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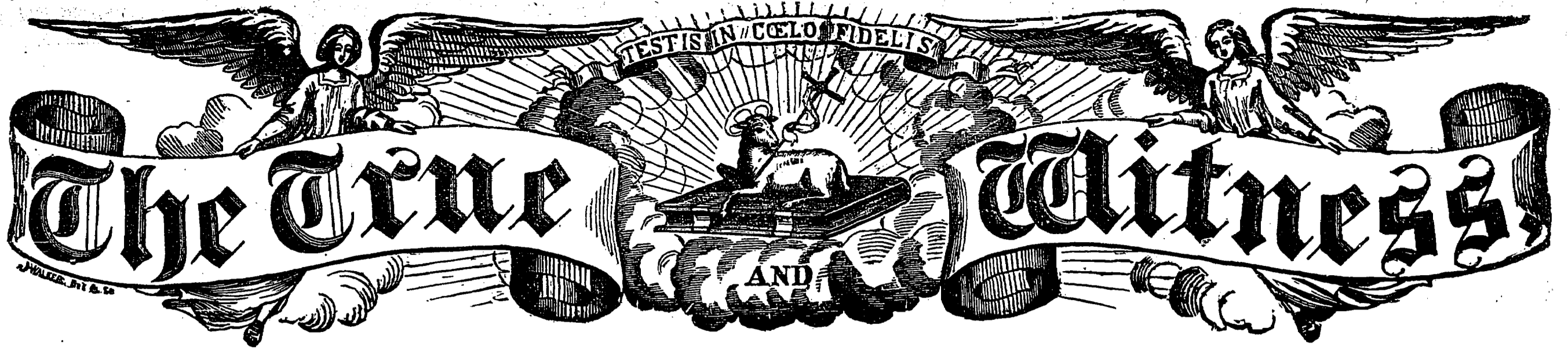
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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No. 31.

THE DEBT OF FRIENDSHIP.

(From the French of Eugene Margerie.)

VI.

Do not infer from this that I was unhappy.—The period of my friend's brilliant success was for me a happy and calm, if not brilliant epoch.

When I left college, I took my diploma, and studied law. At twenty I entered the department of internal improvements, as a supernumerary.

My aunt died that year. I cannot mention her death without devoting a few lines of tardy homage to the poor woman, to make amends to her, in fact.

As I had grown older, my aunt's severity towards me had relaxed. She had ever loved me. In the latter end of her life, she concluded to show her affection; I was delighted at the discovery.

To show my gratitude for the eminent services which she had rendered me in my youth, and for this late tenderness which was a boon a thousand times more precious, I could do no better than go live with her, as soon as I had finished my studies.

How often this happens! How many beings spend their life-time in observing each other like foes, who were destined to love each other.

My aunt had forgotten to make her will. In consequence her estate had to be divided between twenty-five nephews and nieces.

This was a good deal for a bachelor. I married an honest and charming girl, who had no fortune than her virtues, her beauty, and the very uncertain income she derived from private teaching.

If we tasted none of the enjoyments that wealth procures, we suffered none of those painful privations consequent on poverty. We were blessed with perfect health; we labored with zeal, with that earnestness which makes the hardest task attractive.

On Sunday, after hearing Mass, we would take a few provisions along, and start to spend the day among the fields. In two years we knew every pleasant spot, every admirable site in the environs of Paris.

What greater pleasure, on a fine evening in July, or a bright morning in spring, or when the October sun, at mid-day, gilds the last leaves of the trees, than,—with the object of the most tender and legitimate affection, leaning on one's arm,—to ascend and descend the green slopes of the hills, to follow the meandering paths in the balmy woods; or to roam across the fields when the hope of the next crop already burst from the generous soil in tiny, shining blades of grass?

Nature, art, the loveliest and purest affections, all for God and in God, such are the ethics, the moral of Christianity. And I can assure you that neither art nor nature, neither friendship nor pure love lose anything by it,—unless you believe that the precious metals lose something whilst being purified in the crucible—there are people who think so.

We were too happy! and if this peaceful happiness had lasted, it would have been almost an argument in favor of those who hold that happiness can be found in this world—provided we know how to seek it.

Too happy with an income of 5,000 francs! I see many a reader smile. Yet, such was the fact. We had organized our life according to our means; and, thanks to the admirable economy of Eliza, our simple tastes and the retired life

we led, we lived within our income. We were never short of money. We were young; we had never known disease. We loved each other much, but we loved God still more.

God had blessed us with three little children, as pretty as angels we thought, and as gentle as their mother. What more could we desire?

Alas! It is when we have nothing to desire, that we have everything to fear.

In the month of July, 1850, my wife died of angina. Eight days after, my two oldest children followed their mother, and I fell from the height of happiness, into the most cruel desolation imaginable.

God, in his mercy, preserved me from complaint and despair. As a Christian I felt that I must bow humbly under the hand that struck me. As a father I needed all my energy to watch over my little Maurice, the only survivor of this wreck of all my hopes, and who, at five years of age, had to look to me for the tender care a mother only can bestow.

The doctors recommended a change of air for the child. I did not hesitate, but resigned immediately my situation. Through the influence of some friends I obtained employment in an under-prefecture on the borders of the Loire; and I left Paris, on the first of August, with my little orphan, for our new residence at —.

VII.

I had been some weeks in —. The cares of fixing up our new home, my occupations at the office; and, more than all, perhaps, the fear of meeting indiscreet strangers who, reading my sorrows in my deep mourning, and sad looks, would have undertaken to console me—the very thought was odious to me—all this had kept me within the limits of the small town, or rather within that sector of it extending from our humble home to the church and the Under Prefect's office.

However, one afternoon, as I left the office, suffering from a bad headache, I sought the refreshing atmosphere of the fields. The weather was splendid. It was on one of those beautiful afternoons in the beginning of October, pleasant and mild as a spring day.

My heart almost failed me when I commenced this, my first widower's walk. This clear sky, these caressing autumn rays, this serenity of nature so congenial with that of our souls—all these things which Eliza loved so much, served to remind me of my bereavement.

I made an effort to overcome this feeling. All my life, I thought, must now be 'a new life.'—I am alone now, and I cannot take a step without meeting her remembrance, so completely were our lives identified and blended. Must I allow grief to overcome me? must I refuse what Heaven sends me to strengthen my poor heart and help me to fulfil the duties of a father? Besides, where should I not find her sad and sweet image? I carry it everywhere with me!

I passed the town gate and walked out in the fields. I followed a pathway between meadows which extended right and left on a slightly inclined plane. A brook meandered across the meadow on my right, and although it was too far to hear its purling voice, the eyes could trace its course by the old willows which dipped their rugged roots in its bed. On my left I could see the Loire rolling its billows with that majestic slowness which, I confess, I prefer to the tumultuous noise of the Rhine or the Rhone, 'impiger luminum Rhodanus.' Further off rose the vine-cad hill.

Amid these softening influences of nature, I felt in all my being a sort of relief of which I was almost ashamed. But soon the incurable wound of my heart opened afresh, and my grief was only more poignant for this temporary relief.

The road turned at the corner of a field of wheat, and in its angle, under some old lindens, a pious hand had collected as a resting place for the weary wayfarer some large rough-hewn stones, which time had cushioned with a thick layer of moss. This rustic seat was inviting, and I threw myself on it to enjoy the beautiful spectacle of the setting sun. A few clouds gathered above the distant horizon, resembled at first snow capped mountains; then, they melted into golden flakes, which floated off in thin streamlets, and the sky assumed the resemblance of an immense 'velarium' of purple tint.

As I gazed and admired, I praised God for the splendor of His works, and I strove to check the tears that I felt rising from my heart to my eyes. Suddenly, I perceived a man dressed in the elegant and careless attire of the wealthy country gentleman, who was directing his steps towards me.

As he came nearer, a thousand confused memories rushed to my mind. He saw me, stopped, and, with unequivocal signs of joy, ran towards

me, whilst, springing from my seat, I rushed to meet him. In an instant we were clasped in each other's arms.

'Xavier!' I cried, 'my dear Xavier! By what chance—?'

He did not give me time to finish. 'By the simplest chance. My castle of Val-Thibault, is only three-quarters of a mile from here, quite close to the Loire. This is one of my favorite rambles, particularly on a fine autumn day. I like to saunter, book in hand across field and meadow, and to linger a few minutes on the seat under the linden, to see the sun set beyond my dear river. I am late to-day, but I do not complain; instead of the sun, I find my best friend.'

'Alas!' I replied; 'between the sun and me, there is an abyss, there is the gloomy night which has invaded my life!'

The sadness of my voice struck Xavier, who then noticed for the first time that I was clad in mourning.

'Pardon me, my poor friend,' he said, 'you have met with some terrible ordeal! What has happened?'

'I have not forgotten, my dear Xavier, that you have been my first comforter; and in my deep and unutterable affliction, I thank God for His paternal attention in conducting me towards you.'

'You speak of God; you are then still devout?'

'I try to be. Alas! were it not for the strength and consolation which faith gives, despair would have led me to the worst extremities.'

'Tell me your story.'

I narrated my sad story—sad since three months, after being filled, during ten years, with my aunt's tardy but lively affection, with that domestic happiness so soon vanished.

'And,' I added in conclusion, 'here I am, at thirty, condemned for the remainder of my days, to inconsolable sorrow; to bring up, alone, my poor little Maurice. Ah! how unfortunate I am! Or, rather, it is cowardly in me to speak thus, and you spoke more correctly just now, my dear Xavier, when you said that I was a much-tried man. But however hard for our poor nature, such trials, I know, are a grace of Him who chastises because He loves us; and I pray to God, that he will inflict a still heavier burden—' I can bear it—rather than permit my lips to grumble against His divine will.'

'Yes,' remarked Xavier; 'I can conceive that when one is like you, persecuted by fate, and stricken repeatedly in his dearest affections, religion should be a precious resource. Heaven guard me from ever seeking to rob you of these consoling illusions. As for me, I must confess that I have not yet reached that point. I am happy—I speak it with shame to one so unfortunate—so happy, that sometimes I am frightened at seeing my happiness so complete, and I tremble lest I should have to pay for it some of these days, principals and interests. God sends you here in good time, my poor Charles. I insist upon, if not sharing my happiness with you—I fear it would be impossible in your present bereavement—at least drawing from the overflow of my heart, that balm of friendship which poured over your wounds, cannot fail to produce some relief. My wife, who is an angel, will assist me, and doubtless with greater success.'

I answered little. Amidst all these protestations of friendship, the sincerity of which I could not doubt, I felt somewhat hurt at the complaisant manner in which he displayed his happiness before a poor broken heart like mine. I put on a good face, however.

'And diplomacy?' asked. 'Have you then bidden eternal farewell to the brilliant career in which you had already made such gigantic strides?'

Xavier told me how, in 1848, the new hands into which French diplomacy had fallen, quite disgusted him. He had since voluntarily shut himself up in the obscure, but after all very agreeable life of a gentleman farmer.

'I spend my days delightfully here,' he added, 'between my wife who, to a cultivated mind adds an amiable disposition, my children whom I educate myself, the Muses, which I worship discreetly, and the care of my estate. I have ever been fond of the country. We do some good in our neighborhood. We have some pleasant acquaintances, and in summer, our city friends, who have no country seat of their own, spend the hot days with us.'

He stopped short. I said nothing. He understood that, for the second time, carried away by his own sense of happiness, he had gone too far.

'Pardon me again,' he exclaimed pressing my hands. 'Come and dine with us, I shall introduce you to my wife, who already knows friend Charles by reputation. I am sure you will like her.'

I replied that Maurice was waiting for me;

and it was agreed that we would both come down next day to Val-Thibault.

What a misfortune, I thought, as I turned homewards; what a misfortune to be so happy outside of the truth. O that I could wake my friend from this sleep under the Upas-tree!

VIII.

On the next day I left the office a little earlier than usual, and taking Maurice by the hand, we started for Val-Thibault.

The poor child, who, since our arrival at —, had no other recreation than walking on the ramparts of the town, was delighted with this excursion. He soon let go my hand and commenced gamboling around me; running far ahead, and sitting on the sward until I could catch up with him, or making raids into the fields and bringing back enormous nose-gays of wild autumn flowers.

At each turn of the road, at each change in the varied landscape, if the clouds, guided by the rays of the sun, assumed a fantastical shape, or if a lark rose suddenly from the grass, with its joyful little cry, Maurice could not restrain his exclamations of delight.

Scarcely three months before, when he had seen his mother and two sisters carried away, the poor little fellow had shed bitter tears. He thought often of the dear departed ones; and night and morning he prayed for them. But, now, the carelessness of childhood had the upper hand. Maurice's lungs breathed a pure vivifying air; he felt free; he seemed, as it were, to take possession of life and nature altogether.

But all this was nothing compared to what awaited him at Val-Thibault. Bernard and Sigismund, who had inherited their father's charming disposition, seized upon Maurice at the gate, and took him with them in the park; they showed him in detail the barn-yard, the aviary, the pheasant-walk, the vegetable garden and the labyrinth. They made him trot on Mac-Yvor, their pretty Shetland pony; they dragged him in a microscopic dog cart; they let him fondle their tame rabbits, and made him intimate with 'Mahmoud,' the superb and gentle Newfoundland. The three friends—I might as well say the four, for 'Mahmoud' shared in their fun—rolled with delight on the green sward, and finally, went to play hide-and-seek in the hay-loft, as Xavier and I had done in aunt Ledur's garret.

When they came in to dinner, they were breathless, terribly hungry, friends for life, and happier than I can say.

But why not speak to you at once of Xavier's wife, Gabrielle?

Straight and charming creature, at first sight, a beautiful type of the wife and mother, but,—for who could examine her with the eyes of the Christian—very incomplete, notwithstanding her apparent perfection. She lacked absolutely and radically the 'unum necessarium.'

Albeit one could not imagine anything more charming than Mrs. de Zeltner. She was the worthy mate of the golden-hearted Xavier.—Both were handsome; and their beauty was not, as with so many others, a deceitful mask. Who ever saw them felt irresistibly drawn towards them, and a short acquaintance enabled one to discover in them treasures which at first sight, he would not have suspected.

Gabrielle's principal charm consisted in two qualities which complete one another, and the effect of which has always seemed to me irresistible: goodness and simplicity. God had made this soul rich, ardent, pure and upright; and, although the light of Christian faith had not so far penetrated it, nothing had been lost of that riches, that ardor, that purity and native righteousness.

Incredible fact, but of which we have many examples in this enlightened age, in the midst of the dazzling truths of the Gospel, Gabrielle had never felt drawn towards God. She lived, as concerns matters of religious faith, in as profound ignorance as the savage inhabitants of the most distant isles.

Whilst the children were playing in the park, our conversation had assumed a familiar turn.—With a woman's exquisite taste, Gabrielle, alluding to the terrible blows which had struck me, said precisely what was best calculated to comfort me.

There are various kinds of affliction. Some like solitude and silence; the condolences of strangers are odious to them, and even the sympathy of the most devoted friendship importunes them. Such was not my sorrow. I had so far felt it shut up within myself, but the relief I felt when opening my heart to those sympathizing friends, showed me that my grief was like the tears which choke us when we try to check them, but which, on the contrary, relieve us if we allow them to flow quietly—I do not mean if you purposely excite and provoke them—this convulsive sorrow has no relief.

When we had exhausted the subject, Gabrielle could not help exclaiming:

'And are you never tempted to despair? As for me, if I saw Bernard or Sigismund dangerously ill, I think I would lose my mind!'

'Despair,' I replied, 'is for a Christian the greatest of crimes; it is a horrible ingratitude, a distrust of God's mercy, a resistance to His adorable will. It is the crime of Cain and of Judas. It is the gate of hell—remember Dante if you do not the Gospel. No, by the grace of God, if my sorrow never leaves me, despair never approaches me.'

'I admire you. For me, I ask what could prevent me, if I were struck in my dearest affections, from losing all hope. It would certainly not be my conscience. I look upon despair as a misfortune, not as a fault.'

Then followed a conversation which became a monologue scarcely interrupted by Gabrielle's questions and exclamations. Her questions referred to the sweetness of religion, to religion itself, which Gabrielle had always looked upon as an unbearable cross, a besetting method.—They bore on the basis of our creed, on the character of Christian life, its engagements, and the help and light which accompany it. And these questions had as much ingenuousness as if they had been put by some ignorant Chinese to a recently arrived missionary.

Her exclamations on the beauty of the dogmas that I quoted, and on the marvellous harmony she discovered between this light which she perceived for the first time, and the secret aspirations of her soul, were full of candor and happy surprise; they had that hopeful fire of the neophyte, which rewards the missionary of the labors of years.

We formed a singular trio. Gabrielle had never heard the word of God, and a soul like hers could not remain calm in presence of such a revelation. I, who merely came to converse with sympathizing friends, could not cease wondering at the turn taken by the conversation, at the effect produced by my simple remarks on an intellect of incontestable superiority. I had never met with such complete ignorance of our dogmas, such eagerness in inquiring into them, such docility in following the star that guided it to the source of Christianity, as the Magi of old were guided to the cradle of the Child God.

As for Xavier, he said nothing. But he was, perhaps, the most astonished of us three. Gabrielle's sudden curiosity concerning matters to which she had always remained indifferent, surprised Xavier as much as my promptness in gratifying that curiosity. I even believe that, notwithstanding his perfect goodness, he felt somewhat annoyed.

'Bravo, Mr. Theologian,' he cried, 'you are still the Charles of old, who, at college, wanted me to spend my recess in the almoner's cell. Upon my word, I did not believe you so strong. Do you know that you have privileges which are denied our curate? When the worthy man visits us, it is understood that he will speak of his poor, or of the wants of his church, as much as he pleases, but he must take care not to tread the ground of controversy. It seems this prohibition does not exist for you.'

I was about replying that I had been urged by Gabrielle's questions; she did not give me time to speak.

'My dear Xavier,' she replied, 'do not jest, I pray. Mr. Charles has told me sensible and touching things. Would you wish that he should have been wanting in politeness, by refusing to answer my questions, or in love of the truth by avoiding to interrogate him upon matters which he knows, and with which I am unacquainted?'

After dinner, Xavier and I walked out in the park, to smoke our cigars. I told my friend how charming I thought his wife.

'She lacks something to be perfect, according to your ideas,' he remarked, 'and you find Gabrielle singularly ignorant on religious matters.'

'You may be sure she will not long lack that something,' I replied. 'As for that ignorance, it is certainly surprising in a woman, but shows all the better Mrs. de Zeltner's sincerity.'

'Shall I explain this ignorance to you?' asked Xavier. 'There is here, as the philosophers would say, a psychological phenomenon worthy of being studied.'

I learned from Xavier's narrative that Miss Gabrielle de Saint-Eudes was the grand daughter of a renegade religious. A moderate member of the revolutionary Convention, and subsequently a baron of the empire, Mr. de Saint-Eudes had never forgiven God and religion for the apostasy of which he had been guilty towards them. He had given his only daughter—Gabrielle's mother—a profoundly Voltairian education. This daughter and her husband having both died young, the old renegade attempted to apply the same system to his grand-daughter's education.

Like Talleyrand and Fouché, Mr. de Saint-Eudes possessed both wit and skill, and all that was required to make impiety engaging. He used all these intellectual resources to raise an

insuperable barrier between his grand-daughter and religious ideas.

This seemed difficult. Gabrielle had nothing of the sardonic laugh of her mother and grandfather. Although full of childish liveliness and frolic, she was, above all, kind, loving, accessible to gentle emotions, and charitable towards the unfortunate.

Owing to some remnant of old prejudices and respect for the world's opinion, Gabrielle's mother had her baptized. But she had never made her First Communion. They carefully selected her companions, rejecting all who had in them the faintest spark of Christianity.

The baron succeeded beyond his hopes.—When Gabrielle married she loved her grandfather respectfully, her friends and the poor tenderly, music and poetry passionately; and she prepared to blend these three shades of tenderness in her love for Xavier.

IX.

After our conversation at Val-Thibault, God became the sole and constant thought of Gabrielle. She tired Xavier with questions which he was not prepared to answer.

I returned several times to Val-Thibault.—Xavier and Gabrielle always received me cordially. The latter scarcely ever spoke to me of religion, but I learned that she had regular conferences with the curate.

Alas! I was not done with receiving marks of Xavier's friendship. My poor Maurice fell sick; in eight days he succumbed to the same disease that had carried off his mother and sisters.

Xavier and Gabrielle showed me, on this sad occasion, the attentions and affection of a brother and sister. Their presence was a blessing from Heaven.

'Dear friends,' I said to the loving couple who greeted me; 'I am going to Saint-Sulpice. No tie now binds me to this world. It is doubtless, to call me into His immediate service, that God has broken the last bond that connected me with His creatures.'

I was doing a simple thing; I obeyed the voice of God which called me, and which I could not have resisted without preparing myself eternal remorse.

'What strength must there be in religion,' she said, 'since, instead of driving you to despair, misfortune—so great as to make me tremble when I think of it—should lead you to a life of incessant devotion!'

'I wish you, however, to carry away from the world, the consoling thought that you have already reaped the first fruits of your apostolate. Your words had made a deep impression on me; I have been following a course of religious instruction. To-morrow I shall receive absolution, and on Sunday I shall make my First Communion.'

I thanked God, I thanked my friends, and after a tearful embrace from Xavier, I left—to commence my theological studies.

Six months after my arrival in the seminary, I received a letter from Xavier:

'My dear friend,' he wrote, 'your lessons have brought their fruits; I also am a Christian. But with what a terrible blow God has struck me to bring about my conversion, and save a soul which grace—I must confess it—solicited since many years.'

We have lost our Sigismund. Our eldest, that dear boy in whom I found the charming qualities of his mother, died in our arms, in the most cruel sufferings. Gabrielle, so pious since your departure, sent for the curate; and our poor little one, to whom, for the last six months, his mother had seriously spoken of God and religion, understood perfectly the duty of a Christian in the presence of death.

Gabrielle's resignation was admirable. She wept much, but lovingly, without bitterness. She exhorted me to submission, with courage and tenderness, with gratitude to God for the saintly death of her child; with all heart. Those accents went to my soul, and accomplished even more than she hoped. She wished only that I should not rebel against the decrees of God; I felt enough courage to bless them, to see in them the instrument of my conversion.

I have thought that nothing would gratify you more than to learn this result, which I know you to have asked in your daily prayers, since the time of Father Yvan.

Your old friend,
XAVIER DE ZELTHER.

When this letter was handed me, I had just

made my first step in the ecclesiastical career, by receiving tonsure.

'Great God!' I exclaimed. 'How precious is a soul in THY eyes! If it be permitted to sound the mysterious ways of THY Providence, has it not been to save Xavier that I lost my wife, my daughters, and lastly my son? Has it not been necessary that Mrs. de Zeltzer should see death strike her eldest-born, in order that the resignation of this mother, recently become a Christian, should have a final influence on my friend's determination? How many lives crushed for the salvation of a single soul!'

Now that by THY grace, O my God, I have been the first link of that chain which led Xavier back to THEE, I feel that I have acquitted my debt of friendship.

Shall we, frail creatures, ever acquit our debt of love and gratitude, to THEE, O my God? THE END.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, MONDAY NIGHT.—The Lord Lieutenant was present at the Lord Mayor's Banquet in the Mansion House this evening. The company, which numbered about five hundred, included Cardinal Cullen, the Countess Spencer, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, Lord and Lady Granard, and many other distinguished personages.

In responding to his health, The Lord Lieutenant, who was greeted with the warmest applause, having expressed his acknowledgments, went on to observe that he stood not only as the representative of the Queen, but also a member of an Administration which had been called to office by the voice of the nation.—But was his duty, as the representative of the Sovereign, to stand above mere party, and consult and act for the common good of the country.—Therefore, he would be always anxious to hear the opinions of all classes and all sects. He was glad to meet on that occasion the head of the Church of the majority of the Irish nation, but he could not look on the presence of Cardinal Cullen as a personal compliment to himself or to this Administration, as he found his Eminence was present on a past occasion when a different state of things existed. The presence of the Cardinal was a happy symptom of the dying out of those religious differences which had worked such evil to this country.

The Lord Mayor rose and said—It is now my very great honour and privilege to propose to you the health of the illustrious Prince of the Catholic Church, his Eminence Cardinal Cullen. (Great applause.) His name is graven in the hearts of the people of Ireland (hear, hear), and wherever it is heard, no matter whether it be at home or across the Atlantic, in the confines of India, or in our numerous and far distant colonies, it calls forth from the Irish race a glow of affectionate veneration (hear, hear). The highest honours that the head of the Catholic Church could confer upon him were freely bestowed, but his greatest dignity is to be found in his Christian meekness, charity and patriotism, and self-sacrifice for the welfare of the flock confided to his charge. It would be superfluous for me to dwell further on the merits of one less exalted in station than in goodness, and I will content myself by simply giving you the health of His Eminence Cardinal Cullen.

The toast was received with enthusiastic applause. 'Air—And doth not a Meeting like this make Amends.' His Eminence Cardinal Cullen responded, and said he was obliged and thankful for the kind manner in which they had received his humble name. He felt the compliment was not so much intended for himself as the position which he held amongst the great majority of the people of Dublin. It was generally observed that from the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh, so were he to follow his own inclination he would speak of nothing except religious matters that afternoon. However, that would be out of place in a mixed assembly like that, and therefore he would confine himself to one or two words upon a point in which they all agreed, and that was Christian charity. He believed that Protestant, Presbyterian, and Catholic had all endeavoured to rival one another on that point (hear, hear.) They were all agreed in endeavouring to alleviate the miseries of human nature, and to promote everything that could tend to extend happiness on this earth (applause). He hoped the object of charity would continue to be so worked out, and that all denominations would persevere in their efforts without relaxing for the accomplishment of the one great common object. Referring to his own party he was proud of what they had done.—They had showed their charity in a practical way by the establishment of such institutions as the Mater Misericordiae and St. Vincent De Paul Hospitals—(applause)—which would do honour to any great and rich city in Europe (applause). They felt justly proud that the work had been promoted by the voluntary contributions of the people—the offerings of the Catholic people who contributed their mite, although poor and distressed, to the performance of this Christian work, showing how they value their religion, and rely upon the Ruler of all things. That spirit of charity did not always receive the reward which it deserved. However, he should say that the spirit of charity which had been observed among them, had not showed any decrease either at home or abroad (hear, hear). From the events which had lately taken place they had every reason to continue to hope—(hear, hear)—and to be satisfied with themselves in Ireland. They had at the head of the government a young and energetic nobleman who held evenly the balance between each party, and at the same time was determined to act with the government of which he was a member, and to carry out their benevolent views towards this afflicted country (applause). Undoubtedly his Excellency would have difficulties to contend with, but he had no doubt with the advice and assistance which he would receive he would be enabled to surmount them. He was well acquainted with the details of the country, and he was most anxious to promote all its interests. The appointment of the Lord Chancellor to his present high position all the country hailed with satisfaction (hear, hear.) He was a man capable of giving the best advice in all cases of emergency, and would do everything in his power to carry out any measure calculated to promote the peace, harmony and prosperity of the country. With such advantages at the present moment they had reason to be confident, and be encouraged all present to continue their acts of benevolence, and add to their many charities (applause).

The Lord Mayor next proposed the health of the Countess Spencer (applause). The Lord Lieutenant returned thanks, and proposed the health of the Lord Mayor. The Lord Mayor responded and then gave the health of the previous Lord Mayor. Mr. Joynt returned thanks. The Lord Mayor next gave 'The Lord Chancellor and the Irish Bench' (applause). The Lord Chancellor, who on rising was loudly applauded, said—in thanking you, as I do most cordially, on behalf of the Irish Bench, I feel myself

at a little disadvantage. The toast to which I speak cannot have such a charm for you as that which has just preceded it. You have welcomed with fit enthusiasm the gentle and gracious presence which has come with its brightness 'to make a sunshine in a shady place,' stirring in our Irish hearts their ready admiration for the beautiful, and shedding lustre on the highest position in the land. I have to thank you for those who stand necessarily apart with some thing of stern reserve in their judicial isolation, and the contrast makes my task more difficult. But I know the Irish Bench commands the trust and reverence of the Irish people. And I say proudly it is not unworthy of them. I might tell you that it is learned an able. I claim for it no honour because of its learning, for men who have spent long lives in the practice of the law may be expected to know their business when they are charged with the administration of it. Neither do I dwell on its ability, because the elected chiefs of a great profession cannot be assumed to have reached its utmost heights without the demonstration of intellectual power. But I am bold to say that it has fairly won the confidence of the country, because its members have an earnest desire to their duty, and do it honestly as best they can (applause). I can speak of the Irish judges, perhaps, with as much authority as any living man, for by a singular fortune I have passed through all the grades of the judicial hierarchy. I have presided at Kilmacshoban. I have sat in the Common Pleas, and I have passed to the Court of Chancery, and I can say with perfect truth that in every department of our judicature purity, impartiality, and efficiency prevail—and this is surely a national blessing of the highest value. There have been places and periods to which the judiciary has compromised its honour and prostituted its sacred functions to the basest uses, in which it has been the utensil of a despot or the ruin of a crowd, cowering before authority or patting to the people. It is not so, thank God, in these kingdoms; it is not so in Ireland.—The judges enjoy a position of perfect independence. They are independent in the affluence of the provision which lifts them above temptation, in the dignity which hedges them around about, in the permanence of the tenure of their office. They have nothing to hope and nothing to fear (applause). They can hold in equal disregard the banishment of a court and the fury of a democracy, and maintain in times of trial, with equal faithfulness, the rights of the Sovereign and the liberties of the country. I believe that our judicial system is one of the peculiar glories of this empire; and I know not where, in its practical operation, it can be matched in the old world or the new. It was not always so. They are dark pages in the history of the law, as it is used to be administered in England and Ireland. But we have fallen on happier days, Justice is not only incurrupt, but generally beyond suspicion; and whatever may be the decisions of our courts, no man believes that they can be dictated by authority, or purchased by gold. It is the high mission of the judges to maintain this conviction by the wisdom of their judgments and the integrity of their lives. They should win respect for the administration of justice, by making themselves respected. They should teach the people to trust to it to aid it, and to love it—not by unworthy compromises or weak concessions, but by conduct, at once firm and gentle, considerate and resolved. They should display its terrors and enforce its penalties with unflinching determination, teaching the community that—

'Sorrow tracketh wrong,
As Echo follows song.'

But at the same time, demonstrating that punishment is not inflicted from caprice or vindictiveness; that passion and prejudice are far from the judicial mind; that it knows no distinction of party or of sect—of class or of condition—but bends itself, with absolute impartiality, to administer, mercifully when it may, sternly when it must, but always with tempered moderation, those—

'Just and equal laws,
Which deal unto the humblest folk,
As to a noble's cause'

(Applause.) Doing this the judges of Ireland have promoted among her people the diffusion and the supremacy of the spirit of law, which is one of the greatest needs of their condition, of that divine spirit which Coleridge has likened to the lute of Amphion and the harp of Orpheus, which lulls the rude violence to rest, and reduces to settled form the chaos of a disturbed society, and secures the essential safeguards of order, progress, and liberty to nations. In the troubled days of the past, its home was not amongst us, but year by year its happy influences have been more enlarged and its salutary domination more firmly established. The Irish have not lost the quality which was celebrated by the Attorney-General of King James. The ardent lovers of equal and impartial justice, and when they are convinced that their national institutions are accordant with its principles and suited to its ends, they will be grateful and content. They will reverence the law which once they hated as their enemy. Their sympathy will cease to be shown to its violators, and they will give to its ministers honour and respect. The chronic civil war of classes which has vexed us for many generations, and has still its passing outbreaks in blood and crime, will be forever ended. The peasantry will cease to be the avengers of their own fancied or real wrongs confiding in the tribunals of the country, they will seek legitimate relief and abstain from outrages which have so often ruined our hopes, and blackened our reputation. And so public confidence will be restored, social harmony will be promoted, and Ireland will at last enjoy a tranquil present, and a hopeful future. For the accomplishment of these great results the Legislature and the Judiciary must each perform its part. At least for the Irish Bench, I can promise that it will continue to do its duty. (Applause.)

The Lord Mayor said—Our next toast is the two great legislative assemblies of this empire which are, I think I may say, second to none of deliberative assemblies either of ancient or modern times in dignity or importance. (Hear, hear.) I regret that so many of our friends whom I would wish to be here are absent this evening. I give 'The House of Lords and the House of Commons' (Applause). 'Air—Home, Sweet Home.' The Earl of Granard returned thanks to the Lord Mayor for having connected his name with such an august assembly. He contrasted the policy of the present Government, with those which preceded it, and said that the people had reason to expect now that the grievances of which they so long complained, would be redressed. (Hear, hear.)

Some other toasts were then proposed and responded to and the proceedings terminated.

DUBLIN, Feb 10.—The speech delivered by Lord Spencer at the Mansion House on Monday evening has afforded the journals a theme of controversy. In the Liberal press its outspoken frankness is warmly commended. The Conservative papers express dissatisfaction at the introduction of political topics and criticize the declaration of policy with respect to the Church. They complain that the Lord Lieutenant has departed from the custom of his predecessors in referring to topics upon which public opinion is divided. It is not likely, however, that this feeling will be fixed or general. If politics were to be touched directly at all they could not have been more delicately handled, and it must be remembered that Lord Spencer represents the Government as well as the Queen. There can be no doubt that his address, viewed as the Ministerial programme for Ireland, will be read with unalloyed pleasure by the Liberal party throughout the country. —[Times Cor.]

The New Lord-Lieutenant.—The Government of Mr. Gladstone have been fortunate in sending to Ireland a Lord-Lieutenant with so many excellent qualities of mind and heart as Earl Spencer. We will hazard the conjecture that he will speedily become more popular than any of his predecessors since Lord

Carlisle's time. Nothing can exceed his bonhomie, and to this quality, so acceptable to the Irish people, he adds a degree of sterling talent and original thought which will raise him immensely in their estimation. The speech which he made at the Lord Mayor's dinner this week, when Cardinal Cullen was present, was masterly and comprehensive, every word worthy of a statesman. He seems just the representative of royalty in the sister kingdom best calculated by his natural and acquired powers to bridge over the transition between the old state of things and the new. With Lord Spencer the Liberal Irish party cannot fail to be pleased, and we may rest assured that he will give no needless offence to their opponents. The speech of Cardinal Cullen breathes the most perfect confidence in the honour and sincerity of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. It seems that the Irish ascendancy party have adopted as their candidate at the forthcoming election Lord Claude Hamilton, fresh from the laurels which he has left behind him at Londonderry, where Mr. Sergeant Downe, has triumphed over a trumped-up petition. The Liberals in the Irish capital have indeed the great physician, Sir Dominick Corrigan, who was defeated by bribery in November, to come forward again and his friends declare that he is certain to 'physic' the Conservative aristocrat.

The banquet offered by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was more than a success. It was, we are inclined to hope, the inauguration of a new era. We publish elsewhere the speeches of the principal guests. Lord Spencer displays a tact and good feeling which we have not always encountered in an Irish viceroy. 'I stand here,' he said, 'as the representative of the English people—a people who have warm sympathies and hearty affections for the people of Ireland.' We hope this is true of those whom he represents; we are sure it is true of himself. 'I will do all I possibly can,' he added, 'to promote the real interests of this people, and the audience evidently put faith in the assurance. What, again, could be in better taste, or more worthy of a high official, than his manly and genial language about the Cardinal who was his fellow-guest at the same table? 'I hope I may be allowed to say that it gives me great pleasure to meet here to-night the head of the Church to which the majority of the people of Ireland belong.' This sentiment was uttered in the presence of another eminent guest, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, whose nomination is a welcome sign of that new reign of justice and kindness which the present Government has promised to introduce in that country. If our rulers are faithful to their pledges, we shall become at length a truly 'united' kingdom. Irishmen are generous and will forgive the wrongs for which atonement is spontaneously offered. If they are still in an attitude of doubt and expectation, it must be remembered that the past does not encourage sanguine hopes about the future. They will be pardoned if they still refuse to sing a Te Deum, till they are quite sure that this time England is in earnest, and that 'Protestant ascendancy' has become as odious to her as it was to Pitt, who, as Wiberforce says in his diary, quoted by Lord Stanhope, 'resented and spurred the bigoted fury of Irish Protestants.' —[Tablet.]

THE GREAT CONVENT CASE.—Our columns are crowded this week with the great convent case, which was proceeding in the Court of Queen's Bench when we went to press, and the investigation will probably extend far into the next week. It would be indecorous to make any comments on this affair while the proceedings are still *sub judice*, though anything we might say on the subject would hardly be likely to influence the jury two hundred miles off with which the adjudication must ultimately rest. The Times, in the middle of the present week, prematurely criticized the evidence, and was censured for doing so by the Lord Chief Justice. The trial once over, every Protestant journal in the empire will fulminate its wrath, and denounce in the strongest terms nuns and nunneries as institutions incompatible with the usages of modern life. For this the defendants in the action are, no doubt, fully prepared; but the most irritating feature of all in certain minds is, that this new and unexpected insight into convent life reveals none of the atrocities which rabid Protestants expected from it. There was no imprisonment, no restraint on personal liberty, no immorality of any kind disclosed. A more happy and virtuous community could not be found on the face of the earth, if we except one erring sister, the plaintiff, whose infirmities of character were a source of misery to all the rest; and, though the Lady Superiress was anxious to get rid of her, and implored her to leave yet for years she could not be induced to depart, and at length resented her expulsion as an injury involving damages, which she has estimated at £5,000! There is nothing in all this of which Catholics need be ashamed; but it is not what the Protestant portion of the community looked for or expected, because they had been taught from infancy, had read in wild novels, and been assured in still wilder newspapers, that in convents things were practised which could not be publicly named. The glimpses which the public get through the medium of this trial into the inner life of the pious ladies at Clifton show them to be constantly engaged in teaching the young, in pursuing their own devotions, in alienating themselves from the affairs of this world, and preparing themselves for a better one. In fact, the strictness of the discipline to which the good sisters submitted, not only without regret, but with cheerfulness and pleasure, brought out more distinctly the little blemishes of the lady who has brought the action. It is only Catholics who have daughters, sisters, or female relatives devoted to conventual life, can appreciate the moral which the evidence on this trial conveys. It is in the power of one ill-conditioned member to make all the others wretched, and so far from wishing to keep her in the establishment when her unsuitableness was discovered, the real wish of all was that she should depart as speedily as possible. Of course, the verdict will be in favour of the plaintiff. Every thing foreshadows this. In a legal contest of this kind, a Catholic has no mercy to expect from a Protestant judge and jury, when Catholic institutions are on their trial, and we are really sorry to see Sir Alexander Cockburn following the sad example set to him by his predecessor the late Lord Campbell, in the action brought in the same court, many years ago, by an apostate priest against Father Newman. Of all the trials since the Catholics of England were admitted to their civil rights, that trial in its treatment and result was the most disgraceful. It is now and ever will be a stain on the memory of the presiding judge, for although Father Newman brought numerous witnesses, females as well as males, from different parts of the continent at an enormous expense to demonstrate the real character of the opposite priest, yet the verdict and sentence were in harmony with the old vile law, even then repealed and exploded 'the greater truth the greater the lie.' But Father Newman was a convert from Protestantism—the greatest, in point of fact, of all the converts,—and what would have been deemed heroic in any one else was pronounced to be criminal in him. Father Newman, has, however, survived his imprisonment, and even Exeter Hall was obliged by the disclosures, to abandon and shun his victor. It is the recollection of Lord Campbell's disgraceful conduct and his deep Scotch bigotry on that occasion, which compels us to associate in the same paragraph Miss Saurin with the apostate priest referred to, by whom in other respects there is not a trace of identity. Anywhere but in a convent, to the life of which she was unsuited, the lady would pass unchallenged. —[Northern Press.]

An official announcement has been received in Dublin to the effect that it is the intention of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur to visit this country early next month. It is stated that his journey will extend to nearly two months, and that he will make a general tour through Ireland. An application was made yesterday to the Court

of Queen's Bench for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring up Miss Margaret French, who is at present an inmate in the Loreto Convent School, Rathfarham. It was grounded on an affidavit of Lady French, the mother of the lady, who stated that her daughter is aged over 19 years and entitled to judge for herself, and that she desires to live with the applicant, who is residing apart from her husband. She had frequently written letters to her daughter, but they were returned undelivered, and the Superioress had refused permission to her attorney to deliver a letter to Miss French. She did so by direction of Lord French, who had placed the girl at the school. The Court granted a writ.

At Ballinaspitilly Petty Sessions, County Cork, Mr. Blake, solicitor, applied for informations against Constable Clifton, accused of having shot Daniel Donovan, in an affray between the police and the people, at Kibritton, 12 November last. Mr. Julian, on the part of the accused, resisted the application, and after the depositions, which had been taken at the request held on Donovan, had been read, the informations were received and made returnable to the assizes. Bail for Clifton's appearance was accepted.

LOSS OF A LIFEBOAT AND CREW.—A special telegram from the *Freeman's* Waterford correspondent, dated Duncannon, Friday, announces the loss of the Duncannon coast-guard lifeboat, with all hands. The boat was a new one, and was on her way to Duncannon when she capsized. The crew were five in number. The boat is not yet found.

REPRESENTATION OF DUNDALK.—A great deal has been said during the week on the arrangement stated to have been made relative to Mr. Callan resigning the representation of Dundalk, in order that Mr. Whitworth may be returned for the borough; Mr. Callan's election for Drogheda being guaranteed at the same time. We understand that some such arrangement has been proposed, and is under consideration; but we believe that until Mr. Callan is returned for Drogheda he will not resign the representation of Dundalk. From what we can learn it does not appear that such a private arrangement will satisfy a large number of the electors of Dundalk; and we hear it stated that unless Mr. Whitworth does for Dundalk some at least of what he has done for Drogheda, that Mr. Charles Russell will be called upon to address the electors. We want a string of enterprising men, who will give a stimulus to our local merchants, by providing industrial employment for our idle people, and if Mr. Whitworth extends his business, and erects a factory in Dundalk, as he has done in Drogheda, we have no doubt that the electors will cheerfully accept him, and return him for their borough free of expense.

Two of the companions of Captain Mackay, the Fenian, who were convicted as accomplices, were released on Monday after completing their full term of twelve months' imprisonment. On leaving the goal they were met by a number of their associates headed by a band, who escorted them amidst cheers, while their ears were regaled with the familiar airs 'Johnny, I hardly knew you,' and 'We'll rally round the green flag.' By way of keeping their hands in practice, the party broke the window of Mr. Richardson, the gunsmith, in the evening. A conference of those who are engaged in the movement for procuring the release of the political prisoners was held yesterday in the Oak room of the Mansion-house, for the purpose of considering the most suitable way in which to present memorials on the subject to the Queen. Mr. Isaac Butt, Q. C. who was among those present, suggested that they should address a memorial to the Lord-in-Waiting at one of the Queen's levees. A number of the Mayors of Irish municipalities might attend, and he hoped the Lord Mayor of Dublin would present the 'great national petition,' which he said had been signed by nearly 100,000 people. The Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Mayors of Limerick and Cork expressed their willingness to attend the levee, and it was resolved that the Mayors of the municipalities should be invited to accompany them. —[Times Cor.]

A fatal railroad accident took place at Stillorgan on Saturday morning, the victim being a young man named John Langton, recently employed as gardener by Dr. de Burg, Stillorgan. It would appear that the deceased was reading a newspaper at the railway station and became so absorbed in the contents that he proceeded to cross the line just as the 9.30 express train from Bray was arriving opposite the station. It is probable that the deceased was under the impression that the train stopped at the station, and that, therefore, he would have time to pass across the line safely. Such was not the case, however, and though the engine driver shut off steam at once and gave the necessary alarm, which induced the unfortunate man to endeavor to retrace his steps, the result was that the engine came into collision with him. When the train was brought to a stand it was discovered that Langton was dead he being actually cut into pieces. The remains were conveyed to the railway station, where an inquest was held on them next day by Dr. Davys, county coroner. — The deceased leaves a wife and two children to deplore his unhappy fate.

With regard to the Gladstone government, which has made so many promises to redress our wrongs, there is no doubt that there is a disposition in Ireland to confide in them. But if the Irish are now deceived, they will never confide in a British government again. They have put forth all their strength to elect members to support Mr. Gladstone in the work he has proposed to accomplish, and they expect he will at once commence his labours. They expect that he will put an end to the Protestant Establishment; that he will settle the land question on an equitable basis, and that he will conform to the views of the Hierarchy on the question of education.

What we want in Ireland in legislation in accordance with the views of the majority.—For many years England has carried out her own views in this country, and see what has been the result—poverty, vast emigration, dissatisfaction, rebellion and the suspension of the constitution. Let her now legislate in accordance with Irish ideas. If she does, then peace and order will prevail, and never till then.—How foolish England has been not to have done this long ago! Formerly she put chains on our limbs, and for the past forty years she has been removing them. Her short-sighted statesmen treated us as lunatics were treated under the old barbarous system. She bound us up, and fool that she was, she thought we should remain quiet. She now seems to have found out her mistake. Let her, then, make her reparation as soon as possible. The Irish are furious when wronged, but gentle when honestly treated; but if they are deceived, the result, we fear, will be that there will be five millions of desperate Fenians in the country. —[Dundalk Democrat.]

It is hardly possible to overrate the importance of the unsentinel for bribery by his agents of Sir Arthur Guinness the newly elected Tory member for Dublin. This result was anticipated in our last issue, and no other could have followed from the evidence adduced. The intensity of this triumph has been deepened by what has since taken place at Londonderry, where Mr. Sergeant Downe, the Liberal member, has been declared duly elected, notwithstanding the petition which was presented against his return by his opponent Lord Claude Hamilton. It marks a new era in the history of Ireland, that such places as Belfast, Newry, and Londonderry, until recently the strongholds of Orangism, should have so much of the Liberal element in them as to be able to send to the present House of Commons members favourable to the sweeping away of the State Church, and the promotion of measures for the elevation in the social scale of the great mass of the Irish people. When victories like these occur in Ulster, what may not be expected by-and-by from the more democratic sections of the neighbouring kingdom? The new law about elections is everywhere working well for the permanent interests of the three kingdoms; but

nowhere will its beneficial effects be more keenly felt than across the Channel. To have ousted Sir Arthur Guinness from the seat which his agents purchased for him, by the venality of the Dublin freemen, at a cost of £15,000, including the money spent for the revision of the electoral lists and the expenses of the contest, would, under the old régime, have been all but impossible. But large as this amount is, it does not represent the money which Sir Arthur Guinness actually parted. The accounts presented contained no items which those who prepared them did not consider legal so that we look in vain for the large cash disbursements for inducing the Dublin freemen to vote for the State Church and Toryism. It would be no exaggeration to assume that £8,000 or £10,000 more came out of the pockets of the great Dublin brewer in his fruitless endeavours to represent the Irish metropolis. A man capable of spending amounts like these in procuring his seat, would have gone to any extent of expenditure in defending it in Westminster: if the now obsolete system of invalidating contested elections still prevailed. Had all the facts established in Dublin against the supporters of Sir Arthur Guinness at a comparatively small outlay been proved before a parliamentary committee of the House of Commons, the purse of a millionaire would have been requisite to sustain the drain. The expense would have appalled the Dublin Liberals that, as a matter of prudence, they would have shrunk from it. For many years the Dublin parliamentary elections have been as corrupt as elections could be. The freemen, as in Liverpool and in many of the old constituencies where they still existed, were always ready to sell themselves to the highest bidder, and only regard the franchise by the standard of its money value. The bribery was open, unblushing, reckless, because the only mode of exposing it was before a tribunal in London, and even when proved, punishment or the unseating of the peccant member, did not always follow. The decision of a parliamentary committee depended mainly on the politics of the members who composed it. It was a thing of chance, for it used to be said that you could always tell the conclusion of the committee when you knew the politics of the men to whom the adjudication had been referred, and hence the infrequency of appeals from Ireland to the Imperial Parliament about corrupt returns.—[Northern Press.]

With the confidence of one armed with fresh overtures and augmented authority, Lord Spencer has invited the Irish people to assist in the work of remedial and progressive legislation. All the theories derived from foreign dominion, national independence, sectarian jealousy, or whatever else divides a realm are, dying away; but they haunt the resentful memory, they infect the common language. People still talk of what England should do for Ireland, and Ireland for England, forgetting that to all political purposes there survives neither the one nor the other; for England is as little autocratic in the matter as Ireland can be, or Scotland or Wales. But they who claim to be the people of Ireland, their leaders, and their guides, are still a sufficiently distinct and palpable body to be appealed to, and the Lord Lieutenant reminds them that much of the happiness of the country is in their hands. They can be just and fair; they can be really patriotic; they can be moderate; they can enter into the questions that concern us all with an honest intention to consult the interests of all.—There is nothing in the present state of things to prevent or retard approximation. By every test applicable, Ireland is prosperous. Her wealth increases; her redundant population is beginning to starve at home; conspiracy has almost died out; agrarian outrage has much diminished; the catalogue of crime is everywhere less; and all the respectable organs of public opinion are indignant that England should imagine violence to be native or familiar to the soil. The want of industrial habits and resources can no longer be called the fault of the people. Manufactures are established, and found to succeed. There exist no insuperable bars in nature, and what is done in some places may be done as well in many others. But peace, order and mutual confidence are necessary. Above all, it must be solemnly remembered that we are now one united realm, under a common Constitution, Government, and laws. This fact—which, somehow, it seems to have taken two entire generations to develop and bring home to the popular understanding—has resulted in the pledge of religious equality, now to be solemnly redeemed.—Times.

THE ORANGE RIOTS IN MONAGHAN.—These unhappy incidents are once more revived in the public mind by a letter from W. W. Madden of Hilton Park, Clonsilla. He has written and addressed this letter to the 'brethren' of the united kingdom, in which he calls upon them to contribute a fund for the defence of David Baird, who is to be tried on a charge of shooting the murdered Catholic, Hughes, and to compensate that 'worthy brother' for all the time he is spending in Monaghan goal, where he has had ample leisure to meditate on the beauties of Orangism. This Mr. Madden seems to be a great pillar of the 'Institution.' We dare say he thinks Orangism the grandest thing at all, and fancies that if it did not continue to breathe and live, and make its influence felt in shouts for the Dutchman, the sound of drums and the piercing tones of fifes, the world might come suddenly to an end. We have no great objection to his appeal on behalf of Baird, for it is only fair that the 'gaol bird' should get an impartial trial. If he is guilty let him be punished; but if he can prove his innocence let him go free. But we do object to the spirit in which Mr. Madden speaks of Orangism and Papists. He has no right to charge Catholics with originating the Orange riots in Monaghan, because it was the marching of the followers of the Dutchman into a Catholic town, and through a Catholic crowd, on a market day, that led to the unfortunate scenes that followed. The procession was returning from the accustomed origin of the 12th of July, in a neighboring demesne, where, it is probable, the Pope was cursed and denounced, and where, perhaps, resolutions were passed in favor of an onslaught on peaceable Catholics on the first opportunity. We cannot wonder, then, that the Catholics on the streets of Monaghan became excited when they saw this insulting procession passing along the streets, and if they chase the Orange rabble, and if the Orangemen ran, as they generally do—for mostly all Orangemen are cowards—few who know 'life in Ulster' will feel astonished. But even all that did not justify the Orangemen who fled into Baird's house, in firing on those who pursued them; and such an armed attack on the people in the street was a murderous outrage. We do not intend charging David Baird with having fired the shot which killed Hughes, because we have no means of knowing whether he is guilty or not. But whoever perpetrated the deed was not justified in using fire arms on the occasion.

IRISH PROTESTANT BISHOPS.—The Times, commenting on the meeting of the Irish Bishops, in which they complain that the Government having refused them authority to assemble in Convocation in defence of their Church, it remains for them to protest against the changes in progress, and to resist them to the utmost, observes:—The sine subscribing prelates have accepted their seats in a Church under continual protest and menace, and occupying the most scandalous position known to Christian history of any place or time. The most industrious book-worm in ecclesiastical history could not bring to the light so huge and offensive an enormity as an Establishment maintained out of the labour of a whole population for the supposed benefit of one-eighth, and in violent and provoking antagonism to the seven-eighths. These Bishops, therefore, knew what they were about when they allowed themselves to be put in positions of this invidious and highly exceptional character. In no other country known to the most inquiring student, or reached by the most adventurous traveller, could such positions have existed, or

anything at all like them. It is only in these islands, where government is by scramble, and justice by happy escapes, that iniquities so monstrous could have been possible or imaginable. They came in by Protestant ascendancy, and all other ascendancies that ascendancy is sure to breed. The inattentive compassion of Government refused to allow the Irish prelates and clergy to fight their bad fight in Convocation. Nobody in England wants to drag the unhappy Irish Church in the mud, even if it must submit to the loss of its ill-gotten wealth, reflected lustre, and borrowed plumes. The Daily Telegraph observes that the object of the important meeting of the bishops is to confer upon the measures which should be adopted for securing the future interests of the Church in Ireland; and the mere fact that such an ecclesiastical council is held in the presence of the wise, moderate, and truly liberal Prime Minister of all England, augurs well for the spirit in which the discussion will be carried on. Only a few days ago the Irish prelates assembled at Dublin, and, with one illustrious exception, passed a series of resolutions which indicated that they were determined to resist all suggestions tending towards compromise or friendly conference with the Government. In his protest the single dissentient—the Bishop of Down and Connor—pointed out that such a determination was premature until the Ministerial plan had been completely unfolded; and it is no secret that the vigorous remonstrance to this effect made by one of the most highly respected members of the Hibernian hierarchy has produced a material impression. Henceforth it may be hoped that the long embittered controversy will assume a new phase; that it will pass from the arena of angry political strife into the domain of sober argument and rational deliberation. The formation of the 'Lay and Clerical Association,' for the avowed purposes of negotiation and conciliation, is, in the opinion of the Telegraph, another significant symptom of the alteration of opinion. This society already includes some of the most highly esteemed and influential laymen and dignitaries of the Irish Establishment. The Morning Star takes a different line. While commending the courteous and Christian spirit of the Bishop of Down's protest, especially at it is presented in a contrast so striking to the dogmatism and halting logic of the rest of the Irish episcopate, the Star cannot help rejoicing that he is likely to prove an exception to the general rule, and that the intolerance and rancour of the Orange party is still to inspire the defenders of the Irish Church. There is no greater danger to the cause of reform than the moderation of anti-reformers. At almost every great political crisis in our history the party of resistance might have made good terms, if they had dreamed of making terms at all. Since the elections a change has to some extent taken place in public opinion; popular excitement has cooled; and if the Bishop of Down were to succeed in persuading his colleagues that negotiations are lawful, and compromise the only chance of preserving for the Irish Church some of the State property, many serious obstacles might even now be raised in the path of Mr. Gladstone. From this danger, which is no chimerical one, we have, as the Star thinks, been saved by the obstinacy of the Irish prelates.

PROTESTANT DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.—This Association, founded last year with the laudable object of disputing, inch by inch, the progress of religious equality, held its first annual meeting during the week. The proceedings opened with a maudlin letter from Lord Roden, and a very gentleman then read a protest against disestablishment from twenty-seven parishes, wisely concealing their average Protestant population. The Chairman, Lord Roden, endeavored to infuse a ray of hope into the audience, by saying, that, as the present House of Commons was pledged to upset the Church Establishment, he didn't think it would be done, because long ago a Parliament pledged to oppose Catholic Emancipation subsequently yielded to public opinion and granted it. Nobody saw the point of the argument, public opinion being, on the present occasion, altogether in favour of Members of Parliament redeeming their pledges or else forfeiting their seats; and it is suspected his lordship did not see it either, but he had, as chairman, to say something, and could think of nothing better. Other speakers followed in the same vigorous style of logic, some of them evincing symptoms of a desire to get up a repeal movement.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.—The Archbishop of Tuam in his Lenten Pastoral states that the Irish language is not dying out, as is generally supposed, and as a convincing proof of the truth of this statement, his Grace refers to his visitation of last year, during which he confirmed 4,500 persons in twenty-six parishes, and out of that number there were not twenty persons, with the exception of a few children from strange places, who did not account in their native tongue for the principles of faith and duties of morality, including the Commandments and the Sacraments, to an extent which might astonish the revilers of the Irish peasantry and language.

POLITE LETTER WRITINGS.—The pages of the 'Polite Letter-writer' may be enriched some day by the addition of a model correspondence between Mr. Whalley, M. P., and Mr. Maguire, M. P. It is theme is the Mayor of Cork, who has furnished matter for communications in the Press. Mr. Whalley begins by asking whether it is true that Mr. Maguire had proposed 'a person named Sullivan' as Mayor of Cork, who is reported to have displayed 'a Fenian flag' and done other things of which Mr. Whalley does not approve, and the desire further to know whether, if the report is true, Mr. Maguire will be prepared to defend his conduct in Parliament. Mr. Maguire replies that it does not appear in the 'respectable journals'—and he gives his term the emphasis of italics—and he does not find that he proposed 'a person named Sullivan.' He informs Mr. Whalley that 'there are several Sullivans in this part of the country,' and asks him to define what a Fenian flag is. Mr. Whalley returns to the charge, and states that he is fencing with the question, and states that he finds, on reference to the Cork papers, that he adopted as his protégé, Mr. D. O'Sullivan, ex-M. P., whom he proposed as a fit and proper person to be Mayor of the city of Cork. Mr. Maguire recalls Mr. Whalley's attention to the fact that he mentioned 'a person named Sullivan,' and adds that it reminds him of a play that he lately witnessed in London, in which 'a party of the name of Johnson' is introduced. He then becomes more communicative and less pleasant in the following passage:—

'Though there are many Sullivans and more O'Sullivans, I believe there is only one person named Whalley; but were I to designate you as such you would properly denounce me as rude and impertinent. Allow me to suggest, when speaking of gentlemen, that you designate them by their proper names and titles. I have now the pleasure to inform you that Daniel O'Sullivan, Esq., is Mayor of Cork, and is prepared, I presume, to defend his conduct either in or out of Parliament.'

The prospects of meeting Mr. D. O'Sullivan in Parliament does not appear to have disconcerted Mr. Whalley so much as it may alarm others. He replies as follows:—

'You have still evaded the question I put to you, and I now beg to inform you that it is my intention to bring your conduct and that of the Mayor of Cork under the consideration of the House of Commons at the next meeting of Parliament, and I shall consider myself at liberty to publish this correspondence.'

Mr. Maguire's rejoinder is laconic:—

'Cork Jan. 29, 1869.

'Sir,—Your language, though inelegant, is not ungrammatical.

'Your obdt servt'

'J. F. MAGUIRE.'

The epigrammatic force of the compliment has no doubt been appreciated by Mr. Whalley. Those who desire to know when the intended scene is to come

off will find it duly announced in the Notice Papers of the House of Commons.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONYNGHAM.—We (Tablet) hear that the Rev. W. Martin Conyngham, Vicar of Becknoller, Somersetshire, and formerly Curate of All Saints, Margaret-Street, was received into the Catholic Church last week at the Brompton Oratory.

A correspondent writes to the Church News:—A poor Catholic lad was urged to attend a ragged school in London, which he did for a time, when one day the bishop of L— came, attended by other clergymen to examine the scholars, and this poor lad was asked if he could say his prayers. He began at once to repeat 'Our Father,' for which he was duly praised, and then went on to recite the 'Hail Mary.' But here the bishop interrupted him exclaiming, 'Oh, no, not that; we don't want to learn anything about her; can't you say something else?' The lad said as he was bid, left the Angelic Salutation unfinished, and began the Apostles' Creed. But now it was his turn to stop. He broke off in the middle of the second Article. 'And in Jesus Christ our Lord,' and asked for further instructions: 'What am I to do now, sir, for here she comes again? you don't want to hear about her?' The bishop looked queer.

CATHOLIC POLITICS.—Sir John Acton delivered an address at a large meeting of the Catholics of Hanley on Monday evening, on 'The Position of Catholic Interest as Affected by the Present Changes in Church and State.' He said the political changes of the present time would mark an important epoch in the history of the Catholic religion in this country, and though it was a remarkable fact that, in the first Parliament after a great Reform Act, and 40 years after Catholic Emancipation, there were fewer Catholic members in the House of Commons than in any previous Parliament, it would be wrong to be discouraged or disappointed by it. It was due entirely to transitory causes. The Conservatives at the late election called in the aid of a very powerful auxiliary in the shape of the 'No Popery' cry, which served as a mask by which bad Christians might appear good Churchmen, and a watchword which reconciled for the moment the clergy of the Establishment with the worst of the population. The very serious loss which the Liberal cause sustained in Lancashire was partly due to the great dread of Fenianism and the artifice by which the Conservatives endeavoured to confound all Irishmen and Catholics with Fenians. He thought they had consoled for the small number of Catholics in Parliament in the consideration that it was not desirable for them to take an active part in the unquenchable invidious work which the present Parliament had before it in the despoiling of the Protestant Church in Ireland. So far from being disappointed at the result of the elections, he believed the Act which had thrown open the franchise to the great mass of the population, instead of an injury to Catholics, to be a greater benefit to them even than the Emancipation Act. It had put an end to the domination of one class over another, which had been the great obstacle to civil and religious liberty, and must inevitably be followed by the downfall of the domination of race over race, and religion over religion, in Ireland. He regarded this as a certain and not remote consequence of the Reform Act. Remarkable upon the measures connected with the extension of the franchise, Sir John said the ballot of all things was most required to pacify and satisfy Ireland, for there was nothing so deeply at the root of the enmity subsisting between landlord and tenant as portions of Ireland as the tenants' vote. The ballot would be adopted sooner or later, and he thought the chief obstacle to its adoption in the coming Session would be the pressure of business. The disestablishment of the Irish Church would be the immediate consequence of the Reform Bill. The whole of that iniquitous system of government with which the Establishment in Ireland was bound up had been the work of the class which until recently enjoyed the whole political power of this country, and it was not to be expected that the great mass of the population, which had hitherto been excluded from power, would consent to accept the whole of the evil consequences of that shameful inheritance of guilt and wrong which the governing class had built up. The spirit of the Catholics towards the disestablishment of the Irish Church was not that of unworthy or ungenerous opposition. They did not consider the position in which the Church had hitherto stood to be favourable to religion, nor that depriving Protestantism in Ireland of its dependence on the State was a great misfortune or a great wrong. In the course of a further remarks Sir John said they all knew the great name of Dr. Newman, and did not require to be told that he was one of the most illustrious men the Catholic Church had possessed in this country since the Reformation. Shortly before his death the late Dr. Keble met Dr. Newman for the first time for 20 years, and in the course of conversation on the proposal to throw out Mr. Gladstone for Oxford, Dr. Newman said, 'If I were in Oxford I should be obliged to vote against him, for he is going to put down the Irish Church.' Dr. Keble said, 'Well, but is it not just?' Referring to the disposal of the revenues of the Irish Church, Sir John Acton said it was out of question that Catholics should desire to have any portion of them. On the contrary, they were going to lose, for it was impossible that the Mayothon grant should be continued after the destruction of the Protestant Establishment. They sought no sordid advantage, and were ready to make a sacrifice in the cause of good government and of civil and religious freedom. They desired that, and no more. Let statesmen establish and maintain the true principles of liberty and justice, and the Church would do the rest.

EMIGRATION.—A million of English paupers, 167,000 persons in English prisons, upwards of 100,000 (according to the recently published prospectus of Sir W. Wiseman's 'Industrial Employment') children in the streets of London, destitute of proper guardianship, food, clothing, or employment; 600,000 habitual drunkards abroad in the country, 1,500,000 occasional drinkers, and 500,000 criminals, according to a charge lately delivered by Mr. Digby Seymour;—here is a standing army of misery, degradation, and sin stationed among us up and down the country,—a national reproach, such as no other country in the world possesses. In London alone, it appears, there is one policeman for every 636 of the population, and yet there are 2,280 receivers, and 5,659 houses to which thieves resort: and the official Report published at the end of last year places the number of summary convictions, during the preceding year, at 335,359. We have a larger population than we require for work, a larger population than we can conveniently provide for, a larger population than we know how to educate. Pauperism and crime are the consequence. We have already spoken of Emigration as the natural solution of many difficulties which are receiving no sufficient treatment in our social and political economy. But it is important to bear in mind a few general principles upon the question of emigration. First, we have no business to use it as a means of carrying our moral sewage into the countries of other people. And the authorities of New York did exceedingly well a few years ago, when a certain busy English official, against all rule and authority, sent over a number of criminal passengers as emigrants to America, to return them at once, without even permitting them to land. The Colonies are quite right in refusing to be peopled by the thieves and scum of the mother country.—[Tablet.]

NOVEL CHURCH FURNITURE.—A country parson, states the Western Morning News, intends to establish spittoons—which he proposes to call 'emptumata'—in his church. It appears that there are precedents for this, especially in Cornwall.

LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Gladstone moved for leave to introduce a bill to dis-establish the Irish Church; to make provision for its temporalities, and to disendow the Royal College of St. Patrick at Maynooth. Mr. Gladstone followed up his motion with a speech in defence and explanation of the provisions of the bill. After commenting on the gravity and importance of the task, he said he was aware of the necessity of giving historical and political reasons for proposing such a constitutional change—reasons which would show the anomaly of the present position, and the consciousness in Parliament of the difficulties of such a position. The House, at times, had been induced to waste the property of the Irish Church, so that its magnitude might not shock the public mind. It had been necessary at times to support the ascendancy of this Church by the enactment of penal laws. If this ascendancy were maintained, bitter feelings, on the part of the Irish people would never cease. Adverting to previous action on this measure, Mr. Gladstone declared that it had resulted in making the House and the country unanimous for disestablishment. He would not dwell upon the arguments which had been put forward against it; but he denied that his course was adverse to the welfare of religion and interests of Protestantism. He denied that it contemplated an invasion of the rights of property, arguing that Parliament which had a right to create corporations, had an equal right to extinguish them. He referred to the objections to disestablishment, which were based upon the Act of Union, and answered them by maintaining that the Irish Church, as at present constituted, defeated the intent of that Act, and prevented any real union between the people of England and Ireland. The only means of establishing that union were religious liberty and civil equality. The bill would be conclusive, shutting out all controversies, but carrying with it no penalty or pain. He proceeded to explain that the bill is intended to go into effect on and after the first day of January, A.D. 1871. As soon as it has received the royal assent, a commission will be appointed for a period of ten years to guard the property of the Church, and to prevent the creation of any new interests. All ecclesiastical appointments for Ireland hereafter are to be made without free hold; no money is to be employed for permanent purposes. These provisions are to take the place of the suspensory measures passed last year. It is assumed that the clergy and people may desire to have other religious organizations for those which they were about to give up. In such case the Queen, in Council, would recognize the newly-constituted religious bodies, but would not create them. The result would be, the abolition of Ecclesiastical Courts jurisdiction, and of the rights of bishops to the Peerage. All ecclesiastical corporations would be dissolved, and then the disestablishment of the Irish Church would be complete. Provision is made for the clergy, who are to receive life annuities. All private endowments are to remain intact. The Church is to be handed over to a council for religious purposes. Grants are proposed for the support of St. Patrick's and eleven other Cathedrals these structures being regarded as national property.—Church buildings no longer required are to be handed over to the Board of Public Works, for the benefit of a fund. Burial grounds are to be placed under the charge of the Guardians of the Poor. The Presbyterian clergy are to receive annuities in lieu of the 'regium donum'; and the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth and the Presbyterian Colleges are to be granted capitalized sums of money. Further legislation is to be had in regard to Trinity College. A tithe rent charge will be offered to landowners, at twenty-two and a half years purchase. Church leases are to be sold, tenants having the option. The capitalized value of the Church property is estimated at £16,500,000 of which £8,000,000 is to be appropriated to compensation, and the remainder, in the words of the preamble to the bill, it is to be employed for the Irish people, not for the purposes of any church or class, not for the teaching of religion, but for relief in cases of unavoidable calamity or suffering; while, at the same time, it is to cancel the obligations laid upon property for the relief of the poor. Grants are also to be made to provide for the support of county infirmaries. Mr. Gladstone proceeded, at considerable length, to urge upon the House the great results which were to be expected from the passage of this measure, in the tranquillity of Ireland, and the greater union, security, and power of the empire. Mr. Disraeli followed Mr. Gladstone, and spoke briefly. He said he regarded the policy of the Administration in regard to the Irish Church as politically wrong, and their bill as an act of confiscation; but the Government had a right to bring the matter before the House for full and thorough discussion, and he would not oppose the introduction of the bill. The motion made by Mr. Gladstone was then agreed to; the bill was introduced and read for the first time. The 12th of March was appointed for the second reading. The House then adjourned. The Times of to-day says:—The scheme for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, proposed by Mr. Gladstone, accomplishes the task, and the Government deserves the support of Parliament.

At the Sheffield police court, Thomas Orton, a master tailor, was summoned for the publication of a libellous handbill, in which vaccination was said to be the mark of the beast spoken of in the Book of Revelation, and Alderman Saunders, the late chairman of the Sheffield board of guardians, who has made great efforts to enforce the law as to the vaccination, was described as a wholesale murderer, urging or like another Herod, the slaughter of the innocents. The bench held the handbill to be a libel, and committed the defendant to the gaols for trial.

UNJUSTLY CONVICTED.—A case of false imprisonment has occurred in Cornwall. About four years ago Mr. Snovell, a farmer of Callington, found that the tongue of one of his horses had been maliciously cut out during the night. An unfriendly feeling between him and his brother-in-law, Michael Harris, existed, and suspicion fell on the latter, who was tried and found guilty of the offence solely on the evidence of footmarks. The sentence was 18 months' imprisonment, which completely broke down Harris's constitution. The man before his death sent for Mr. Snovell, his accuser, declared his innocence of the crime, and freely forgave him. Immediately after Harris's imprisonment a knowing bad character left the neighbourhood, and other circumstances have since transpired fully establishing the innocence of the man who died in prison.

Our Anglican friends have resolved, not too soon, to explain how their professed respect for Bishops consists with perpetual opposition to their injunctions. The Church News of the 10th instant undertakes this task. After announcing that, 'sooner or later, there will be either a sceptical Establishment, or no Establishment at all,' it observes that the Clergy of the Catholic school have uniformly defied their Bishops, and explains the fact in this manner. As far as these Bishops are concerned, the 'sceptical Establishment' already exists. The Bishops do nothing but evil. 'Is there a Choral Service? The Bishop of Carlisle stands aghast. Does Mr. Hilliard, at Norwich, 'show forth the Lord's death' daily? His Diocesan orders him to discontinue it at once! Do people go to confession? The present Archbishop suspended Mr. Poole, &c., &c.' This is certainly not very encouraging, and the Church News adds vividly, that 'the Bishops are uniformly on the side of the Times newspaper, the Crown Lawyers and the mob.' Every body sees, therefore, that it is impossible to obey such Bishops. Thus far the explanation is complete. Might we ask, however, since the Church News is silent on this point—How is it possible to 'remain in communion' with them? As we do not expect to receive any answer to this question, we will venture to supply one ourselves. Men who willingly remain in communion with here-

tics, are heretics themselves, and care a great deal more for their own wretched theories, and their own party schemes, than they do for God or His truth.—[Tablet.]

UNITED STATES.

A New York paper greets its readers with the pleasant information that by the law of statistics fifty persons in the city will be murdered, or at least killed by the hand of a fellow-creature during the present year.

While the question of abolishing capital punishment is being widely debated in Maine, the Western States, having tried the imprisonment system, are going back to hanging. Wisconsin is following Illinois in the movement to restore the gallows. Two bills are before the Wisconsin Legislature providing for a return to the death penalty, and one provides for it in the second degree, also. The bills are now before a special committee, and the report is anxiously looked for.

PAGANISM IN NEW YORK.—A New York paper says that on Shrove Tuesday, at a residence on Fifth Avenue, a statue of the god Mercury was unveiled in the presence of a large and brilliant assembly, who assisted in some pagan rites which were performed, all being dressed in long Roman gowns, and wearing wreaths of flowers upon their heads. Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D., was present, and has furnished the Liberal Christian with an account of the ceremonies, in which he says that on entering he was requested by a young usher to 'dip his hand in a vase of water, and to be crowned with a wreath of flowers, and to wear a golden harp upon his breast. Such was the order of the evening, and the rooms were nearly full of guests thus adorned. There were generals, admirals, poets, editors, lawyers, merchants, diviner, all in that orange rig.' The rites consisted in 'the singing procession of priests, the lustration, sacrifices, novelling of the statue, speeches, poems, banquet, libations, sentiments, recitations, etc.'—'Two of our preachers,' adds Dr. Osgood, 'were there, and both spoke a good word for Mercury.' Speaking of the conduct of the clergymen, the New York Sun says:—'We wonder how they felt next day, as they appeared once more in their own Christian churches, to commence with the solemn service of Ash Wednesday the penitential observance of Lent.'

THE VENGEANCE OF HEAVEN ON PERJURERS AND CORRUPTERS OF JUSTICE.—The following, startling in its details, we would suspect of exaggeration, except we find it editorially in so trustworthy a paper as the 'Cycrus, Ohio, Forum':

THE BOLMEYER MURDER.

The retributive justice of Heaven has never been more clearly shown or exemplified than in the fate of the Judge and Jury who acquitted the murderer of the lamented Bolmeyer. The circumstances surrounding the case are too well known to justify rehearsal at this time. Briefly, a brutal beast bearing the name of Brown, in cold blood, and without the slightest provocation, assassinated Bolmeyer on a public street of Dayton, in broad daylight, in the presence of numerous witnesses, for the only reason that Bolmeyer was the editor in chief of the Dayton Empire, a Democratic paper. Brown being fearful of the just indignation of the people of Montgomery county prayed for a change of venue had his case transferred to the loyal county of Miami, and after a mock trial was acquitted by a jury organized for that purpose by a loyal court and sheriff, notwithstanding the proof of guilt was its contestable and overwhelming. This was the judgement of Man. Now witness the judgement of Almighty God! Every jurymen on that panel that acquitted Brown of the murder of Bolmeyer has since been bereft of reason, met unnatural death or committed suicide and as a fitting capstone to this arch of retributive justice, Judge Parsons, who presided over the mock trial died a few days since a horrible death in the lunatic asylum at Dayton! Verily those who 'sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind'!

Among the papers of the United States, the New York Times deserves credit for many utterances in showing wherein United States' conduct and theories do not always tally. Take, for instance, the following pertinent remarks:

SACRES OF SHIPS TO BELLIGERENTS.—The bill declaratory of the law relating to the sale of ships to belligerents, has again come up before the Senate—in fact two such bills, one reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. It strikes us that this is an appropriate moment for the Senate to consider this subject, provided it has time. That body is now about to reject the Alabama Claims Treaty, on the ground that it does not represent sufficiently the measureless moral turpitude of Great Britain, in recognizing the Confederate States as belligerents, and in allowing them to be provided for in its domains with naval material of war. Yet the same Congress has already had one proposition before it to 'recognize' the Cuban insurgents as belligerents; another proposition to 'protect' Cuba; another to 'recognize' the Fenians; another one, which was adopted, giving sympathy or moral support to the Cretan insurgents; while, not long ago, under an enabling act of Congress, two of our iron-clads were sold by the Navy Department, through a broker, to Peru, at that time engaged in a war with Spain. Senator Oxbandler himself, who introduced the declaratory bill referred to, was somewhat conspicuous for his desire to 'recognize King Theodore' not long ago. It makes a difference whose ox is gored. Money cannot settle the damages inflicted by nations which give aid and sell ships to our insurgents—to belligerents whom we are fighting. But if it comes to Cuba, Crete, or Canada, to Peru, Ireland, or Abyssinia, of course the case is different. Upon the whole, we think a declaratory act of what we do hold on the subject of sales of ships to belligerents, is much needed. We hear constant calls from enthusiastic Philhellenic meetings, to 'send iron-clads' to Crete; the Spanish authorities in Cuba are in just dread lest the two Peruvian monitors once intended to bombard Havana, should fulfil that intent after all; the friends of Greece in America lately gave out, with the utmost coolness that Greece would not accept the result of the Paris Conference, but from the proceeds of her recent \$20,000,000 loan, would buy 'six American ships,' and that 'some of our leading builders had been approached on the subject; and still later, the Liberte of Paris asserted, also as matter of course, that the President of the Cretan Provisional Government would endeavor to buy iron-clads to carry on the revolt, replying to the United States for that purpose. 'To the United States' of course. But is it not time for us to square our laws with our theories, our speeches with our statutes? Granted that the offence of furnishing ships to insurgents against friendly powers is as great as we ever let us not attempt to make our legislation of heads I win, tails you lose.' Or, at least, let our own practice conform to what we demand of other nations.

A man in New Orleans took out an accident insurance policy before starting on a journey, and happened to be killed by a railway accident. The widow, armed with a newspaper report, in which his name was mentioned among the killed, presented herself at the office of the Company, but was informed that more definite proof would be necessary.—'Why, of course he's dead,' said the bereaved lady. 'That is possible,' said the polite official; 'and, my dear madam, I am sorry for it.' 'Ye'r sorry, are you, sorry?' 'Of course I am; and I sincerely sympathize with you in your bereavement.' 'Ye'r,' exclaimed the excited and bereaved lady, 'that's always the way with you men; you are mighty polite about everything else, but when a poor woman gets a chance to make a little money you're only sorry?' And the indignant lady left the room in search of additional proof.

The True Witness.

AND
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MONTEAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1869.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

MARCH—1869.

Friday, 12—Precious Blood.
Saturday, 13—St. Gregory, P. D.
Sunday, 14—Passion Sunday.
Monday, 15—Of the Ferias.
Tuesday, 16—Of the Ferias.
Wednesday, 17—St. Patrick's Day.
Thursday, 18—St. Gabriel Arch.

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

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

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The names of the Fenian prisoners who have received the mercy of the Crown are forwarded by telegram, but are not easily deciphered because of the capricious mode of spelling employed. Two Burkes are mentioned, Mackay, Chas. Kickham, O'Connor, Stark, and O'Keefe. Petitions praying for the release of other Fenian prisoners have been presented to the Queen, and leniency seems to be the order of the day.

If the Queen did not open Parliament in person, the cause is said to be Her Majesty's state of health, which renders all excitement dangerous. Disease of the heart is hinted at, but we hope that there is here exaggeration. The Continental news is of little interest; but the cold, not to say insulting, reception that Victor Emmanuel met with at Naples the other day, is indicative of the hatred which Neapolitans of all ranks entertain towards the Piedmontese conquerors, and of their design to throw off, at no distant day, the alien yoke.

The Carnival at Rome, which is usually a season for the display of political feeling, was dull this year. A novel feature, as we learn from a private letter, was introduced, to the great astonishment of the Romans: Eight of our Canadian Zouaves, having at their head Sub-Lieutenant Taillefer, and the Chevalier Larocque, had contrived a regular Indian canoe, complete in all its equipments. Six of them were in the costume of male, two in that of female Iroquois, and in the guise they presented themselves on Shrove Tuesday on the Corso, where they created quite a sensation. The Marquis of Dute had the honor of receiving, on the day after Ash Wednesday, the Sacrament of Confirmation by the hands of the Holy Father. The young convert made an offering of £1,200 to the fund of the Peter's Pence. The canard about the death of the Pope has been contradicted.

THE CONVENT CASE.—Our readers will have seen allusions to a trial just concluded in England, and which has created much sensation. The facts, as elicited during a lengthy trial in the Court of Queen's Bench, that lasted about two weeks, are these:—

Miss Saurin, a young lady of a very respectable Irish Catholic family had been, under the name of Sister Scholastica, a member of a community of religious Ladies, of whom Mrs. Starr was the Superior. For some time she seems to have lived happily enough with her Sisters: but some years ago, fault was found with her on several occasions, for neglect of duty, and violation of the strict rules of conventual life. The usual penances for such conduct were imposed, but seem to have produced no amelioration in the conduct of the erring nun. Indeed it soon became clear that she had no true vocation for the religious life: nor by this, do we intend any imputation upon Miss Saurin's moral character. A young lady may be a very excellent person, and a decent Christian, and yet be restless under the strict discipline which life in a convent necessarily imposes upon all who enter the religious state. There are rules, very necessary indeed,

but apparently trivial, to be observed, such as keeping silence during certain hours, attendance at the services of the community &c., &c., which to many are irksome: but which for obvious reasons are obligatory upon all who, of their own free will, have engaged to submit themselves to the clock-like regularity of conventual life. Well! Miss Saurin could not, or would not obey rules: constant quarrels with the Superior and other Sisters ensued: and at last, for the sake of restoring peace to the community, the Bishop of the diocese was appealed to: and he, having carefully investigated the case, decided to release Miss Saurin from her vows, and to give her leave to return to the world.

But Miss Saurin would not leave the Convent. She insisted upon remaining, despite of the wishes of her Sisters who longed to be rid of her, and of the injunctions of the Bishops. The Superior thereupon it seems took her ring from her, and so treated her, in order to induce her to leave the Convent—from whence they could not well turn her out by brute force—that Miss Saurin deemed herself the victim of a conspiracy; and having at length by the means indicated, been got rid of, she brought an action for damages laid at £5,000, against Miss Starr and the Community.

The trial was long and tedious, full of the most trivial details:—as to how, on one occasion, the Superior had given the complainant a brass thimble which hurt her finger: how, on another occasion, the Superior put a duster on her head: and how she had been set to work to scrub floors with a brush deficient in bristles. These, and similar acts of persecution, were sworn to on the part of the complainant, who also deposed to cold boiled mutton having been set before her.

For the defence it was proved that Miss Saurin was very unruly, untidy, and unpunctual: that she would persist in writing letters to the world outside, in glaring violation of one of the fundamental rules of the Community: that she was constantly late at choir: that she was in the habit of speaking with strangers who visited the institution: that she was harsh to the children who attended the Convent school: and that she was in the habit of appropriating and secreting things—trifles indeed—not belonging to her, and would often abstract, and eat the food of the little scholars who attended the school. These, and a number of other similar irregularities were clearly established against the complainant; and by these facts the defendants sought to justify their action towards her: in that they complained of her conduct to the Bishop; and afterwards endeavored to compel her to leave their Community. The verdict was, of course, against the Convent, and damages £500 were awarded.

Without expressing any opinion as to the wisdom of the course of petty annoyances—the dusters, bad thimbles, cold mutton, and deficient bristles in her brush, of which Miss Saurin complained—we would remark that this trial has signally disappointed all the lovers of scandal in England. They expected, of course, when first they heard that a "Convent Case" was to be tried in one of their Courts, that a terrible revelation of the immoralities of Convent life was about to be made: and that at last one clear case of the forcible detention of a nun would be made out, for the detection of a Protestant world. And yet what did the trial bring to light? Nothing worse than this: that even in a Convent, quarrels such as occur between ladies in the world, may occasionally break out: and that nuns are far more anxious to get rid of, than to forcibly detain, a Sister whose conduct does not please them. The business, pitiable as it is in many respects, has for ever given the lie to the scandalous tales about nuns being imprisoned in convent vaults: and it has also shown that, if not exempt from human defects, any tendency to carnal indulgence, to luxury, and to bodily ease, are not amongst the frailties with which nuns can be reproached. It is their too great asceticism, and their over strict discipline, that scandalises the Protestant community.

For scandalised they are: and though the Miss Saurin exposures have only exposed in glaring light the falsity of the ordinary calumnies on nuns and convents, they will still continue their war against the religious life, and make of this case a pretext for trying to subject convents to inquisitorial processes, commonly spoken of as "Smelling Committees." Thus we see that a correspondent of the Montreal Herald draws the conclusion that such "smelling committees" should be organised—"because it is very evident that many of the inmates (of convents) may be detained against their will:" the fact being, that Miss Saurin's complaint was, not that she was detained in a convent against her will: but that she was not allowed to remain in a Convent against the will of the Superior, and of the other Sisters, and contrary to the instructions of the Bishop. A more striking instance of what is called the *non sequitur* we do not remember to have met with even in Protestant logic. Because—(allowing that Miss Saurin's case was fully made out)—because the means employed to get rid of a refractory Sister, and induce her to

leave the Convent were carried to unjustifiable lengths, therefore "it is very evident," concludes the writer in the *Herald*, "that many of the inmates may be detained against their will." So if the *Herald's* editor were roughly to kick an impertinent intruder into his drawing room, out of doors, it would be a logical deduction that he had a lot of British subjects confined under lock and key, in his cellar.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BILL.—As will be seen under our British items, Mr. Gladstone has brought forward his measure for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church.—The very meagre details furnished by the electric telegraph, make it scarce possible to form an adequate conception of its merits; but it does seem to us to be deficient in some most important points. It does not show clearly how the revenues of the disendowed Establishment are to be appropriated; neither does it fully establish perfect religious equality in Ireland.

Some eleven or twelve cathedrals, we are told, are to be supported out of the public funds, on the grounds that they are national property; but if national property, then certainly as much, to say the least, the property of Catholics as of Protestants, and therefore no longer to be used for the exclusive benefit of the latter. If they are to be supported out of the public funds, then Catholics must be allowed to use them for their worship; but if, as it is to be feared, they are to be devoted exclusively to Protestant religious purposes, the evil principle of religious inequality and of Protestant Ascendancy, will still be retained. If Protestants be unable, or unwilling, out of their own pockets to keep up in good repair the old ecclesiastical buildings of which, at the era of the Reformation, they robbed the Catholic Church, the best plan would be to put the latter in possession of them, when, we vouch for it, they would be well taken care of, without aid of any kind from the State.

There have been disturbances at the Lake of Two Mountains amongst the Indians. Some have been arrested on a charge of threatening to destroy the property of the Sulpicians, to whom the Seignory belongs. The misguided men have, it is to be feared, been excited to these crimes by some scoundrels of another race, who will escape the punishment that they deserve, far more than do the Indians, whom, by their falsehoods, and attacks upon the Sulpicians, they have excited to a violation of the laws, and an outrage upon their benefactors, the gentlemen of the Seminary.

HOMAGE TO IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT.—FEAST OF ST. PATRICK, 1869.—The Church marks the solemn season of Lent with special offices, in order to remind us of the sorrows and sufferings of our Saviour during the forty days which preceded His glorious triumph over sin and death—in the Resurrection.

Our Divine Lord invites us Himself to that spirit of prayer and mortification which the numberless Saints have endeavored to practice both in the solitude and in the "Crusade." All had in view—one great object, the salvation of their fellowmen; and in forwarding this one object, they were using a powerful means of securing their own eternal salvation.

Their respective lives tell us of their wonderful control, through the simple means of grace, over the inclinations of men; and while we admire the eminent virtue of each in his own peculiar sphere—we marvel at the indomitable perseverance of a Xavier in India—the ardor of a St. Denis of France—and to speak of one in particular—the burning zeal of a St. Patrick of Ireland.

Commissioned by the See of Rome to preach the Faith to an unsettled people, we are astonished when we consider the many difficulties with which he was surrounded, and how nobly St. Patrick fulfilled the arduous task imposed upon him. The great Apostle took up with vigor his humble mission, and spoke to the hearts of the Irish people that faith which each succeeding generation inherited as a legacy from its true and noble-minded forefathers. If there be a bright spot upon the pages of the History of Ireland, it is that which records the preservation of the Catholic faith amidst ceaseless tyranny and persecutions; and we can point with pride to the appearance of St. Patrick—as the luminary that first enlightened and opened the minds of the Irish people to the truths of religion—that led them on from paganism to Christianity—and caused the scene of his labors to merit in future years, that rare, but deserving title of the Island of Saints.

His was a life of toil—of forbearance—of self-sacrifice to the spiritual interests of His cherished flock.

If we wish to have an idea of the extent or of the result of his lifelong labors—where can we find it better exemplified than in the firm attachment of millions of his Celtic people—gathered together under the shield of the Cross—to pay to his thrice happy memory—their humble tributes of honor and veneration.

And as he was endeared to our ancestors in

life, "so is he to us in death;" and while many have signalized this anniversary before us—the Church has marked it in her holy offices to recall him to our remembrance—while Carolan, of old played his sacred deeds to the music of the Irish Harp—O'Connell mingled the faith with his magic eloquence—and the bard in sweet, but solemn strains—sings his soul to rest.

Many were the characteristics of the life of St. Patrick; but surely of his many virtues—his generosity and his courage—both springing from the same fountain of faith—neither have been lost to the people of Ireland; and long may they cherish the lessons of his edifying life—long may his memory be enshrined in the hearts of the Celtic people.—*Com.*

MERRIE ENGLAND.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Reformation made poverty a crime—at least we are forced to so conclude from the treatment of paupers in countries blest with that evangelical *paracece*—an open Bible. We do not for a moment deny that strenuous efforts may have been made by thousands of philanthropic individuals—in England especially—to remedy the evil, but hitherto these efforts have been quite ineffectual. Private charity can only influence a circumscribed space; it requires a well organized system to do real good.

It is in vain for political economists to indulge in fine-spun arguments and philosophic reflections upon the true principles of government, and the necessary relations of cause and effect. All the philosophy in the world cannot withstand the stern logic of facts. Profound thinkers may point out the evil and the remedy, but if things remain in the same condition for all that, then we must seek a salvation of the problem upon other grounds. A superabundance of population is a favorite hobby of those would-be cobblers of the social order, but we fail to understand the meaning of such an argument. Wide-spread pauperism is an evil of comparatively modern origin. To assert that there are too many people in this or that particular locality may or may not be true. Still, it is very probable that the same objection might have been used five hundred years ago, if the same state of things existed.

If Englishmen, of patriotism and impartiality, can look back to the social condition of their native land before the Reformation, and compare its status now with its state then, without sighing for a return of the beneficent spirit of Catholic days, then, indeed, they are to be pitied. Why, from the accounts we have received from medieval writers, it is very certain the serf, villain or by whatever other name was expressed the feudal relations of the lower classes to the higher, was vastly superior—in everything that constitutes the pleasures of existence, to the "middle" and lower orders of our age. There was less sense of dependence, although, nominally, a hasty glance at the times might exhibit to us a state of society somewhat resembling Russian Serfdom, and the slavery which the late struggle in America abolished. Let us remember moreover, that the inferior classes of olden times were never a burden upon the State. They might have had less of that queer privilege which moderns call "liberty." They may not have possessed the noble prerogative of being periodically drummed up to the polls to vote for the driver who whipped them on. They could not read; but then they had this advantage: they had faith, which comes by hearing: they had morality which is born of a living faith: they had contentment, which, alone, virtue can bestow. It would be well for our age, if the lower classes could exchange their perverted knowledge for the blessed ignorance of the same order of the Middle Ages. Now a-days, they know just enough to be excited and made discontented by the exaggeration of their wrongs, which a venal press is ever ready to lay before their eyes. And this exaggerated cry over grievances is the principal cause of that subtle spirit of democracy which is slowly but surely undermining the most ancient thrones of Europe.

Of what use is political liberty without bread? Let the most ardent admirer of our times ask the semi-brutalized, starving, over-worked peasantry of England whether they would prefer their present unhappy condition to the well-fed contentment of their order in the Middle Ages. Who can doubt the answer they would give? Stately workhouses grew out of the ruins of the monasteries, but the Catholic charity which dignified honest poverty in the latter is altogether unknown in the former. The poor Englishman would rather see the sun set upon the dead bodies of his starved offspring, than expose them to the pompousiggardliness called State alms. The poor of the Catholic age never felt that honest poverty was a disgrace, simply, because they were never made to feel that it was such. In this age, and in England especially, poverty is looked upon as a crime—nay, worse than a crime—for, while the criminal is warmly clad, well fed and housed, the deserving pauper is handed over to the tender mercies of those awful creatures the parish officers, of whom Mr. Bumble was a sample.

Now, why does such a state of things exist in England, with her power, her wealth, her resources? All the political economy of Smith or Mills or any other thinker, cannot explain the anomaly. Theories are well enough upon paper. They attack—they please—people give them a few days notice, but, after all, pauperism increases and legislation is as powerless as ever. No one can doubt the generous intentions of the English government and people in their efforts to apply a remedy to this unhappy condition of the social system. But, nevertheless, when disappointment follows its most strenuous efforts, it is not too much to say that though the deed be present, the spirit, which alone could make it efficacious, is absent. The spirit of the Catholic Church is the mighty agent that is wanting. Without it, the wisest plans fail to accomplish the slightest lasting good. Every principle which has gone to the consolidation of England's magnificent empire was born of the Catholic spirit: the one great enemy to the welfare of that empire, pauperism, is the baleful child of the Reformation.

Some may be inclined to sneer at this assertion, as arguing a great ignorance of pre-Reformation times. We are fully aware that poverty—not pauperism—existed then as well as now. "The poor ye have always with you," said the Divine Redeemer. But there is a vast difference between the two cases. The poor man of the Catholic period was a person who was to be treated as a suffering member of Jesus Christ: the pauper of Protestantism is an incubraence to be got rid of—the product of that irreligion, infidelity and gross materialism which constitute modern non-Catholic civilisation.

The Catholic spirit entered largely into the rank and file of that great movement which, led by the barons, obtained for Englishmen the charter of their liberties. When John was bearded at Runnymede, it was not rebellion but justice that made him submit. When thus humbled and temporarily shorn of his power, why did not the triumphant party give way to that madness and cruelty which afterwards, proved so disastrous to the less tyrannical Charles I.? Was, it not because the spirit of the Catholic Church held the unruly passions of the commonalty in check, and thus protected the rights of authority by restricting the lawless will of the monarch on the one side, and the excessive exactions of the people on the other. Look, again, at the example France affords us. Though grievously oppressed for a long period, it was only when the principles of Voltaire—that most consistent of Reformers—became, to a certain extent, prevalent among the poor of the larger cities, that truth, obedience and humanity were cast to the winds, and the world stood aghast at the monster which infidelity had evoked. The tattered rags of the *sans culottes* sat upon the throne of Saint Louis, and the beggar of the Faubourg St. Antoine danced about the royal corpse of the descendant of a hundred Kings.

It is a serious thing for a nation when its pauperism begins to excite anxiety and alarm. The spiritual authority which alone could influence the heaving mass of discontent has been rejected by those very nations which now stand helpless in the presence of the great danger. The step from irreligion to Revolution is very short.—Moral considerations alone, can withhold the impatient, heated, untutored elements which exist to day in England. They want that moral antidote, but Protestantism cannot furnish it.—Catholicity to England was like health to the body. Its good was not appreciated until lost. According as the wild passions which bred the Reformation die away, the eyes of impartial Englishmen are becoming more open to this great truth.

There is another thing they may understand also:—spoliation of the Catholic Church has ever been essentially followed by poverty, both national and individual. The tyrant's pander, Thomas Cromwell, founded English pauperism upon the desecrated remains of shrines and abbeys which he robbed. Would it not be a very just action to give back to the Catholic Church a portion, at least, of that property which was so necessary for the maintenance of the helpless and poor? In a short time we should see the immense sums, which England pays for a solution of this great question, diminish gradually, and the poor become once more the children of religion—not the whipped slaves of the State. Poverty requires the maternal touch of the Catholic Church, not the rude grasp of cold State craft. Until she gain once more the upper hand, pauperism—as produced by the pseudo-Reformation will continue to perplex England. To talk about numbers, to divide, subtract, cut up into fractional percentages—to prose learnedly about "life rates," "climatic influences," "average prolificness," &c.,—may be very well for those who understand the rationalistic jargon: but it will never succeed in effecting the slightest good. All this theorizing comes from not understanding the question. It is not numbers that we speak of so much as the condition of those numbers.—That condition has been brought about by causes which had their origin in Reformation principles. Until those principles cease to influence the governing classes of England, pauperism will retain its present hideous peculiarities—will be a rock ahead threatening destruction—a sword of Damocles, suspended over her devoted head—a problem impossible of solution.

J. M. J. G.

Mr. O'Farrell of Quebec publishes a certificate from Whalen, exonerating him from any complicity in the murder of Mr. McGee.

ST. BRIDGET'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY.

At the organization of the St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, on the 24th January, 1869, the following officers were elected: President and Director—Rev. Augustine Oampion. 1st Vice President—T. J. Donovan. 2nd Vice do—B. McEvenue. Treasurer—John Dillon. Secretary—Charles Shea. Asst. do—Francis McHugh. Grand Marshal—Daniel Falvey.

Executive Committee—George Marney, Wm. Oalaghan, Daniel Falvey, Timothy L. O'Sullivan, Michael McGrath, George McGrath, Henry Dillon, John Glansey. Vigilance Committee—William Larkin, John Lown, James Marney, Patrick Ryan, Patrick Lunny, Michael Riordan, Charles Phelan, Jas. Taylor, John Smith, Walter Shea.

This Society meets every Sunday evening at the St. Bridget's Academy for the giving of the temperance pledge and the enrollment of new members in the above Society. This is the only Catholic Temperance and Benefit Society in this city who admit members of all nationalities speaking the English language, irrespective of age. All are invited to attend the general meeting on Sunday evening next, when due preparation will be made for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

St. Patrick's Society, Portsmoote.—The St. Patrick's Society, held their annual meeting in the Separate School House on the evening of Monday the 1st inst., the President Mr. McOarty, in the Chair. When the Report of the standing Committee was read and adopted, showing the Society to be in a flourishing condition, it was unanimously agreed, that the Society, in connection with the Parent Society of Kingston, do celebrate the coming 17th of March, by a grand Procession, after which some new members were admitted, and the following Officers Bearer were elected for the year of 1869:— President—Mr. J. B. Mathewson. Vice do—Mr. George MacOanley. Grand Marshal—Mr. Patrick Quinn. Treasurer—Mr. Patrick O'Riordan. Recording Secretary—William Finn. Corresponding do—Mr. Edward Bark. Chaplain—The Rev. Mr. Farley, P.P.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. Messrs. Richard Howard, John Kennedy, James Short, George Campbell, Daniel Fitzgibbon.

IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—At the thirteenth annual meeting of this society last night the following officers were elected for 1869: John Lovell, Esq., President; George S. Scott, Esq., 1st Vice do.; D. Healy, 2nd do.; Wm. McWaters, 3rd do.; J. H. Henderson, Treasurer; John Craig Secretary; John Empson, Asst. do.; W. S. Devenport, Cor. do.; Robert Miller, James Parker; Council: Campbell Bryson, M. H. Gault, William Workman, John J. Antton, Thomas Simpson, Isaac Ebbitt, George B. Barland, William Henderson, S. C. Kyte, John Moore, W. E. Boyd, W. A. Merry, Thomas Christian

Weekly report of the St. Bridget's Refuge ending Saturday the 6th inst. — Males, 416; females, 169; English, 82; Irish, 439; Scotch, 15; French Canadian, 49; total, 585.

ANOTHER CALAMITY AT WATER WORKS.—Reservoir Empty.—The source of the recent leakage in the feed pipe of the steam pumps was discovered on Saturday afternoon. It was the cast-iron valve for about 2 x 3 feet inside the wheel-house, which had burst from the pressure. The difficulty of breaking through the wall &c., was very great and caused delay. On Saturday night the damage was ascertained and temporarily repaired, and yesterday the new small fly-wheel was fired to the engine and the steam pumps started working at 4 p.m. They worked with indifferent success until about 3 o'clock this morning, when a big leak was discovered in the rising main pipe, into which the engine pump between the wheel-house and the canal. The steam pump had to stop working and it is now ascertained that the damage cannot be repaired before Friday next. There is no water in the reservoir this morning except what is retained in case of fires; every endeavour is being used to have all available puncheons out today; the Turbine is not working and the puncheons is the only means of supply for the week.

THE HON. JOHN YOUNG AND THE ST. LOUIS HYDRAULIC BILL.—The Hon. John Young has addressed a petition to the Legislature in reference to the water-power of the Lachine Rapids, a subject which, he says, we believe, the first to bring into public notice. He had complete and costly surveys made, and in his petition he adopts a plan in accordance with Mr. Page's view. He originally objected to damming up the river opposite Isle-aux-Herons, and he some years since, obtained a charter in connection with his docks scheme—for the employment of the immense water-power in question; but the charter has lapsed, and he now asks for its renewal, his request being joined in by owners whose properties would be required for the projected works. It seems to him only fair that his bill, as regards the hydraulic power [not the docks] should be now extended to him, who has done so much to bring the whole subject into notice instead of to new parties. As we have said before, a scheme, if carried out, for utilizing the water power of the Lachine Rapids, would be fraught with almost inconceivable advantages to the city, but a privilege so vast ought not to be conceded to any but a body representing the city or public itself.—[Witness.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of burials in the Protestant cemetery during the past week was 16 being 3 men, 4 women 5 male and 4 female children. Causes of death:—diphtheria 1; scarlet fever, 1; debility, 1; infantile debility, 2; pneumonia, 1; convulsion, 1; dysentery 1; whooping cough 1; paralysis, 1; consumption, 1; diphtheria, 1; small pox, 1; apoplexy, 1; still born, 2. Localities:—St. Antoine ward, 3; St. Lawrence, 2; St. James, 1; St. Ann, 2; St. Louis, 2; Gen. Hospital, 1; outside the city limits, 6. The number of burials in the Catholic cemetery for the same period was 46, being 5 men 13 women, 14 male and 14 female children. Causes of Death:—phthisis, 4; disease of the brain, 3; general debility, 2; typhoid fever, 2; hemorrhage, 2; apoplexy, 2; still born, 5; disease of the heart, 2; pleurisy, 1; dropsy, 2; small-pox, 6; syncope, 1; paralysis, 1; infantile debility, 5; consumption, 3; bronchitis, 1; convulsions, 1; inflammation of the lungs, 1; gangrene, 1; Locality: St. Louis Ward, 7; St. Mary, 5; St. James, 8; St. Antoine, 4; St. Lawrence, 5; St. Ann, 6; outside city limits, 10.

QUENBEC, March 5.—In the Assembly, Mr. Carter presented a petition from the St. Patrick's Hall Association of Montreal, asking for an act empowering them to raise \$35,000 preferential stock to repair the damages the building recently sustained.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—QUENBEC, March 3.—An officer of the 53rd Regiment was shot whilst skating here to-night. Just at dusk, when a number of our lady and gentlemen citizens were enjoying themselves skating on the fashionable skating rink on Lewis street, a most horrible tragedy was committed in their presence—that of the shooting of one of Her Majesty's officers of the 53rd Regt, named Whittaker, by the son of a very respectable and highly esteemed citizen, named E. J. Chalonier. Whittaker, in company with Dr. Hedley, of the same Regiment left the dressing room with their skates on to skate on the Rink. The distance is about three yards. As soon as Whittaker, who was first, reached the edge of the Rink, he was met by Chalonier, a young man of 17 years, who drew a revolver

from his pocket, and in a cool determined manner shot Whittaker twice in the head. The first ball went clean past the bridge of his nose, but the second entered the skull, causing Whittaker to give away under his feet and fall down. All was the work of an instant. The ladies and gentlemen screamed amidst the horrible scene. Whittaker was taken into the adjoining room, and Dr. Marsden was called in, who has pronounced the wound mortal. No hope is entertained of his recovery. Judge Doucet has tried to take his declaration, but he is two unconscious. Chalonier has given himself up to the authorities. Whittaker is accused of having seduced the daughter of a highly respectable citizen, which has, we believe, been the cause of the attack.—He is also accused of having brought trouble, and affliction, and sorrow to the door of another respectable family in London, Ontario. By the same motive the afflicted father, in this case, came to Quebec but a few weeks ago to release his daughter from a den of infamy. Whittaker was to have been arrested by the police authorities to day for his scandalous conduct, but through some delay, the warrant was left over, by order of the court, till to-morrow.

PRINCE ARTHUR.—It is stated that Prince Arthur is about to visit this country on service, either as an officer in the Artillery, in which he is a present serving, or in some other corps. He is stated to have a great desire to see a Canadian winter, for which purpose he would have some well to have come out three months ago.—[Montreal Herald.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Quebec, F Fortier, \$2; Whitehall, N Y Rev J J McDonell 2.27; Marysville, Miss A White 2; East Dunham, W Kerley, 2; Rawdon, E Coffey, 2; St Hyacinthe, Rev J Desnoyers, 1; Berthier, H Meek, 2; Williamsstown, G McDonell 7.50; Greenock, J Phelan, 2; Cornwall, D McDonald [Archy] 2; Aylton, J Flynn, 1; St. Sophia, J Griffin, 2; New Richmond, Rev F M Fournier, 2; Tannery West, P Carroll, 4. Per D Ohisholm, Ottawa, A Ohisholm, Cape Breton, 6. Per M Robinson, Meaford, Self, 4; J Ward 2. Per J O'Connor, Kars, Self, 1; J McSweeney, 1. Per Rev P J Saucier, Rev J J Nugent, P P Dalhousie, N B 2. Per P Hart, Kingaton, T Flood, Arva, 3 95. Per Rev D O'Connell, South Douro, E O'Donnell, 2. Per Rev P Bradley, Cape Bald, N B, J Hennessy, Westmoreland, 2

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, March 8, 1869. Flour—Pollards, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Middlings \$3 60 3.75; Fine \$3 80 to \$4.00; Super. No. 2 \$4.25 to 4.50; Superfine \$4.85 \$4.90; Fancy \$5.00 to \$4.30; Extra, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.35 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl of 200 lbs.—\$6 00 to 6.20. Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.10 to \$1.12. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about \$1.20 to \$1.25. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5 55 to \$5.60 Seconds, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Thirds, \$4.25 to 0.00.—First Pearls, 5.42. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs—Mess, 27.50 to 28.00;—Prime Mess \$0.00 to 1.00 to 92c. BUTTER, per lb.—More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 19c to 21c,—good per choice Western bringing 22c. to 24c. CHEESE, per lb.—14 to 14c. LARD, per lb.—17 1/2c. ASSES, per 100 lbs.—First Pots, \$5.60 to \$5.65, according to tares; Seconds, \$4.95 to \$5.00; Thirds, \$4.30 to \$4.35; First Pearls, \$5.40 to \$5.42h; Seconds nominal.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. March 8, 1869. s. d. s. d. Flour, country, per quintal, 13 3 to 14 0 Oatmeal, do do 00 0 to 00 0 Rye Meal, do do 10 0 to 10 6 Indian-Flour, do do 00 0 to 00 0 WHEAT, per bush, 00 0 to 00 0 Barley, do (new) 5 6 to 6 0 Peas, do 5 0 to 5 6 Oats, do 2 9 to 2 9 Buckwheat, do 3 6 to 3 6 Indian Corn, do 0 0 to 0 0 Rye, do 0 0 to 0 0 Flax Seed, do 8 0 to 8 6 Timothy, do 11 0 to 11 6 FOWLS AND GAME Turkeys (old), per couple 10 0 to 18 9 Do (young), do 0 8 to 00 0 Geese, do 4 0 to 6 0 Ducks, do 3 9 to 4 0 Do (wild), do 5 0 to 6 0 Fowls, do 2 0 to 5 0 Chickens, do 0 0 to 0 0 Pigeons (tame), do 1 0 to 1 0 Partridges, do 4 6 to 5 3 Hares, do 2 0 to 0 0 Rabbits, (live) do 0 0 to 0 0 Woodcock, do 0 0 to 0 0 Snipe, do 0 0 to 0 0 Plover, do 0 0 to 0 0 MEATS. Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 9 Pork, do 0 7 to 0 7h Mutton, do 0 5 to 0 6 Lamb, do 0 5 to 0 6 Veal, per lb 0 6 to 0 7 Beef, per 100 lbs \$6.00 to 8.00 Pork, fresh do \$10.00 to 10.50 DAIRY PRODUCE. Butter, fresh, per l 1 8 to 2 0 Do, salt do (inferior) 1 2 to 1 3 Cheese, do 0 0 to 0 0 MISCELLANEOUS. Potatoes per bag 2 6 to 2 6 Turnips do 0 0 to 0 0 Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0 Maple Syrup per gallon 0 0 to 0 0 Maple Sugar, per lb 0 5 to 6 0 Honey 0 8 to 0 9 Card, per lb 0 0 to 1 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 1 8 to 2 0 Haddock 0 3 to 0 0 Apples, per barrel \$4.00 to \$5.00 Hay, per 100 bundles, \$9.00 to \$12.50 Straw \$6.00 to \$7.50

Died. At the residence of her brother, Rev. Dr. Chisholm, Perth, on the morning of the 25th ult, Janet, eldest daughter of the late Col. Chisholm, Alexandria, Glangarry, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with the most patient and Christian fortitude. In Ramsay, on Saturday, the 20th ult., Michael Foley, jr., much and deservedly regretted.

Obituary.—The sudden death of the late Michael Foley, jr.,—a strong active young man in the prime of life,—has no doubt, caused many to reflect on the great uncertainty of life. We have not learned the immediate cause of his death, but it appears he had not been quite well for a considerable time, and has been travelling a good deal with the hope of thus shaking of the disease. He was a young man of sociable and amiable manners, and much respected by his acquaintances. We join in the sympathy for the family, which seems to be universal for although the roads were almost impassable, his funeral is said to have been the largest yet seen here.] On the 18th inst., at her residence, Guelph, Mrs Bridget Heffernan, relict of the late Thomas Heffernan, Esq, aged 87 years.

OTTAWA, March 8.—P. Boyle was sent by the Police Magistrate to-day for trial at the next Assizes on charge of libel by the Governor of Carleton gaol. He was liberated on giving personal bail.

FERRISBORO, March 8.—Lindsay A. Taylor was sworn in as a member of the Government. Mr. King announced that the Government would continue to style the Lieut.-Governor 'His Excellency.' The debate commenced on an address in answer to enquiries. The Attorney-General stated that \$92,000 had been secured from the Dominion Government on account of railways, lighthouses, and penitentiaries. He also read papers showing the readiness of the Dominion and Home Governments to adopt the eastern extension as part of the Intercolonial.



GRAND PROGRAMME OF THE PROCESSION OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS, SAINT PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, ANGEL GUARDIAN'S SOCIETY, ST. BRIDGET'S TEMPERANCE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY, SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB, IRISH STUDENTS OF THE MONTREAL COLLEGE, IRISH STUDENTS OF THE ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, CHILDREN OF THE DIFFERENT CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL OF IRELAND.

GRAND MARSHAL, ON HORSEBACK, JOSEPH CLORAN, ESQ, SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB, BAND OF THE ROYALS, Sup. with Bat-axe | FLAG. | Sup with Bat-axe. Members of the Omb, Two Abreast, Officers of the Society, IRISHMEN OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH, (Not being members of any of the Irish Societies.) Two Abreast, LDREN OF THE BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, ST. ANN'S WARD, Two Abreast

ST. BRIDGET'S TEMPERANCE BENEFIT SOCIETY, Marshal on Horseback BANNER, Members two Abreast Stewards with Wands, Officers of the Society, ANGEL GUARDIAN SOCIETY, Marshal on Horseback, BANNER, Members two abreast Stewards with Wands, Officers of the Society St ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, Marshal on Horseback, BAND OF THE MONTREAL COLLEG, Sup. with BANNER OF ST. PATRICK, Sup. with Bat-axe. Bat-axe. Members of the Society, Two abreast, Members of the Council, Secretary and Treasurer, Vice-President | President | Vice President, Marshal on Horseback,

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. S' T. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. GRAND ANNUAL PROMENADE CONCERT IN THE CITY CONCERT HALL, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th MARCH, 1869.

Several distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs have kindly volunteered their services. Short Addresses will be delivered by the President, and the invited Guests. N.B.—The Committee have made arrangements to provide a sufficient number of seats for the occasion. Price of admission 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the usual places. By order, P. J. COYLE Rec. Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. A SPECIAL MEETING of this SOCIETY will take place on MONDAY EVENING the 15th instant, in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, for the purpose of completing the arrangements for the CELEBRATION of ST. PATRICK'S DAY, and for the election of new members. Old and new members can obtain new Badges at this meeting. Every member is requested to attend. By Order P. J. COYLE Rec. Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION. Notice is hereby given that the Second Issue of original Stock in the above Association will become due and payable at the office of the Treasurer, Mr. Luke Moore, 128 McGill street, in the following order: 1st Instalment—10 per cent. 1st April, 1869 2nd do —10 do 15th do, " 3rd do —10 do 1st May, " 4th do —10 do 15th do, " By Order. J. D. KENNEDY, Secretary. Montreal March, 12th,

HAMILTON'S HOTEL, W. J. HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR, AMHERST, N. S.

(Drawn by Six Gray Horses with Three Postillions.) Supported with Battle Axes, Stewards with Wands, Committee of Enquiry, Treasurers, Secretaries, Vice-President | PRESIDENT | Vice-President. Assistant Marshal on Horseback.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. Chief Marshal on Horseback. BAND VICTORIA RIFLES. Sup. with FATHER MATTHEW'S Sup. with Battle-axe. GRAND BANNER Battle-axe. (Drawn by Four Horses.) Stewards with Wands. Members two abreast.

Sup. with BANNER OF THE BLESSED Sup. with Spear. VIRGIN. Assistant Marshal on Horseback. Vigilance Committee, Executive Committee, Secretary and Treasurer, Vice-President | Rav. PRESIDENT | Vice-President Assistant Marshal on Horseback.

STUDENTS OF THE ST. MARY'S AND MONTREAL COLLEGES, With Flags, Banners and Music. ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, Assistant Marshal on Horseback.

BAND OF THE CHASSEURS CANADIENS. Supported with GRAND Supported with Battle-axe. SUNBURST BANNER OF Battle-axe IRELAND, [Drawn by Four Gray Horses, with Postillions.] Stewards with Wands. Members of the St. Patrick's Society, Two and Two, Assistant Marshal on Horseback.

Supported with GRAND HARP BANNER Supported with Pike or with Pike and Spear. IRELAND, and Spear [Drawn by Four Gray Horses, with Postillions] Stewards with Wands, Members of the Committee, Secretaries, Treasurer, HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, INVITED GUESTS, Vice-President | PRESIDENT | Vice-President, CHAPLAIN,

Reverend Clergymen of the St. Patrick's Church, Assistant Marshal on Horseback. The members of the different Societies above mentioned will meet in front of the New St. Patrick's Hall, at 8 o'clock sharp; and thence proceed through Craig Bligny and Lagache's streets to the St. Patrick's Church.

On arriving at the Grand Entrance of the Church, the Procession will form a double line, facing inwards leaving an open space of at least eight feet. Flags and Banners will fall to the right, and the Bands to the left. Headed by their band and by the grand Sunburst Banner of Ireland, the President and Office-bearers of the St. Patrick's Society—followed by the Grand Harp Banner of Ireland, the President and Office-bearers of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, the Catholic Young Men's Society, and of the St. Ann's Temperance Society, St. Bridget's Temperance Benefit Society, and the Shamrock Lacrosse Club headed by their respective bands will then enter the Church, the Bands playing the National Air—St Patrick's day.

After Grand Mass the Procession will reform in Lagachetiere and Radegone Streets, and proceed through Craig, Place d'Armes, Notre Dame, St. Joseph, and McCoord streets, returning by Wellington and McGill streets to the St. Patrick's Hall. The male portion of the various Irish Congregations, not members of an particular Society are respectfully invited and urgently requested to take part in the Procession. N. B.—Marshals are particularly requested to use speed in organizing the Procession after Divine Service.

JOSEPH CLORAN, Grand Marshal, P. J. COYLE, Rec. Sec.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Dame Marie Emilie Linard wife of Adolphe Courrette, of Montreal, & Trader under the firm of M. E. S. Courrette & Oie, An Insolvent. The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that she has made an assignment of her estate and effects under the above Act to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No. 19, St. Sacrament Street. Montreal, 22 February 1869. 2w30.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } In the matter of Godfroi Lacas. An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on Monday the seventeenth day of May 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 above act. GODFROI LACAS, By O. AUGÉ, Attorney ad litem. Montreal 3rd March 1869. 2m31

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } In the matter of Floride Deslongchamps, both individually and as having been in partner hip with Joseph Lambert and carrying on trade at Montreal, under the name and firm, of 'Lambert and Deslongchamps.' An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of May 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. FLORIDE DESLONGCHAMPS By L. L. CORBELL, Attorney ad litem: Montreal March 5th 1869. 2m31

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } In the matter of Ferdinand F. Perrin. An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the seventeenth day of May 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 above Act. FERDINAND F. PERRIN, By O. AUGÉ, Attorney ad litem. Montreal 3rd March 1869. 2m31.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } In the matter of Issie Ritchot. An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twentieth day of May 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. ISAIE RITCHOT, By MOREAU, OUMET & LAGOSTE, Attorneys ad litem. Montreal 4th March 1869. 2m31.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of R. PREVOST, of Montreal, An Insolvent. A final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the Twentieth day of March next. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 23 February 1869. 2w30.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of J. A. DESJARDINS, et al Trader, of Montreal. An Insolvent. A first and final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the twentieth day of March next. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 23 February, 1869. 2w30.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Frs. Berthiaume District of Montreal An Insolvent. A final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the Twentieth day of March next. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 23 Feb. 1869. 2w30

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Steven Lalonde, Trader, of St. Antice, Beauharrois, An Insolvent. A final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the Seventeenth day of March next. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 23 Feby 1869. 2w30.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal, } In the matter of HILAIRE SAUVE, of the City of Montreal, an Insolvent. ON the seventeenth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for his discharge under the said Act. HILAIRE SAUVE. By his Attorney ad litem, NAPOLEON BEAUDRY. Montreal, 20th January, 1869. 2m27

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLI KINGSTON, ONT. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2 The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—A pamphlet of more than ordinary length—150 pages—which has just appeared in Paris will probably attract some attention from the quarrel between Turkey and Greece. It bears for title 'Dossier Russe dans la Question d'Orient.' The author, whose name is not given, simply signs 'Un Ancien Diplome.' Whether this may mean an ex-Ambassador, an ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, or an ex-Consul-General, he certainly seems to be one who is familiar with what has passed behind the scenes, and the result of his knowledge is that he is no friend to Russia and no admirer of her policy in all that concerns the East, and particularly the Ottoman Empire.

Its complete execution cannot be made except only in case of Russia overthrowing the two barriers that opposed her, Poland and Turkey—Poland no longer except in name; but every one knows how greatly her slow and gradual extinction promoted the designs of Muscovite policy in the West and in the East. The destiny of Turkey has been less sad, but by wresting from her successively in Europe and in Asia important provinces equal in extent to the territory of France, Russia has considerably weakened her and reduced her to such a condition that any resistance she could oppose when left to her own resources would no longer be a sufficient obstacle to the ambition of Russia and her views of general domination.

The Opposition representatives will meet in the field two new and powerful adversaries, hostile in appearance—but in appearance only—to the Government, but in truth dangerous for the Opposition alone. I mean the Socialist Clubs, created under the new law, and Socialist newspapers, sold for a halfpenny, and telling already, with perceptible effect, against the success of the merely political and democratic press.

The usefulness of the Socialist Clubs to the Government is double:—First, the threatening follies which are nightly preached there are eagerly reported by Government papers as a daily warning to the upper and middle classes of the continued existence of a volcano under their feet, and the Government is thus refreshing itself and finding a new life in that fear of Socialism which was at first fountainhead. Secondly, these same clubs are bringing to life again the blind resentment of the Parisian mob against the moderate Republicans of 1848, accused daily in those clubs of being averse to Socialism, and of having shed the people's blood like water in the rising of June.

Added to this, a newspaper appeared some days ago called 'The People,' which also bodes no good to the Opposition representatives of Paris. That paper is sold at a halfpenny a copy, which is the very price of the stamp affixed upon it, exclusive of the price of paper, composition, and editing, which are thus given for nothing. Besides, it is conducted by a writer well known for his acquaintance with the leaders of the Government; lastly, and most important, it is the purest and truest mirror of the Napoleonic doctrine when wearing the ultra-democratic garb, to wit, that political discussions are without importance; that such things as Ministerial responsibility and Parliamentary government are the business of a selfish bourgeoisie; that social reforms and a better distribution of wealth must alone be attended to by the working classes, and that, being the most numerous, they can legally adjust things to their peculiar interest and will.

Great anger is manifested by the semi-official press of Paris at the refusal of the Belgian Government to permit certain railway arrangements. The result of which would be, according to other authorities, to place France in possession of great strategic advantages on the north-eastern frontier.

The Independence says, that an officer holding very high command in the army, meaning, probably, Marshal Niel, made the following singular little speech the other night in the 'salon' of a great functionary:—'France would degrade herself beyond redemption if she put up with the kind of peace which now exists. The Rhine or any conquest is not the objective of French policy. What she wants is to place the balance of power in Europe on a sound basis. If Prussia gives guarantees of her security, if she gives tangible assurances that she means to abide by the Treaty of Prague, the Emperor is strong enough to be able to dispense with war, but if these guarantees are refused us, we must appeal to arms to decide the question, and then France will not return her sword to the scabbard without having got the Rhine. That is what must be understood by the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Chambers. We are quite ready, and feel quite strong enough to fight for the defence of French honor and her interests. It is the Prussians' business to look out and see that that issue be not raised. It is only by giving us serious guarantees such as the naturalisation of the Rhenish Provinces that she can conciliate the interests of France. But it is necessary that she should have begun to do something before the new Chamber meets. The only way they could possibly alter the Emperor's determination is by a clear, outspoken manifestation in favor of peace by the whole country during the general election.

The Jesuits, driven out of Spain and Italy, are adding to the strength of the colleges in America. 'If, by the will of Almighty God, writes one of them, we are for a time shut out of our own country, it is only in order to open to us other fields, in which we may work zealously for His honor and glory.' Some have gone to the East, and others have embarked at Marseilles for the Vicariate of Kiang-nam, where there are already forty-four priests

and thirty-eight brothers zealously planting the Church.

An extraordinary trial for murder and arson has just been concluded at Nancy (Meurthe). The accused, a young man of 19, named Jeanson, was a pupil at the school for young men intended for the priesthood, kept at Pont-a-Mousson. He appears, however, to have been little qualified for a religious life, and in a letter to his parents, conceived in terms so odious as to excite doubts as to his sanity, he reproaches them with having chosen such a vocation for him. In May last he had been detected introducing a copy of Aristophanes into the establishment, and, fearing expulsion, he determined to mark his leaving by a signal act of vengeance. Getting up at night, he collected a heap of books in the schoolroom and set fire to them, and while the pills were burning he broke open the desks of the other pupils to take whatever money or valuables they contained, and then wrote on the walls inscriptions such as 'Down with the priests! How sweet is vengeance!' 'I am beginning what others will complete!' Jeanson appears to have been much attached to another youth named Jouatte, and on reflecting that after the pardonable act he had just committed he could not escape expulsion, he resolved to murder his friend rather than be separated from him. He accordingly went back to the dormitory and there in cold blood cut the throat of the other lad. The defence put forward was insanity, although no acts of the previous life of the accused were of a nature to justify the supposition, although the evidence showed that his conversations with his schoolfellows were often blasphemous and revolting. He was now condemned to 20 years hard labour.

A strange story of an intention to poison has been running the round of the Paris journals for some days back, but the narrative was so vague that all that could be gathered from it was that a Polish nobleman had proposed to a young woman known for her personal attractions, but only mixing in a certain circle anxious for amusement and gaiety, to accompany him to the masked ball of the Grand Opera for the purpose of attracting the attention of a gentleman that should be pointed out to her, and then of giving him a bonbon which would cause almost instant death, having all the appearance of apoplexy. In the midst of the confusion the young woman was to escape, and for her assistance she was to receive 20,000fr. The Figaro now gives the names of the parties, and states that the case is in the hands of justice. The principal prisoner is a Polish Count, and his accomplice a medical student, also of the same country, but of French descent; the intended victim was Duke Roger de Bauffremont, and the young woman through whom the whole plot was brought to light is Madame Belval. The Count made her acquaintance at the house of a third party, and came a few days after to make her the proposition to give the large sum mentioned. He was particularly anxious for her to send a letter proposing a rendezvous at the Opera, but she got alarmed and refused. He then went away, but on calling a second time informed her that he had written in her name. On the Saturday evening at 5 o'clock the Count left, and said that he would be back at midnight to conduct her to the ball. She immediately went out and informed the Commissary of Police of her quarter, M. Crepy of the whole affair. Between 11 and 12 o'clock that official and M. Bellenger, another commissary, went to Madame Belval's apartment in the Rue de Penitence, where the Count had already arrived. He was at once arrested and searched, and on him were found 11 bonbons of Maison Boissier, wrapped up in the paper of that house, but which evidently had never been opened. As to the poisoned one, nothing of the kind was found on him. In his pockets were 241fr. and some tickets for articles pledged at the Mont-de-Piete, and it was afterwards ascertained that the Count, far from having 20,000fr. to give away, was in embarrassed circumstances. On Madame Belval stating that the Count had left a friend in a carriage at the door M. Crepy went down and arrested him, and the other, on going upstairs to the apartment, dropped intentionally a little parcel containing two bonbons carefully wrapped up. The commissary, however, heard the sound and picked up the packet, and the contents were, in fact, found to be poisoned. The prisoner did not deny the design attributed to him and of course was taken into custody with the Count. The motive of this extraordinary intention on the part of the Count is said to be a desire to get rid of the husband in order to enjoy more tranquilly the society of the wife. On a search being made in the apartments of the two prisoners there was found in that of the principle one a telegram addressed from London to Ostend by the Duchess de Bauffremont to the Count, which document will play a prominent part in the trial.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—Anastasio, Archbishop of Burgos, has published an address to the people of his diocese, expressing his condemnation and execration of the deed perpetrated within the precincts of his Metropolitan Church. His detestation of the crime arises from the consideration that God's law has been broken, that murder and sacrilege have stained the threshold of the sanctuary.

Our Spanish letters at length give us the true account of this horrible event. It differs from that furnished by Mr. Gallenga. The murder of the Governor of Burgos was the act, not of the clergy, but of nearly the whole population of that city. Its cause was as follows. Two days before the tragic event, the Governor went to a convent of nuns, known as 'Las Helegas,' and desired that all the community might be assembled. The Superior inquired the object of this visit, and the Governor replied by joking with the religious, and complimenting those whose appearance pleased him. He then proceeded to the convent chapel, and without removing his hat, walked up to the Tabernacle, and tapping it with his cane, asked with a sneer: 'What have you got in there?' After this horrible outrage, he coiled round his back upon the altar, and lighted his cigar at the sanctuary lamp. These facts became known to the people of Burgos, who, fearing that he would repeat them in the cathedral, rushed upon him and slew him as soon as he made his appearance. We are assured that at Valencia and other cities, the orders of a stupid and impious government to plunder the churches, will provoke the same energetic resistance.—[Tablet.]

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Italian deputies are now on strike, and refuse to attend Parliament. This is a most serious embarrassment for the Government. The mills are mostly closed, the state of siege maintained, and the goals full of peasants who are starving from cold and want of food in Alessandria, Bologna, and other dangerous 're-generated' Italy. The provinces give every sign of fierce resistance to the new impost. Although the state of siege is maintained, the peasants refuse to pay, and in most places the mills are closed. The Mazzinian committees, having however experienced a check by the victory of the Menabrea Cabinet, which took every one by surprise, have called a meeting in order to decide on ulterior measures. Mazzini, too, is ill again at Lugano, and obliged to abstain from public affairs, reading, and writing, his malady being caused by cerebral excitement. Ricciotti and Menotti Garibaldi are at Florence and Bologna, reorganizing their party. A person who arrived yesterday from Florence states that the misery is indescribable. Not a single visitor of distinction now spends the season there. The place is deserted, the court absent, the poor unemployed. At Turin there is the same complaint; and if the favour shown to Naples this winter has slightly calmed the complaints of the citizens, it is only for a moment. Rome is the object of envy of all Italy. The wonderful concourse of strangers, the prosperity of the people, the plentiful work and wages in the houses of every class of operatives, the aims of the Christian world, which seem to increase

in proportion to the growing necessities of the Church, the union and loyalty of the nobles and the people, and the intense sentiment of personal love and reverence entertained towards the Holy Father draw all eyes and hearts to the Eternal City.—[Tablet.]

THE REFORMATION IN ITALY.—The very girls' schools in Italy, says the Weekly Register, are now becoming as bad as the Lycee for boys. The school-mistresses are, with the professors, instilling anti-Christian doctrines. Subscriptions in favour of Monti and Doguetti, Garibaldian runaways, and Democratic societies are organized among the pupils. Rosa's 'Life of Jesus' is read openly in class, and the greatest freedom of ideas, words, and bearing encouraged; in fact, a caricature of M. Duruy's plan for female education is being carried out, mixing every womanly and Christian feeling and preparing a generation of women out shudders to think of, combining all the insolent coarseness of 'Young America' with the ignorance and animalism of a southern race, of which Catholicity has been hitherto the sole elevating influence. The government is everywhere in Italy becoming an agent of the sect, and has replaced alike the mother's home training and the cloister education, which formed so singular and beautiful a phase of Italian life.

ROME.—The reaction of feeling in favour of the Holy See has been most strikingly manifested in the increased loyalty of the Roman patriots. They are now forming an active organization, and scoring to be behind their Ultramontane fellow nobles of France, Belgium, and other northern nations, are enlisting in the service of the Holy Father in considerable numbers. More than this, they have resolved on raising an entire regiment of noble volunteers for approaching eventualities, and three hundred young men belonging to the highest families of Rome having given their names, and will enter on their drill next week, after presenting themselves to the Holy Father in their new uniform of rifle green and gold. Duke Salviati is colonel, Prince Aldebrandini lieutenant-colonel, and Prince Lancellotti major; and the corps will be armed with breech-loading guns, and be subjected to strict drill and military organization under the war office.—[Tablet.]

On Saturday, Jan. 31, the Most Rev. O. Eyre, appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Western District of Scotland, was consecrated in Rome Archbishop of Ansbach in partibus infidelium. His Eminence Cardinal Reigsch, Bishop of Sabina, was the consecrator, assisted by Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, and Mgrs. De Merode, Archbishop of Mitylene. The church of St. Andrea della Valle, dedicated to the titular saint of Scotland, was the one selected for the occasion. The Archbishop-elect was accompanied to the church, and attended throughout the function by Dr. Campbell, the Vice-Rector of the Scots College, as chaplain, and the students assisted in the sanctuary to render the services required at the altar. Cardinal Barnabo, the Protector, several Prelates, the Rectors of the British and American Colleges, and a very large number of distinguished residents and visitors in Rome, were present at the ceremony in the body of the church. After his consecration, the Archbishop withdrew to the common hall of the adjoining ecclesiastical establishment, where he received the congratulations of those who had assisted at the rite, and where an elegant refreshment was provided for all. The circumstance that the new prelate is the first Archbishop that has been named for Scotland since the change of religion, adds interest to his appointment. Although as no hierarchy has been proclaimed for Scotland, Dr. Eyre is as yet without a territorial designation derived from the district where he is to exercise Episcopal jurisdiction, the nomination of an Archbishop to regulate the ecclesiastical affairs of Glasgow must be very gratifying to the large body of Catholics there.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The royal disciple of Carotus has not gained much by adopting that statesman's counsels. The contempt and aversion of his nominal subjects are only the beginning of the retributive justice which he has provoked. All the Neapolitan journals, with the exception of the Official Gazette, relate that he was received at Naples with icy indifference. The Ministerial journals attribute this unfriendly reception to the presence of Gauletieri, the intendant of his civil list. The Popolo d'Italia, Mazzini's organ points out the absurdity of this supposition. In reply to a writer who declared that the person of Gauletieri 'defiled the royal atmosphere,' the Popolo says: 'That person defiles nothing, and if anybody was a source of defilement, it was not Signor Gauletieri.' Once more the walls of Florence are covered with inscriptions breathing hatred to the King, and men of all parties appear to comprehend that as far as he is concerned, 'the end is at hand.'—[Tablet.]

AUSTRIA.

The Allgemeine Correspondenz of Vienna of the 9th contains the following:—Referring to the late projected attempt against Count Bismarck, it is reported in political circles here that the police were informed that a man of doubtful character had on several instances declared his intention to rid the world of that reptile, the Count Bismarck, by his own hand. Consequently the police, according to its duty, reported these facts to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, by whom it was duly brought to the cognizance of the Prussian Legation.

Although under existing circumstances the authorities would not have attached such importance to the incident, the Minister of Foreign Affairs deemed it advisable to communicate the information to the representative of Prussia. It seems to have been feared that in case the Austrian Government had remained silent on the subject, because of its insignificance, it might have been transmitted to the Prussian Legation through other channels and thereby cause the Austrian Government to be reproached with indifference.

This precaution became the more necessary on account of the known animosity borne towards Austria by Count Bismarck, and taking into consideration that this statesman is not very scrupulous in the selection of means and that he performs curious passes with the money confiscated to the detriment of the dispossessed princes, it becomes obligatory to look out for fresh Bismarckian manoeuvres.

RUSSIA.

The Russians are said to have crossed the Oxus, and it is a question how long Afghanistan will serve as a barrier between them and us. The Times of the 10th instant has an able article on the whole subject of Russian progress towards India but it is evident that the writer neither knows what dangers are preparing for us in that quarter nor what means should be taken to avert them. The Presse of Vienna observes that the Russian outposts are not now much further from Peshawar, the nearest city under British sway, than Augsburg is from Vienna. The two rivals, adds this journal, who are destined to meet one day as the champions of the Saxon and Slavonic races, continually approach nearer to each other. It is a great prize, according to the popular estimate of such things, for which they are to contend, and neither party will begin the contest with clean hands. Burke used to say that 'England had never made a treaty with an Indian protestant which she had not violated.' If the natives of Hindostan could appreciate the real services which they owe to England, especially in the substitution of European maxims of justice for the brutal oppressions of their own chiefs, they would probably cherish no desire to transfer their allegiance to another master; but whatever obstacles Russia may encounter in her future attempts upon India, and we hope they may prove invincible, the love of the Hindus for his Saxon lords will not be one of them.—[Tablet.]

GREECE AND TURKEY.

In Berlin doubts are still entertained of the sincerity of some of the Powers in seeking a pacific settlement of the Turco-Greek dispute, and a projected

alliance between France, Russia, and Austria is strongly suspected.

The humble petition of the Photian Patriarch, which we (Tablet) noticed a few weeks ago has accomplished results which that individual was far from desiring. The Sultan has granted his prayer, but only, it would seem, to secure to the Bulgarians the liberty of choice which the Patriarch wished to deprive them. Abdul Aziz, who is pontiff as well as king, has summoned the Bulgarian bishops to a synod at Constantinople on the 16th instant, 'to consider the reforms required in the Bulgarian Church,' but quite independently of their would-be Patriarch. The bishops of Philippolis, Sophia, Lowetch, and Vidin are enchanted, and both they and their flocks 'most cordially disposed towards the Sublime Porte.' But this is not all. The most influential Bulgarians have declared to the Patriarch of Constantinople, according to one of their own journals, 'that henceforth they decline to recognize his authority. The Bishops of Florida, Scopia, and Lowtche have written to him to announce their definitive emancipation from his rule.' These Christians appear to think that the Turk would be a more merciful master than the Russian. General Ignatieff, the Muscovite ambassador, is doing his best to prevent the separation of the Bulgarian Church, but apparently without success. The so-called Patriarch of Constantinople has no other share in the matter than to accept, whether he likes it or not, the decision at which others will arrive, without troubling him for his opinion.

LADIES OF DELICATE CONSTITUTION cannot use the coarse cathartics without danger. Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills, uniting the properties of a gentle laxative and a stomachic, appear to be especially adapted to the wants of the sex. In cases of hysteria, hypochondria, and other mental and bodily disturbances arising from functional irregularities, the pills have uniformly proved useful, and hence have a high reputation among female invalids. The nature of their occupations predisposes the ladies to diseases of the stomach and bowels, and for these the Pills are the most approved specific.

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

A PERFUME WITH A HUNDRED USES.—The European toilet extracts are scents, and nothing more; but Murray and Lawson's Florida Water, the standard perfume of North and South America, is an article of great and varied utility, as well as a peerless luxury. Besides being the finest of all floral perfumes for the handkerchief, the toilet, and the bath, it relieves headache, promotes sleep, allays nervousness, is a rare antiseptic for the sick-room, cools the skin, exhilarates the spirits, and when diluted with water imparts smoothness and freshness to the complexion, and is invaluable for removing the irritation occasioned by sunburns or the bites of insects. In fact it is almost as much prized for its utility as for the exquisite pleasure it affords. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp New York.

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

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

IMPURITY MADE VISIBLE.—As surely as air, liberated under water, bubbles to the top, poison in the blood struggles to the surface of the body and is there developed in some form of inflammation. Whether that form be boils, running sores, white swellings, tumors, pustulous eruptions, or what not it is the outward visible sign of corruption in the blood. To suppress these symptoms by external applications is to force back the evil on its source. To administer Bristol's Sarsaparilla as a remedy is to eradicate the germ and the seed together. It would be an insult to the reader's common sense to ask which is the wiser course. As external disorders are usually accompanied by some internal disturbance, the occasional use of Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills is often required.

WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD

How many thousands of parents ask themselves this question, as they see their children becoming more emaciated and miserable every day, while neither their physician nor themselves can assign any cause. In ten of every twelve such cases, a correct reply to the question would be 'Worms'; but they are seldom thought of, and the little sufferer is allowed to go on without relief until it is too late.

Parents you can save your children. Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles are a safe and certain cure; they not only destroy the worms, but they neutralize the vitiated mucus in which the vermin breed. Do not delay! Try them! Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, next the Court House, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE and ROBERT MACFARLANE, Insolvents. NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or so soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act.

By his Attorney ad licem, ROBERT MACFARLANE.

STRACHAN BETHUNE. Montreal, 28th December, 1868. 2m23

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of MARGUERITE and JULIE PEPIN, Spinners and Traders of the City of Montreal, Insolvents. THE undersigned have filed in the office of this Court, a consentment of discharge executed by their creditors, and on the seventeenth day of April next, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed.

MARGUERITE & JULIE PEPIN. By their Attorney ad licem, NAPOLEON BEAUDRY. Montreal, 20th January, 1869. 2m27

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of MARGUERITE and JULIE PEPIN, Spinners and Traders of the City of Montreal, Insolvents. THE undersigned have filed in the office of this Court, a consentment of discharge executed by their creditors, and on the seventeenth day of April next, they will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the said deed.

MARGUERITE & JULIE PEPIN. By their Attorney ad licem, NAPOLEON BEAUDRY. Montreal, 20th January, 1869. 2m27

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Thos. Edwards, of Montreal, Insolvent. A final dividend sheet has been prepared, subject to objection until the Twentieth day of March next.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 23 Feb, 1869. 2w30

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

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

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

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

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT.

Having passed sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the thing needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, she continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle.—Sold by all Druggists. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PERINE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. February, 1868. 2m.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

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

And TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU 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 forenoon, or so soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor under the said Act, and also for the discharge of the said Assignee.

Montreal, 13th Jan, 1869. JOSEPH OCTAVE MERCIER, By DUHAMEL & DROLET, his Attorneys ad licem. 2m24

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of A. D. Joubert, Trader, of the City of Montreal, An Insolvent.

AND TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Assignee.

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

T. SAUVAGEAU, Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal 15 February 1869. 2w20

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE BEAUDOIN, of Lachine, District of Montreal, An Insolvent.

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

By JEAN BTE. BEAUDOIN.

His Attorney ad licem. NAPONOLN BEAUDRY. Montreal, 15th February, 1869. 2m29

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Pierre Gougon Trader of the City of Montreal, An Insolvent.

AND TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Assignee.

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

T. SAUVAGEAU, Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, 15 February 1869. 2w29

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of NOIL BAYARD, Contractor of the City of Montreal, An Insolvent.

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

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal February 1869. 2-w29.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Ferdinand F. Perrin, Trader, of the city of Montreal, An Insolvent.

AND TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU, Assignee.

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

T. SAUVAGEAU, Assignee. St. Sacrament Street, No. 18. Montreal, 15 February 18 9. 2w20.

CIRCULAR.

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

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

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT. No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m

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

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

ROBERT B. MAY, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER, CARDS, CIRCULARS, HAND-BILLS, BILL HEADS LABELS, &c., &c., EXECUTED IN THE NEATEST STYLE. NO. 21 BONAVENTURE STREET, Nearly opposite Albert Buildings, MONTREAL. COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO Post-Office Address—Box 508 1/2.

JOHN LILLY, AUCTIONEER, 18, BUADE STREET, UPPER TOWN, (OPPOSITE THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL), QUEBEC.

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

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S., OFFICE—29 M'CORD STREET, MONTREAL. October, 1868. 12m10

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,) SHERBROOKE C.E., D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR. A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel. Conveyances with or without drivers furnished to travellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868. 12m

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

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

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

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS! THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Established 1852. Church Bells, Obimes, and Bells of all sizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steam-boats, 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.

To prove satisfactory, or subject to be returned and exchanged. All orders addressed to the undersigned, or to J. HENRY EVANS, Sole Agent for the Canada, 463 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q., will have prompt attention, and illustrated catalogues sent free, upon application to JOHN CO., Troy, N. Y. June 5, 1868. 12 43

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON In every description of READY MADE CLOTHING ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS, AT NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE The Cheapest House in the City. NOTE THE PRICES OF GOOD JACKETS!

Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$6.50 Pea Jackets at \$8

NOT TO QUALLED FOR CUT, MAKE AND QUALITY.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 EACH, READY MADE or to MEASURE Are only to be obtained at NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Juvenile Department BOYS and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every style BOYS and YOUTHS' SKATING JACKETS at \$3, \$4 and \$5 BOYS and YOUTHS' SCHOOL SUITS, from \$6 (the largest stock in the city) BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, from \$4

AT J. G. KENNEDY'S, 60 St. Lawrence Main Street.

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

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY. The Whole Dominion should buy their Teas of the Importers, THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

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

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

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

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company. An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c. Out of over one thousand testimonials, we insert the following:—

A YEAR'S TRIAL. Montreal, 1868. The Montreal Tea Company: GENTS—It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in every case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap. Yours very truly, F. DENNIE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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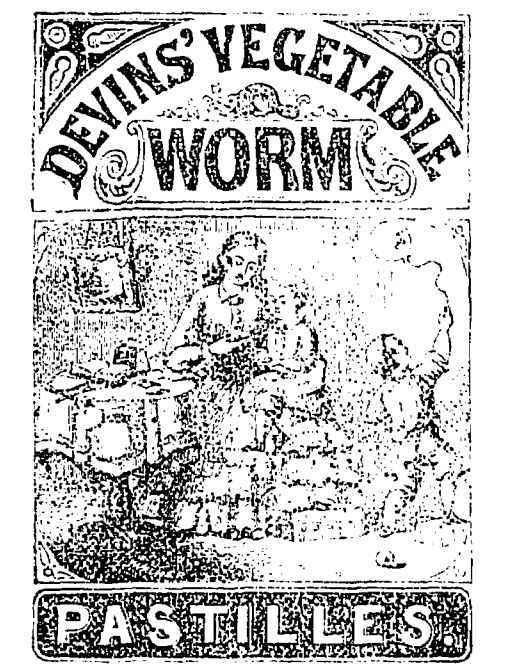
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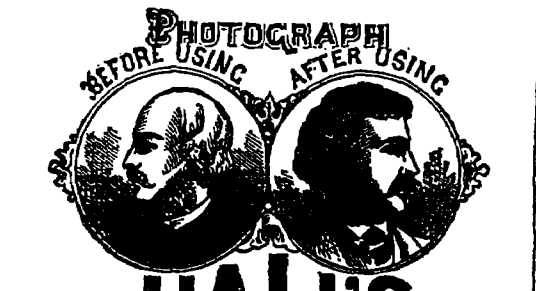
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 200,000 feet 1st and 2nd quality of 3-inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 1/2 inch do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 1/2 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260,000 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; 1 inch Basswood; 1 inch do; Butternut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500,000 Sawed Laths; Lot of Sawed and Split Shingles; 80,000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1 1/2 inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.
JORDAN & BENARD,
 19 Notre Dame Street,
 An 362 Craig Street, Viger Square.
 December 13, 1867. 12m

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!

50,000 Cull Deals,
CHEAP, FOR CASH.
J. LANE & CO.,
 St. Roch, Quebec.
 Nov. 9, 1865.

WRIGHT & BROGAN,
 NOTARIES,
 Office:—58 St. Francois Xavier Street,
 MONTREAL.

DANIEL SEXTON,
 PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM-FITTER,
 57 ST. JOHN STREET 57,
 Between Greas S. James and Notre Dame Streets
 MONTREAL.
 JOBBING PUNCTUALLY 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, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and all points West, at.....	9.10 A.M.
Night do do do.....	8.30 P.M.
Accommodation Train for Kingston and intermediate Stations, at.....	7.00 A.M.
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 and intermediate Stations, at.....	7.00 A.M.
Express for Boston at.....	8.40 A.M.
Express for New York, and Boston via Vermont Central, at.....	3.30 P.M.
Express for Portland, (stopping overnight at Island Pond), at.....	2.00 P.M.
Night Express for Portland, Three Rivers, Quebec and Riviere du Loup, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville, and Coaticook only, at.....	10.10 P.M.
Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, Baggage checked through. For further information, and time of arrival of all Trains at terminal and way stations apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station.	
C. J. BRYDGES Managing Director	

BROCKVILLE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868.
 Trains will leave Brockville at 7.15 A.M., and 3.15 P.M., arriving at Sand Point at 12.40 P.M. and 9.00 P.M.
 Trains leave Sand Point at 5.15 A.M., and 1.30 P.M., arriving at Brockville at 11.30 A.M., and 7.45 P.M.
 All Trains on Main Line connect with Trains at Smith's Falls to and from Perth.
 The 7.15 A.M. Train from Brockville connects with U. F. Co.'s Steamers for Ottawa, Fortage du Fort, Pembroke, &c., and the 1.15 Train from Sand Point leaves after these steamers are due from East and West.

PORT HOPE AND LINDSAY RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5.45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omeme and Lindsay.
 Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.35 a.m. and 12.35 p.m. for Omeme, Bethany, Millbrook and Port Hope.

PORT HOPE AND PETERBORO RAILWAY.

Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5.45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omeme and Lindsay.
 Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.35 a.m. and 12.35 p.m. for Omeme, Bethany, Millbrook and Port Hope.
A. T. WILLIAMS,
 Superintendent.

MR. A. KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,

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

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

A TOILET NECESSITY.

THE surpassing aromatic excellence of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, has caused its qualities as a cosmetic 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 skin, it is unsurpassed. In all cases of annoying eruptions, freckles, tan, and sunburn, 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 refined 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 disagreeable blemish. The hygienic properties of

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER



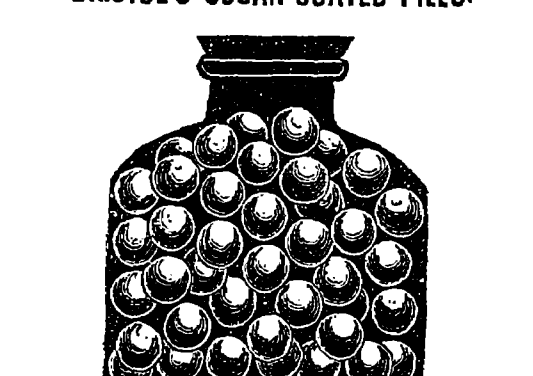
are a marked and distinctive feature of this fragrant Perfume. Its wonderful power in relieving all forms of nervous headache, fainting turns, ordinary hysteria, and its healthful disinfectant properties in the sick-room, mark it as peculiarly adapted to all the requirements of the boudoir, the dressing 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 freshness, its purity, its delicacy, and its unchangeableness, it remains

WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

No other toilet-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 it is sales increase, even in the face of myriads of imitations and counterfeits, that unprincipled 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. 3m24.

ARE YOU SICK?

Read the following **PLAIN TRUTHS!** and be induced for the sake of health to try **BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.**



PURELY 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 excellent remedy for the various diseases of the Bowels and Kidneys, use

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

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

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

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

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

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

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

AND

SUGAR-COATED PILLS;

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.
 Feb. 5. 3m26