

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.

HOW THE INDIANS OF CAUGHNAWAGA CELEBRATED THE DEATH OF THE HOLY FATHER.

To the Editor of the True Witness: DEAR SIR,—Not since the death of the late Rev. Father Marcot has the Indians reservation at Caughnawaga witnessed a more imposing ceremony than the solemn Mass of requiem celebrated on Wednesday, 20th February, for the repose of the soul of our late and lamented Pontiff, Pius IX.

THE DECORATION.

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.

The Very Rev. Father Burtin celebrant, assisted by Thomas B. Jacques and Andre Dullie, 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 qui 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 costly material for the occasion was furnished by Mr. Joseph Williams, Mr. Thomas Jacques and Mr. Edward DeBois. 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 Delegate on the 3rd day of December last.

POPE LEO XIII. ELECTION OF THE SUPREME PONTIFF. 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.

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.

There are about four Cardinals surviving, who were created by Gregory XVI, Swartzburgh, Asquini, Carafa di Traetto, and Sforza. One hundred and twenty Cardinals have died during the Pontificate of Pope Pius IX. There are six hats vacant.

The entire number of the Sacred College at present is sixty-four. Were all present in the Conclave, it would require 43 votes to elect a Pope.

THE GENERAL PRESS DESPATCHES.

ROME, Feb. 18, 1878.

On the night before the beginning of their sacred labors the Cardinals assembled in the Pauline Chapel to listen to a brief address spoken by Cardinal Amat di San Filippo, and to take the oath of secrecy.

Each lodge contained four rooms about six feet square, arranged in two stories. In the lower story were the Cardinals' bedrooms, and a chamber for his servants; above his conclavists were lodged.

The strokes upon the great bell 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.

THE FIRST DAY IN CONCLAVE.

ROME, Feb. 19, 1878.

The smoke of burning ballot papers was visible at a quarter to two o'clock this afternoon, showing that the Conclave had voted, but nobody had obtained the necessary majority.

Cardinal Cordero, 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.

The Conclave concluded its labors about noon to-day by the election 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 achieved 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 place.

At 4.30 the newly-elected 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.

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 Vatican to congratulate the new Pope.

Count Segur immediately informed the Pope that he purposed to present him with 1,000,000 francs as the first donation of Peter's Pence from the French Bishops.

THE CEREMONIES IN DETAIL.

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

ROME, 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 Capellam, Domini!" "To the Chapel my Lords!" After hearing a Mass celebrated in the Pauline Chapel by Cardinal Amat di San Filippo and partaking of the Holy Communion, the Cardinals breakfasted separately in their cells; then reassembled in the Sistine Chapel to ballot.

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 custom, 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.

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 "motto" that was opened by the scrutators that they might satisfy themselves that he had not voted for himself.

"I do," replied the Pope-elect, and instantly all the canopies over the chairs save that above his seat were lowered. In other circumstances it has been Cardinal Pecci's duty as Cardinal Camerlengo to form one of the delegation charged with putting the question to the Pope.

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

The senior Master of Ceremonies, Martiniucci, as notary of the Holy See, then proclaimed the Pope and drew up the official act certifying to the election and proclamation which was signed by his colleague by the Secretary and by the Secretary. Meanwhile the newly elected Pope had entered the chapel and there put on the Pontifical robes, clothed in which he seated himself in the chair on the Gospel side of the altar, while the Cardinals approached in their due order and kissed the cross on his slipper and his hand, he embracing them on both cheeks, the Cardinal Dean, Mgr. Amat di San Filippo, who had first performed the act of adoration, meanwhile chanting the Te Deum.

A new "Fisherman's ring" was then brought forward, that belonging to Pius IX. having been solemnly 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 fifteenth century has been reserved to the Pontifical utterances called briefs. A bull is the most authoritative expression of the Pontifical decision. It is written in Latin, in medieval 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.

As soon as the Pope had taken it the Deacons, Cardinals, Cateami, Metel, Guesolini, Borromeo, Randi, Pacea, Nina, de Falloux du Couray, Starretti and Pellegrini, crying "Papa! Habemus!" ("We have a Pope") hurried to the balcony in the wall of the balcony window, passing through which Cardinal Cateami raised the great gold cross as he spoke, and thus addressed the throng outside: "I announce 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." The 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 only in the years of jubilee, he will receive the homage of the Archbishop 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 knees 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, "Sancte Pater, sic transit gloria mundi." "Holy Father, thus passes the glory of the world." This curious and most striking piece of symbolism is repeated twice. At the High Altar His Holiness will be clothed with the pallium, and after the Mass, during which he will receive the homage of the clergy of all ranks, he will be borne to the great balcony overlooking the piazza of St. Peter. There, in presence of the assembled people, the mitre having been removed, Cardinal Martiniucci will place on the Pope's head the triple crown with the words: "Accipe tiaram tribus coronis ornatum et teica te esse patrem principum et regum orbis, in terra vicarium Salvatoris nostri Jesu Christi, cui est honor et gloria in secula seculorum." 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 Cardinals who participated in the Conclave when Cardinal Mastai Ferretti issued, as Pope Pius IX., which began on the 14th of June, 1846, and ended on the 18th, having lasted fifty hours, the Cardinals entered the Conclave of 1878 at 6 P.M. on Monday, February 18, and Pope Leo XIII was proclaimed on Wednesday, the 20th, at 1.15 P.M. forty-three hours afterwards.

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All the members of the Sacred College took part in this great Conclave excepting Cardinals Bizzarri, Brossari, 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 Gioacchino 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 academic studies at the Roman College, whence he entered the Ecclesiastical Academy reserved for 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 his zeal, firmness and administrative ability.

At Benevento, his energies were brought into play in suppressing brigandage, which infested that city, owing to its proximity to the Kingdom of Naples, where highway robbery was carried on without restraint. Mgr. Pecci's task was rendered difficult by the tolerance, if not encouragement, which the brigands received from families of rank and fortune, 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 people evinced the deepest concern, and public prayers were offered with great fervor for his recovery. In Spoleto and Perugia he acted with the same energy when occasion offered. In the latter city he administered his duties so well that crime ceased and the prisons were empty. In 1843, much to the regret of the people, Gregory XVI. recalled Mgr. Pecci from Perugia, appointed him Archbishop of the See of Damietta, in puribus indiguitas, and sent him as Nuncio to Brussels—an important post for an ecclesiastic only thirty-three years old. Mgr. Pecci was received with great favor at the Belgian court and in society. King Leopold, always remarkable for his suavity 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 Leopold learned with regret of his departure. He conferred a decoration on him, and, handing 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 au Conclave," and repeated in all the newspaper sketches of the new Pope's life. At Teste adds that in accordance with this promise Gregory made him Archbishop of Perugia in the Consistory of January 19, 1849, and at the same time created him Cardinal reserving the creation in jure; but that Pope Gregory dying soon after, his successor, Pius IX., through the influence of Cardinal Antonelli, postponed the publication of this promotion for seven years. This dramatic tale, however, is evidently untrue. A creation reserved in jure is simply a creation temporarily kept secret, and when it is disclosed the Cardinal takes rank from the date of the original private appointment, not of the publication 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 seized by the King of Italy. Like his colleague in the Sacred College, the late Cardinal Ruffini Sforza, 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 Cardinal 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 good humoredly; "Yes, as you say he is an excellent 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 dignity 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 September, Cardinal Pecci was appointed by Pope Pius IX., Cardinal Camerlengo, or Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Church. In virtue of this position, he became at the death of Pius IX., head of the Sacred College, and executive of the Government. This might be regarded as a position to be feared, 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 Panabianco, was congratulated on having had such "a narrow escape" from promotion; and the Roman correspondent 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, wrote:—"His appointment was one of the wisest acts of Pius IX.'s Pontificate unless it was suggested by a wish to exclude him from the Papacy; Camerlengo hardly ever having a chance of securing the

CONCLUDED ON EIGHT PAGE.

PERSONAL.

- O'BRENNAN—Dr. Martin, A. O'Brennan, the well known Irish Nationalist, is dead.
GAINO—There is woman in Quebec, named Gaigno, 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 Sistine Chapel.
SECOCHI.—Father Angelo Secchi, the famous astronomer, is dead.
STANLEY—The last sensation is that Mr. Bennett is to send Stanley 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 question.
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.
HOURKE—An exchange says that "Gen. Thos. Burke will lecture on Emmet and the cause for which he died" at the Opera House Toronto, on the 4th of March.
DANTON—BERTRAND—Two sons of two historical characters died last month, namely Danton, the celebrated Jacobin, and of General Bertran who accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena.
WORKMAN—Ex-Mayor Workman of Montreal, died in this city on Sunday last. He was brother of Mr. Thomas Workman, M.P. He was universally respected by all classes in Montreal.
ROSSA—Accounts from Toronto approach trouble on the occasion of O'Donovan Rossa's lecture in that city, which is announced to take place on the 18th of March.
MCVICARS—Principal MacViears, speaking at a "Missionary meeting" in Montreal last week admitted that the "converts" made by the evangelists were very poor and sometimes impostors.
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.
MCLOSKEY.—Cardinal McCloskey, presenting homage to the Pope on Monday, said he had no reason to deplore the lateness of his arrival in Rome, as the conclave had made so excellent a choice.
SIMEONI—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 raise a regiment for actual service in the event of England becoming engaged 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 I have fish over been seen to make war on horses!"
CARMICHAEL—Every Catholic in Montreal will 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 services.
ALBANI—Mile Albani the Canadian Prima Donna has made her debut in Paris with great success in "Lucia," at the Theatre des Italiens. 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 "Grand Orange Lodge" of Ontario. He will use the order for his political purposes, and urge the members into the belief that he is for carrying out the policy of "Croppies lie down."
MARLBOROUGH—At the last drawing-room in Dublin Castle, the English Duchess of Marlborough and her American daughter-in-law, Lady 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. Dondie's lecture in the same place was not noticed by the "Daily Ontario." "Roma" has kindly promised us a letter for next week.
RAFFERTY—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 the party was also attacked and killed with the exception of Rafferty, who again escaped, though wounded.
CROKE—Archbishop Croke of Cashel 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 benefit of the Irish political 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 potent men living—the Duke of Westminster, Rothschild and Mr. Mackey, the Bonanza King—has been reduced to figures as follows:—
Duke of Westminster Rothschild, Mackey.
Capital, £18,000,000 0s. £40,000,000 £55,000,000
Per year, 800,000 0 2,000,000 2,750,000
Per month, 60,000 0 170,000 200,000
Per day, 2,000 0 5,000 7,000
Per hour, 90 0 200 300
Per minute, 1 0 4 0