#### FEBRUARY 27, 1878.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

the discipline and the efficiency of the force. We may depend upon it that every unnecessary hour that officers have to spend attending to their duties tends to weaken the service. The contingent money would be a constant source of trouble and anxiety, and we are satisfied that after twelve months trial of it every officer in the Dominion, who was responsible, would be tired of it. That the opportunities at present afforded, of repairing arms is defective we grant, but while a contingent allowance might remedy this defect, it might at the same time produce evils of a graver nature. Looking at it from the generals stand point, the suggestion may appear practical, but there are many considerations which if made known might induce the general to alter his opinion upon this point. It would be better give the contingent money to the adjutant and make him responsible for all. There are many other points in the general report to which we shall draw attention, but at present we must conclude by noticing the numerical deficiency in men in the 6th Military District, when compared with the rest, and a remarkable absence of artillery or cavalry.

# HOW THE INDIANS OF CAUGHNA-WAGA CELEBRATED THE DEATH OF THE HOLY FATHER.

## To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,-Not since the death of the late Revd. Father Marcout has the Indians reservation at Caughnawaga witnessed a more imposing ceremony than the solemn Mass of requiem celebrated on Wednesdsy, 20th Bebruary, for the repose of the soul of our late and lamented Pontifi, Pius IX The good Indians of this place are intensely Catholic. On the 3rd day of December, 1877, and the Feast of St. Francis Navier, the Iroquois showed to the world the love and the respect which they bore towards the Chair of St. Peter. On that memorable day hundreds of our Iroquois were seen making their way to the representive of the late Pontiff, with biskets containing sundry elaborate specimens of fancy Indian work, which they requested His Excellency to accept. One old lady having at heart the true representive of Peter brought to him a pair of mocassing, the texture of which was nicely interwoven with beads, and charged His Excellency, on his return to home, to give them to the Pope, as a small souvenir of the Iroquois. To-day the Indans have given evidence to the fullest extent of their devotion to their religion, and of the faith of that one and only Church of God upon earth. At 6.30 a m, the bells began to toll, and continued for one hour, in a few moments the village was all alivo with the good Indians making their way to Church, in order to be present at the Requiem Mass which was celebrated on the 10th of February, by their indefatigable missionary, the Very Rev. Father Burtin.

#### THE DECOBATION.

The decorations of the church were of the most imposing description. The gallery was draped in mourning, fringed with purple, and in the centre were the emblems of death, neatly worked in black cloth by the ladies of the Holy Family. Mrs. Murray, the leader of all pions acts of charity, Mrs. Joseph Williams, Mrs. J. Jacque, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Louis Lafebre, and also Mrs. Jacob assted her. For two days these good ladies devoted ; the whole of their time in the decorations of the sacred edifice. Immense banneroles of purple, yellow, and black were suspended from the centre of the ceiling, and attached to cornices erected on the walls for that purpose. In the middle aisle, just in front of the high altar, stood the Catafalque, an emblem of sorrow to all who beheld it. It was covered with a black veivet pall, bordered with silver lace, in the centre were the cross, keys, neatly worked by Mrs. Murray, over lay the stole, and at the head stood a large portrait of the late place. The smoke was observed yesterday about lamented Pontiff. The high altar was covered with insignia, and from its solemn appearance it brought tears to many an eye. The Catafalque together with the high altar and two side altars were all nicely lit up. The Very Rev. Father Burtin celebrant, assisted by Thomas B. Jacques and Andre Delisle, Grand Chief Louis, presided at the organ. The solemn tones of the Indian chant were ably rendered by the choir. The leading singers on the part of the gentlemen sang in the native tongue, at the sanctus the verse "Benedictus que venit in nomine Domini," it suggested the thought that such an acclaim might well be applied to the welcome of our great and Holy Pontiff to the throne of the eternally blessed, by millions of angelic voices that were waiting for his reception. The Indian ladies sang, in a sweet, clear voice in their own tongue, at the Libers, the Vericle, "Eternam dona ei, Domini et Inx perpetua lucest el," a profound impression was produced upon the whole attendance, which it is impossible for me to describe, and I thought what a strong argument again this furnishes for the moral effect of the chant, not only upon those who heard it, but naturally upon singers themselves, for it is plain that, on the occasion refered to, they who thus sang to God, imploring eternal rest for the soul of our Holy Pius IX, as well as those others who took up the refrain "Libera, me Domini," in full chorus, were more profoundly impressed with the truth and comfort of the Catholic doctrine of piety towards the faithful departed, then if they had listened to the most elequent and learned sermon on the subject that could be preached. The costly material for the occasion was furnished by Mr Joseph Williams, Mr. Thomas Jacques and Mr. Edward DeBlois. Many of your readers will remember that Mr. Williams was one of the leading gentlemen in the decorations of the church and the village, and also a carriage for the accommodation of the Apostolic Delagate on the 3rd day of December last. And also Mr. Thus. Jacques for his liberal donation towards covering the expenses on the bell, now in the Tower of the O. M. J. Novitiate, Lachine, Mr Jacques was one of the sponsors for the Bell. Jt was thus the Indians of Caughnawaga celebrated the death of the Holy Father.



ELECTION OF THE SUPREME PON-TIFF.

> CARDINAL PECCI CHOSEN. REJOICINGS IN ROME.

(Special Cablegram to the New York Freeman's Journal.)

Rome, Feb. 18, 1878.

This evening sixty Cardinals enter the conclave. There is perfect harmony in the Sacred College. The Will of Pope Pius IX has been opened. He desired to be buried at San Lorenzo dei Cappuchini, without the walls of Rome. His tomb provided by himself, is exceedingly modest,-a marble slab, sculptured with tiara, skull and cross-bones. The entire cost was about four hundred dollars. Funeral obsequies were private, in the Sistine Chapel, on the 15th, 16tb, and 17th.

The youngest of the Cardinals is Lucido Maria Parocchi, Archbishop of Bologna, who was raised to the purple on the 22nd of June last. He is only 44 years old. Cardinal Howard is next youngest, who is 49. All the rest of the Cardinals are over 50, Fifty-three of them are sixty or more. Twenty-five are seventy or over ; and five are eighty or over.

were created by Gregory XVI., Swartzenburgh, end, the doors were thrown open and the two great Asquini, Carafa di Traetto, and Sforza. One hundred and twenty Cardidals have died during the Pontificate of Pope Plus IX. There are six hats vacant.

The entire number of the Sacred College at present is sixty-four. Were all present in the Concluve, it would require 43 votes to elect a Pope. Several of the Cardinals, however, on account ol infirmity, are not likely to attend.

> THE GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES. BOME, Feb. 18, 1978.

On the night before the beginning of their sacred labors the Cardiuals assembled in the Pauline Chapel to listen to a brief address spoken by Cardinal Amat di San Fillippo, and to take the oath of secrecy. Then they entered their cells, situated in the third story of the Vatican. The last evening before immurement was passed in receiving guests, ambassadors end friends. Each little cell was crowded with visitors. Around the hall were buill sixty-four tiny lodges of planks, carpeted and hung with serge. Each lodge contained four rooms about six feet square, arranged in two stories. In the lower story were the Cardinal's bedroom, and a chamber for his servants; above his conclavists were lodged

Three strokes upon the great b 11 at nine, indicated that the time for immurement had arrived. Farewells were said hastily. Then the great gates were shut, chained and bolted, and the Conclave was immured. Don Mario Chigi Albani, Marshal of the Conclave then attended to the subsequent preparations. Under his care the windows and arches were bricked up. Only the door at the top of the Scala Regis was not closed up. Four locks, two on a side, guarded this portal. The doors being secured, the foot-men of the Conclave were summoned to kneel before the crucifix and take the eath of secresy. Then, after assuring himself that the cells of the Cardinals were everywhere separated by the statutory distance of a foot, and instructing his guards and patrols to be vigilant against any attempt at communication during the darkness, the Marshal withdrew to his post. Then the great religious duty imposed on each Cardinal began in all earnestness.

### THE FIRST DAY IN CONCLAVE.

Rome, Feb. 19, 1878. The smoke of burning ballot papers was visible at a quarter to two o'cluck this afternoon, showing that the Conclave had voted, but nobody had obtained the necessary majority. Cardinal Cardossa, the patriarch of Lisbon, arrived

at the Vatican yesterday, and entered the Conclave last night. THE SECOND DAY-ELECTION OF THE POPE.

Rome, Feb. 20, 1878. d its labors shout non

Cardinals were summoned out of the chapel and the doors were fastened with a padlock. Then followed the secret preparation of the ballots and the close scrutiny.

It was known to the Cardinals when they met in the morning that to day would see the breaking down of the wall and the proclamation of Cardinal Pecci as Pope. In accordance with the usual cuttom, so soon as it had been ascertained after the first ballot on Tuesday that the Cardinal really commanded a canonical majority the fact was communicated to the Cardinals opposed to him, so that, acquiescing in his election, members of the Sacred College might join in waiting on the future Pope the evening before his actual elevation. The The one condition which by canon law can void the election of a Pope who' has actually obtained the suffrages of the Sacred College is his being forced by the electors to accept the dignity. His free facceptance of it is absolutely necessary to render his election legitimate: of course, it had been previously ascertained that the Cardinal Camerlengo was ready to accept the position.

So soon as the scrutators had declared that he had received a canonical majority of two-thirds of the full ballot, Cardinal Pecci, the Pope-elect, rose in his seat and repeated aloud the number and motto upon his ballot. It was found upon the thread on which the ballots were strung, and the "nomen" flat was opened by the scrutators that they might satisfy themselves that he had not voted for himself. Proclamation was then made that all the formalities had been complied with, and the Car-dinals cried, "The will of the Holy Ghost be There are about four Cardinals surviving, who done" The Conclave was declared to be at an ceremonial officers, Macchi and Ricci-Paracciani, summoned by the bell, with the Secretary and Sacristan of the Holy College, entered the chapel, whee the Cardinals were scated. The Secretary of Briefs, Cyrdinal Asquini, with Cardinal Amat di San Filippo, Cardinal von Schwartzenberg and Cardinal Caterini, seniors of the three orders of the Gardinalate, proceeded towards Cardinal Pecci and demanded, "Do you accept the election thus canonically made of you as Sovereign Pontin."

"I do," replied the Pope-elect, and instantly all the canopies over the chairs save that above his seat Cardinal Pecci's duty as Cardinal Camerlengo to form one of the delegation charged wito putting the question to the Pore.

"By what name do yeu desire to be called?" asked Cardinal Amat di San Filippo.

"Leo XIII., "replied the Pope-elect.

Thesenior Master of Cermonies, Martinucci, as notary of the Holy Sec, then proclaimed the Pope and drew up the official act certifying to the election and proclamation which was signed by his colleague by the Sacristan and by the Secretary. Meanwhile the newly elected Pope had entered the chapel and there put on the Pontifical robes, clothed in which he scated himself in the chair on the Gospel side of the alter, while the Cardinals approached in their due order and kissed the cross on his slipper and his hand, he embraceing them on both cheeks, the Cardinal Deau, Mgr. Amat di San Filippo, who had first performed the act of adoration, meanwhile chanting the Te Deam.

A new "Fisherman's ring" was then brought forward, that belonging to Pius IX. having been solemuly broken at his death. This ring, so called from bearing on the stone the engraved figure of St. Peter drawing in his net, was at first used about 1265 as the Pope's private signet for his own correspondence, but since the middle of the liftcenth century has been reserved to the Pontifical utterances called briefs. A bull is the most nuthoritative expression of the Pontifical decision. It is written in Latin, in mediaval characters, upon dark, rough parchment, the style being " Leo XIII., Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei," with date from the Incarnation and the signatures of the functionaries of the Apostolic Chancery. It takes its name from the bulla or leaden seal tied to it by a cord of hemp or silk according to its importance. The die of this seal is kept at the Chancery, with an express penalty of excommunication for the unauthorized Archbishop of Perugia in the Consistory of January person who enters the room of its keeper. The briefs 19, 1840, and at the same time created him Cardinal to which the Pope affixes the impression of the Fishermans Ring are documents affecting matters of gory dying soon after, his successor, Pius IX XIII," are signed by the Cardinal Secretary of untrue. A creation reserved in petto is simply a having been bestowed on him, Gioacchino Pecci became indeed Leo XIII. As soon as the Pope had taken it the Deacons, Cardinals, Catemui, Mertel, Consolini, Borromeo, Randi, Pacca, Nina, de Falloux du Coudray, Starretti and Pellegrimi, crying "Papani Habemus" ("We have a Pope") hurried to the breach in the wall of the balcony window, pressing through which Cardinal Caterini raised the great gold cross as he spoke, and thus addressed the throng outside : "I aunounce to you, with the greatest joy, that we have for Pope the most eminent and reverend seigneur Gioacchino Pecci, who takes the name of Leo XIII." Tho new Pope then made his appearance as has already been described. Immediately after the proclamation to the people the Pauline Chapel was thrown open, the provisional walls surrounding the hall of the Conclave were torn down amid rejoicings, and the Marshal, the conclavists, the Majordomo and other officials of the Conclave and the Papal household hastened to pay their homage, followed by the clergy and nobility. His Holiness then paid a ceremonious visit to Cardinal Amat di San Filippo and notified the Ambassadors of his election, and the work was done-the successor of Pius IX had ascended the throne of Peter. On to-day-Sunday-Pope Leo XIII will be enthroned in St. Peter's and crowned with the tiara. On his throne in the Atrium of Constantine, opposite the walled-up Holy Gate, which is opened good humoredly; "Yes, as you say he is an exonly in the years of jubilee, he will receive the homage of the Archpriest first and then of the clergy of the Basilica, and then be carried in procession up the Church to the Chapel of St. Gregory, which serves as a robing-room. As he issues from it a master of ceremonies will suddenly step before him and falling on his knee hold up to him a silver rod tipped with a bundle of tow, to which instantly a clerk will apply a lighted taper, the master of ceremonies chanting as the tow blazes for a second, Suncte Pater, sic transit gloria mundi." "Holy Father, thus passes the glory of the world." This curious and most striking piece of spmbolism is re-peated twice. At the High Altar His Holiness will be clothed with the pullium, and after the Mass, during which he will receive the homage of the clergy of all ranks, he will be borne to the great halcony over-looking the piezza of St. Peter. There, in presence of the assembled people, the mitre hav-ing been removed, Cardinal M-rtel will place on the Pope's head the triple crown with the words: Accipe tiaram tribus coronis ornatum et scias te esse patrem principum et regum orbie, in terra vicarium Salvotoris nostri Jesu Christi, eni est honos et gloria in secula saecdorum." With the invariable benediction on "the city and the world" the coronation ceremony will be concluded The Conclave which elected Leo XIII will long be memorable because of the fact that though its members were under no such sharp spur as were the Cardinale who participated in the Conclave whence Caroinal Mustal Ferretti issued, as Pope Pius IX, which began on the 14th of June, 1846, and ended on the 16th, having lasted fifty hours, the Cardinals entered the Conclave of 1878 at 6 P M on

claimed on Wednesday, the 20th, at 1.15 P M fortythree hours afterwards

All the members of the Sacred College took part in this great Conclave excepting Cardinals Bizzarri. Brossais, Saint Marc and McCloskey.

Of the two foreign members unable to attend, the Archbishop of Rennes was prevented by illness

the Archbishop of New York by his inability to reach the Eternal City in time.

# THE NEW SUPREME PONTIFF.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Cardinal Gloacchino Pecci, who has been elected to succeed Pius IX., as head of the Catholic Church, has been long and widely known for his piety and erudition. Descended from noble ancestry, he was born at Carpinetto (Papal States) March 2, 1810. He began his academical studies at the Roman College, whence he entered the Ecclesiastical Academy reserved foo the education of those of noble rank who are about to pursue a clerical career. Here he attracted the notice of Gregory XVI., who made him prelate of his household and Referendary at the Vatican. Soon after he intrusted the young ecclesiastic with the position of Delegate at Benevento, a town in the Papal States. He was subsequently transferred, with the same rank, to Spoleto and Perugia. In his capacity as Papal Delegate, he was remarkable for zeal, firmness and administrative ability. At Benevento, his energies were brought into play in suppressing brigandage, which infested that city, owing ito its proximity to the Kingdom of Naples, where highway robbery was carried on without restraint. Mgr. Peeci's task was rendered difficult by the tolerance, if not encouragement, which the brigands received from families of rank and forume, who resented Government interference in their own districts. The Bishop began active measures against the robbers, by informing the Neapolitan King of his plans, and securing the cordial support of the mounted police as well as the aid of the Government officials. Having thus organized his forces, he instituted a brisk campaign against the robbers, and, in a few months the province was rid entirely of brigandage, and Mgr. Pecci received the thanks both of the Pope, and the King of Naples. So great about this time was the Delegate's popularity, that when he fell sick the were lowered. In other circumstances it have been people evinced the deepest concern, and public pravers were offered with great fervor for his recovery. In Spoieto and Perugia he acted with the same energy when occasion offered. In the latter city he administered his duties so well that crime reased and the prisons were empty. In 1843, much

to the regret of the people, Gregory XVL, recalled Mgr. Peeci from Perugia, appointed him Archbishop of the See of Damietta, in partilous infidelium, and sent him as Nuncio to Brussels-an important post for an ecclesiastic only thirty-three years old, Mgr. Peuci was received with great favor at the Belgian court and in society. King Leopold, atways remarkable for his snavity and good sense, delighted to confer with him, and bestowed on him many marks of friendship. But the climate, and possibly the cares of office, impaired his health, and thus necessitated his return to Italy. King L-opold learned with regret of his departnre. He conferred a decoration on him, and, hunding him a sealed packet, asked him to present it himself to the Pope. The Nuncio asked if the commission was urgent, as he intended to make a tour in Europe before returning to Rome. " It will do," replied the King, " if you hand it to the Pope on your return to Rome" When Mgr Pecci returned to the Eternal City he gave the royal letter to Gregory XVI, who said:-"The King of the Belgians speaks highly of your character, virtues, and services; he asks for you something which I will accord with all my heart-the purple. But here is a deputation from Perugia, which asks me to intrust you with the management

of that diocese. Accept the See of Perugia; you will soon receive the Cardinal's hat." Such is the story told by a recent French writer. M. Louis Teste, in a book entitled " Preface an Conclave," and repeated in all the newspaper sketches of the new Pope's life. M. Teste adds that in accordance with this promise Gregory made him reserving the creation in petto; but that Pope Grocomparitively passing importance. They are written through the influence of Cardinal Antonelli, postin modern letters noon soft white parchment, hear poned the publication of this promotion for seven the Pope's name at the beginning, "Leo, Papa years. This dramatic tale, however, is evidently Briefs and bear date from the Nativity. This ring creation temporarily kept secret, and when it is disclosed the Cardinal takes rank from the date of the original private appointment, not of the publiention of it. The official record, quoted by M. Teste himself, shows that Cardinal Pecci was "created and published by Pius IX., in the Consistory of December 19, 1853." In Perugia, Archbishop Pecci encouraged study and learning among his clergy. He founded an academy of St. Thomas Aquinas for the advancement of theological studies. Meetings were held weekly in his episcopal palace at which he presided in person. While there that portion of the States of the Church was selzed by the King of Italy. Like his colleague in the Sacred College, the late Cardinal Riario Sforze, Archbishop of Naples, he rose superior to his adverse circumstances and administered the affairs of his diocese without coming into collision with the intruding civil authorities, with whom he has never held official intercourse. A story found many believers in Rome that on the death of Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the Propaganda, in 1874, many of Cardinel Pecci's friends and admirers desired to see him advanced to that important position in the administration of the church. But some influence again operated against him. His name having been mentioned one day to the late Pope in connection with the office by an English Bishop who was his friend, and admired his ability, piety and learning, the Pope answered cellent Bishop; so we shall let him continue in charge of his diocese." During the revolutionary movements Cardinal Pecci experienced many trials, but always accepted them with diguity and resignation. When his seminary was seized by the Italian authorities he said, "I need only a few rooms." He threw open his own house to the students, and assiduously promoted their comfort. He declined to hold personal relations with the Italian authorities, but they never ceased to treat him with the greatest respect. Last Septamber, Cardinal Pecci was appointed by Pope Pius IX, Cardinal Camerlengo, or Chamberlain of the Holy Homan Church. In virtue of this position, he became at the death of Pius IX, head of the Sacred College, and executive of the Govern-ment. This might be regarded as a position to be fea ed. since the traditions of the Conclaves have hitherto been that no Camerlengo ever becomes Pope. Indeed, at the time of the appointment, it was considered equivalent to putting Cardinal Pecci out of the race; his rival, Cardinal Panebianco, was congratulated on having had such "a narrow escape" from promotion ; and the Roman correspond ent of the Independence Belge wrote : " Cardinal Pecci, who had some chance of being the candidate of the Liberal group is gravely compromised by his acceptance of the office of Camerlengo;" while the correspondent of the London Times, sorely puzzled, by a wish to exclude him from the Papacy; a Camera lengo hardly ever having a chance of securing the

#### PERSONAL.

O'BRENNAN-Dr. Martin, A. O'Brennan, the well known Irish Nationalist is dead.

GAIGNOE-There is woman in Quebec, named Gaignoe, who is said to be 104 years of age.

HOWARD-Cardinal Howard is only 49 years of age.

STAFFORD-Father Stafford gave an eloquent lecture on Temperance, at Port Hope last week.

ROY-Captain Roy of Quebec has organized a new battery of artillery.

LYNCH—His Grace Archbishop Lynch lectured on the Papal election, at Toronto lately.

LEOPOLD -It is said that Prince Leopold is anxious to enter the Protestant Church.

LEO.-It is announced that the coronation of Pope Leo takes place on Sunday in the Sixtine Chapel. SECCHI .- Father Augelo Scchi, the famous astronomer, is dead.

STANLY-The last sensation is that Mr. Bennet is to send Stanly on a voyage of discovery to the North Pole.

BISMARCK-The German Chancellor is said to be in difficulties owing to stock jobbing speculations.

O'DONOGHUE-Mr. Masson has moved for papers' connected with the O'Donoghue amnesty ques-

LORANGER-It is rumored that Judge Loranger intends resigning. Several gentlemen are named for the expected vacancy.

SMYTH-Lt, General Smyth has received numerous offers from parties desirous of raising regiments in case England goes to war with Russia.

BOURKE-An exchange says that "Gen. Thos. Baurke will lecture on Emmet and the cause for which he died" at the Opera House Toronto, on the 4th of March,

DANTON-BERTRAND-Thesons of two historical characters died last month, namely Danton, the celebrated Jacobin, and of General Bertrand who accampanied Napoleon to St. Helena,

WORKMAN-Ex-Moyor Workman of Montreal, died in this city on Sunday last. He was a brother of Mr Thomas Workman, M. P. He was universally respected by all classes in Montreal.

ROSSA-Accounts from Toronto apprehend trouble on the occassion of O'Donovan Rossa's lecture in that city, which is announced to take place on the 18th of March,

MeVICARS-Principal MacVicars, speaking at a "Missionary meeting" in Montreal last week admitted that the "converts" made by the evangelizers' were very poor and sometimes imposters.

SMYTH-General Smyth has communicated to the volunteers of Montreal the thanks of the Governor General, for the soldierly appearance and discipline displayed on the occasion of his Excellency's visit.

MCCLOSKEY.-Cardinal McCloskey, presenting homage to the Pope on Monday, said he had no reason to deplore the latences of his arrival in Rome, as the conclave had made so excellent a choice.

MEONL-All new appointments to Pontifical Court offices will be made by the end of the week, to be in readiness for the coronation. Cardinal Simeoni has been re-appointed and confirmed as Pontifical Secretary of State.

WATSON-Captain Watson late of the 56th Regiment, and now living in Quebec. has obtained permission to mise a regiment for actual service in the event of England becoming ongaged in war.

BISMARCK-Bismarck, it is said, is not at all alarmed at the English cry of war against Russia. and has the general continental disdain for a mere maritime Power. In regard to the menace of the English fleet he observed :-- "When have fish over been seen to make war on horses."

CARMICHAEL-Every Catholic in Montreal will

to day by the selection of Cardinal Giochino Pecci as Pope, after the third ballot. The new Pope has chosen the title of Leo XIII. The Conclave lasted forty hours, being twelve hours shorter than that which elected Pius IX., his predecessor.

From the moment the Conclave had gone into session the outside world was busy watching for the signs of progress made. This is acheived by watching a particular chimney. Through this comes the smoke of burning ballots, which declares that a Pope has not been elected, as when a Pope is chosen by vote the ballots are burned in another noon, and one unsuccessful ballot was credited to the Conclave. Again, In the evening, the smoke was seen at a quarter to seven, which was concuded to mean that the vote was again incon clusive, as only two ballots were taken each day. From eleven o'clock to-day the watch upon the

Conclave chimney was very sharp. At half past twelve a little wreath of smoke came in a bluespiral from the chimney, and everybody suid "The third ballot; no choice !" Then believing the ballot was again without result the crowd began to disperse. When at 1.15 p.m., Cardinal Caterini appeared in the Grand Gallery of the Vatican Basilica, and announced in the customary formula, Cardinal Pecci's succession to the Papacy, under the title of Leo XIII. The bystanders cheered most enthusiastically, and a large crowd soon assembled, densely thronging the open spoce before the Vatican and the approaches thereto.

At 4.30 the newly-lected Pope, surrounded by all the Cardinals, appeared in the inner gallery of the Basilica. The crowd vociferously shouted, "Long live the Pope." The Holy Father then pronounced the benediction. After this the cheering was renewed and continued until the Pope withdrew.

The crowd before the Vatican waiting for the benediction of the Pope is estimated to have numbered 20.000.

As soon as the result of the election became known the bells in all the churches of Rome were rung and the diplomats went to the Varican to congratulate the new Pope.

Count Segue immediately informed the Pope that he purposed to present him with 1,000,000 france as the first donation of Peter's pence from the French Eniscopate.

The Times' Paris dispatch says the election of Cardinal Pecci as Pope has made a favorable impression here.

THE CEREMONIES IN DETAIL.

HOW THE SACRED OFFICE WAS BESTOWED AND RECEIVED.-WHAT IS YET TO COME.

Roxs, Feb. 20, 1878.

The second day of the Conclave was as the first save in its results. Three bells were rung at 8, 8.30 and at 9, and with the last came the cry of the Master of Ceremonies. "In Capellum, Domini "---'To the Chapel my Lords." After hearing a Mass celebrated in the Pauline Chapel by Cardinal Amat di San Fillippo and partaking of the Holy Communion, the Cardinals breakfasted separately in their cells ; then reassembled in the Sistine Chapel to ballot. The Master of Ceremonies, Mgr. Ricci Paracciani, read the order of complete isolation; the " Veni Creator " and the prayers were chanted 

regret to learn that the Rev. Mr. Carmichael of this city is about to remove to Hamilton. He is of a class of men that Catholics and Protestants can ill afford to lose, and Montreal especially required his service.

ALBANI-MIle Albani the Canadian Prima Donna has made her debut in Paris with great success in "Lucia," at the Theatre des Italians. She was called on to the stage seven or eight times in succession, and literally covered with bouquets.

WHITE—John White M. P., has been elected "Grand Master" of the "(Irand Orange Lodge) of Ontario. He will use the order for his political purposes, and dupe the members into the belief that he is for carrying out the policy of " Croppies lie down."

MARLBOROUGH-At the last drawing-rcom in Dublin Castle, the English Duchess of Maribor. ough and her American daughter-in-law, Ludy Randolph Churchill, wore dresses of Irish poplin, specially manufactured for them, while the Irish Lady Mayoress and her daughter were dressed in robes of French production.

ROMA "-Our correspondent at Belleville, tells us that the Rev. Mr. Bray, during his lecture in that town, spoke as if the "Romish" Church was doomed to destruction and that the Rev. Mr. Doudiet's lecture in the same place was not noticed by the "Daily Ontario" "Roma" has kindly promised us a letter for next week.

AFFERTY-A man named Rafferty with eight companions, was assailed by a party of Sioux Indians in Dacotah last week. All were killed but Rafferty and a Swede who escaped to a settlement. Rafferty next volunteered with four others to search for the dead bodies, and this party was also attacked and killed with the exception of Rafferty, who again escaped, though wounded.

CROKE-Archbishop Croke of Uashel Ireland has sent a subscription of £100 for the Irish prisoners political fund. About the fund he said which I am glad to see is being collected for the bencfit of the Irish rolitical prisoners, whom the Czar has just released from British dungeons. They suffered long and much for the patriotic faith that was in them; and the country for which they forfeited ten years of freedom is not likely to be unmindful of their protracted captivity and privations. Poor McCarthy's death presents one of the most tragic incidents in all this sad and sickening episode of our history; and I believe no true Irishman, at home or abroad, can read of it without sympathy, or reflect it without indignation."

WESTMINSTER-The relative wealth and income of the three most opulent men living-the Duke of Westminster, Rothschild and Mr. Mackey, the Bonanza King-has been reduced to figures as followa:---

Duke of Westminster Rothschild, Mackey. Capital.£16,000,000 - 0s. £40,000,000 £55,000,900 Per year, 800,000 0

2,000,000 2 750,000 Per month. 60,000 0 Per day, 2,000 0 170,000 200,0009 5,000 7,00 90 0 Per hour. 200 305 Per minute. 1 4 TERRITE PARENT TE CHOS 17: 92 04