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CHRONICLE CATHOLIC

VOL. XIX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1869.

No. 27.

AN OLD MAID'S MONOLOGUE.

BY FLORENCE M COOMB.

(From the Catholic Telegraph.)

CHAPTER III. - (Continued.)

We were to go to New York by way of Lake by Cooper's magic pen, or the not less pathetic give.

The Percivals were to remain in Montreal on approaching. a visit to some friends there; and as they lived in Philadelphia, and we expected to spend part quietly on, waiting the result of meeting me. of the winter there, we looked forward, with pleasure, to meeting soon again.

I can not say that the rest of the trip was so delightful to Estelle; she took great pleasure in the visits to the scenes of historic interest, and could not but admire the beautiful scenery of the of her; and, altogether, the conclusion of the tour was not as pleasant as the beginning.

Not that she ever said so to me; she trankly confessed that she missed the Percivals, though it was of them both she spoke, and she returned again to her close attendance upon me, only going where I went, and seeing what I saw. But it was very plain to me how much she missed Harry, and I naturally began to wonder if he missed her sweet companionship, and how they would meet in Philadelphia, and what the result of this chance summer intimacy would be. It was very natural that I should have these thoughts, but I said nothing to Estelle about them, and she never by any chance mentioned his name to me, I was perfectly satisfied that he was much in her thoughts, and I was not too old to take pleasure in plans for my darling's future. nor to remember my own short lived dream of happiness

We stopped at Saratoga for a couple of weeks. In the same hotel with us I observed an old man who was perfectly helpless, having to be moved about in a chair, his lower limbs and left arm be-

ing paralyzed. His face was withered and drawn as if by a burn or scald, and his beard, which he wore full and heavy, was snowy white, as was his bair .--He had a colored man in attendance, who seemed v ry attentive and kind, and whose task, I judge, ness. was no sinecure For those deep black eyes flashed fire sometimes and seemed never at rest, and I did not think he looked as if he bore his

enforced helplessness very meekly. One day Estelle was standing on the porch when he was wheeled out to take the air, as was his custom. She was standing just opposite the door, and hearing the hoise of the chair wheels turned suddenly and looked him full in the face. I was sitting not far from her, and saw him start and raise his right hand, which trembled with a palsy of fear and alarm, to his eyes.

What is your name?' be abruptly asked. When she answered him, simply, be beckoned her to him, and laying his still trembling hand on her arm, scanned her face eagerly; then he pushed her away and shook his head and made a sign to the servant to go on, and in a few moments had disappeared down one of the numerous paths.

During this scene my heart stood still. I upderstood it perfectly, though Estelle asked me wonderingly what the old gentleman could have meant.

There was no answering chord in her heart struck by those testless eyes and marred and drawn features. She had not the least idea that it was to that poor invalid, chained for the rest of his life to that garden chair, or his bed, that she owed her existence, and for the present

I could not enlighten her.

But my heart stood still. Was I to lose my darling after all these years of care and devotion and just when she was doubly precious to me? My first idea was to rush to my room, pack up our trucks and run away by the next train .-However, a little reflection made me decide to wait patiently and quietly and see what would be the result.

CHAPTER IV.

pleasant memory to me. I never recalled him to is anyher; so that I was really ignorant as to how far | 'Hush!' cried, 'for beaven's sake hush, I can childhood.

 Certainly she had been perfectly happy with der recollection of her mother, but that her other move.

Desirous of having the interview I anticipated over as soon as possible, I lingered on the porch. but he did not return. Growing impatient I de termined to follow him and have it over at once. I had had a task for Este le's willing fingers waiting for several days, and as it was one that would keep her in our room for some time, and I was Champlain, and all those beautiful and interesting anxious to get her out of the way for the present spots that cluster around the north-eastern cor. I requested her to attend to it then. As soon ner of New York; rendered doubly interesting as she had obeyed me with ready alacrity. I stepped off the porch and walked in the direction stories which the history of the early settlers. I had seen the chair disappear, and presently my

He had not seen me on the porch so I walked

He saw me coming, at first without any recognition, but as I drew nearer to him I saw the blood mount to his scarred cheeks, and his eyes gleamed with, I thought, hatred.

I stood still and the colored man wheeled the chair close to where I was and was not going to region through which we passed, but of course stop, but his master made an impatient sign to she missed her former companion, and his care him when he came directly opposite me and he

'I thought so!' he said, looking up at me; 'I thought when I saw her on the porch that you were not far off, and where-where is she ?-You can't deceive me now-if you are both here she is not far off.'

'You forget we are not alone,' I replied, glancing at the servant.

'Sam,' he said turning to the man. 'wheel me a little to one side of the path and leave me; I have a small matter of business with this-this lady. Dan't go out of sight, but mind you get out of hearing, you black rascal.'

The man obeyed him, pushing the chair, whether intentionally or not I don't know, near an iron beach. I seated myself upon it with an outward composure I was far from feeling in my secret heart.

'Now,' he replied. fiercely, 'you are free to

speak. Where is my wife ?' 'In heaven,' I replied calmly.

Dead !' he started at my words. ' Dead, or are you telling me a lie.'

'Your wife died eleven years ago this fall,' I replied taking no notice of his insulting words.

'And in your arms I suppose,' said he with a

'Yes,' I replied, 'thank beaven, in my arms, but before she died she left for you her forgive-

'Ha, ha! she did did she? but she left her child to you.'

'Yes,' said I growing sick and faint, for it was

coming now I telt. " Well, suppose I don't choose you to have her any longer, what will you say then?

I made no answer but looked at him with open eyes. Whether what he saw in my face moved his heart, what was left of it, or whether he only asked the question to frighten me I don't know; but he went on: 'Don't be uneasy, you may keep your precious charge. What would I do with a young lady on my hands?' and he laughed a miserable laugh. 'No, don't be alarmed. I leave her with you in safety, for if I

took her with me I might kill her some day, out of the hate I bear her mother!" Great beavens!' I said starting up.

'There don't get excited, I mean what I say; you saw us in our boney moon, that sweet milk and sugar time. You knew then I did not care for her; I saw you did. I didn't care for all the caresses she lavished on me, not all her love. for she did love me could move me to care for her. I wanted money and she had it; I married her for it, and found, when it was too late, that the law would not let me touch a penny. My feeling for her would never have changed from indifference to hate could I have had my way: but I was check-mated and I hated her.

Carried away by his feelings his features worked convulsively, and his eyes fairly flashed; he trembled in every limb of his poor stricken body. For my part I sat and gazed upon him in dumb amazement.

'Oh, you are shocked, I dare say,' he cried. again with a derisive laugh, 'you look at the timacy. wreck I am and you think it time to call in the priest and prepare my soul for eternity; that's your cant, I know it-hut you can spare your pity if you feel any, and your shocked feelings Since her childish question of 'when are we you can put aside for a time, when they will do sorry to carry Estelle away from the many pleagoing back to papa? Estelle had never mention | some good. I'll have no priests mouthing over | sures and attractions that greeted her on every ed or alluded to her father, and as he was not a me, and as for the hereafter, and God, if there side, and Mrs. Percival be ged me to let her

back her memory went in regard to her early not listen to such blasphemy?' and I rose from my seat.

He had spoken so loud that the attention of me, and my affection for her seemed to satisfy several pasters-by had been attracted; and I in the morning, and after dinner I went up stairs correspondence; it was not till a month or two all her cravings for love, and therefore I had no felt uneasy at being seen with him. But he to pack the last articles into our trunks; Estelle had passed that the serious termination of the enreason to fear she missed her natural ties. Of pushed me back into the bench with his right had remained in the parlor after dinner, and gagement was broached. course she always kept, and I encouraged, a ten | hand, and for a moment I was powerless to | Harry stayed with her, to chat as usual, 1 |

the case. You have brought her up, making a thoughts, when the door was opened hastily, and motion towards the hotel, to hate and despise | Estelle sprung into the room, clasped her arms childhood and youth as the type of all that is borrible and cruel; you need not deny it, he said seeing that I made a movement to speak. because if you did I would not believe you. I know all your cant, every word of it; for that reason, and because she is like her mother, and I hate her, and might some day kill her for the hate, I leave her with you still; she is nothing to me. You don't ash how I came to this state heart leaped to my throat, for I saw the invalid and I shall not tell you. You don't ask what provision I will make for my child; my child! ha, ha! That I will tell you - I am rich; richer than you can guess; how I became so is another thing I will not tell you, but she shall never see a penny of it. I will leave it all to Sam Fish. Yes, leave it all to Sam, and he can come up North and be a gentleman with it.' I sprang for it. up, and before he could prevent it moved out of bis arm, and said-

For the gift you make me of your child I thank you; thank you more than words can tell; your money I do not want, she shall not suffer from that; but I cannot and will not stay here to listen to your borrible language; may God forgive you and open your eyes to your horrible state before it is too late.

I turned and left him, but I heard him call Sam, and then speak to himself with a chuckle: as if I would leave her with you if I wanted her myself.'

I hurried back to the hotel, and to my room. Estelle was there, waiting my return.

I entered the room hastily from the pervous state I was in, though I strove to conceal it as nuch as possible. But Estelle's affection was quick sighted.

What is the matter aunty, what has frightened you?" she asked eagerly.

'Nothing has frightened me, my darling,' I replied, taking her in my arms and kissing her.

' Something has disturbed you, aunty,' she said looking into my face, and then continued : 6 Have you been taking to that man in the chair ?"

'I laughed and rushed back the hair from her brow and kissed her again, but my laugh faltered and my hand trembled and she was not de-

'You have, aunty, and he - he - ob, aunty, let us go away from here; he frightened me, and l don't want to meet him again.'

Had memory and nature been at work, and had her beart divined who he was? I took ber face between my hands and looked into her clear

'You have nothing to fear from him. Estelle : you are only my child and no one else has anything to do with you; but if you wish we will leave here to night."

"I do wish it, aunty;" and we went away that evening.

CHAPTER V.

Walking down Chestnut street one day after we had been in Philadelphia a week or so, I felt Estelle give a start and heard a smothered exclamation. Looking ahead in the crowd for the cause of it, I saw Harry Percival advancing to

In another moment he saw us, and throwing away his cigar was at Estelle's side. She looked quietly pleased, and as soon as all first questions were asked, he told us his mother had just purchased a house and was busy furnishing it, but she would come to see us as soon as he told her we were in the city.

We had started on a 'shopping' expedition, but did little of it, for Harry remained at Es telle's side, and although he gave his advice in several cases, I found he distracted ber attention so much in others, that in an amused impatience I gave up, and having a visit to pay that would not interest Estelle, I lest them to their own sweet wills and went on my own way.

Estelle was home before me; all the evening she showed how pleased she was by many little

The next day Mrs. Percival called, delighted to see us and we glided again into the old in-

As soon as her house was furnished she insisted upon our paying her a visit, which we did, remaining ber guests for more than a month.-At length business called me home. I was remain the rest of the winter with her. But this kind invitation, Estelle declined accepting, she was too much of a baby she said to be left by her aunty, and if I went she must go too.

The day before we started we had been out Harry stayed with her, to chat as usual, 1 Harry of course wanted to be married in the I kissed her and left her. When I came thought, for a few moments before returning to Spring, he could see no sense in waiting longer, home in the evening, she met me with an attempt

to understand perfectly, all the circumstances of sitting quietly in the glooming busy with my own me, even if Harry had been older. me, of course. I have been held up to her in around me, and buried her face in my lap as she knelt before me, treinbling like an aspen.

I guessed the cause of her agitation, and though I had been pleased when the idea first so soon after all?

But I stifled the pain, and bending down over her, said:

What is the matter, Estelle, what has hapnened ?

On, aunty, he says he love me be ---She buried her face again in my lap and did not finish her sentence.

I raised her up in iny arms and kissed her, and then we two women alone there in the dark had a good cry together and felt very much better.

So my darling found her life's happiness: while I, after just gaining full possession of her. was to lose her altogether. And I wondered if the new love would be as tender and as supporting as the old. It ought to be I knew, if it was a true marriage, but how few are!

The next morning we left. Mrs. Percival took Estelle in her arms and called her her dear daughter in parting, and Harry of course drove out with us to the West Philadelphia depot; but when the cars started be still remained, and then told us be was going as far as Harrisburg. Estelle's face cleared up like an April day at this, the clouds were all put away for the present .-But the parting time had to come, and at Harassured that we needed nothing more, Harry was obliged to tear himself away. Estelle drew her veil closely over her face and indulged her feelings for the next few miles and I drew myself up into the corner of the seat, took out iny reserv intending to say it, but instead I fell into a train of anxious thought, and the beads lay untold in

This discovery and declaration of these two children's feelings had come so suddenly and at sense arrangements that we elders had not had a ready for the next omnibus. word to say. As I sat there in the cars, and covered with snow, I went over all the pros and turn. cons of the case.

Harry Percival was a Protestant, and though I knew him to be a member of no congregation, his mother was a strict Euscopalian, and from what I gathered in conversation, very much prejudiced against the Church. Had he been imbued with her prejudices against it without her belief in another religion, or would she influence him to refuse Estelle the privileges she would claim? And Estelle? had she thought of all these things or had she been so blinded by her love as to pay no attention to them?

What a strange thing this blind batred to the very name of Catholic that animates all Protest ants. I cannot understand it. Trey know little or nothing about us, never read anything that can enlighten them, but eagerly peruse and be lieve every calumny that is noised about. People who are intelligent and cultivated, and would be ashamed to be as ignorant on other subjects as they are on this, yet do not hesitate to display on utter want of knowledge of the first principles and teachings of our Faith, and seem to take de light in showing it!

At this point of my meditations, Estelle slipped her hand into mine and throwing back her veil showed me a face on which tears and smiles were struggling for the mastery.

I gave her hand a sympathising squeeze and then remembering my rosary, turned to my neglected devotions and strove for a while to keep earthly loves and hopes out of my mind. except that I breathed a short but fervent prayer for my darling's bappiness.

The journey was safely accomplished and in due time we arrived in Cincinnati, and met a warm Western greeting from our friends there.

I was obliged to go out to the farm as soon as I arrived, but I suggested to Estelle to remain in the city, and I would soon return and we would spend the rest of the winter there as usual.

This was not at all desirable, Estelle thought; she said, and would not go with it if she stayed in Cincinnati all the year. Nothing loath, I agreed to this arrangement. The rest of the winter passed in external quiet.

CHAPTER VI.

Of course the lovers wrote to each other constantly, and Mrs. Percival and I kept up quite a

parent could be anything to her I did not think | 'I'll let you go in a moment, but I want you the office. I had finished my packing, and was but I felt my darling was too young yet to leave

Twenty and sixteen I said was little better than childhood, and insulted as Master Harry might feel himself at the idea. I did not choose to give my child's happiness into a boy's keeping. They must wait three years, and to this fearful privation after a struggle, and finding Estelle came to me, now as a reality, it struck a sharp agreed with me, he submitted, but with a very rain through my heart -was I to lose my darling | bad grace. Mrs. Percival said three years was not any too long, and Estelle, though she said it seemed a long time knew I was right.

In the next June Harry came out to see his hetrothed, and for a few weeks Estelle's cup of happiness was full to the brim.

But gradually there came a cloud: they would wander for hours in the woods back of the house, and from one or two of these walks I noticed Harry returned ill at ease and Estelle's eyes showed marks of tears.

As she said nothing to me, I asked no questions, feeling perfectly satisfied that when the time came she would tell me all, nor was I mis-

One day, it was after Harry had been with us three weeks nearly, they had taken their usual walk, but I saw them returning much sooner than usual, and as I watched them from the library window, come slowly through the garden paths, I saw Harry stop and say something, but Estelle still hurried in, and presently she disappeared at the door.

Harry followed her, but as I looked closely at him, I saw he looked flushed and angry, and I felt something serious had happened. He still stood in the path and was talking to her, standing I supposed in the door, and I, thinking they rishurg, after attending to all our wants and being had better settle it by themselves, slipped out of the library and up stairs to my own room.

in a few moments Estelle tapped at my door, and opening it without waiting for me to speak, said with forced composure:

' Harry wishes to bid you good bye, auntie; he is going to start for home to-night." Why, that is a sudden idea, isn't it. Estelle ?'

lasked.

'Yes,' she faltered, and I could see the struzgle she made to keep calm. Yes, but don't keep such an inopportune moment for any common him waiting he will hardly have time to get

Then she crossed the hall to her own room. looked out at the mountains with their summits entered it, shut the door, and I heard the key

With very painful feelings I went down to the narior where Harry was pacing up and down like a caged tiger.

'Good bye, my dear Miss Felton,' he said holding out his hand. 'I have had a very pleasant -- -- '

. Harry,' 1 interrupted him, ' you are not deceiving me, this sudden leave taking, means something more; have you and Estelle quarrelled? ' Quarrelled! I would not quarrel with Estelle, Miss Felton.' 'Then, what is the meaning of this?'

It means that Estelle has discovered that she can not trust her happiness to my keeping--l would rather she would tell you berself, perhaps she can make you understand the matter. I confess I cannot.'

'I am very sorry for this, Harry!' I said.' Thank you, my dear Miss Felton, and now good bye and God bless you.

He touched my hand to his lips and was gone. Estelle did not leave her room the rest of the day, but at night she came to me as I sat where the calm moonlight streamed through the open windows, and the night air was scented with the perfume of the favorite jessanime.

She came creeping down to me in her white muslin wrapper, and, as she bad done once before in her life, clasped me tight in her arms and bid her face in my lap as she knelt before me.

Then she told me all about it.

They had had several serious talks about the future, and she found Harry very bitter in his religious prejudices; these she tried to combat, but found at length she could not, and he even. went as far as to say that no wife of his should ever 'practice any of the mummeries of the papist's faitb.'

'I found, aunty,' said my poor darling, ' that I must give up either my religion or my lover-oli help me to bear it, aunty, help me to bear it!'

'My poor darling, my dear, dear child!' was she much preferred going with me and remaining all I said, but I drew her up to me and held her there all winter; she did not care for society, tight.

The next day I was obliged to visit the city, a and when I was ready to start Estelle came to me with a small package in her hand, and asked me to leave it at the express office. I took it without any question for I knew what it was.

'I hate to leave you all alone, my darling, suppose you go with me!

She shook her head. ' No, aunty, I'd rather be alone, indeed, if you

won't mind my saying so, it is a relief to me that you are going. I kissed her and left her. When I came

The state of the s

Our quiet life went on as usual, and I wondered at the self-command Estelle showed. I frankly confess it was more than I could have

But her trial was not for long.

CHAPTER VII.

Two days after his departure, the news of a fearful railroad disaster was flashed over the wires. It had occurred a few hours out of Pittsburg just a few miles from Cresson station. A long list of killed and injured followed, among the latter names was that of Harry Percival!

Estelle saw it before I did, so I could not break the blow. She became very nervous and restless, and watched the papers anxiously, and, what she had not done before, talked about him Carling the Secretary of the Land of the Conconstantly.

We could do nothing but wait for news and we did not have to wait long, for in a few days a etter came from Mrs, Percival. She had gone to her soa and wrote to us how she found him. Evidently she knew nothing of the broken en gagement and wrote to relieve Estelle's anxiety.

She said Harry's mjuries were very severe and he was in a high fever, but the doctor gave every hope of a recovery.

The hotel at Cresson was still filled with visitors and consequently very few of the sufferers could be accommodated there. Many had been carried to the cottages in the neighborhood, but Harry with one or two others had been taken to the summit of the mountain. They were staying with a family there and met every attention .-Harry required constant care, and she had been able to write the letter by scatches. But she could not help thinking how the spot would suit us. There was quite a large Catholic settle ment on the top of the mountain, three hundred feet above the hotel at Cresson, with a church and resident pastor.

Several letters followed this, to each of which she spoke of Harry's continued improvement and of the kindness of the people around her, who seemed to try what they could do. Particularly she spoke of the clergyman to whom she was indebied for many attentions. I wrote frequently and Es elle twice or three times, and at last after three weeks, Mrs. Percival's letters ceased altogether.

Harry had recovered sufficiently to tell her of the rupture of the engagement, was the conclusion we arrived at without saying anything to each other and we waited with what patience we could for the next.

We had not long to wait. After a while I received a long letter from Mrs. Percival, expressing her regret at what had occurred. Harry had recovered from the fever induced by his injuries, but his broken limb did not knit and he was still unable to move.

She expressed a hope that I would answer her letters and that the friendship between us, which she prized so highly, would not be disturbed by this sad misunderstanding between the young

I gave this letter to Estelle to read and she smiled when she banded it back to me and said with a deep sigh:

How little Protestants understand what our religion is to us, do they aunty? Dear kind Mrs. Percival evidently thinks ours is only a lover's quartel that will be made up when we are tired of pouting, and to me it is a question of my whole bappiness here and bereafter.

when you were engaged to Harry, Listelle ?

I asked anxiously, for this was a new derelopment of her character I had not looked for .-She had always proved herself so docile and yielding to my every wish that I had not yet ex pected to find her so hrm, and my admiration for above question.

" Happier ! oh aunty, aunty !" she exclaimed, the tears springing to her eyes, of course I ought to be for I know I have done right; I know if I had married Harry, feeling as he does towards Catholics and Catholicity, I should have been miserably unhappy after the first few months and I see how right the Church is in its object The Church question must be settled on the basis of tion to mixed marriages - but oh aunty, I do so want to see him! I do so long to see him speak and call me his own again!"

Covering her face with her hands she burst into tears and I sat down beside her and put my arms around her; but what could I say to com- one having the least feeling of humanity, without

Mrs. Percival and 1 kept up quite an animated correspondence, but by Estelle's request I pever mentioned her name; his mother men tioned Harry in every letter and expressed ber great anxiety about his perfect recovery.

Thus the autumn months slipped by and that sad anniversary of mine, Christmas eve, was ap proaching, when one day, with my usual letter from Mrs. Percival came one in Harry's own handwriting to Estelle.

She was is her own room when the letters came and I sent hers up to her and waited anx iously to know its contents.

Mrs. Percival bad written of Harry's continued improvement and the last letter we had from her expressed a hope that they would be able to leave for home in a week.

I read my own letter and had hardly finished it before Estelle was at my side beaming with a happiness her sweet. face had been a stranger to

Read it, aunty, she said, and putting the letter into my hands, left the room again.

Harry's forced residence among a community strictly Catholic and constant intercourse with a Catholic priest had had a good effect.

He wrote to Estelle that his eyes had been opened and his bitter prejudices removed; he acknowledged they were prejudices and had but I will not quote his lover's pleadings to be to be equeezed into a mould foreign and narrow, the gestions through the public press, but they have the cost of criminal prosecutions, the amount increes. made to give the child to Rector Thom s.

Contain the Million of the Contain

at her old manner, but it was a miserable fail- forgiven and received again into favor. They whole frame-work of international intercourse be- been careful to state that they only express their own log from 56,517% in 1866, to 90,520%. in 1867, being were eloquent and beartfelt.

I carried the letter up to Estelle and gave it to her without other comment than a kies. My heart rejoiced to see the light sparkling again in my darling's eyes, and her spirits rise once more to their old gaiety.

Christmas eve came and with it a beavy snow storm, so we had been unable to get down to the little church as we so much desired.

Estelle had answered Harry's letter and I had read her answer, finding no reason to object to anything in it; but that was a week ago and we had heard nothing more from them. A high woodfire blazed on the library hearth before which Estelle sat on a low stool reside her cheek on her hands and gazing into the glowing embers. I had a book open before me where I sat at the table, but I was not reading, my thoughts had gone back over the years to other Curistmas eves, and memory was busy with me too, when the door bell rang hastily, as it had rung once before, at almost the same hour on the same night years ago.

A few words in the hall, a hasty step to the library door, and it was flung open by Harry Percival's impatient hand.

' Estelle, my darling !' She had risen from her stool and was clasped in her lover's arms, and I quetly left the room and them to their new found happiness.

(To BE CONTINUED.)

THE IRISH CATHOLIC BISHOPS ON IRISH QUESTIONS.

A number of letters from the C tholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland were read at a meering of the National Association, held at Dublin on Tuesday.

Cardinal Cullen wrote: -I heartily congratulate you on the remarkable success which has attended your exertions during the year just closed. The three great questions that form your programme have already made very considerable progress, and one of them, that of the Established Church, gives promise of being speedily settled in a manner comformable to the desires of the Irish people. I sincerely trust, however, that the association will not relex its efforts till all those ques tions are finally settled. The Catholics of this country cannot rest satisfied till they be placed on a footing of perfect equality with their Protestant fellow-subjects; and as the Catholic bishors have resolved that no state pensio s or other endowments shall be accepted by them, which would deprive the Church of that liberty which is dearer to them than life it necessarily follows that no measure save the total die tablishment of the State Church can be acceptable to us, as no other measure will introduce that religious equality which we desire. As regards the land question, which is also of such vital importance to our farming classes, on whom the prosperity of the country principally depends, it is to be regretted that many of the messures introduced in late parliamenta were nothing more than a more delusion and mockery. But from the wisdom and justice which guide such men as Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, as well as from the determination of the English people to undo the wrongs of Ireland, and from the influence which our own Liberal members have acquired in the present parliament, we may confidently hope that some measure shall be at length devised to secure the rights of our tenantry, and to promote the true interests of this country. The education question also requires attentive consideration and most anxious care of the sameiation. This Catholic country cannot rest content with any but the denominational system of education. Protestant education we leave to Protestants A system excluding the influence of divine faith can be accepted only by those who have no religion to lose. As for us, we claim what we are entitled to by the ctr chest principles of justice when we ask for Catholic children Catholic education under that denominational training which exists in other parts of this empire, and which, wheresoever it has been introduced, has inwariably brought with it the best fruits of science, Do you mean that you are bappier now than and the happiest results as regards social order and

wirtue. His Grace Archb'shop Leahy, referring to the work

of the association, said : -The verdict of the people of the three kingdoms has just been taken at the general election, and the verdict is, 'justice to Ireland.' The time for legislation is now come. A statesma great in every sense of the word, who has devoted his transcendant abiliber strength was great as was my sympathy for ties, his reputation, and his fortunes, to the grand what I knew she suffered. So I asked her the enterprise of doing justice to Ireland, is about to put his hand to the work of legislation. In these circumstances it is for the association, as heretofore, to reflect the opinions and feelings of the nation, that there may be no mistake as to the nature of the measures required to satisfy the just expectations of the people. No half measures will do. No unworthy compromise will be accipted, as I believe none such will be proposed for the acceptance of the Irish people by the great statesman now at the head of affairs perfect equality, and settled for good, so that no after question may remain concerning even a shred of the ascendancy of any one religion over another. The mind of the nation is already made up on the question of justice to the tenant without injustice to the landlord; and facts deeply to be deplored by any speaking of Christian principle - facts entailing misery alike upon landlord and tenant-cry aloud for a speedy settlement of this question. Then education, high and low, ought to be free-ought to be Christian, for Carbolics ought to be Catholic. If the church and the land questions vitally affect the legal and material status of Catholics, the education question as regards the future of Oatholicity in Ireland must be considered by any one having the smallest degree of foresight as the question of questions Things are row ripe for the legislative settlement of these questions; and if they are not settled soon, and finally, and according to our just expectations, great, indeed, will be the disappointment of Ireland; and, on the other hand, England will have lost an opportunity for conciliating the people of this country such as she may never again have. A letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Laphy contained

the following: -The result of the late elections has decided the disestablishment and disendoument of the Anglican church to this country, and the eminent statesman at the head of the government evidently feels that a more equitable arrangement of the relations between landlord and tenant is absolutely requisite for the peace and prosperity of Ireland As to free education, although ministers do not as yet seem alive to its necessity, yet it is a good sign that nearly all the Liberal candidates in this kingdom promised to sup-

port it. The Right Rev Dr. Kane, in a letter dated Queenstown, January 2, writes: -

In the bis ory of agitation for the redress of national grievances, the present is a most critical period, full, in every sense, of the words hope and of danger

voked, because her pride was humbled and her projec's were thwarted; and Ireland became disappointed and resentful when summoned to forget for ever, at the haughty command of a bated fee, her bistory, her race, her language, and her creed. Now, how ever, avowals are made by men as gifted as ever swayed the destinies of the United Empire. Foremost among them are Mr Gladsrone and Mr. Bright, whose manly and trank promises of perfect equality for all classes, spoken in words of clear and thrilling eloquence, have thrown light over the gloomy atm sphere of Irish politius. But these men must give something more than promises. Ireland has been so of en disappointed that distrust is forced on her, and, nowever sanguine some may he, there are others who e full confidence can be gained only by accomplished facts. Weigh'y responsibility rests on all who can in any way is fluence expected remedial legislation. First, the Catholics of Ireland and the supporters of justice and of fair play ought to insi t on perfect civil and religious equality for all classes of her Majesty's subjects. If Catholics are called on to pay taxes, to fight by sea and land the battles of England, and to sweet allegiance to the throne in common with their fellow-subjects of other religious denominations, they never ought, and they never will be satisfied to submit, as a degraded race, to a portentions ascendancy Equality is their birth right-equality they demand. On this cardinal point no compromise, no s uffling can be tolerated. Second'y this association would do well to prepare forms of petition, in compliance with parliamentary usage, on the three great questions affecting the tenure of land, education, and the church, and these petitions ought to be forwarded without delay to every porish in Ireland, signed as numerously es possible and sent to London as soon as the session opens. When examined on the land question before a committee of the House of Commons, in June, 1865, a witness said hat discontent and disaffection were at that time deep-seated and wide-spread in Ireland In a Lordon paper published a few days after, an English statesman who, from his effica, ought to know something about it, was reported to have denied the statement The outbreak that followed can best tell on which side was the accurate information. With qual truth may it be now said that there is discontent and disalfection deep-seated and wide-spread. Silent now because expectant, and because willing to give fair time and trial to Mr. Gladstone, but destined to be more dangerous and more unanswerable than ever if the hopes he has held out be sgain blighted. In reasoning with young and ardent spirits on the folly of armed insurrection, and on the wisdom of agitation and petition, how often were the friends of Ireland told that agitation had done no good; that patitions had been treated with contempt by Lords and Commons : that an imperious ascendancy was perpetuated : that no promise of redress was ever made but to be broken, and that Ireland had nothing to expect but infirmity, injustice, and disappointment No English statesmen that ever yet spoke gave such arrength to the arguments used by the friends of order as the words of Mr Gladstone and of Mr Bright have given. They have offered to Ireland terms of peace and friendship on the basis of civil and religious equality, and Ireland is prepared to accept them. But let her hopes be again smo bered, and let England get en gaged in a continental or American struggle - not improbable contingency-the reaction among Irishmen at home and abroad would be terrific and irresistible. Disappointment and exasperation would be their daily counsellors They would cheerfully seize on the long-wished-for opportunity, and in their onward movement of vengeance they would respect neither the advice, nor the ministry, nor the lives of those that stand in their way. These are words not of menace but of warning; words not to create but to avert danger.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

London, Feb 3-The petition of the Irish B'shaps for the rights of Convocation has been rejected.

The Untbolic chapel of Nicker, near Newpallas, county Limerick, was entered the other night, and candlesticks and other requisites were stolen from

A significant proof that a different value is set upon landed property according to the character of the county in which it is situate was afforded vester day in the Landed Estates Court An estate in the town and county of Tipperary was offered for sale. but no bidder could be found for it. A large property in the county of Tyrone was afterwards sold for over 25 years' purchase.

On the 30th ult., there died, at Ballybrood, county Limerick, in the 104th year of her age, Johanna Kengh, relict of the late Thomas Kengh. She was the mother of 14 children, the grandmother of 96, and the great grandmother of 68 children; of wh m at present 5 children, 56 grandchildren, and 50 great grandchildren still live. The greater number of them followed hor remains to the grave.

Much alarm was caused on Monday morning in Richmond Barracks, Dublin, when it became known that three of the 65th Regiment had scaled the walls during Sunday night, and had taken with them their uniform accontrements, rifles, and a considerable quantity of ammunition The alarm was given at once to the detective police. who are now in search of the martial fugitives. There are several causes assigned for their nocturnal desertion, but the true

facts of the strange affair have not yet transpired. DUBLIN, JAN. 11 - Whatever uncerfacity may exist as to the opinion of the Protestant laity on the present aspect of the Church question will very soon be set at rest. The Central Protestant Defence Asso ciation are sounding the tocsin and trying to rally their dispirited hosts to renew the fight On Samrday the executive committee held their usual weekly meeting, under the leadership of Sir Edward Grogan, and after acknowledging the receipt of continued subscriptions proceeded to pass a series of resolutions intended to inface fresh hope and courage into the hearts of their co-defenders throughout the country. The first declared that the result of the late election in Lancashire and other places in Eng. land, "proved the good work which had been done through the instrumentality of the association, and ought to stimulate to iccreased exertion, and that they should proceed at once to organize an extensive plan of deputation to complete the enlighterment of the English and Scotch people on the momentous questions impending," add take other means for the defence of the Irish Church. Another resolution edvised the branch associations to hold public meet ings in their several localities for obtaining signatures to a petition any declaration, which will be forwarded to them, and also—an object not to be no glected -" for collecting funds for the central association." The co-operation of the clargy and laity is to be enlisted in support of the movement. - Times Corr.

DUBLIN Jan. 14.-The Oborch question has again become - indeed it can hardly be said to have ever cessed to be - the question of the hour. It has now reached an interesting and critical stage. As the time of action approaches the friends and the opponents of the Establishment are more carnestly engaged in sounding public opinion and endeavouring to as-Never perhaps, were the people of this country as certain the state of feeling on both sides. It is a confident as they are now that, at length, Eng ish difficult and necessarily uncertain process, especially arisen from simple ignorance of the facts. He statesmen have opened their eyes to the necessity of as regards the Professant lairy. In the absence of begged her pardon for snything he had said that consulting Irish wishes and Irish wants when athad hurt her feelings in the past and assured her tempting to legislate for Ireland. During dreamy partial character, or a representative body authoriz that though be was not prepared to become a centuries of war and persecution the execlusive object ed to apark in their behalf, it is impossible to obtain

imperfect means of judging as to the direction in sociation begins. At the most, however, it will only be of a partial character, and will present little positive evidence unless it should happen to prove an utter failure. Bo far as can be inferred from the pamphlets and letters which have been published, there sopears to be an influential section in favor of a policy of com romise How far this disposition extends cannot at present be ascertained, but possibly it will find expression in some authoritative form. There can be no doubt, however, that such a policy as the press is concerned, its advocates are in danger i of being overwhelmed by numbers of indignant opponents. The Hon. and Rev W U Plunket; and the Rev Mr. Sherlock the most recent advisers of a pacific and prudent course, have been condemned in Central Protestant Defence Association, which charactorized their submission to disestablishment believing it to be inevitable -as 'sanctioning the proceedings of the enemies of the Church,' and have written to the Express to protest against such an Among others who dissent from their imputation views, and believe that the establishment as well as ed lowment of the Church may and ought still to be defended, are the Bishop of Cork and the Earl of Bandon, who took the opertunity at a public meeting in Cork on Tuesday evening to make an emphatic declaration of their opinions The Bishop, who is a worthy champion of the Church militant condemn ed the conduct of those who showed the 'whire flig' or the 'white feather. Ho stated his belief that the battle was not lost, nor, in fact, well begun, and pointed to circumstances which he regarded as en couraging a hope of aucoessful resistance. He reminde i the men in other places 'who were busy and fidgetry to make terms,' that the question was one for the laity, and he added a characteristic wish that these people would hold their tongues, and not bother them with their wisdom. Lord Bindon delivered a lecture on the subject. He went over the besten track of argument in defence of the Church and with a view of dispelling false notions which be said existed as to the me-ning of the terms disendowment and disestablishment, he explained that the former meant that the Protestants were to be robbed of their property, and the latter that the sucremacy of the Sovereign was to be overthrown and Paval supremacy established in Ireland Re denied that there was any truth whatever in the assertion that the Established Church was the cause of Irish discontent, or that the people if left alone would be hostile to it. He informed the meeting that every legitimate oposition, every fair Parliamentary strategem, would be used to prevent the destruction of the Irish Church, and called upon all Protestants to stand together in its defence The Freeman's Journal of Tuesday says that the

first day of Hilary term of 1869 will be memorable in the history of the Irish bar of Ireland. For six generations previously no Catholic presided in the Court of Chancery, and on that day the Right Hon, Thomas O'Hagan, attended by the Judges of the other Courts, proceeded in state to occupy the seach as Casholic Lord Chancellor of Ireland All the approaches to the courts were crowded, and the members of the bar appeared in a state of great commo The feeling was universal that ascendency in Ireland was receiving a deadly blow When the Lord Chancellor ascended the beach, " the assembly seemed fired with an electric impulse, and irrepres-thle enthusiasm broke through all the restraints which the usage and solemn associations of a court of justice impose," and the cheers rung out loud and vehement. This is a fair beginning; but it will be many a long day before agreendency in one or other of its various forms, ceeses to afflict Ireland. In the very same number of the Freeman we are told that in the County of Caven the Lord-Lieutenant and the twelve Deputy-Lieutenans are Protestants that out of ninety magistrates not more than six are Catholics—that the Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of the Peace, and all the county officials are Protestants. There is not a place of truet, honony, or profit in the whole county, connected with the magistracy, the prisone, the hospitals, the workhouses, or Protestant. No wonder there is joy in Dublin - joy extending throughout Ireland, that such a baref-ced system of persecuting exclusiveness will no longer by tolerated by the people of England No wonder that an event which would hardly call for notice in this country, is exciting in Ireland such a commotion as one would expect might attend what really is there the commencement of a social revolution. -Tablet.

The Fenian prisoner Augustine E Costello was brought up in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday to assign error on the record preparatory to the hearing of his case before the court. The prisoner was placed at the side bar shortly before eleven Costello was attired in the ordinary convict costume of grey friezs. He seemed to be in good health. Previous to their lordships sitting, Mr Barnes placed himself at the inner bar and made a characteristic speech. He read his election address, dwelling specially upon the passages advocating the release of the Fenian prisoners and the prosecution of Massey Corydon, and the other Orown witnesses. Although the officials of the court and notably the two warders in charge of Costello maintained a rigid screnity of countenance dur ing this scene, it seemed to amuse the prisoner, as it certainly did many others in court. Mr. Barnes at the close of his observations, stated that he re cently addressed the courts in London in the same way although he was interrupted five times in the course of his observations Mr. Nagle, clerk of the Crown, having read the return to the writ stating that the prisoner Augustine E Costello was in court Mr Murphy, Q C., instructed by Mr Anderson, said be had not as yet road the assignment of error and he asked for a postponement of the formal proceeding till another day. His instructions were to afford every facility to the couct and to the counsel for the prisoner to have an early day fixed for the hearing of the writ of error.

We believe we are correct in stating that the ques tion of an amnesty for the Irish political prisoners is now under the consideration of the Government. No definite course has as yet been decided upon, but it is understood that it is by no means unlikely that in the course of the spring an amnesty, more or less conditional, will be accorded. It is propable that this measure of grace will be carried out contemporaneously with the accomplishment of Mr. Gladstone's policy in regard to the Irish Church, of which it will be, in some sort, the complement. In the case of some, at least, of the prisoners it is thought that their liberation will be made dependent on their giving their parole to live in America for the future. -The Eastern Post.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS OF [RELAND. - These statistics for the year 1867, prepared by Dr. W Neilson Haucock. have just been published. The chief feature is the continued prevalence of 'treasonable' and 'sed tions' offences indicated by the police returns, the however, applied for permission to be allowed to anmhere heing 836 in 1867, as compared with 813 in 1866, showing an increase of 23 It further appears that amongst these offences there was a marked in crease in the more serious forms of 'treason.' 365 persons in having been charged with high tresson been able to procure documentary evidence as yet. that though be was not prepared to become a continuous that the character, a distinct and suthentia declaration of their sentiof Engiand was to shape the mind, the character, a distinct and suthentia declaration of their sentiof Engiand was to shape the mind, the character, a distinct and treason-felony in 1867, as compared with 315 in The Chairman, in referring to Miss Thomas's letter,
the aspirations, and the faith of Ireland to ber own in 1868, being an increase of 70. The increase of said of course that ended the matter. Notice, howdeed, her full enjoyment of her religion, if—
standard; and because Ireland did not allow herself chiefly clargement, have come for ward to offer eugand treason-felony in 1867, as compared with 315 in The Chairman, in referring to Miss Thomas's letter,

the subject, but letters in newspapers efford a very rink reduction in the Royal Irish Constabulary. 10 compensate for the increased cost of placing that which public opinion may hasetting There may be force on an efficient basis. The whole cost of the a strong under current of which no indication ap- police, of all kinds, in Ireland, increased from 779 pears upon the surface In a clumsy and circuitous 916l in 1866, to 902,297l in 1867, being an increase way a tolerable correct estimate may be formed when of 122,3811, of which 115,2181. was defrayed from the renewed agitation of the Church Defence As- | the general taxes, and 7,1631., from the Ireal taxes and other sources The statistics for 1867, as som. pared with those for 1965, show a cursiderable increase (amounting to 235, in the number of persons for trial at assizes, the Dublin Commission Court, and a quarter sessions. The number, however, is iess than in any of the preceeding ten years except The number has been reduced from 6,308 in 1859 to 4561 in 1867, which shows a diminution of 1 747 cases, or 27 per cent. Allowing for reduction of population, the diminution of serious crime in will not find anything like coveral approvat. It I e and in ten years is from 107 to 82 in et ch 1 0,000 meets with the most obstinate re istance, and, so far of the population. The can e of drunkenness reported by the police decreased from 82, 194 in 1866, in 76 414 in 1867. There was no executions in Ireland in 1867. Three persons were aentenced to death for high treason but the sentences were subsequently c mmnted into penal servitude for life. There was bitter terms. They feel acutely the resolution of the | not a single person for trial for destroying machines or goods in process of ma a acture in 1867 There were only three persons for trial for riot and feloniously demolishing buildings, machinery &c , and only one person for trial for offences connected with compiracies of combinations to raise the rate of wages, and in none of these cases was there any prosecution. Discipline was maintained in the Irish gaols without whipping, with less resort to from or handcuffs, with about one-half the use of solitary or dark cells, and the stoppage of diet in Ireland was rendered necess ry only 827 times, as compared with 9 570 times in England and Wa'es, amongst an equal daily average number of 2 638 prisoners. There was an increase of 41 in the numbers sent to reformatory schools in Ireland in 1867, as compared with the numbers in 1866. With right to the education of the prisoners in appears that 36 per cent. of men and bays and 52 6 per cent, of women and girls in Irish gaols could neither read or write, being larger per-rentage of 33 3 per cent. of men and boys and 372 per cent of women and girls. On the other hand, 40 3 per cent of men and boys and 19 per cen'. of the women and girls in Irish guels could read and write well. This is a marked contrast to the 3.5 per cent, of mes and boys and 1.5 per cent, of women nd girls in the English gaols returned as able to read and write well. The verdicts of wilful murder brought in by coroners' juries in Ireland were 75, being forty less than the number (115) which the 438 verdicts for murder in England and Wales in 1866 would give for a population equal to that of I eland.

THE WASTE LANDS OF IRELAND. - The Advertiser says-'It is hoped that something will before long be done to reclaim the weste lands of the sierer courtry. It has been calculated that the waste lards of Ireland might be reclaimed for a sum of £10 000,000 : and such experiments as have been made by private individuals raise a strong presumption that this sum would are long be covered by the increased value of the land. A proprietor in Monaghan upwards of twenty years ago reclaimed 300 acres of mountain land in four years. Its value was thus raised from 2s to 35s per acre, and the entire cost was paid by the crops in three years In Galway the experiment was tried by another proprietor and 500 acres of moorland and mountain were reclaimed at a cost of from £10 to £17 per acre, which was repaid by the crop of the second year: and the land formerly worth 23 61 per scre was in 1848 paying 20s A third experiment was made in Cork, where a bog farm, which did not fetch a rent of 4s per acre, was reclaimed by the proprietor at a coat of £16 per acre. The cutlay was recovered before the fifth year and the land was shortly afterwards rated at the Poor Law valuation, at £4 per acre. May not a valuable lesson be learnt from all this?

A remarkable death has occurred in Belmullet within the last few days. On Jon 8 the mortal remains of Tem Morphy were carried to the grave amidst the prayers and sympathies of a thousand He died at the advanced age of 103 years. He was one of the yearnancy escort who in '98 arrested Father Manua Sweeney, in a house on the island of Achil, and brought him a prisoner to Newport, the place of his execution. On his way, at Molranny, the guilties priest requested a drink of cold water, but the efficer in charge refused the request, upon which Tum Murphy said, 'If it costs me my life will get bim a drink of water. Tom Murphy ac. cordingly brought him a cup of water; and, when he was in the act of drinking it. Officer Tollet deshed it to the ground. To this ruffian the priest said. That hand may be the agent of your own death; but for Tom Murphy he prayed a long and happy life. Officer Tollet soon after was killed by the explosion of a gun in the very hand which acted so rudely and c uelty towards Father Manus, but Tom Murphy lived to the extraordinacy age shove-mentioned, refpacted by all that ever knew him as an honest, virtuous man. He enjoyed his mental faculties up to the last mement, and departed this life without any apparent agony or struggle, having bren fortified by the prayers and sacraments of Holy Church - Examiner Jan. 9.

A very suspicious death occurred in Arnon-street, Belfast, on Saturday night. About one o'clock on Sunday morning, a man named John Monroe, a tailor, went into the house of some neighbors and informed them that his father, an old man 74 years of age, was dead. He was found lying near the fireplace, with a wound on his bead, and his face covered with blood. The police were communicated with; and, as the son was the only person in the house with the deceased during the night, he was taken into costody, awaiting the result of the inquest. The accused states that his father received the injuries in falling on the ground; but the neighbors state that father and son quarrelled repeatedly during the evening on which the deceased came by his death.

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman says: A former named John Corboy, residing at Grange, near Cabirconisb, county Limerick, was fired at from behind a hedge at about six o'clock on Saturday evening December 9th, when approaching his own house, but escaped uninjured. The would be-assassin scampered away across the field after firing the sho', and without giving Corboy the opportunity for positive identification A young man has however been ar-rested on suspicion, as it is believed the shooting arose in consequence of a family dispute about land.

A Monastervan correspondent, under date Jan 13, eave: - In many of the gardens here primroses, &c., are in full bloom, and woodbines and other shrubs and trees have their leaven nearly fully extended. The weather since the beginning of this mouth has been exceedingly mild and genial, causing vegeta-tion to set in vigorously. Each morning the birds made the woods to echo with their spage and they are preparing to mate and build their nests, as if the spring was already far advanced

At a late meeting of the Loughlinstown Board of Guardians (R thdown Union) a question arose as to whether a child, named Morgan, was a Catholic or a Protestant. The child, who is an orphan, had been placed in the workhouse by people who had buptised and registered her as a Catholic. The Rev. Mr. Thomas and his sister, Miss Thomas (Protestants), take charge of the child. Miss Thomas, by letter, alleged in support of her application, that the child had been baptised a Protestant previous to the allaged Catholic baptism, but stated that she had not

BLACKENING THE REPUTATION OF THE IBISH - It is but a few days since we published a report of some proceedings on which it was resolved that the trial of the Sligo election petition should be removed to Carrick-on Shancon. The decision is of course of comparatively little consequence. It will probably make very small difference in the result whether the triel in Sligo or in a town thirty miles distant by rail. The judge who tries the case will be the same under any circumstances, and doubtless the de ision will be satisfactory. But the mode in which the decision was procured is worthy of note, less ss matter affecting the particular case at stake which after all it cannot much influence, than as part of a system of maligning the country which prevails amongst the party represented by the sitting member. It is a favorite device with that party to represent the humbler classes of Ireland as turbulent even to the degree of savagery, in the hope thereby of ottaining English sympathy on their side. It is part of their tactics to accuse the Catholic clergy of the most violent terrorism and unmitigated despotism in order to arouse the prejudice of Englishmen in their behalf. Now, the Sligo election has been a peculiar specimen of this description of calumny of the country, and a curious example is afforded in the allegations that we have already published Amongst them was one to the effect that the Raman Catholic Bishop of Sligo and o dered that the Oatholics who had voted with M jor Knox should be separated from the rest of the chapel and put icto To this statement the Bishop in question the porch the pious and exemplarly Dr. Gilooly, gives the most emphatic contradiction. He does not confine himself to a denial of the mer- sentence embodying the accusation, but he declares that ' neither the alleged expression, nor any others equivalent in manning were ever used by me in any address to me flock ? and, he adds, 'on no necasion, public or private, have I announced, ordered, or approved of the re-moval of these Catholics referr d to from any place they might occupy in my parish church or any other house of wor bp ' This is tolerably clear, but it comes unfortunately only after the original allegation has been circulated all over England to do its wicked work in darkening the character of the I ish Episcopacy in the minds of Euglishmen. During and after the Sligo election the same sort of evil capital was made out of the death of Captain King Sensation telegrams were sent all over the three kingdoms associating ingeniously the death of the unfortunate gentlemes with the riot in such a manner that nineteen out of twenty persons in Eng. land, who remember anything at all of the matter, are under the impression that Captain King was murdered by a mob. The simple fact of the matter is that Captain King fell a victim to the favorite Orange habit of carrying deadly weapons on all occasions of the slightest excitement and was shot, accidentally of course, by his own immediate companion. They chose to go through a mob somewhat excited, in a fashion which would not be tolerated in England but which Irish public opinion is not yet powerful enough to put down They brandished their revolvers as if they were in New Orleans or Kansas, and one of them unfortunately paid the penalty of his life. Had Captain King and his companions not been actuated by the trubulent determination to respond to a possible stone with a bullet, the unhappy gentleman would now propably be alive and well, and the friends by whom he was accompanied would have been saved doubtless many poignant regrets Those Sligo gentlemen are merely specimens of a class in this country who have no idea of sacredness attaching to human life when the life is that of the humble. There is a journal of position in this city which does not besitate to preach the lawfulness of exacting the penalty of death for a broken pane of glass. It is from this feeling of hatred to the poor (and consequently the ignorance and troublesome) that outbursts which in Ecgland are treated with forbearance and good humour, so often and in tragedies that serve to darken the reputation of the country and give Ireland the name of being the cradle of a peculiarly turbulent race. THE REPORT OF THE IRISH RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS

-The second report of the Irish Railway Commissioners, addressed to the Lords of the Transury, and dated 7th ult., was issued on Friday last. We cannot attempt, within the space at our command. to give an opitome oven of this long but important and able document. We can only select a few of present occasion is not, of course certain; but in the its most salient features At the large public meeting existing state of parties in America it unfortunate's the railways of Ireland by the the purchase of all State, the successful result of the experiment in Belgium was naturally pointed out. And the report fully bears out the force of the illustration, in so far as mere success is concerned. The sum total of its computations on this head is that, during the years from 1825 to 1852 inclusive, the excess of expensiture over receipts amounted £1,261 225.; from 1852 to 1867 the excess of receipts over expenditure was £3,170-049, leaving a balance of profit on the whole of nearly £4 000,000 The latter group of years representing, we presume, on the whole, the result of low prices. The Commissioners point out, however. which would make it impossible, at present to adopt an equally low scale of charges for goods or passengers in Ireland as in Belgium. For example they are very differentl. situated as regards trade and manu factures Belgium has a large transit trade to Germany and other parts of the Continent; the estimated value of the merchandise so carried being annually £24 000 000. The transit trade of Ireland is alof small extent. In those great elements of manufactures, coal and iron, Belgium has a great advantage over Ireland, as appears from the following statistics : -

Coal produce. Belgium (1865) 11,840 603 Iraland (1866) 123 750 Iron produce Belgium (1865) 1,018 231 Ireland (1866) 25 525

The advantages in minerals possessed by Belgium have led to a great development of manufacturing industry, and to the concentration of population in certain districts, to a greater entent than in Ireland. But, more fatal, more telling contrast than any other comes a shameful one to this country. The populalation of Beigium has increased in recent years as follows:~

Population in 1861 4,241,600 4 984 351 1855

The population of Ireland bar, on the contrary, diminished ; being,

8,196,597 In 1841 5,557,196 1867

The area of Belgium is 11,267 equare miles, that of Ireland is 32,524 square miles; the population in Belgium giving 442 persons per square mile, and in Leland only 171.

THE POTATOE IN IRELAND .- The furmer is complaining much of the loss which he is sustaining by reason of the progress which disease is making in this valuable esculent. Whether in the bouse or in | traint or concentment for transactions in shares which the pit, the progress of decomposition has oven rayid. In many cases fully the half is gone. - Downpa'rick Recorder.

On Saturday, Edward Roche met his death at Mr Wickham's brewery, Wexford. The singular feature of the case is that dece sed had been reprimanded by his employer for not properly washing out the fermenting tun Going down himself in the fermenting tun on another occasion, without sufficiently washing it out, deceased was sufficiented by the foul gases in the 123.

The appeal recently made in the case of Costello. the American citizen, convicted of complicity in the Fenian revolt, has been denied.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Curiously enough, the greatest incresse in Scotland has been in the convents for communities of women. The first establishment of the kind opened since the Reformation, in that country, was St. Margaret's, near Etipburgh, which was set on foot in 1834-35, and the first lady who ever took the habit in Scotland since the days of John Knox, is now the Reverend Mother of the Community at Swanses. in Wales. Strange to Bsy, the convents in Scotland have increased to 17, all belonging to non-cloistered Orders, and all actively engaged in works of mercy, or charity, or education. In no country in the world have they more full scope for their various labours amongst the sick, the ignorant, or the poor, than in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leith, Perth, Aberdeen, and Invernees .- London Register.

LONDON, Feb. 2. - The Grand Jury has found true hills of indictment against the Directors of Overend. Gurney & Co , (limited,) for conspiracy to defraud the shareholders of the company.

One of the comic journals has a cartoon entitled I cannot sing the old songs,' in which Mr. Brig t is depicted in the dress of a lady standing at a piano, eyes filed with tears. On the top of the pisno lie pieces of music, entitled 'The Chartist Galop,' 'The British Eristocracy,' ' The Glorious Hyde Park Row,' &c.

A large meeting of clergy and laity, annuarters of kirualism, has been held to consider the judgment in Martia v. Mackonochie.' In disapproval of the decision and condemnation of the 'lay' tribunal which p onounced it, there was a general agreement, but there was not such unanimity as to the course to be rurshed in future. A subsequent meeting of the m re de ermined members of the party has been he d. at which it was determined to continue the use of lighted candles on the altar, notwithstading the judgment of the Judicial Committee.—London Times.

The following extract from an article in the Feb runry num: er of the Atlantic Monthly, on the 'Active B-nevolence of the English Ritualists, from a nou-Catholic pen, shows conclusively how much of these boasted virtues Protestant England of this day is endowed with: - One priest, Father Wagner of Brighton, has built one magnificent, church and four smaller ones to his district at his own personal cost; he keeps six curates to aid oun in his work : be has a sisterhood, a ponicentiary for fallen women, a home for age i people, an bospital, a convalescent home, and an orphan ge; all of which works are carried on with fan 's mainly from his own resources. And yet this man, who devotes the whole of his large fortune to such objects as these, and whose private life is extraordinary in its simplicity and saintly character. has often been hooted through the streets of Brighton, has been set upon by brutal gangs of ruffians, and at one time could not leave his house without endangering his life-and all because he is a Ritualist; ou one occasion he would certaily have been seriously injured, if not killed outright, had it not been for the timely interference of some gentlemen who came up, and who were themselves seriously mauled in the encounter. Some of these wretches actually proposed to burn him as Guy Fawkes on the following 5th of November. When the Church of St. Michael and All Angels was first opened in Shoreditch, some of the sisters were hooted, stoned, and actually fired at in the streets

The Pall Mall Gazette says :- We do not wish to seem ungrateful for the progress which has already been made, but we own we should have been better pleased if the whole negotiation could have stood over till General Grant had entered upon office .-Nothing can be more straightforward than the conduct of Mr. Seward and Mr. Reverdy Johnson throughout the later proceedings, but the ratification of the convention by the United States Senate might have been looked for with, to say the least, greater certainty, if it had been negotiated by another ambassador and accepted by another Secretary of State. With the best intentione, Mr. Reverdy Johnson has evidently overstated the affection of the American people for England, and his countrymen are naturally inclined to disprive his words as soon as may be by some exceptionally hostile act. The opportunity they are in want of is afforded by the right reserved to more than one third of the Senate to reject any treat; concluded by the executive. That the minority of the Senate will exercise this right on the not follow even if the convention just signed were rejected, that one similar in all its essential provisions might not be accepted shortly after The sort (cles in all parts of the country. The only witcess of hoselity which will be provoked by the news of examined on Friday was Mr. Howell the accountant the arrangement depends for more upon the persons by whom the terms have been laid down than upon the nature of the terms themselves.

EMIGRATION. - The Pall Mail Guzette Says: To those in this country who look upon emigration in the light of a bardship and who would condemn the proposition to establish a system of compulsory emigration as a crime, a discussion which has long been carried on in the New York papers would be incircumstances in the two countries respectively atructive reading. Emigration enters largely into American life, although the immense extent of the country saves the unemployed in the State from the sentimental grievance of crossing the seas. A New Englander goes overland, or by water if he prefers 3,000 miles to California, whereas the Eist Londoner goes the same distance across the Atiantic to Can ada. But when the surplus population does not move fast enough no one hesitates to recommend most entirely limited to mails and passengers, and is compulsory emigration. In New York, at the present time, there are some thousands who prefer to live upon charity, or by crime, rather than go farther afield to work hard, and one of the results is that during last year about 100 murders were committed in the public streets. Only the other day a man was mortally stabbed at his own door-step, and this in Twelfth street, close to a thoroughfare as crowded as the Strand. The papers, therefore, cry out for some method of compelling the idle class to go somewhere else. 'The more money peop'e give away' complains one journal, 'the more unmanageable our pauperism becomes.' Habits of providence are as little practised in American cities as in this country, and the eff-ct with us is seen every day. On Saturday a large number of bricklayers, joiners and other workmen were discharged from the builders' yards. Yesterday they were round the streets begging Toeir reserved resources were completely exhausted

The London Saturday Review says: In the United States we see the influence of money in its worst and most unblushing form. Of all the dangers to which the great democracy is exposed none is so consticuous, and none so generally recognised by all thinking men, as the dauger of downright pecuniary corruption An effort is being m de in England to bring to jus tice men who are accused - rightly or wrongly - of baving defrauded the shareholders of a great finarcial company. Whatever the result, no one doubts that the case will be fully investigated, and that the judges will do their duty without fear or favor. But in New York the leaders of commerce appear to be above the law. They ago their power without refairly astonish the enterprising British haancier; and each of them has a judge in his puy, and is able to drag the machinery of justice through the dirt of the most unblushing corruption. Certainly no spectacle has been exhibited in England half so demoralizing but at least it does not juffuence members in the

tional exchequer, and we are entirely free from such mysterious but powerful agencies as the notorious whiskey ring.'. The influence of money in England acts through what, by comparison at least, may be called legitimate channels; and we are not disgraced by paying one set of taxes to the public and another to the plunderers of the public revenue. The wealthy classes may be powerful, but they have not the power to mould tariffs with an exclusive view to their own Dockets.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT A RAILWAY STATION -A correspondent sends to the Birmingbam Durly Post the following parrative of a scene which he and others witnessed and took part in on Tuesday, at the railway station at Willenball -A thick chain; three little boys on either side, and a bigger boy at the end; all handcuffed Several poor women crying. Lots of children, and three policemen. One of the children was so little that a policeman had to wrap a handkerchief round his wrist to make the handcuffs 'What's the matter - what have these boys done, and where are they going?' 'Been a gambling, sir going to Stafford for seven days.'-Gambling, did you say?' Yes, sir ; pitch and toss sir, on Sunday' Pitch-and-toss! Do I understand you? Five little bors under 12, and two not 16 all going to goal for pitch-and-toss?' 'Yes sir.'- 'Without the option of fine ?' ' No, sir; fined 6d.' 'That's three and sixpence for the seven - I'll pay the lot.' 'But then there's the nosts, sir. 'Well, what's the total?' '£4 03 Gd, sir. Now, as I understood, neither of the boys had ever been in custody before, and, as their dress denoted, they must of necessity be exceedingly poor. I inquired of a woman, who appeared in great distress, the habita of the boys. 'I can only (she said) sneak for my boy, sir He earns me 63 a week He's a goo! lad. I havn't money enough to free bim; and what he's to do when he comescut of Stafford I don't know. He cau't walk the 20 miles home.' Fortunately, two gentlemen appeared on the scene, and ir quired particulars, which were soon forthcoming. Scandainus!' said one. 'Monstrous!' said the other. 'If (I said) any gentleman wi'l juin me in payment of the fine the toys shall be liberated'-Two gentlemen did join the writer of this-the fine was paid, and the boys unchained, and although the tickets were taken from Willenhall to Stafford, the boys did not go to gaol.

THREAT TO SHOOT A YORK HIRE LANDLORD -- On Saturday Sir Charles Slingsby, the well-known master of the York and Ainsty hounds, published a letter be had received threatening to shoot him as they were shooting landiords in Ireland. It as pears that Sir Charles has discharged certain well-to do tenants from gardens intended only for labouring men, with the intention of letting them to tenants who really needed a patch of potato ground near Koaresborough, and that the letter refers to this. Sir Charles seems to think it incredible that any one ic Yorkshire should ever think of shooting a landlord for an act like this The document be has made sublic runs thus: - 'C Slingsby, you know they are shouting' their landlords in Ireland. I have got my discharge. I think it is 'thime' you had yours It is time you followed your mother. - A Fenian' St-Charles makes the matter public in order mainly to state his object in serving the notices to quit referred

INGREASE ON PAUPERISM IS RICH ENGLAND -The weekly publication of the returns of pauperism which has just been commenced by the Poor-law Board, though a small matter is itself, is of importance as indicating the spirit in which Mr. Goschen has entered upon his laborious, office. It is of the greatest importance that the public mind should be fully impressed with the vast proportions of this sad and difficult question, the constant tendency of punp erism to develop into a sort of chronic growth, and the alarming prospect which her before us, unless some vigorous measures, based on broad and statesm plike principles, are speedily adopted.—Pall Mall Gazetto-

THE OVEREND AND GURNEY ACTION.-The herring of the charge of conspiracy and fraul r gainst six of the directors in Overend Gurner, & Co., was resumed at the Guldhall on Friday last. The names of the defendents are - Mr. John Henry Gurney, Mr Henry Edmand Garney, Mr. Robert Birkbeck, Mr. Henry Ford Barelay, Mr. Harry G orge Gordon, and Mr William Beanie. As the action proceeds the public interest increases. At the last exemination the court was crowded by commercial men, who lisinterest is felt in the action but in commercial cirexamined on Friday was Mr. Howell the accountant who was appointed by the court of Chancary to look into the books of the Company - a work which engiged him for a long time. He was also under examination a part of the sitting the week before, and has, in answer to statements of the counsel for Dr Thom and others, the prosecutors given a very dam aging expose of the sifairs of the company The principle points proved at the close of his exami ation a fortnight ago, were that a sum of nearly £9,000,000, which consisted of irretrievable bad debts lost by the old firm, was carried to the credit of the firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited) and a sum of £115,000 was also carried forward to the credit of the new firm at interest due upon that amount, the whole transaction being a myth. It was also proved that during the nine months that the new Company was in existence they largely inore-sed the original losses. At this last examination he stated that besides the £9 000,000 above referred to contained in the general ledger as the liabilities transferred by the old firm to the Limited Company, there were other liabilities in the shape of bills rediscounted, bills payable credits granted, and gnarantees, amounting to £9 313,000, which did not no pear in any way as having been taken over in the books of the Limited Company, so that the liabilities were in reality £24 000 000, while the only pecuriary interest the partners in the old firm had in the new concern was their overdrawn accounts, which amounted to about three millions sterling Mr. Howell also stated that twenty eight leaves had been torn out of one of the guarantee books, and that a short time before the stoppage the Messrs Gurney and the other leading partners had withdrawn the sums that formerly stood in their asmes, leaving only mere nominal sums. Mr Burclay had a deposit of £10 43 4d; it had previously been £71 000 but it was also elicited that for five or six years before the transfer the o'd firm had been losing at the rate of £500,000 a year. These statements produced a great effect upon the audience, who gave audible expression to their feelings. - Christian World.

Strong Daink -A parliamentary roturn recently issued states the quantity of spirits charged with duty for consumption in the United Kingdom in every year of the present century. It is remarkable that the quantity at the beginning of the century and the mantity in the latest return for the year 1867 - is alranst precisely the same, allowing for increase of population. If we pass over the year 1801, in which the high price of own led to a probibition of distilation, except from sugar and molestes, we find that when an appeal is made to the law in consequence of consumption was 15,596 370 gallons, being 0.971 a quarrel between the conspirators, it turns out that | gallon per brad; and in 1867 it was 29 538 531 gal-

spirits and 19289.125 gailons of colonial rum, averaging 27,656 873 gallons a year, or 0 923 gallon per head. There was a large reduction of duty on bome-made spirits in 1823 and 1826, and the quantity charged sprang up from 9,696,974 galons in 1827 to 19,684,425 gullons in 1827, and 23,413 770 gallons in 1828. There was on the other hand, a great decrease in the consumption of home made spirits in Ireland about 1840, in consequence of the temperance move ment headed by Father Mathew. The quantity in 1838 was as high as 12,296,342 gallons, and in 1842 it had fallen to 5 290,650 gallons, nor did it ever afterwards approach the former amount, but now averages less than 5 000,00 gallons. Upon an average of years the consumption of spirits now appears to be somewhat greater than it was at the beginning of the century, but a gallon per head per annum does not seem to indicate very great intem perance. In 1861, the latest year in which the number of the population was ascertained, the quantity of home-andle foreign, and colonial spirits charged with duty for consumption amounted to 0.77 gallon per head in England and Ireland, and 1 53 gallon in Scotland.

SCOTCH PEABL FISHING. - The mode of fishing is primitive in its simplicity. No expense is incurred, no instruments are equired. There is no mystery in the craft. Nothing is needed but patience. Men. women and children are rewarded indiscriminately, for skill does not avail. To search the bed of the stream until a collection of the muscles is discovered is the first care, and this is often the most redious part of the work. If these fresh-water shell fish lay in such extensive clusters as their brothren of the galt water, a bank of them might be ossily lighted upon, but they congregate in comparatively small numbers, and if the river have a muddy bottom the search is almost hopeless. Once discovered, however the operation of fishing them out is easy. The fisher wades into the river armed wirh a long stick, one end of which has a simple all made with a knife This stick he pokes down among the shells, and brings them up firmly wedged in the slit. He tosses the shells ashore as he gets them, and usually does not leave off until he has amassed a goodly heap .-Sometimes he has only to wade above the kneez, and can pick up the muscles by stooping; but more frequently the water covers his hips and at times he is he must dive with his head below the current. On some of the streams the people have hit on the ex pediency of raking the bed with a large iron rake and bringing the muscles ashore; but the cleft stick is the popular way. When the fisher has collected shells enough to try his luck with he proceeds to open them. Occasionally he carries the muscles home and proceeds leisurely; but more frequently, if bank. Those who can afford a knife make use of it to force oven the shell; others who have none perform the operation defuly withen shell sharpened for the purpose. This way has an advantage inssmuch as there is less risk of scratching the pearl, should there be one inside. The fisher reckous himself unlucky if he opens one hungred shells without finding a pearl. Many a time, however, this happens, and he goes home deploring a lost day. The fates may be against him for a whole week. On the other hand, the first or second fish he opens may reward his labor. Frequently the toiler find a dezen pearls, not one of which is of any value, by reason of bad color, bad shape, or other defect. Speaking roughly it may be estimated that about one pearl in a dizea brings a profit to the finder; and that that one pearl is found in every 40th shell. The chances of the pearl-searcher are about equal to those of the gold digger, and many who start engerly on the grest are foun disheartened. Perseverance and dogged determination seldem fail in the long run to realize modest expectations. - All the Year Round.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2. - The Times' special says :-Almost he universal individual sentiment of Congress is opposed to the ratification of the protocol on the Alabama' trenty in the form in which it exists, and there can be so doubt that this feeling will find Legislative expression when the time comes, and that there will be a non-concurrence in the treaty stipulation. So far as the English counter-claims to our demands are concerned, the few stray words of its most salient features. At the large passing mering lately held in Dublio for the object of bringing about seems highly probable. At the same time it would tened with the deepest attention to all that tran-question of dollars and cents, for a few ships burned, Gen Grant, a few days ago, that it was not a more but a question of the destruction of our commerce meet with hearty approval everywhere, so that the fate of the pending protocol may be regarded as senled.

The Nor' Wester, 24th ult., has arrived-It says the Sioux Indiana should be driven from the territors back to the United States, there to receive punishment for their atrocities on American soil in 1862 Only small bands remain in the territory but they are doubly dyed villians; and notwithstanding the destitution of the settlement, are constantly robbing the farmers of horses and cattle. If they are allowed to stay longer fears are felt that they will be largely increased by an inroad of their starving kindred in the spring The Council of Manitoba have putitioned the Council of Assiniboine for immediate aid to exped

HOW THEY DO THING! AT WASHINGTON. - A COTTEE pendent of the N Y. Herald writes concerning the expenses of the House of Representatives .-

The expense of the House in 1863 exclusive of the pay of members and mileage, was \$198,000. In 1864, the expens a were \$328 384; in 1865 \$481,854; in 1866, \$462 481; in 1867, \$564 810; in 1864, \$685 281. It will be seen that from 1863 to 1868 the expenses of the House have increased nearly \$500,000 It must be borne in mind that all this time there bes not been a full House, the South ra States being out The expenditures for furniture alone were for 1865 6, \$40 000; 1866 7, \$50,000; 1867-8 \$60,000 This does not include the amount for furnishing the Speaket's room, which is about \$6 000, and which has not as yet been all wet by the Committee on Accounts A badly smelling hox at a Buffile express office, marked 'to be called for,' was found to contain a fem ale body with a stab over the heart

A LITTLE UNPLEASANTNESS .- During a recent trial in the Chancery Court at Memphis, Tenn, two soitors, brothers-in law, named Capt. Pattison formerly of Indiana, and Dr. Dickens a native of Memphis, was withdrawn eight days before the stoppage. It became involved in a little dispute, when, in presence of the Court, Dr Dickens challenged Captain Pattison to follow him out of the room. The Captain complied; and on reaching the ante-room, the doctor opened fire with a revolver, which promptly returned, the Captain being slightly wounded, and one of the witnesses to the suit was also blt in the leg. The doctor had his hand slightly grazed by a bullet, when the parties were separated. Thereupon the Court fined the combitants \$50 each. and sentenced them to ten days' imprisonment early for contempt of Court; and a local paper commends this action of the Court as a long step toward civil ization !

ADRIFT IN NEW YORK .- A New York namer sava The number of simless and anxious young men in in 1802 the quantity of spirits charged with duty for New York city is on the increase; and, as the difficulties of getting into business suitable to their tastes and acquirements are daily becoming of greatlone, being 0 979 gallons per head. If we take three | or magnitude, many are discouraged and disgusted. periods we get the following results; In the five the time has gone past when one with a little capital years 1802-1809 the quantity consisted of 50,724 904 could launch i to commerce, and the ranks of com gal. of home made spirits, 9 873,641 gal. of foreign mission merchants and midd s-men generally are to the public mind as the whole course of the rival spirits, and 12,515 760 gallons of colonial rum; the greatly overcrowded, as people find it to their intermaniculators of the great Erie railroad Money has whole averaging 14,622,861 gallons in a veer, or est to purchase from the large capitalists. The more doub less great influence upon the British Parliament, 0 887 gallon per head. In the five years 1832 36 the enterprising and ambitious smong our young men quantity was 118,074 476 gallons of home-made seek homes in the West; but still a large class, with repulsive form of direct bribery. The taxation of the spirits, 7.082 615 gallons of foreign spirits, and 17,- a strange fascination for the city, prefer to remain country is doubtless determined in that great measure 116,892 gallons of colonial rum, averaging 28 354,797 here as clerks, and gradually sink into mere ma by rich men; but at least we are not told here that gallons a year, 1 14 gallon per head. In the five chines, without may aspirations. These are the class present more than half the revenue escapes through myr- years 1863 6" the quantity was 103,547,505 gallons see that fixquent the chemp places of amusement and at all.

terious leaks between the contributor and the ns- of home made spirits, 15,452,734 gallens of foreign lounge at night on Broadway. They have no ideas beyond the present, and, herding as they do in cheap boarding-houses, they contaminate each other, and are gradually plunged into the vortex of dissipation, Formerly, clerks lived with their employers, but toexorable fashion has increased the excusiveness of society, and strangers and men of moderate means experience a difficulty in obtaining access to that which is beneficial and elevating. It is lamentable that though society knows that those of them who are successful will, in a few years, be honoured and influential citizens, yet, until success it wor, it chorses to exclude them as adventurers from the domestic circle capable of throwing a cheering and refining influence around them after the toils of the day, and they must depend for companionship upon these who will corrupt their morals and debase their macners. Such is the social ordeal through which all pass who, inexperienced and nusided, seck employment in our cities. Yet it is an ordeal which benefits none, but injures all, and ruins many Something should be done to rescue young men from this low, pestilential condit on, where society quarantines them until they are disabled by floating wrecks, and then cuts them adrift - to stipwreck in their turn others who may come after them.

> We have all heard the story that when one of the Emperors of Russia, scores of years ago, needed a cup of tallow one day he sent out and purchased it on credit; and that ever thereafter the price of a cup of tallow daily has been included in the Russian budge for the grocer and his heirs If we may put confidence in a Washington despatch to the New York T ibune, our own government has been paying money for fifty years on a charge in some respects similar to that against the Muscovite empire. It is related in connection with the legislative appropriation bill: 'When this bill was under consideration by the committee on appropriations. General Butler discovered an i'em providing so much per annum for the superintendent of the crypts. Not understanding what this meant, he sought knowledge from his fellov-members, but they were no wiser than he He then consulted the appropriation bills for fifty years bick, and found the same thing charged in each bil. After a determined search among the employees of the capitol the superintendent of the cirpt was found. He was brought forward and made to relate his history. It seems shortly after General Washin; immersed almost to the arm-pitt, on which occasion ton died an act was passed by Congress providing for the building of a vault beneath the capitol which was to hold the remains of the immortal statesman and warrior and to be called the crypt It was found necessary to have a man to waich the sacred spot, and accordingly an officer was created to be called superintendent of the crypt. The duties of the superintendent were to sit near the crypt dally, from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m , and see that only our gas the day be not too far apon the wane, he contents burner was used. This the present occupant has himself with searching for the speil upon the river done for the last forty years, and now General Butler crue ly proposes to ab lish the office.'

> > To those who are fond of making comparisons between this country and United States unfavourable to the Province of Quebec, we submit the following figures from an official report for 1967, issued by the S:ate of Massachusetts:

Panners in State Almshouses..... 77,251 Massachusetts is an old settlement, abounds with capital, and is in full blast as a manufacturing community, - is not over-run by immigrants but has been sending its excess of population to the W st for the last twenty years, and yet one in every sixteen of its population are propers, maintained by this public charity. What State-charity and the conditions of State pauperism are in enlightened Massachusetts, may be gathered from the fact that the deaths in its almshouses during 1867 exceeded 19.315 - or 25 per centum of the whole number of inmates. These figures convey a terrible lesson, but one as old as civilization viz , that colossal wealth and extreme indigence generally elbow each other, and that the aggregate capital of a country is no index to the individual happiness of its people With all our drawbicks, - our severe climate, our want of capital and m mafacturing enterprise and the yearly influx of the very postest class of European immigrationpoor creatures constrained to halt and strive for the pittance recessary to carry them on their destination, we doubt if our public beggars number one per ceatum of our total winer population. But we permit our paupers personal freedom, and their importurity excites unfavourable comment: the State of M-sauchusetts hides its pauperism in almshouses, that makes all the difference. - [Quebec Mercury

GRANT'S DIOTUM. -The silent General Grant, if we believe the Tribune's correspondent, brespoken; but if he cannot talk better sense than the following, he would do well to maintain his character for taciturnity. Of the Clarendon-Johnston treaty, he is reported to have spoken as follows :- ' The treaty is unjust to the United States, because it assumes to measure ir juries inflicted upon this country by money value of ships actually destroyed, whereas the chief demage to our commerce was in our ships being driven from the seas by Ang .- Rebel pirates. In addition to this, the sympathy extended by the English Government to the South prolonged the war at least a year; and for all lives lost, and money expended for this time. England is directly responsible. The treaty proposes to seitl-all these things by the payment of the pairry value of a few ships. The constructive damages caused by the fears of American ship-owners. and the lack of the sympathy of the English Government, are such claims as no court of law could cousider for a moment, and the urging of them could only oe considered as a gratutious provocation. But, however errone aus such opinions may be, they are, we fear, chared by General Gran's countrymon; and as feeling generally rules in such mattern instead of resson, the conclusion of this vexed que-tion may still be remote enough .- [Montreal Witness. It is a little curious to observe with what intense

delight we hear of a rebellion against any Govern-

ment no matter what it is or where i is, so it be not

our own We don't stop to inquire into the objects of the revoluties motives or chances of success, or whether it is likely to benefit or ruin those who engage in it. If it is only a rebellion against a Gcvernment that is all we ask It he all our sympathies, - all our good wishes, - all the help we can give it without getting into trouble ourselves. The Fennans in Ireland, - the handful of Oretans starving in hopes of overthrowing the Turkish Government. the Spanish Liberals overthrow ug the monarchy, and now the Cuhans rebelling against the Spanish Liberale. - they all have the sympathy and encoursement of our people. The prevalent idea with us on this subject seems to be that all government: is bad :: and ought to be overthrown, and that we are bound by our principles, our traditions and our interests to help those noble spirits who rebel sgainst anthority) anywhere or of whatever sort. One would think our own experience should teach us the necessity of some discrimination in this matter. We insisted that no foreign nation should sympathize with our rebels, no matter what they might think about the causes of their rebellion. The whole thing was none of their husiness. Have we say more concern with Crete, or Spain, or Cubs, or Ireland, than England had with us during our war ?- [N. Y. Times.

THE ALABAMA TREATY - NO REPORT. - WASHINGTON & Feb. 5. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee have not yet taken up the consideration of the protocal to the Alabama treaty, and no day has been, decided on for its discussion. The question when it. shall come up, rests entirely with the chairman of the committee, and he has not yet mentioned a word on the subject. The indications now are that there; will be no action taken on it, over in committee. during the present session of C ngress. The best opinion on the subject is that the Committee will present an adverse report on it, if even they report

True Eclitness.

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

At No. 696 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 12, 1869.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. FEBRUARY-1869.

Friday, 12 - Of the Crown of Thorns. Saturday, 13 St Peter Noluscue, C. Sunday, 14-First Sunday in Lent. Monday, 15 - St Romueld, Ac. Tuesday 16 St Scholestica, V Wednesday, 17 - Ember Day. Of the Feria. Thursday, 18 - Of the Feria

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

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

The use of flesh meat is also by special indulgences allowed at the one repast on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays of every week from the first Sunday after Lent, to 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 WERK.

The Greeks are beginning to listen to reason it appears, and for the present have postponed their war with their big neighbor. The prospects of peace are therefore a little better than they were a few days ago: but so long as the great Powers keep on foot their enormous military establishments, it cannot be said that the dangers of war are averted. Great Britain is taking the initiative in the reduction of its army and navy; and as a preliminary is about to recall all its troops from British N. America, with the exception of two or three regiments. All is quiet in the political world. Large meetings have been held in London, as well as in Ireland. to petition for the pardon of the unhappy men now undergoing the sentence of the law for treason-felony. It is much to be feared that, so long as the Fenian excitement is kept up, and threats of insurrection are indulged in, the Gov ernment will not accede to these prayers-lest in the eyes of the world it should stand self con victed of weakness, and of yielding to menace, propositions as are involved in the Confession of what it withholds from justice.

The terms of the Treaty for settling the claims betwirt Great Britain and the U. Stites are not favorably looked upon on this side of the Atlantic. Perhaps there is amongst our neighbors no real desire for an amicable settlement Having, as the saying is, "established a raw" they wish to keep it open for future emergencies

Since Monday, the 1st inst., Montreal bas been enlivened with the presence of His Excellency the Governor General, who has visited the chief of our educational institutions, Villa Maria, McGill College, and the Schools of the Christian Brothers, with all of which he was no doubt well pleased. His Excellency returned to Ottawa on Saturday of last week.

Queen Isabella has issued a manifesto denouncing the revolution in Spain, and asserting her rights to the throne.

Madrid, Feb. 6-The Pope has forbidden the prelates lately elected to take seats in the

Madrid, Feb. 7. - The name of Prince Gergenti has been stricken from the rolls of the Spanish army.

The Carlists are very active, and there are indications that they are laboring to produce an insurrection, which may break out at any moment. It is rumored that the 11th inst. has been fixed upon by them for open demonstrations against the Provisional Government.

It is said that Prince Ferdinand has consented to be a candidate for the throne of Spain.

Orders have been received for the execution of the assassins of the Governor of Burgos.

It is generally conceeded that Senor Olosaga will be chosen to preside over the Constituent Cortes. Many rumours prevail about the proposed directory. Some assert that the members e to be elected for five years.

Many political arrests have lately been made; the prisoners are charged with being engaged he Carlist movement.

The Great Powers have grinted a delay of

Conference.

that the late advices from Athens give the French reasonable religion or worship, "un culte rui- tion to be made up not only of those who, though Government good reason to hope that the pacific policy of King George will triumph over the excitement of the hour. Great agitation still prevails in Athens.

That, whether in Canada, or in Ireland, the missions against Popery are confined to the poorest and the most ignorant classes of society: that, with few rare exceptions, only from amongst these classes any converts to Protestantism are ever made, has long been notorious. Now and then indeed, we hear of a case of a litigious notary in some small village baying had a dispute with the priest, and of having in consequence embraced the truth as it is in Jesus: or we read how a habitant has refused to pay tithes, and has notified the priest accordingly of his change of faith. But with the exception of a few isolated cases such as these, and which are well appreciated, the missionaries have no chance of success, except amongst the very lowest and most illiterate classes of our population. Men of education and high intellectual culture do indeed, unfortunately, too often throw off their faith in the teachings of the Catholic Church: but in that they are educated, in that they are intellectually refined, it is morally impossible that they should accept the teachings of the colporteurs. In ceasing to be a Catholic, the educated French Canadian Catholic, like the educated Catholic everywhere, nevitably ceases to be a Christian

To the educated classes of their compatriots therefore the colporteurs never address them selves; and in a discourse delivered at the late annual meeting of the F. C. M. Society this fact was recognised, and attempted to be accounted for, by one of the speakers-a Rev. Mr. Laffeur, who argued that it was not by the rulers and learned, but by the poor and simple that the teachings of Christ and the Apostles were chiefly accepted. There is, however, one little difference betwirt the two cases to which the speaker did not allude - to wit, that the latter did not anpeal to the "reason" of their hearers, but to authority," in confirmation of the truth of the supernatural dogmas-the Incarnation, the Trinity, the Resurrection, &c .- by them taught. They appealed to the mighty works which they wrought before the world as evidence of their divine commission: an argument which the simplest mind is as capable of appreciating as is the most highly cultivated.

But the boast of Protestant missionaries is that it appeals to the intellect only. Whilst Poperv is a superstition, their religion is a reasonable religion, "un culte raisonnable" in the words of M. Lasleur. It is to the natural reason therefore of their hearers that they appeal in support of the truth of all that they profess to teach, and of the falsity all that they condemn. Now sure ly no man will pretend that the natural reason of a simple uneducated Canadian habitant is competent to determine the truths of such theological Faith professed by the F. C. M. Society; to discriminate betwixt the reasonableness of the doctrine of the Incarnation, and the unreasonableness of that of Transubstantiation; to sit in judgment and to decide upon all the questions which for the last three centuries have exercised the ingenuity, and called into play the controversial tulents of the most cultivated in tellects of Europe. Is it, in fine, probable that after a few burried instructions from a colporteur, perhaps as illiterate himself, the utterly unedu cated habitant is able to decide on questions upon which after years of patient study a Liebnitz still found himself obliged to keep his judgment

But the other day a young man, the Marquis of Bute, soon after attaining his legal majority, declared himself a Catholic. Hereupon the London Times, which does but express, or reflect the opinions of the majority of its Protestant readers, was shocked at the so great temerity of

" Such a change of creed is very uncertain, and at the same time a serious matter, about which many men have hesitated who are twice the age of the Marquis. To abandon the faith in which you have been brought up, to disturb your friends, and disap-point the world * to plunge into a labyrinth of new and formidable obligations, are things which it seems more reasonable not to do at the first available opportunity, and with respect to which an error on the

side of hesitation and patience is always an error on the right side." - London Times. Now if an Englishman of upwards of twenty one years of age, and, let us say, of ordinary abilities, who has received the very best educa tion that England, and the Universities of England, can give, is scarce intellectually competent to form a decided opinion upon the points in controversy betwixt Catholics and Protestants-how shall we dare to assert that the une-lucated French Canadian habitant, who, if what Protestants say be true, has been purposely kept in ignorance by his priest, is intellectually competent to pass such judgment? For mind, as Protestants put it themselves, this judgment involves,

. To say nothing of the "flesh and the d. vil."

final decision in regard to the proposals of the Paris | son. Popery, so say they, and their spokesman on our own colonial possessions would object to rethis occasion, the Rev M Lafleur says, is a supersti- | ceive such an importation" of paupers as it pro The announcement is made on official authority | tion ' un culte superstitieux:" Protestantism is a | poses to discharge upon their shores: an importasonnable." Now, if as the London Times pre- able and willing to work are unable to find work tends, this controversy involves grave questions in Great Britain-but of those as well who, " are upon which an educated English nobleman who disinclined to work, or from sickness or long has long meditated them, is incompetent to form disuse are unfit to work." For immigrants of a practical opinion in the twenty-second year of this second class we in Canada have as little his age, it is not probable that an illiterate liking as had the people of Australia for the place, a claim, which on dit, was waimly con-French Canadian laborer is qualified to pass sentence upon tuem, off-hand, no matter if he be fifty or sixty years of age. We for our parts, have gladly: but they had better remain at home, more confidence in the decision to which, to the detriment of all their material interests and the overthrow of all their worldly hopes and prospects such men, as Newman, and Manning, and Brown. son, not to mention many others, have come on these questions, than in that at which occasionally an ignorant French Canadian habitant arrives—with the prospect of being delivered from the burden of tythes before his eyes, should his 'reason' be convinced that the religion propounded to him by the colporteurs is a reasonable religion, " un culte raisonnable"

To the Catholic, the Protestant religion, that is to say dogmatic Protestantism, appears the most unreasonable thing in the world; the lowest form of grovelling superstition that ever exercised dominion over the human intellect. Nor are Catholics alone in this view of the phenomenon; for amongst the vast majority of intellectual and educated Protestants, it is now frankly admitted that, if the authority of a living infallable Church be denied, it is the height of un reasonableness to maintain any supernatural dogma whatsoever. As against the Protestant Trinitarian therefore, who appeals to reason against the Papist, the Protestant Unitarian who appeals to reason against the Trinitarian is invincible. The Rationalist who appeals to reason against the supernaturalism of Christianity, and the absurdity of an infallible book-just as the Protestant appeals to reason against the superstituen of Popery, and the absurdity of an in fallible Church; who subjects the question of the Incarnation to the same tests as those to which the evangelical Protestant subjects the question of Transubstantiation, must, when reason is the sole umpire, always remain master of the

EMIGRATION AND PAUPERISM .- According o the London Times "every industrious work ing man in England carries a pacper on his back." In other words—there are as many drones as workers in the hive, and the workers have to support not only themselves and their families, but the drones.

Where is the remedy to be found? asks the Times. In emigration, and in compulsory emi gration, is the answer. As at present constituted "the law does not expatriate any one against his will:" but this must be altered, and a new policy adopted, by means of which paupers, as well as criminals, may be legally ejected from the land. We presume not to call in question the wisdom, or the justice of such a policy: but we may be permitted to indicate it, as a conclusive proof of the fearful strides that pauperism is making in the wealthiest country in Europe. It must indeed have assumed fearful dimensions when an English paper finds itself compelled to recommend for its suppression a policy almost as severe as that which Henry VIII. enforced against the sturdy vagrants, and beggars whom he had reduced to the most abject misery, by his suppression and spoliation of the Religious Houses. We copy from the Times:-

But, whatever may be the advantages of Emigration, and however clearly they may be demonstrated there is no doubt that many paupers both men and women, fit for colonial life would, after all refuse to stir, and remain where they are in the work house, unless moved by the arm of the law. At present the law does not expatriate any one against his will. But it may well be a question whether a new policy in this respect might not be adopted. For ourselves, we should not regret to see Emigration, within certain limits and upon proper conditions, made the so'e form of relief offered to paupers There are only two quarters from which objections can fairly come-the paupers themselves, and the countries designated for their reception. To take the latter first, we should not anticipate that either the United States or any of our own colonial possessions would object to receive such an importation. Emigrant paupers are not to be confounded with transported convicts. Paupers have not broken the laws or conspired against society; they are not sent out as misdoers to undergo purishment; at the worst they are voluntary parasites tolerated by the State. It does not follow that they must be in the new country what they have been in the old. Here they cannot get work, or are disinclined to work, or from sickness or long disuse are unfit to work, and therefore they are a mere charge upon their industrial neighbours. There, work will be ready to their hands; they will have left behind them debasing associations, and will feel they have a fair opportunity in a new world, where most men are, like themselves making a beginning, and where the path through industry to comfort lies obvious and unmistakable before all. Many a poor half-starved sickly wretch will pluck up health and heart when he finds himself in a new country, with sufficiency of good food and clothes, with shelter, occupation and hope in the future. We should not altogether despair that even those girls who now tear up their clothes and break windows and are the terror of the workhouses, may turn out useful bousewives and respectable matrons. The report of those families who have recently been assisted to emigrate from the east end of London are decidely encouraging. On the whole, a colony would have little to apprehend from an arrival of properly selected English panpers; their labor would be valuable, and their indolence would probably be cured within a short period.

The Times is we think too sanguine when it altar. It was by instruments such as these that wood when Shell shot Ross dead.

felons whom they refused to receive. Able bodied and industrious emigrants will be received who from "sickness and long disuse are unfit to work." The Colories have no need of any im migrants, save such as are able and willing to earn their daily bread, by steady and honest toil. Still from the constant and now alarming in-

crease of pauperism in England, from the doily increasing difficulty of finding remunerative labor for the rapidly increasing population—it is pretty certain that a process of depletion analogous to that which for some years has been in progress to Ireland, must soon set in in England. There are there more hands than can be employed. more mouths than can be filled, and the country is heavily overpeopled. The earth however is large: and the unabrogated command to go forth to replenish it, has as yet been but very innerfectly fulfilled. We are not of those who lock upon emigration per se, either as a sign of misgovernment, or as an evil to be deprecated: but rather as a law of nature-that is to say of God-which cannot be long neglected with impunity. For many years this law has been recognised and cheerfully obeyed by thousands and tens of thousands of the educated classes of society in Great Britain; and if exiles be a proper title to apply to those who from the constantly increasing pressure on the means of subsistence in the Old World, have been forced to seek employment and their means of livelihood in strange lands-exiles of London, and exiles of Glasgow, and of Elinburgh, as well as of Erin, have long swarmed both in the United States, and in all the British dependencies - in Canada and Australia, where axe in hand, and without moanings over the hardships of their lot, they have cut out new homes for themselves, and built up the fortunes of their families. In one word, the British islands are all greatly over populated: a large area of the earth's surface, by soil and climate well suited for the growth of cereals, and therefore for the Aryan race, is still a vast solitude ; whilst the law of God-" to replenish the earth" -to go in and take possession of the land, re mains unrepealed. This law, which is quite at variance with the modern democratic theories still in force and man must obey it. If he will a loud roar the immense roof collapsed, and fell decrees of his Maker, he deserves to suffer. It seems then that the wisest course for a Government to pursue is that of stern non-interference; and abstaining from opposing any artificial obstacles to the emigration of its subjects, to ab stain also from all legislation to accelerate their going. As the knowledge of the fields of profitable labor that are open to them in America, in the interests of the City we hope will not be and Australasia extends amongst the working long postponed. classes of Great Britain, and as the facilities for locomotion are increased, so also, and without State interference, will the stream of emigration flow stronger and stronger. We have already had what is called the Irish Exodus: we are about to see the commencement of an English Exodus, and that in spite of the coal fields of England, in which is to be found the secret of all her material greatness, her commercial prosperity, and her means of bitherto maintaining a large population on a very limited area.

The Times' Madrid correspondent, treating of the progress that the Reformation is making in Spain, is at a loss under what section of reli gionists to class the "young blackguards who took down a Madonna and shot her in the public streets:" and "those other scamps that tramped, half tipsy, into a church the other day as the priest was saying mass, who smoked, and talked loud, and grimaced as the service went on, and who at the moment of the elevation of the Host threw up their caps, and shouted Viva la Libertad at the top of their voices."

There should be no difficulty we think about the matter. The "roung blackguards" and these other young scamps" as the Times calls them were sound Protestants: Protestants of the stamp of John Knox and the other iconoclasts of the sixteenth century: Protestants of the stamp of those blackguards who in the first days of the outbreak of the Reformation in the Low Countries, and in England used to interrupt the devotions of Catholics; and whose favorite ex ploit during mass was to lift up a dog, in mockery of the Elevation of the Host by the priest at the

eight days for the Greek Government to make its merely the exercise of the natural faculty of rea- assumes that neither "the U. States, nor any of the Reformation made its why; and it was by these outrages, by these sacrlegious mockeries of Catholic worship, that the Reformers provoked those severe reprisals which have earned for them a place in Protestant matyrology.

> There was, it seems, some contriversy belwixt the National Societies as to precedence at the Levee that took place on Tuesday, the 2nd inst-1 the St. Jean Baptiste Society claiming the first tested by the St. George's Society.

As representing both the original settlers of Montreal, and by far the largest section of our mixed population, it does seem to us strange, unfortunate, and most uncourteous that the reasonable pretensions of our French Canadian fellowcitizens should have been opposed: for underlying and inspiring that opposition, if not explicitly avowed, lucked the unwarranted assumption that somebow or other, English born subjects of Our Queen have a better claim to her gracious countenance than have French Canadians, -as if the rights of the latter as British subjects were inchoate. This is a most impertment and a most dangerous assumption: for if French Canadians bave not equal rights with all others Her Majesty's subjects, no matter of what race or creed. neither can they have equal duties; and yet the Queen has no better, no more truly loyal subjects. than she has in the descendants of Old France. now happily living in peace and security beneath her rule. If, as we often hear it asserted, French Canadians would do well to imitate the enterterprise and energy of their British born fellowsubjects, the latter have still much to learn in courtesy from the French Canadians; and we cannot but blush to think that they have so little profited by the good example in this respect set them by their neighbors.

THE ST. PATRICK'S HALL .- A serious accident has happened since our last to this noble edifice, one of the ornaments of our City, and the just object of our Irish fellow-citizen's pride.

On the evening of Wednesday last a Grand Concert and Ball was given in the spacious Hall by the Merchant Clerk's Association. All had gone well up to midnight, and dancing had succeeded to the Concert, when of a sudden, a sharp cracking noise, like the report of a gun, was beard, and after a short interval this was repeated; at the same time the plaster began to fall, and it was evident that something serious had occurred. The dance was interrupted, and the assembled company numbering about 2 000 persons, were urged to leave the menaced building as speedily as possible. This, thanks under God, to the excellent arrangements of the mterior of the Hall, its ample vomitories, and its that every man has a right to claim a living in straight broad staircases, was happily effected. the land of his birth, no matter how limited its and all were enabled to escape without loss of area, and that emigration is, if not a disease, at life, or indeed any serious injuries. Hardly had least the symptom of political and social disease-is | they attained the open space, however, when with not do so, with a good and stout heart; if foolishly | in, the vast iron beams crushing of course a great grumbling at the hardship of his lot, he will per- part of the flooring beneath. Owing to their est in setting himself in opposition to the Eternal | solidity the walls stood firm and unshaken; scarce a nane of glass was broken in the windows.

Of the cause of this sad calamity we cannot speak at present, but a careful investigation is now going on, and the result will in due time be made public. On Friday afternoon the spot was visited by His Excellency, who expressed his deep regret at the misfortune, and his intention to contribute to its restoration—an event which

The fate of the couvict Whelan was to have heen determined at a Privy Council held at Ottawa on the 8th inst. The convict's appeal to England has been refused, and consequently we may suppose that the dread sentence of the law will have its course on the 11th inst. The following are the latest Ottawa telegrams on the subject of the unhappy man:-

OTTAWA, Feb. 8 -The decision of the Privy Council with reference to Whein has not transpired. It is expected to be made public to morrow, and that he will be hanged on the 11th No restfold will be required to be constructed, as ring bolts and a trap door, form part of the building, ready to be used on any occasion

Whelan refuses to see strongers; he retires to his cell when anyone appears He continues to be visited by the clergymen of his church and by several Sisters of Charity; the latter are unremitting in their attention to him The unfortunate man seems to profit by their counsel, and has apparently lost almost every trace of his former behaviour. His end he looks on as certainly approaching, and is to all appearances, doing his utmost to properly prepare for

Doyle and Buckley, who are still awaiting trial ed . accessories to the murder, are confined in their usual corridors in the city gaol. Eurkley still continues to behave in a semi-demented way, and is, without doubt, some what unsettled in his head, though not so seriously but that a few weeks in the open air would restore him to his perfect senses. Doyle is still weak, though not worse than he was shortly after his

The extra guard on the gaol only stand on sentry during the night time.

Whelan has been ordered for execution on

From the manner in which in Canada, a brutal murder is spoken of as "a difficulty," it would certainly seem as if we were already morally annexed to the U. States. We clip from one of our Canadian exchanges :-

Angus, Ont., Feb. 3. Yesterday, a man named Shell got into a difficulty with another man named Rose, both living at Brestunder the charge of the Ladies of the Congrega. tion was given on the evening of Thursday last a very happy if my anxious desire to perform the duties dramatic and musical entertainment by the Joung condition, and confers inestimable advantages of a londlord. upon the residents of that quarter of the City in which it is situated.

CAST UP BY THE SEA-By Sir Samuel U. Baker. Author of The Albert N'Yaoza Great Basin of the Nile, &c. New York : Harper & Brothers. Messrs, Dawson Bros., Montreal :-

This is a tale of maritime, and African adventure by the great African traveller of the day, which will prove we are sure very entertaining to those for whom it was written. The adventures if improbable are well related, and the whole is illustrated with ten illustrations.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF CHARLES G. HALPINE (MILES O'REILY). Ented by Robert B. Boosevelt. Harper & Brothers, New York. Messrs. Dawson Bos., Mont real: - ·

All will agree that this book is well printed, elegantly bound, and handsomely broughout. There will be less unanimity as to the merits of the stand-point, your Excellency will perceive that we contents, for as in every thing else, so in poetry, tastes differ. There are certainly in the collection which the book contains pieces of sterling merit and great power, which show that the together with some details of our operations ac writer possessed indeed the brain and heart of a poet; and again there is much also that cannot claim to rank above doggrel.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. On the 2nd inst., the Rev. Father O'Farrell delivered a lecture before the Catholic Young Man's So ciety on the ' Irish D flightly-'The Irish Church.' As might be expected, from the nature of the subject, the St. Patrick's Hall was well attended by a most respectable and attentive audience. The Rev. lecturer, in a most lucid manner, ex plained what the Irish difficulty was, and the only way in which it could be removed, quoting more than once, from the speeches of the Great Liberator and others. The Rev. gentleman is well learned on this subject and afforded much information to his bearers. A vote of thanks was at the close passed to the Rev. lecturer.

We subjour a copy of the Addresses presented to the Governor General of Canada, by the St. Patrick's Society, and the St. Patrick's Benevo lent Society, of this City, together with His Excellency's replies thereunto :-

ADDRESS OF THE ST PATRICE'S SOCIETY.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Young, Bart., G C.B., G.C M.G., Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c., &c. May it please Your Excellency .-

The members of the St. Patrick's incorporated Society of Montreal, partic pating in the general pleasure caused by Your Ex ellency's visit to this city, have deputed us, the President and other executive officers of the Society, to tenuer to Your Excel lency their epecial felicitations upon this happy

occasion. g in the fullest sense the principle that Recogni allegiance is due to protection, we also beg to assure you of our devoted loyalty to the throne, which you so worthily represent and under the mild and just sway of which, in the Deminion of Carada, Her Most Gracious Majesty's subjects, without distinction of creed or origin, feel secure in the exercise of their rights, as freemen, and we flatter curselves that it will afford no little satisfaction to Your Exc liency to know that the many years' existence of the St. Patrick's Society of Mentroal furnishes unbroken proof of this rational loyally, and that in common with their fellow countrymen throughout the British North American Provinces, they have on more than one important public juncture merited the cordial commendations of Your Excelency's predecessors, and others in authority, who were eye witnesses of their practical support of just laws justly adminis tered. As we have already intimated in approaching Your Excellency to day, we are mainly influenced by the feeling of satisfaction pre-ailing throughout this entire community; but we trust it will be forgiven us to feel a degree of additional pleasure in addressing a fellow country man, whose record as a private gen tleman, an Imperial Senator, and a high public functionary is without blemish. It is not unknown. that as an Irish landlord, you, in common with your kind; ed, have steadily acted upon the principle that property has its duties as well as its rights;' that as a member of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, your course was moderate and conciliatory, and that as an administrator in distant parts of the empire. you have always kept in view that even the preroga tives of the crown would by valueless unless they tended to the protection and happiness of the people. These are traits of character which commend y ur Excellency to our affectionate regard as Irishmen, and hid us rely with confidence upon your rule in a Dominion, the aggregation of which embraces no inconsiderable proportion of the Irish race and in the general interest of which social commercial, and political they are rapidly becoming participators

We beg Your Excellency will present to Lady Young our respectful congratulations on her visit to Montreal, and our warmest wishes for her continued happiness here and elsewhere.

(Signed)

J. E. MULLIN, President. J. H. Dr GGAN, Corr. Sec. P. J. Corle, Rec. Sec.

Montreal, Feb. 2, 1869.

REPLY

The President and members of St Patrick's Incorporated Society of Montreal

MR PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN - Your amole recognition of the princi les that allegiance is due to protection, and your assurance of loyalty to the British Throng under which the maxims of equal justice and complete toleration have full sway, and are carried out practically to their legitimate consequences, are proofs of an intelligent appreciation honourably exto find that you refer with becoming pride to the instances when in time of emergency you came forward

to aid and errengthen the authorities of he land.

ACADEMIE ST. DENIS.—At this institution your felicitations for Lady Young; and my first visit to the Oity of Moutrest and your wishes for our welfare, I can only add, that I shall count myself assigned me, and any services which I may be enabled to render in Canada, metit a meed of approbation ladies, pupils of the establishment. This Aca- such as you indulgently award not only to my disdemy is we are happy to learn in a flourishing but also to my bearing in the more private capacity [Signed,]

JOHN YOUNG.

The Address of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society was now presented by Mr. Edward Spelman:-

ADDRESS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Baronet. G.C.B., G.C.M.G.: Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, &c , &c ,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: -

We gladly avail ourselves of your Excellency's presence in this city to declare the respect the St Patrick's Benevolent Society of Montreal entertain for your Excellency's person and office, and the loyal feelings which as members of a justly governed Dominion, we cherish towards the August Sovereign whom you represent. Differing from our sister society, bearing nearly the same name, inasmuch as our mission is less of a national or public nature, and is confined chiefly to mutual benevolence between members and their respective families, we yet have a feeling in common with them for the elevation of Irishmon and their decendants in the social scale, and their thorough identification with the State, its duties, and honours. Viewing your Excellency's appointment and position from this wait upon you with more than ordinary feelings of gratification. At some future day we shall probaby ask Your Excellency's permission to submit to your view the Constitution and By-laws of our Society, sanctioned by Act of Parliament, which, companying them, will we trust, satisfy Your Excellency that we faithfully discharge the duty entrusted to us by the Legislature, and that, in our imited degree we sustain the character for benevo lence towards the poor and the aged, the widow and the orphan, for which the dear old land of our birth has, amid all her trials, ever been distinguished.

We respec fully request that You- Excellency will say to Lady Young that we bid her welcome to this city -and that we trust her stay amongst us will be found as agreeable as we know the entire mass of

our citizens desire it to be. (Signed,)

EDWERD SPELMAN, President. JAMES F. GANNON, Secretary.

Montreal, Feb. 2, 1869.

REPLY.

To the President and Members of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.

GENTLEMEN -I receive, with much pleasure, your loyal address, and thank you very cordially for the welcome you give I ady Young and myself.

I am glad to learn that, while you very properly cherish the memory of the land of your fathers, yet you identify yourselves completely with the land of your adoption. Such sentiments, steadily wrought into practice, eliminate differences, and draw closer and strengthen the ties which unite you to your fellow colonists in the Daminion

Your welcome to me as a fellow countryman has a special value, which I am proud to acknowledge, the more so as it proceeds from a Society whose objects are so purely and wisely benevolent.

JOHN YOUNG

HIS EXCELLENCY'S VISITS TO THE CATHO-LIC INSTITUTIONS.

Wednesday was devoted to some of the educa tional institutions of the city. The day was by no means favourable for locomotion. A heavy snow storm had begun through the night, and in granted. creased towards morning the streets being cum bered with snow to a considerable depth.

VILLA MARIA.

Shortly after eleven His Excellency started to pay a risit to the Convent of Villa Maria, the educational institution conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, at what was formerly Monklands, the residence of Lord Eigin when Governor General. The distance from the city is about 2 miles, and occupies what in summer is a lovely situation commanding an extensive view, and surrounded by spacious grounds. The drive out yesterday was through a close and blinding snow storm, the roads were very heavy, although they had been recently broken out, and the marks of the sleigh runners were obliterated almost as soon as made. The trees could be made out like blurred sketches by Hon. M. Campbell, Colonel McNeil, A.D.C., that the people's impatience should be curbed by an artist of the Turner school, being somewhat hazy and indistinct, and the thickness of the atmosphere rendered every thing undistinguishable a few yards off. The sleighs drave heavily, but in due time reached Villa Marin. Here his Excellency was received by the Ludy Superior; Sister Nativity, and usbered into the drawing room. Among those who had preceded and accompanied His Excellency were Col. MacNeil, V. C., A. D. C., Mr. Turville, His Worship the Mayor, the Hon. John Rose, the Hon. A. Campbell, Hon. John Young, Col. Duchesnay, Messrs. Victor Hudon, F. P. Pominville, C. A. Leblanc, Louis Beaudry, Louis Betourney, Dr. Trudel Messrs. J. C. Baker, Robert Moat, A. M. Delisle, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Delisle, Mrs. Delisle, Mrs. Pominville, Mrs, Moat, Mrs. Leblanc, Mrs. Beaudry, Mrs. Betourney, Miss Symes, Miss DesRivieres, &c., Scc. A short conversation took place, during which it was stated that there were 19 teachers in the Institution, by whom besides being taught all the branches of a liberal education, including modern languages and literature, drawing and painting, vocal and instrumental music, barp, piano, organ and guitar, needle work plain and cellency's flittering presence within our lustituornamental, the pupils were initiated into the mysteries of cookery, as forming an important part of a woman's duties. Of pupils there are at present 118, their ages ranging from seven up to nineteen, all of whom looked healthy and intelligent, as they were ranged in order to receive of the main-springs of the happiness and prosperi His Excellency in the Grand Hall in which an ty of the population who repose 'neath the ægis address was to be presented. During the time of your able administration. His Excellency was proceeding to take his seat the National Anthem was played and a few shall ever consider it an incumbent, but most relutions to your fellow countrymen: and I rejoice other pieces were given during the course of the agreeable duty to offer up our prayers to the chase. It will tolerate no according of the issue really

Coyle on the piano. The whole of the young Covernment are placed, and on whom the des ladies were dressed in black, the only ornament being a bouquet of artificial flowers, word by each, the workmanship of their own hands.

Miss Doyle, one of the pupils, read the following address, with great sweetness and modesty:-

EXCELLENCY

Ere your arrival in our Western clime, fame had made you known to us, even in this our mountain solitude, and anxiously did we anticipate the advent of the illustrious representative of our Most Gracious Majesty; be who had done so much, not only at home, but in distant lands, for the honour and glory of the Empire whose sun doth never set. Warm and sincere was the welcome which greeted Your Excellency in this noble City of Mount Royal; yet no less warm, no less sincere is that which we proffer you, while we hasten to inscribe, with pride, your name among those of the illustrious visitors who have honoured with their presence this Villa, once the residence of the Governors of Canada.

Elequence has done its best to felicitate Your Excellency on your arrival in this city, and every feeling of loyalty, devotedness and regard finds a faithful echo in our young hearts. Fain would we strew your path with flowers, as when your noble predecessor and his gracious lady came, in the lovely summer time, to crown our efforts at the termination of the scholastic year. But though the stern winter has blighted the fair scene, we can profter Your Excellency flowers which shall never fade-fervent wishes for your happines - a future no less brilliant than

May your name, Excellency, he enshrined in Canadian hearts, associated with all that is most he New Nation, over whose destiny you have come to preside.

Miss Leblanc then in French expresed the ratification it afforded them to receive a visit rom His Excellency, regreted the illness of ! Lady Young, and requested his acceptance of a bouquet of hot house flowers which had been specially arranged in expectation of Her Ladyship's visit. The bouquet was then presented by Miss Newcomb, and kindly received.

His Excellency replied in French, saving :

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you very cordially for the words of welcome which you have just addressed me by the mouth of this amiable young lady, and also for the magnificent bouquet with which you have presented me. Tam happy to have had the opportunity, as representative of Her Majesty, to visit this asylum of youth, this sweet and peaceful retreat, dedicated to study, to the aquirement and practice of those amiable and sterling qualities which make woman an angel in the home in which she dwells. Here, young ladies, you may learn to imitate in a more modest sphere, the domestic virtues of which our Gracious Sovereign gives upon the throne so lovely an example to the Christian world.

I shall ever preserve an agreeable remembrance of the few moments I have had the pleasure of and shall not fail to present her with the houquet you intended for her gratification, and I could not find a more graceful and faithful interpreter of your sentiments than the pretty flowers of which it is composed.

Before leaving the Grand Hall Miss Chrystal presented a petition to His Excellency for a

His Excellency and the visitors were then nature. conducted through the dormitories, which are i. The Prescott Telegraph says: A young woman lofty rooms, well-ventilated and scrupulously next, with a child about three weeks old, took the cars at and clean, their appearance testifying to the care bestowed on the pupils. Some slight refreshment at the Station House, where she remained about baving been partaken of, the distinguished visitors twenty minutes, when so a discovered the child was took their departure, and His Excellency and party drove to the St. Lawrence Hall, where We understand that foul play is suspected they had luncheon with His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

VIS T TO THE SCHOOL OF THE CHRISTIAN BRO- . joing. THERS.

Tuesday morning about half past eleven, His Excellency the Governor General visited the schools of the Brothers of the Christian School, termined to win Receal by all or any means consistin Cote street. The Governor accompanied by His Worship the Mayor, the Hon. J. Rose, the demanded by the people Bit still it is necessary Col. Duchesnay, P.A.D.C, and Mr. Turville, Providence While there is hope of repeal, the Private Secretary.

The Governor's entrance into the hall, which was crowded with pupils, was herabled by the adversaries. We wish to talk no disloyalty -for it brass band playing 'St. Patricks's Day,' Among is impredent to do so. It is not our purpose to call those present were Mr. A. M. Delisle, Dr. De to mind the beaufi's which would accrue to us from Bonald, and a large number of the professors and annexation; nor yet to picture with the slightest ex-

After His Excellency had taken his seat on the caused dais with his suite, the singing class of a free people, free by hirth as freemen, free by in under Brother Flamus I rolessor of music, sang beritance, if freedom can be inherited. with great effect.

A pupil named James Wilson then presented the following address: -

&c., &c., &c.

May it Please your Excellency : -

We the pupils of the youthful Christian Brothers' Schools of Montreal, humbly request legiance. We do not complain of an earth quike, we your Excellency to accept the unfeigned sentiments of gratitude that cause our hearts to nalpitate with jubilation at the sight of Your Ex-

Long ere Your Excellency had pressed the soil of our New Domision, renown had acquaint. ed even us, with the sterling qualities that dis tinguish Your Excellency, and which will be one

other pieces were given during the course of the agreeable duty to cher up our prayers to the before us. Its cardinal principle is Re lead; if Repeativist. The young ladies who played were, Misses Throne of the Most High, that He may favor be impossible, we trust it will simply and firmly say, Vanner, Leprohon, Tremblay, Poulliot on the Your Excellency with the wisdom and fortitude we will not codure Union with Canade, we shall

tiny of nations so greatly depends.

On account of the honour conferred on us by the thrice welcome visit of Her most Gracious Majesty's worthy representative, this day shall ever be cherished among the happiest of our life, and when the haloyon season of our school days shall have been engulted in the past, and that we shall have gone forth to meet the the rough realities of life,' we shall look back with fond recollection to this memorable day.

Might we presume to request Your Excel lency to tender Lady Young our most sincere wishes for her health, prosperity and happiness.

THE PUPILS OF THE CHRISTIAN. BROTHERS' SCHOOLS.

A French address was read by pupil, Arthur

Clement. His Excellency replied in English as follows: REPLY.

It has given me much pleasure to receive your kind addresses of welcome, and I am sure they will give equal pleasure to Lady Young when I inform her, as I shall not fall to do, of the kindly mention you make of her name.

The youthful spirit of patriotism which they breathe, amply proves that you are treading in the footsteps of those, your seniors in years, from whom during my short sojourn amongst you. I have already received so many convincing proofs of loyalty to the throne and attachment to British institutions.

In due time their places will be yours, and your task will be to complete and consolidate in stitutions of which they are wisely laying the Straw foundations.

No fitter preparation for the work can be devised than a good christian education This. TWO Teachers Wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, the institution in which we are now assembled county Terreponde, capable of teaching the French prosperous, great and glorious in the history of offers and places within the reach of each one and English languages. Liber lealury will be given.

> To beg of you to avail yourselves of the precious offering, and to entreat you to make good use of the golden hours of youth would only be to reiterate advice which I am sure is daily inculcated; but, if by chance, a passing word of mine should weigh with even one here present and tructify as the seed in the good ground, I shall deem myself more than amply rewarded for my attendance to day at the Institution of the Chris tran Brothers of Montreal.

His Excellency read a reply in French. Among those whom Rev. Brother Anthony. the Director of the Institution presented to His ship for Canada. Any information of him will be Excellency were: Dr. S. S. DeBonald; Rev. thankfully received by William or Thomas Moylin, Excellency were: Dr. S. S. DeBonald; Rev. Brother Amulvin, Director of St. Mary's; Rov. Brother Ad-lbertes; Rev. Brother Conald, Director of St. Joseph's School; Rev. Brothers Owen, Servilian, Flannan, Colmas, Marcion, and

The band having played the National Anthem, In the matter of HILAIRE SAUVE, of the City of His Excellency took his departure.

THE ACCIDENT OF THE ST. PATRICES HALL -Mr A Hutchison has been selected as a chitect on the part of the St. Patrick's Hall Association; Mr. Thomas S. Scott on the part of Mr. Hopkins, the architect; spending among you. I thank you for he wishes and Mr. F. J. Rostrick on the part of Messrs. Howyou express for the happiness of Luly Young. ley & Sheridan, the contractors, to enquire into the cause of the falling in of the roof of St. Patrick's Hall. They began an investigation yesterday mora-

BUILDINGS TO BE CONDEMNED, - The Wilness understands that by the falling of the roof of St. Patrick's fiell, the authorities have instituted an examination of many large building; erected within the few years, and that geveral apparently handholiday in honour of the visit, which was smilingly as unsefe to be occupied until certain extended as unsafe to be occupied until certain extensive alterations are made of a substantial and streng hening

Ottawa, for Prescott on Thursday morning last. On [reaching Prescatt she took a seat in the ladies' room smothered. She returned with the corpse to Ottawa.

HALIFAX, Feb. 2. - Repedlers are talking of bringing out James W King in opposition to Mr. Howe Mr. King was defeated at the last election by 600 tua

The following is from an article on repeal in the

Halifax Chronicle : - A Repeal league has been formed in this city. Its object is to win a repeal of the Union by lawful means, and we wish sincerely that it had deent with the principles of Christianity The time for trifling has gone by. Less to k and more work in slightest glimmering of the hope, through peaceful means, we must lie still. Should there be disastrous conflicts of any kind the blame must rest upon our aggeration, the wrongs it flicted upon us by our stepmother, England. We would not tell of the utter indifference which meet our petitions -the petitions We would not call to mind British sympathy with Crete por yet Garibaldi's glorious reception in London Not a word of Kossuth would we say, not a word of the London extacles over the triumph of United Italy It is To His Excellency, the Right Honourable Sir not our province just now. Loyalty in extremes is a der the above Act to me, the undersigned Assignee, John Young, Bart., G.C.B., &c. &c., Gov- the shibboleth of salvation. Levelty which loke and they are required to furnish me, within two the dust official documents, which adores red months from this date, with their claims, specifying ernor General of the Dominion of Canada, type, and looks upon Downing street as Macca, seems to have come in vague with the Unionists and if none, stating the tect; the whole attested among us. This loyalty is forgetful of self-respect - under oath, with the vouchers in support of such forgerful of all which makes the lives of British free. | claims. men safe -- forgetful of all that renders dear any alcannot control it; we do not complain of ignorance, for we connot always enlighter, it. So we let fly ky loyalty hold its away until time and reading will amother it. The day is coming fast, however, when the people will say, 'We a mire British rule; we are only too willing to subject ourselves to it, but that rule must give us emple free lam, not license or we shall hate it as we now love it. The time has now come for every man to make up his mind as to the great question of our day. There can be no half-indhalf thoughts no harred of Union combined with a determination to shirk out existence under it. The pessive men must give way and the active take their places. We have tad one revolution, and another may not be far off, and those who undertake the guid-We beg to assure Your Excellency that we have of public affairs must be ready for that event The League is a powerful auxi i ry in the Repeal

In returning not the ning authorities of the land. harp, Miss S. Chaput on the organ, and Miss requisite for those in whose hands the reins of the pay no taxes to the Domicion Government, except

when we are forced by the bayonets, sa the power to abide the bayone: is always auxiliary.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Frb. 9, 1868; Flour-Pollards, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Middlings \$3 75 3.80; Fine \$4.17 to \$4.25; Super., No. 2 \$4.45 to 4,50; Superfine \$4.85 \$4,90; Fancy \$5.00 to \$5 05; Extra, \$5,25 to \$5,40; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2 40 to \$2 42 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl of 200 lbs -\$6 00 to 6,10.

Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs. - U. C. Spring, \$1,14

Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal,-worth about

Asbes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5.55 to \$5.60 Seconds, \$4,70 to \$0,00; Thirds, \$1 25 to 4 30,-

First P-arls, 5,42
Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mess, 27 57 to 28 50; -Prime Mesa \$00.00 ; Prime, \$00.00 to 00.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

			Feb. 9, 1868.				
			8.	đ		8	ď
Flaur, country, per	quiatal,		13	3	to	14	0
Indian Meal,	do		10	0	to	12	6
Peas, do.			5	0	to	6	0
Oats, do.		,	2	9	ιO	3	0
Butter, fresh, per 1			1	3	to	1	E
io, salt do			1	1	to	l	3
Poistoes per bag			2	0	to	2	6
Onions per mino			G	G	tο	-	G
Lard, per 1b			0	8	to	0	11
Beef, per 1b			0	4	to	C	8
Park, do			0	7	to	0	8
Mutton do			0	5	to	0	G
Lamb, per quarter			2	6	to	5	0
Eggs, fresh, per doz			1	3	to	1	3
Hay, per 100 bundle	÷3,		\$10	0.	to	\$1	3
Straw			\$5.	00	to	\$8	•

TEACHERS WANTED.

Please address, Patrick Carey, Secretary, Treasurer School Commissioners St. Sophia Terebonne Co

SITUATION WANTED.

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

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Thomas Mortin, who left Sammer Hill, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, on the 20th Sept. 1867, and sailed from Liverpool, on Board the Moravian Steam-G. W. R. R., London, Ont.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } in the superior court.

Montreal,

an Insolvent. ON the seventeenth day of April next, the under-

signed will apply to the sail Court, for his discharge under the said Act. HILAIRE SAUVE.

By his Attorney ad Idem, NAPOLEON BEAUDRY, 2m27

Montreal, 20th January, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Queenc. } in the superior court. In the matter of MARGUERITE and JULIE PEPIN. Spinsters and Traders of the City of Montreal,

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

MARGUERITE & JULIE PEPIN. By their Attorney well twom,
NAPOLEON BEAUDRY.
2m27

Montreal, 20 h January, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

A first, and final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the g-cond day of March

> T. SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignee. 2 w 2 7

Montreal, 3rd Feb., 1860

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of FRANCOIS P. NAPOLEON COL-LETTE, of Vereberes District of Montreal,

Insolvent. A second, and final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to orjection until the second day of

T SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 3rd Feb , 1869

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

the marter of CLEMEMT RICHER dit LA-FLECHE, of the Parish of St. Roch, District of Richelieu. an Insolvent.

T E Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects the security they hold, if any, and the value of it

T SAUVAGEAU, Cfficial Assignee. No. 19, St. Sacrement Street.

Montreal, 18th Jan., 18t9. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, ONT. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev

E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Atle 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 in oners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include acomplete Classical and Commercial Binestion. Particular attention will be given to the

French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN

to the Papils.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 11 .- It is in the 13th year after the signing of the Treaty of Peace with Russia that the " Eastern question," which, according to some, bas made little or no progress towards Europe, as a menace or a danger. It is in the same building, in the same room, round the same table that served for the Congress of 1856, that the representatives of England, France, Russia, Prussia. Austria, Turkey, and Italy now meet, under the presidency of the successor of Count Walewski, who presided at the first, to resume their diplomatic labours. The " Eastern question" will be once more discussed, once more postponed, and once more patched up until circumstances again force it on the notice of the world. If the Conference does nothing more, ber, 1860, and May 1861 :its meeting proves at least one fact-that there are still Turks in Europe; for, from the hundreds of despatches of Greek origin announcing for years past an uninterrupted course of victo ries, people came to believe that there were no more Ottomans left alive. What the rresent arrangement will be it is bard to say. Turkey will not be dismembered; the divers points of the last ultimatum will be maintained by her representative, and the Powers can hardly devise any means except by blockade or occupation, to prevent the Greeks from doing pretty much what they have done already; and there are persons who are fairly convinced that all the diplomatic physicians now meeting in consultation can do is to testify the aggravation of the patient's malady.

The enthusiasm that once-but that is a long time ago - was felt for the Greek cause has won deriully cooled down, and even the most Liberal journals in Frence, which usually make so much of 'nationalities,' treat the subject as lightly as possible. The isles of Greece, where Delos rose and Pt. ebus sprung,' are still as dear to the eye of the poet as when they inspired Byron. and Pericles, Leonidas, and Themistocles still maintain their popularity among classical schol ars; but I should much doubt whether the most enthusiastic among them would now venture to propose an enrolment of volunteers, or raising a subscription in Paris for the Cretan patriots. The elder Rourbons, whatever their sympathies for a Christian population may have been, viewed with a certain misgiving and apprehension the Greek insurrection of their day, for it was, after all, the rising of a people against the authorities recognized by European Diplomacy at the period of what was called the settlement of Eurone. The Liberal Opposition of the day took up the Greek cause, and made a great deal of it. No thing but Greece was beard of. The episodes of the War if Independence formed the subject of some of the most successful dramatic compositions and the most telling articles in the newspapers; and the articles for the toilette most in vogue were those that were called by Greek names. In these degenerate days I have heard of no tailor, milliner, or perfumer giving the name to attract customers, and the Bismark, though somewhat in decay, still maintains its supremacy

The Moniteur de l'Armee, of January 11. in an article reviewing the year 1868, says: 'Our every eventuality. We are strong enough toferce us once more to draw the sword."

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - The 'revolution' has not done and has reference to the grinding taxation that the usurping Government of Piedmente is seeking to impose on its victims: - Many of the lower classes find themselves worse off than under the that, with most of them, that consideration causes kick the beam.

Blood has been shed in various places. ' Parma ments of cavalry scour the streets, pirquets of minds, of bersaglieri are stationed at different points, and interfere with the free circulation of passengers Lamentable facts these,' says the Presente, which remind us of the sad times of the fallen Governments and of Governments which are falling.' This paper, by the way, has had its office invaded by the authorities, its press seized, and its editors put under arrest. Not Parma alone, however, but the whole of Emilia may be considered to have been declared in a state of siege by the recent proclamation of Victor Emmanuel. The word, it is true, is not used, but the reality exists in virtue of the provisions of this decree The King has been about to proceed to Turin, but news reached him at S. Rossore of the tumults which had taken place, and of the blood shed in the enforce ment of the tax; and on the 5th be returned to Florence. Yet but two days had elapsed since the Minister Cambray-Digay, when returning thanks to the King for bestowing on him the grancerdone, annonneed to him the good news that the meal-tax was received in Italy with enthusiasm, paid with joy, and almost harled by acclamation, as Rome was haited as the capital. On the 5th, Codorna's proclamation to the people of Bologue, Reggio and Parma was published, in which he tells them that if these disorders continue the responsibility of painful but ne-cessary measures of repression would fall upon those who were guilty of acts injurious both to the interests and to the honour of free and civilized peoples' The repressive measures meanwhile are not mere matter of threat. The prisons of Bologua and Parms are so full that it is assected that if the Government goes on arresting the citizens, it will be necessitated to remove them into other parts The Gazzetta di Milano, which makes this statement, adds: Reflections are here superfluous. The prophesies of honest mer, and of the Chamber, have been verified. We shall see this Ministry, which took its birth in the blood of Mentana, and which has been nourished on blood, perish also in blood.' The Riforma of the 6th of January uses similar language, and says that the Government has entered on a course which can only issue in blood. 'We cannot,' it says, 'dissimulate matters. The country is in

is a more serious feature than its material The Vinistry will come forth, it says, from form.' the terrible crisis it has provoked stained with blood, and will henceforth have no other means of governing left but terror: 'And after that? E oi?' What sort of administration is ours?' asks the Diritto of the 7th. 'Whi at every step do we stumble upon a military Government?' It is reported that if the tumults in italy have not soon been quelled, the its definitive solution, comes once more before Ministry will prorogue Parliament, in order to avoid interpellations. The Minister of War has recalled all officers and soldiers absent on leave and forbidden the issuing of any fresh furloughs-[Cor Tablet:

RECENERATED ITALY.

To the Editor of the London Tublet.

Sir, - I send you the subjoined extract, lest perchance you may otherwise overlook it. L'Univers has lately copied from the Liberta Cattolica the following statustics, which were published on the 14th August 1861:-

Executions by order of the Piedmontese Government in the Neapolitan provinces between Septem-

1,841 shot instantly. 7,127 do. after a few hours.

54 do., priests. 22 do., monks. 60 infants } killed.

9,152

10,604 wounded.

6.112 prisoners 918 houses barnt down.

5 villages burnt down. 2,903 families turned adrift. 12 churches pillaged.

13,620 arrests !!!

34,175 in this second class of peccadillos !

Pretty well this in six months for the much-praised -by Euglish press - regenerated Italian Government.

It would be a good thing for Europe, if the Governmen's of it took seriously to heart the principles they are about to apply to Greece in its quarrel with Turkey There is something like iron in the whole proceedng. When the S vereign Pontiff, and other princes, were treated publicly as the Turks are treated by the Greeks, there was heard no complaint; on the contrary, the great Liberal party throughout the world c'apped its nands with joy, and beloed the rebels, the conspirators, and the thieves to do their work. The English fleet in the Mediterranean was employed to do as much mischief as the Greeks lately did in Crete. Volunteers went out from England to fight, and the garrison of Gibralter shouted with joy when it saw the pirates in harbour there But these things done against the Sultan have opened people's eyes and we are now told they are illegal by the very people who applauded them when they were done against the King of the Two Sicilies Better late then never, and we are glad to witness these signs of a tardy penance, which, it is to be hoped, will end in real amendment of life Europe is sick to the very core; principles of anarchy and sedition have been sown broadcast in every land; of a lady, not liking to ask any more questions from and if the Sovereigns go on as they have done for men. 'They are religious leaving their convent' and if the Sovereigns go on as they have done for the last thirty years, there will be no severeigns left | 'And why are they leaving? and why are some in in Europe, for they will have destroyed each other the habit, and some not? 'Because they have had and themselves by means of the insane doctrines which they and their Ministers desseminate so recklessly and so foolishly, even if they had no higher aims than self-preservation.

CRIMINAL STAISTICS.-The statistics of crime for the last year, beginning November 1st, 1867, and closing October 31st, 1868, have been laid before the Court of Appeal in Florence The list is enough to strike borror into every mind. The predominating of Thermopy a or Marathon to their inventions crimes,' says the procurator of the King, are against property, life, and public faith; in other words. robbery, murder, and forgery. Robbery has, moreover, been usually accompanied with the most terrible acts of violence, and much of it has been of a domestic character. What, it may be asked, is the military state places France in a position to face | predominant offence recorded against the press? If blasphemy were reckoned as a cause in free Italy, there would be no question on the subject, but since day to live in perfect harmony with all the Powers it would appear that 'liberty of conscience' includes of Europe, or to fight advantageously those of that of insulting God with impunity, we find the prethem who would undertake an unjust war, and emirence accorded to offences against the sacred pera n of the King.' These have been the prevailing sins of the press. In the capital of the Italian king dem such is the use made of liberty against the sovereign who granted it. It reviles, it insults, it defames him. Who would have expected this at the much for the poorer classes in Italy. The foll time when the walls of the Italian cities were covered lowing is from the London Times correspondence with Eviva a Verdi that word Verdi indicating the intials of Vittorio Emanuele, Re d'Italia.

ROME :- THE POPE AND FEMALE DRESS. - A French ladr, Molle. Marie de Genteiles, having recent y published a book censuring the luxury of women and the extravagance of their dress, has been rewarded old regime, and either do not understand or else by a letter from the Popo highly approving of the undervalue the ulterior advantages of the change work wishing the author the utmost success in the that has arisen. What they know and feel is mission she has undertaken, and bestowing upon her that they pay more taxes, and it is to be feared bis paternal blessing as a gauge of that success. In his letter, Pius IX. recalls the fact that in October last he felt compelled to say a few words on the the luture greatness of Italy, and the advantages same subject to the people of Rome. The substance of living in a great constitutional kingdom, to of his present remarks is that women who spend so much thought upon dress have none left for religion or family duties. In concluding, he says that, if wives wish to gain the esteem and affection of their wears the appearance,' says the Monitore of husbands, they do not need costly and splendid toil Bologna, of a city in a state siege. Detach- ettes but have only to cultivate their hearts and

THE DIRITTO AND THE SPANISH CLERGY .- At one time we were told that the clergy were dispoiled of their goods in order to render them barmless. Now let us listen to the Diritto of the 4th of this month, for it has made a new and striking discovery. The clergy have become dangerous from their poverty. Give us," says that journal, 'a wealthy clergy, living in society, rich with privileges and posses sions, whose power resides in its own body, and then seduction can enter into its house. But now the clergy is too poor and isolated to be able to sever itself from Reme; all its hopes are placed there; it rests on Rome; in Rome only does it find a great common cause; with Rome it has all to gain and nothing with others." Yes, it is most true the clergy are more than ever attached to Rome, but it is most untrue that this is in coassequence of its poverty.

. BPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 2 - Monseigneur Franchi, the Papal Nuncio, departed from Madrid last Sunday on his way to Rome, but explanations having been made, he has been induced to return and was to-day re ceived by the Governor of the city and conducted to his official residence.

The Cortes will probably make great reductions in the endowment of the clergy and in the expenditures for the army.

MADRID, Feb. 3.-Five of the prisoners implicated in the assessination of the Governor of Burgos have confessed their guilt.

Madrid, Feb. 4 .- Bands of Carlists have made their appearance at Catalonia. They came from the valley of Andoren, and seek to provoke a rising against the Provincenal Government. Troops have been sent to disperse them The press of this city, tearing a civil war, true the Government to take active measures, and the people to unite against the reactionary party.

Maprin, Feb 5 .- Esportero has refused to accept the seat in the Cortes to which he was recent'y elected.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT OF PAUL .- According to

poor during the last twelve years £300,000, and during the last year, up to the day of its suppression by Government, it had bestowed £20 000 in alms. visional Government has deprived the pour in Spain of some £30,000 a year for the relief of their corporal distress, and of the consolations, instructions, and valuable tressure. THE WORLD AND SPAIR. - A religious (says the

Regeneracion) who had travelled as a missionary in

all parts of the world, arrived some time ago in

Spain, accompanied by an excellent merchant, whose acquictance he had made during his last journey. The religious wore the habit of his or ter, which he has always worn since be put it on as a novice. He had no sooner landed than to his astonishment he was stared at by all the bystanders. 'What can this mean?' be said to his travelling companion; why does every one look at me?' Because they are not accustomed now to see the religious habit' 'Is it possible that, I. who have lived in all the countries of Europe, the republics of America, and even in deserts, and among uncivilized people, in Turkey and Morocco, without exciting the attention of Jews Pagans or Protestants,—18 it possible that I should be an object of curiosity in Catholic Spain?' 'You see you are.' At this moment a Government official came up, and intimated to the religious that he must change his religious habit before entering the town. 'I have worn it in all parts of the world why not in Spain?' 'The world is not Spain,' contemptuously replied the official. The religious resigned himself to what seemed his inevitable fate. and obeyed, but could not take off his habit without tears. At the gates of the town they met four men whose strange uniform also attracted no 'These religious have been more fortunate tice. than I,' said the missionary, repressing his tears, and addressing a person that stood by 'To what order do these religious belong?' Religious!' replied the other; they are sidez-de-camp to General Perez de Alamo.' 'Ab they are soldiers!' 'I don't know that; they are revolutionist.' 'And has the Government given them this original uniform?' . Oh no, they have propably chosen it themselves, in order to heighten their enthuism,' Then every one may dress as he likes?' 'Yes, except in the religious habit; and that is not allowed because liberty is for all except for them.' 'Then Indeed the man was right who said that Spain was not the world. Before reaching the hotel, our travellers passed by a church which the revolutionists were in the act of destroying. 'How strange,' cried the religious. 'In England numbers of churches are being built; in the United States I bave seen the first stone laid of two magnificent cathedrals: in the back woods of America, sesisted by the wild tribes. I have constructed thirty chapels, where they can worship God and fied all the consolations of religion: and even in Turkey and China, I have seen Catholic churches built.' Enough, father,' replied the merchant; 'I also have travelled in all parts, and seen churches respected; but you know the guard said, 'Spain is not the world.' little further on they saw thirty-six nuns, some in the habit of their order some balf-disguised, others dressed in secular clothes given by charitable persons. 'Who are those women?' a ked the travellers sudden orders to leave, and they have not all had 'ime to get other dresses.' 'And what became of their books, &c?' The Government takes possession of all. There is the officer going to put the seal on the doors.' But what is to become of these women?' They must weep and suffer. The Government turns them out, and abandons them. Do you see that one supported by four men? She is out of her mind and the four others near the door are ill.' This is too atrocious, treating defenceless women in this way. In heathen lands even it was never done.' 'Quite true, sir; you will see things in Spain not done in other parts of the world.' On arriving at the hotel our travel'ers sat down to dinner with a young officer and several peasants. One of the latter began expressing his joy at the passing events, and saying Thanks be to the efforts of the army and the country, we are acquiring true liberty.' 'The religious who loved the churches that are being destroyed will not say so,' remarked a lady. 'It is better they should suffer 'replied the man. At these words the young officer, who from the first had manifested his disgust, could no longer restrain himself, but ross, and exclaimed, 'Oh, that I should have risked my life and worked for the triumph of the revolution, which per secutes religious and insults women. Our General cried: ' Vive l'Esp gne et l'honneur,' aud we responded; but honour does not consist in attacking those who cannot defend themselves.' The other guests being of the same opinion, the meulter of the re igious made his escape without saying more. 'It seems to me 'said the merchant that none of those present are enemies to the religious ' 'No one,' all replied in one voice. 'And yet you do not appear to defend them.' There was a profound silence On rising from table, the merchant said to the religious: 'This could only have happened in Spain For the future. when asked in what countries I have been, I shall answer In the world, and in Spain ' After what we have seen we can only say, with the guard, 'Spain is not the world."

The relations between Austria and Russia are not of the most friendly nature, if the tone of the Russian Press be accepted as a symptom Austria is engaged in fortifying her north eas ern frontier.

GERMANY.

The appeal of the Sovereign Pontiff has excited the liveliest interest throughout Germany; an interest which finds expression not alone in attacks on Pius IX, but in the immense success of those works which enter into his views and so ak on the side of Catholic truth. A pamphlet by Mgr. Mar in Bishop of Paderborn, entitled 'Why are we yet divided in faith? (Wozu noch die Glauben-spaltung?') has already reached a third edition; an edition for each week since it appeared A large number of copies has been purchased by Protestants. M. Reinhold Baumstark has published a small work, since the Rocyclical was promulgated called 'Thoughts on the Pontifical invitatior, with reference to reunion with the Catholic Church.' By a Protestant, which bas already gone through six editions.

A wide-spread Catholic movement is manifesting itself in Prossia against the Prussian system of education. At Crefeld a meeting of 3,000 persons the other day called for distinct Catholic education for their children. At Breslau and in Silesia there has been the same enthusiasm. In Nassau above 52,000 signatures have been added to politions in favor of a change in the Prussian system, and in favor of dis-

tinetly Catholic schools. A Poussian Privy Congsellor, well known for his opposition to Catholic principles lately declared that the state of his country had at length become so utterly unchristian, that it was impossible not to recognize that it was 'ripe for the coming of Antichrist

DENMARK.

The Chronique Evangelique announces that conversions to Untholicism are becoming every day more numerous in Denmark, and are beginning to make a sensation. Addresses have been presented to the ecclesiastical authorities from different quarters, and the result is that Lutheran children are forbidden to attend Catholic schools.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The Powers participating in the Paris Conferenc,

revolt, and the moral character of the revolt the Regeneracion this society distributed among the have granted a brief space of time for Greece to decide on their proposals

King George has returned to Athens, and is engaged in torming a new Cabinet He finds great diffi-The society was composed of some 16,000 persons, of culty in completing the Ministry, owing to the hoswhom 10,000 only were active members. The Pro- tility of the Greeks to the Conference; but it is annonneed that Zoumis has consented to act as Pre mier, and Dalyannisas Minister of Foreign Affairs both of whom are favourable to the Conference, and counsels they received, and which formed a still more that the other seats in Cabinet have also been filled with Ministers who will consent to sign the protocol. Great excitement prevails in Athens.

M Bulgarie, the retiring Prime Minister, is immensely popular, and extensive demonstrations of sympathy are made in his favour by the citizens.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 28th. - Four colored men and a white man charged with the crime of stealing the body of Col. Williams from a tomb, were taken from the jail a few days ago and murdered by a band of 30 or 40 citizens of the place.

DEATH OF A JUDGE FROM OUTRAGE IN CHICAGO .-The bar and the public generally of Chicago have been thrown into much excitement in consequence of the death of Judge Aaron Toler, who was recently dragged from the Police Court of that city by order of Justice Milliken, before whom he was pleading, and beaten by the officers of the Court so severely

that he died in consequence. Judge Tyler was an old and much honored member of the Chicago bar, and the assault upon him was caused by his alleged refusal to sit down when he was ordered to by the Court. It turns out, however, that there was no chair in which he could sit down; and because he did not perform therefore this impossibility, he was peremptorily fined. Naturally enough he was exasperated at this; but he contented himself by saving aloud 'I can pay my fine, and I will pay it.' This is the testimony of a lawyer who was present. Whether the Justice misunderstood the words or not, he immediately ordered him to be put out of Court, which the Chicago bar declares in itself is an illegal act. The officers pounced with has'e and violence upon the vencrable judge, seized him by the arms and collar, and dragged him along the dirty floor, and beat and pounded him before the very eyes of the Justice. Indeed, it is proved 'that the largest of the policem a held him by the left hand about the neck and with his right reached and struck him in the face. The same witnesses say that 'Judge Tyler geemed to be trying to keep them off, but was not fighting. The witness thought when they got him on the stairs that their object was ' to throw him down head foremost and that he would certainly have fallen if he had not caught hold of the rail.' They finally dragged him into a felon's cell, and left him there exhausted and covered with blood. The Police Justice had to release him at last, and was terrified no doubt, as well he might be, at the consequence of bis action. We are glad to be able to add that the policemen were arrested at the instance of the bar, and will be tried for manslaughter. We hope that Justice Miliken will also be included in the indictment, for nothing short of this ought to satisfy the the public, where moral sense has been outraged by this unheard of proceeding.

A cowardly fellow, lounging for the enchantment of servent girls, kicked a newsboy the other day for peatering bim to buy an evening paper. The lad's revenge was ingenious and comolete. He waited ill another boy accosted the 'gent' and then shout ed in the hearing of all the bystanders,' 'It's no use to try bim, Jim; he can't read.'

'Pa, will you get me a new pair of skates if I prove to you that a dog has ten tails? 'Yes, my son.' Well, to begin; one dog has one more tail than no deg, heart he? Yes? Well, no dog has nine tails; and if one dog has one more tail than no dog, then one must have ten tails.' The boy got his skates

DEGENERATION OF THE BLOOD .- In warm climates an undue amount of the vital principle escapes through the pores. This weakening drain cannot be suppressed without danger, but the blood thus impoverished by excessive ev-poration, should be recruited and revitalized by the frequent use of Bristoi's Sarsaparilla The effect of this agreeable vegetable specific is tonic and nutrimental, as well as depurative. It not only discharges from the circulation the morbid matter to which ulcerous and eruptive maladies owe their virulence, but prevents its accumulation to resist keeping the current of life in a condition to resist all contaminating influences. Taken as a cordial, it is the best safeguard against physical prostration.

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

THE ISLAND OF BIMINI. - The followers of Columbus traversed meny a weary league of ocean in search of this fabulous island in which they fancied the Fountain of Eternal youth existed. One of them discovered, instead of it, the peninsula of Florida, and pronounced it an earthly paradise. From this floral Eden are derived the fragrant basis of the finest perfume in the world, viz. Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. The refined taste of the ladies of this country has never been more clearly exhibited than in their preference for the article in question. it has to a great extent suspended all the once fashionable European perfumes. Nothing of its kind can compete with it in this market As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

569 13 Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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

WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD

How many thousands of parents ask themselves this question, as they see their children becoung more emacia'ed and miserable every day, while neither their physician nor thomselves can assign any cause. In ten of every twolve such cares, a correct reply to the question would be Worms; but they are seldom thought of, and the little sufferer is allowed to go on without relief until it is too late. Parents, you can save your children. Devins' Vegetable Form Pastilles are a safe and certain

cure; they not only destroy the worms, but they neutraliza the vitiated mucous in which the vermu breed. Do not delay! Try them! Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, next the Court House, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR JCC. T. In the matter of LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, T. m er, of the City of Montreal,

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

LOUIS G. ST. JEAN,

RIVARD & TAILLON His Attorneys ad litem Montreal, Nov 22, 1868.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman :- We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we do not know to be good-particularly for infants. But of Mrs Winelow's Scothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate the blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural. and the little cherub awakes as ' bright as a button. And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Having the fac-simile of 'Curtis & PERKINE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. December, 1868.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, expecting to think yet better of that.

which I began thinking well of." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

'For Throat Troubles they are a specific. N. P. WILLIS. 'Contain no opium or anything injurious.

Dr. A. A. HATES, Chemis', Boston.

'An elegant combination for Coughs.' Dr. G. F. Bigslow, Boston. 'I recommend their use to Public Speakers.'

Rev. E H. CHAPIN.

Most salutary relief in Bronchitis.' Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

' Very beneficial when suffering from Colde.' Rev. S. J. P. ANDRESON, St. Louis. 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.

Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York. 'They have suited my case exactly-relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease.'

T. DUCHARME. Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. As there are imitations be sure to CETAIN the

DEFEATED AT ALL POINTS .- Dyspepsis may be defined as a disease pronounced unconquerable by generalizing theorists, but which Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills always corquer This is bad for the theorists, but intensely satisfactory to the dys septic. The mode in which the cure is effected is simple. Three organs are involved in the disease - the stomach, the liver, and the bowels Tre pills act in three ways. They strengthen, cleanse, and regulate-imparting vigor to the disestive functions activity to the discharging function and regularity to all three. Their effect is the same in all cases, and they are adapted to all constitutions and climates. In chronic dyspepsia and liver disease the blood is more or less depraved, and therefore in such cases Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used with the pills as a blood-

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of ANTOINE TETRO, fils, of the Parish of Contrecour,

an Insolvent.

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

Official Assignee. 2-=25.

Montreal, 18th January 1869.

CANADA.
Province of Canada
District of Montreal
Province of Montreal IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOSEPH OCTAVE MERCIEF, of

CANADA.

the City of Montreal, Trader,

An Insolvent.

And TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU Official Assignee,

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

Montreal, 13th Jan , 1869. JOSEPH OUTAVE MERCIER, BIDUHAMEL & DROLET, his Attorneys ad litem. 2a 24

PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, SUPERIOR COURT.

INSOLVENT AUT OF 1864

in the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE and ROBERT MACFARLANE,

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

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

Montres, 28th December, 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUERRO? In the Superior Court. In the matter of JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL,

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

JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL.

M. GARAULT.

Atty ad bilem.

Montreal, Dec 28, 1868

CIRCULAR.

MONTSEAL, 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 wil' keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, COmprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Butter, Cherce, Pork, Hams, Land, Herrings, Dried Figs, Dried Afples, Chip Stead, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

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

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

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

June 14th, 1868.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

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

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

Remittances to Consignees premptly made day Commission 71 per cent.

Nov. 12.

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

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CANADA HOTEL.

(Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station.) SHERBROOKE C.E.

D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the

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

M. O'GORMAN.

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

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An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. TARS MADE TO CROSE.

SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE

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ADVOCATE, &C.,

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Montreal, September 6, 1867.

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THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1852. Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of | take. all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine

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

WARRANTED ONE YEAR,

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

JONE CO., Troy, N. Y. 'une 5, 1868.

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TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS

AT THIS SEASON

In every description of

READY MADE CLOTHING

ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS,

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

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

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

NOT TO BE EQUALLED FOR GUT, MAKE AND QUALITY.

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

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

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

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

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

> NG. 269 NOTEE D_ME STREET MONTREAL. Josh pard for Rang Furs.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the Importers,

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Our Tess, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Ten, have been pronounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tes. They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15a to 20c per 1b. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poison ous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 lb boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on the receipt of the order by mail containing mocey, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of \$10 to save expense it would be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, tour families clubbing ogether could send for four 5 ib boxes, or two 12 ib boxes. We send hem to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfoctory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.

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

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

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

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tenant of the organism tingermines the constantion, and invites the attack of embedding or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its prosence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop 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 as a preventive, advisable.

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bloot. Low living, indigestion, foul air, lecentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

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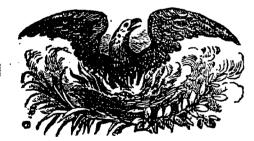
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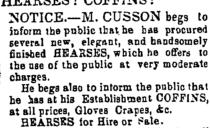
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LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER!

4,000,600 Fcet.

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

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

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

DEALS! DEALS!!! DEALS!!!

50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH.

J. LANE & CO. St. Rcahs, Quebec.

Nov. 9, 1865.

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

MONTREAL.

DANIEL SEXTON,

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER,

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

MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUAALLY ATTENDED TO.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

COMPANY OF CANADA. TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET

STATION as follows GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, To- } 9 10 A.M. ronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, ; Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago

and all points West, at Night do do do 830 P.M. Accommodation Train for Kingston 7.00 A.M. and intermediato Stations, at Trains for Lachine at 8.00 A M., 9.30 A.M., 3.00 P.M., and 5.00 P.M.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.
Accommodation Train for Island Pond { 7.00 A.M. and intermediate Stations, Express for Boston, at...... 8.40 A M. Express for New York, and Boston ? Rivers, Quebec and Riviere du Loup. stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St Hya-10.10 P.M

cinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sher-brooke, Waterville, and Consticock through. For further information, and time of arrival of all Trains at terminal and way stations apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station

O. J. ERYDGES Managing Director

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868.

Trains will leave Brockville at 7.15 A.M., and 3.15 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 12.40 P.M. and 9.00 P.M.

Trains leave Sand Point at 5.15 A.M., and 130 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 11.30 A.M., and

7 45 P.M. All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains a. Smith's Falls to and from Perth.

The 7.15 A.M. Train from Breckville connects with U. F. Co. y's Steamers for Ottawa, Portage du Fort, Pembrok', &c, and the 1 15 Train from Sand Point Pembrok, &c, and the 1 15 Train from Sand Point for the sickness and ill health under which your wife leaves after those steamers are due from East and or daughter labors, do not hesitate to try at once

H. ABBOTT, Manager for Trustees.

PURT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 10 10 a.m. and 1 15 p.m for Perrytown, Summit, Millbrook, Fraserville and Peterboro.

Leave PETERBORO daily at 6 20 a.m. and 3.30 other mineral, p.m. for Fraserville, Milibrook, Summit, Perrytown BR

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY. Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5.45 a.m. and

3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemee and Lindsay. Leave LINDSAY daily at 2.35 a m. and 12.35 pm. for Omemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port

Hope.

A. T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent, Feb. 5.

MR. A. KEEGAN'S

ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,

54, St. Henry Street. opposite the American House, Monireal.

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

TERMS MODERATE.

A TOILET NECESSITY.

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

CLEARNESS AND SOFTNESS,

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER



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

WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

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

false and fraudulent counterfeits. For sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumers,

and Fancy Goods dealers.

Jan. 22 1869.

ARE YOU SICK?

Read the following

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

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS

FURELY VEGETABLE. If your face or forehead is covered with pimples, for which you have tried many remedies, but failed to remove them, there is one medicine that will not disappoint you: it is

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. If you wish a clear complexion, a smooth skin,

and a sweet, pleasant breath, the surest and safest of all methods to obtain them is by the use of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. If you wish to have a good appetite, with a strong, vigorous digestion, and a natural and healthy action of the liver, let us advise you to use without delay

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. If you wish to get a genial yet powerful tonic for the stomach, which is also, at the same time, an ex-

cellent remedy for the various diseases of the Bowels and Kilneys, use BRISTOL'S EUGAR-COATED PILLS.

If you wish to get a really safe and effective cure

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

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

BR STOL'S SARSAPARILLA

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

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

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