearing worked, attracted much commendation both from the engineers and other gentlemen present. The turbine machinery, was constructed by Mr. McDouall, of the Caldonia works. If the ice had been out of the Aqueduct the wheels would have been enabled to have done full duty, whereas they were only working at half speed. Much satisfaction having been expressed with the state in which everything was found under the able resident engineer, Mr. Walsh the party returned to town. In conclusion, it may be stated that the daily consumption of water is increasing 500,000 gals. daily a year, and that the summer consumption daily is now 6,000,000 gals., and that in ten years hence the quantity will be doubled. The means which will be recommended by Messrs. Shanley and Francis, the engineers consulted, for overcoming the present difficulties, will of course not be known till this report is laid before the Council, and before this can be done, a number of surveys and level will have to be taken.

The precautions adopted by the military authorities on the night of the 17th inst., and subsequently, were consequent on the receipt, by the Commander of the Forces, of a telegram from the Governor-General, notifying that information of a reliable character had been furnished, pointing to the destruction of the Artillery Barracks at Quebec gate, by Greek fire. There is reason to believe, from the proved character of the individual furnishing the information, that but for the vigilance of the authorities, serious mischief might have ensued. It may be added that many suspicious looking strangers were observed wandering about the streets on St. Patrick's day—News.

ON GUARD.—Acting upon private information, the military authorities, on Tuesday night, 17th inst., ordered a part of the garrison under arms. The Royal Artillery, officers and men, were strictly kept within barracks and not permitted to throw off either arms or accoutrements. Sentries were enjoined to display extra vigilance, and half-hour patrols sent out. We are aware of the cause of these precautions.—Daily News.

PRaiseworthy CONDUCT OF A SOLDIER.—When anything can be said against the soldiers the public bears of it none enough, and we think the following instance of honorable conduct should not pass unnoticed: On Tuesday last two or three soldiers of the 100th Regiment ran after a lady and handed her a gold watch which she had just dropped in the street, but had not missed until handed it to her. They were hardly willing to accept a gratuity of a few shillings, though they might have pocketed the watch if so inclined. The lady takes this method of returning thanks to her unknown benefactors.

The inquest on the body of the boy Taylor was continued in Quebec on Wednesday, and as it proceeds the details become more and more sickening, and in addition to the father and mother, two others have been arrested as having been concerned in the horrid affair—namely, a woman named Demers, the mother of Taylor's wife, and her daughter, Harriet Demers—it being suspected that the four had conspired to destroy the deceased boy's life and that of his elder brother.

Mr. Justice Hagarly received a pair of white kid gloves from the Sheriff at Guelph on Tuesday last, there being no criminal cases on the calendar. The Sheriff of the county of Lanark performed the same pleasing ceremony at the opening of the Assizes at Perth, lately, by Mr. Justice John Wilson, Crime in Ontario must be on the decrease.

John Dower, of Guelph's Mayor, above Lacelle, was drowned in the Richelieu on Tuesday evening, March 10. He was driving on the east bank of the river, and in crossing the mouth of a creek, about two miles from the Province Line, the ice gave way and he went down with his horse and sleigh and everything that he had with him. His remains were not recovered until Saturday.

In Guelph recently it cost a tavern keeper \$2 for assaulting a newspaper reporter, and at Ottawa, on the 2nd inst., it cost an attorney \$20 for assaulting a newspaper proprietor. Was the difference between the two fines regulated by the position of the assaulted, the amount of damage done, or the whim of the magistrate?—Elora Observer.

A man named Giguere, engaged with five or six others, in searching for a portmanteau, containing \$1,040 in gold, lost by Mr. Antoine Maynard, while crossing the ice bridge at Quebec, has been fortunate enough to recover the precious deposit finding it near the Point Levi wharf. Giguere received half for his trouble.

A woman about forty years of age, name unknown, was found frozen to death on Wednesday morning, in a shed near Weston, on the road to St. Andrews, Ont., in which she had sought refuge from the storm.

A. O. T. Beauchemin, Secretary of the Synics of the Parish of Rixton, has been bound over to stand his trial for perjury at the next Court of Queen's Bench.

ADDITION TO THE POLICE FORCE.—An increase has been made to the police force of eighteen men, who will be at the disposal of the Health Committee, and will be employed in visiting streets and yards.

About fifty young men, chiefly from the township of Oxford, County of Greenville, started last week for California.

The farmers of Ontario have commenced their maple sugaring operations, with capital weather and prospects of a profitable season.

Some hundreds of applicants appear for a vacant municipal office in St. Catharines, caretaker of the Town Hall.

Lawyers increase in Canada 20 per cent. faster than the general population.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, March 23, 1868.

Flour—Pollards, \$5. to \$5.75; Middlings, \$6.00 to \$6.25; Fine, \$6.40 to \$6.65; Super., No. 2 \$7.15 to \$7.30; Superfine nominal \$9.00; Fancy \$7.55 to \$7.70; Extra, \$7.55 to \$7.70; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.80 to \$3.85 per 100 lbs. O-meal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6.25 to \$6.50. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.674 to \$1.70. Peas per 60 lbs.—9c. to 9c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 0c to 0c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$1 to \$1.05. Rye per 56 lbs.—\$1.00 to \$1.00. Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$0.90 to \$0.98. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.60 Seconds, \$5.00 to \$5.05; Thirds, \$4.65 to 0.60.—First Pearls, \$4.65. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Meas, \$19.50 to \$20.00;—Prime Meas, \$14.50; Prime \$13.50 to \$14.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

March 23, 1868.

Flour, country, per quintal, s. d. s. d. 20 6 to 21 0 Oatmeal, do 15 0 to 15 3 Indian Meal, do 14 6 to 15 0 Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0 Barley, do, 4 4 to 5 0 Peas, do, 5 0 to 5 6 Oats, do, 2 9 to 3 0 Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 6 to 1 8 Do, salt do 1 1 to 1 4 Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0 Potatoes per bag 4 0 to 4 6 Onions, per minot, 7 6 to 10 0 Lent, per lb 0 7 to 0 8 Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 6 Pork, do 0 6 to 0 8 Mutton do 0 8 to 0 6 Lamb, per quarter 3 0 to 5 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 1 3 to 1 6 Hay, per 100 bundles, \$7.00 to \$8 00 Straw, \$5.00 to \$6 00

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864-5.

In the matter of ANTOINE DEGRUIRE of the Parish of St. Olet, District of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent.

THE undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors and on THURSDAY THE TWENTY SIXTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, he will apply to said Court for a confirmation thereof. ANTOINE DEGRUIRE, By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER, Montreal, 20th March, 1868. 2m—33

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 & '65.

No. 1067.

In the matter of WILLIAM BENNETT, of the City of Montreal, Trader, individually, and as co-Partner heretofore with GEORGE PICKUP, under the name of WILLIAM BENNETT & CO: Insolvent.

The undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of May next. WILLIAM BENNETT, By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER, Montreal, 20th March, 1868. 2m—33

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Delle FLORIDE DESLONG-CHAMPS, Trader, of Montreal, Insolvent

The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that she has made an assignment of her estate and effects, under the above Act to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No. 18 St. Sacramento Street. Montreal, 19th March, 1868. 2w

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ELIZABETH and ANNE DORRY, natives of Co. Wick, Ireland, by their sister Mary Dorby care of Wm. Fitzgerald P. O. Montreal. Ontario papers please copy 4w-32

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of HILAIRE SAUVE, Trader, of the City of Montreal. 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. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No. 18 St. Sacramento Street. Montreal, March 20th 1868. 2-in.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. In the affair of OCTAVE LACHANCE, Trader, of the Parish of St. Gabriel de Brandon, in the district of Richelieu. The undersigned has made a donation of the content of his creditors for his discharge, and on Saturday the Sixteenth day of May next, will apply to any of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, sitting in and for the District of Richelieu, to obtain a ratification of the same. OCTAVE LACHANCE. Sorel 27 February 1867. 2m.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Marceline Trudeau, wife of Hubert Gagnon, of the city and district of Montreal, hitherto and trader, duly authorized, has, the tenth of March instant, instituted before the Superior Court, in Montreal, an action en separation de biens against her said husband. J. C. LACOTE, Attorney for Plaintiff, Montreal, March 20, 1868. 2-m.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

No. 755.

In the matter of ISIDORE PAQUIN of the City of Montreal, Marchant. Insolvent.

AND JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Saturday the Twenty fifth day of April next at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, to obtain a confirmation of said discharge. ISIDORE PAQUIN. By his Attorney ad litem T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 19th February 1868. 2m

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

No. 752.

In the matter of GERMAIN PELTIER, Trader of the Town of Sorel in the District of Richelieu, Insolvent.

AND TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Esquire—Assignee. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors and that on Saturday the Twenty fifth day of April next at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court to obtain a confirmation of said discharge. GERMAIN PELTIER. By his Attorneys ad litem T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal 19th February, 1868. 2m

WANTED A HEAD TEACHER.

FOR the Buckingham Academy, Village of Buckingham County of Ottawa Province of Quebec. For particulars as to salary &c., apply to the undersigned personally or (if by letter post mail.) JOHN McGUIRE, Chairman. Office of the Board of Commissioners and Trustees of Academy Buckingham Village, 14 February 1868.

COLE & BROTHER

WILL open, in Store No. 1, ST PATRICK'S HALL, corner Victoria Square and Fortification Lane, about 1st April next, with a first class stock of STOVES, IRON BATHS, BEDS, Iron, Hollow, Tin, and Stained Ware, House Furnishing Goods, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c. Tinmith and Jobbing work will be promptly attended to; all at most reasonable rates. W. P. COLE; W. H. COLE. (Recently with the late firm of Wm. Rodden & Co.) March 26, 1868. 12m

PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10.10 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro. Leave PETERBORO daily at 6.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. for Fraserville, Millbrook, Summit, Perrytown and Port Hope.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5.45 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Belbany, Omemea and Lindsay. Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.35 a.m. and 12.35 p.m. for Omemea, Belbany Millbrook and Port Hope.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.

KINGSTON O. W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of Instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The France of this evening gives a denial to certain disquieting reports spread on the Bourse to day respecting the relations between France and Russia...

eggs. Such a course would justify the disheartening theory according to which peoples, instead of raising from their own substance armies for their defence...

whose sentiments appeared sometimes divided between the interests of the Church and those of the Bonaparte family. The new Cardinal, Prince Lucien, enjoys the reputation of being an uncompromising champion of the Holy See...

a number of petty states which were, with few exceptions, insignificant and contemptible. Each looked upon its neighbor with jealousy and hatred. The temporary excess of one armed the others against it...

thing happens after the anæsthetic sleep of chlorform. In neither case can a man remember what he never felt. But mark what may happen after amputation performed on a patient under chloroform...

RHEUMATISM CURED!

Read the following letter, received by H. R. Gray, Esq., Druggist, St. Lawrence, Main Street, Montreal:—

FRANCE AND ITALY.

(COMMUNICATED)

Some time since a pamphlet was published in Paris, which one might ascribe without much fear of mistake to the French Emperor. Or, if not the actual author, the inspiration undoubtedly came from an imperial source...

J. M. I. G.

GRAY EYES.—The gray eye is necessarily the eye of woman. And here we meet with a variety enough to puzzle Solomon himself. We will pass over in silence the sharp, the shrewish, the spiteful, the cold, and the wild gray eye...

THE FRENCH ARMY BILL.—The new number of the Revue des Deux Mondes contains an article by the Prince de Joinville, showing the causes which led to the easy victory of Prussia over Austria...

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, CHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Timm Brothers. D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867. 12m

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weitzer, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn.: — A BENEFACTRESS. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Sons' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,' for helping her to survive and escape the gripping colic and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PAGES. It performs precisely what it professes to perform every part of it — nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is dragged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life. We have never seen Mrs. Winslow — know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical patron to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Be sure and call for 'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.' All others are base and dangerous imitations. February, 1868. 2m

A PUBLIC BENEFIT. — Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; and this depends on the future of our national greatness, and, in a large measure, on the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightens the eye, blooms to the complexion, and plumpness to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word "DEVINS," all others are useless. Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal. 12m

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. 28, 1868. 12m

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. No. 936. DAME APPOLINE FAVREAU, Plaintiff, vs. BENJAMIN VALLIE, Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Appoline Favreau has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this district, an action en separation de biens separation as to property, against Benjamin Vallie, yeoman, of Boucherville, said district, her husband. MOREAU, OUMET & LACOSTE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Montreal 5th February 1868. 1m

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Terrebonne. No. 32. DAME MATHILDE DROUIN, Plaintiff, vs. MAGLOIRE LALANDE, Defendant. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Mathilde Drouin, has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this district, an action en separation de biens, against Magloire Lalande, her husband of the Parish of St. Scholastique in the said district, farmer. OUMET & MATHIEU, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Ste. Scholastique, 15th January, 1868. 1m

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. No. 936. DAME APPOLINE alias HYPOLITE FAVREAU, Plaintiff, vs. BENJAMIN VALLIE, Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Appoline alias Hypolite Favreau has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this district, an action en separation de biens, separation as to property, against Benjamin Vallie, yeoman, of Boucherville, said district, her husband. MOREAU, OUMET & LACOSTE, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Montreal, 5th Feb., 1868. 1m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of CHARLES RAPIN, Junior, Trader of St. Jean Chrysostome. Insolvent. THE Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18 St. Sacrement street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday the tenth day of March next at three o'clock, p.m. for the public examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No. 18, St. Sacrement Street. 2m

A COUGH, 'COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instantaneous relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from — E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York; Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N. Y.; N. P. Willis, New York; Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate; Dr. G. F. Biegelow, Boston; Prof. Edward Worth, Orléans, N. Y.; Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. February, 1868. 3m

THE PRESS. A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED VERBATIM SHORT-HAND REPORTER DISSEMINATED. Advertiser is thoroughly competent, as his testimonials will show, of conducting a Bi-Weekly or Weekly Journal. Address, "Journalist," Post Office, Quebec. It has been established by the best medical authority, that one half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Montreal Tea Company have imported a supply of Tea that can be warranted pure, and free from poisonous substances, in boxes of 10, 15, 20 and 25 lbs., and upwards. BLACK TEA. Common Congou, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c. 50c.; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c. Sound Oolong, 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60c.; Very Fine do. do. 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c.; Very Good, 55c., Finest 75c. GREEN TEA. Twankay Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superior and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 35c.; Extra Superior do., \$1. A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the Importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered. All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs., sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tea Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867. 3m

OXY HYDROGEN STEREOPTICON FOR DISSOLVING VIEWS. I have the largest, most powerful, and perfect Dissolving Instrument in the city, and a large assortment of Historic Views of America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Egypt, &c. — Also Scriptural, Astronomical, Moral and Humorous Views and Scenery, at my command, with a short description of each. Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools, Sabbath Schools, Festivals, Bazaars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or elsewhere. Address — B. F. BALTZLY, No. 1 Bissy Street, Montreal. November 5, 1867. 2m

PUBLIC NOTICE. Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of manufacturing Beets, Shoes, and other goods. Montreal Dec. 12, 1867. 8 in

TO BE SOLD. A Small Collection of very valuable and rare Catholic Books, the works of English Catholic writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and mostly printed in Flanders. The books now offered for sale are with very few exceptions, perfect and in splendid condition, and form such a collection as is very rarely to be met with even in England, and in this country has probably never been offered before. For particulars apply at the Office of this paper where the books may be seen. G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS. CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Cash paid for Rats Furs.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER! 4,000,000 Feet. The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock: — 200,000 feet 1st and 2nd quality of 3-inch Pine Sawned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 2,000,000 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; 4 inch Basswood; 1 inch do; Butternut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 300,000 feet Cedar; 1,500,000 Sawed Laths; Lot of Sawed and Split Shingles; 80,000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 3 1/2 inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths. JORDAN & BENARD, 19 Notre Dame Street, And 362 Craig Street, Viger Square December 13, 1867. 12m

P. MOYNAUGH & CO. FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE. All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen. OFFICE, 58 ST HENRY STREET (NEAR ST JOSEPH ST.) At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment, MONTREAL. The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of their patronage. From the long and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynagh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING BUSINESS (nearly 14 years), in the employment of the late firm of O. M. Warren & Co. T. L. Steele, and latterly I. L. Barge & Co. and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Repairs will be punctually attended to. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET, AT McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. Montreal, 19th June, 1867. 3m

WANTED, A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has had five years experience in that profession, and who holds a Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal School, wants a situation. Address with particulars to, TRACHER 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

WANTED, BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation as Principal or Assistant in an English Commercial or Mathematical School. Address, A. K. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

SARFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, & C., No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR, a man and man of business, with a good knowledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accustomed to the teaching of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advantageous position at the Masson College, Terrebonne, Lower Canada. Conditions to be made known by letter, (French) or which would be better — by word of mouth, to the Superior of the College.

A. SHANNON & CO. GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL. HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirit, Syrup, &c. &c. Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1867. 12m

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Scrofulous cases, syphilitic eruptions, eruptions of the skin, eruptions of the system, which are given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-scurvics. It is a powerful and a salutary medicine, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, 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. Obed, this poison, and the taint of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, breaks out into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the Sarsaparilla a preventive, advisable. It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of degeneration may never be formed by the vital forces of the body, but are induced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does not descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. It weakly constitutions, where not fortified by most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and the disease, descending from parent to child, or class or condition can depend on immaturity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy. The Sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of these virtues, Scrofula, Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. Leucorrhoea or Whites, Chloric Discharges, and Female Diseases in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism and Gout, often dependent on the accumulations of extract matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, abscess, etc., caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we are unobtainably relieved by our Sarsaparilla. This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are languid, listless, despondent, nervous, and filled with extract matters in the blood, or who are troubled with any other of those afflictions symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for General Debility, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountain of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



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

Sewing Machines. BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES, call at J. D. LAWLOR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class Sewing Machines in the city. N.B. — These Machines are imported direct from the inventor's, in New York and Boston, and will be sold at corresponding prices with the many coarse imitations now offered to the public. Salesroom, 365 Notre Dame Street. SEWING MACHINES — J. D. Lawlor, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Best Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same principle as the Singer Machine, but run almost entirely without noise. Wax Thread Machines A. B. and C; the genuine Howe Machines; Singers Machines; the celebrated Florence Revere's Feed Family Machine; Wilcox & Gibb's Noiseless Family Machine; the Franklin Double Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common Sewing Family Machine, price \$12. A 1 machine sold are warranted for one year. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. All Sewing Machine Trimmers constantly on hand. Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sewing ready done. Ladies Taught to Operate. All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired and Improved, by J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street.

Ayer's Ague Cure, For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Bilious Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and all other 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 in no wise injures 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 pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in the most obstinate cases, and where others in the blood have their remedy. Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily. For Liver Complaints, arising from the debility of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world. PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Lower Canada.

FRANCIS GREENE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTER 54 ST. OHN STREET, Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James S MONTREAL.

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

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN! THE MOST ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION USE IT IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA. Price 50 Cents Per Bottle. Wholesale at Messrs. Kerry Bros. & Crathorn Evans, Mercer & Co. Devins & Bolton. Retail at Medical Hall, Evans, Mercer & Co., Devins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A. Harte D. Picanit & Son, J. Gaudin, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, Lavolette & Girault Desjardins & Quevillon; and Wholesale and Retail at the Pharmacy of the Inventor, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. November 5, 1867.

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



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BOOT AND SHOE MACHINERY — J. D. LAWLOR, Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Hax's New Era Pegging Machine, foot and power; Wax Thread Sewing Machines; and paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Cutting and Siding Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Machine, and Roper's Galore Engine, for Sale at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notre Dame Street, between St. Francois Xavier and St. John Streets. 12m

HOUSE FURNISHERS ATTENTION THOMAS RIDDELL & CO., 54 & 56 Great St. James Street, HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VNSSELS, A Large and Varied Assortment of WALL PAPERS, CONSISTING OF: PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, BDRROOM AND HALL PAPERS, OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. (OPPOSITE DAWSON'S), 54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 21, 1867.

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT, At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street, J. A. RAFTER. Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters are constantly engaged and the best rim; ming and workmanship warranted. Customers' Suits will be made to order at the shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a saving of much time to the buyer. Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volunteers, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from. The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S Ready-made Department, Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments. Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed for \$16, \$18, and \$20. Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6 \$8, and \$10; — Children's Suits, \$3 to \$4. TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT. Dec. 1865. 12m

CHOLERA. A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866.

Gentlemen — I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1846 and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good results. Yours truly, A. HUNTING, M.D.

I regret to say to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease. REV. CHARLES HARDING, Shopkeeper, India. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases of cholera infantum common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine. REV. JAS. O. BOOMER. Messrs Perry Davis & Son: — Dear Sirs: — Having witnessed the beneficial effects of our Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy. REV. EDWARD K. FULLER. Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions: — At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer. Should the diarrhoea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours. N.B. — Be sure and get the genuine article; it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one. The Pain Killer is sold everywhere by all Druggists and Country Store-keepers. PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, MONTREAL O. B.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY — MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using Harb'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. Price 2 cts per tin. CAUTION — 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. HART, Licentiate Apothecary, Glasgow Drug Hall, 38 Notre Dame Montreal, Feb. 4th, 1868.

