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VOL. XXIX.—NO. 16.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1878.

TERMS: \$1.50 per fannum In advance.

AFGHANISTAN.

PESTH, November 28.—A despatch from Berlin says Russia is about to begin a diplomatic campaign with England relative to Afrikanistan.

Afghanistan. General Kauffman handed to

his government a memorandum pointing out

how dangerous to the security of the southern

frontiers of Turkistan it would be if the Khy-

her passes were permanently occupied by British troops. General Kauffman regards as groundless British apprehensions of Russia.

threatening the northern frontier of India

from Central Asia. This frontier is quite im-

pregnable, while the British occupation of

southern Afghanistan would be a standing

menace to Russian Turkistan. The St. Peters.

burg Cabinet, relying on this report, will ask serious guarantees from England that no

changes will be made in the territory or independent condition of Afghanistan.

Loxpox, November 28.—A St. Petersburg

orrespondent says Russia has announced heg

intention of actively supporting the Ameer

in the event of the English occupying any

parts in Afghanistan from which the Russian

dominion in Asia might be actually threat-

ened. This announcement is based upon an

assertion that England has violated the alleged

Afghan agreement of Lord Clarendon, by the

occupation of Quettah. The intention of Russia to interfere in Afghan is apparently confirmed by the Moscow Gazette declaring

that the intervention is indispensable now

that the occupation of Quettah has been suc-

ceeded by expeditions in the direction of Can-

Aoxiox, November 28.—Official correspond-

ence in regard to Afghan from 1885 to the present time is published. It covers 250

pages. The Ameer's letter, in replying to Lord Lytten's request for the reception of

Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission, complains

that before the Viceroy's letter was read, ov

in no respect desired to show enmity

to the Home Government that all persons familiar with the Oriental style regard this letter as intentionally rude, and con-

argently advised an immediate advance in

the Kharum Valley and Khyber and Pishon

Passes, if necessary to Candabar, as dis-

advantages of delay were obvious. The Home

Government, however, instructed the Viceroy

to give the Ameer another opportunity to accept the British terms. The description of

the interview between Major Cavagnari and

the commandant of Alimusjid: is substantially

the same as at first reported. The interview

concluded as follows: Cavagnari asked-

Will you oppose the passage of the mission

by force?" The commandant said: "Yes,

and you may take it as kindness, and because

I remember friendship, that I don't fire upon

London, December 2 .- A Calcutta despatch

says the trouble in the Khyber Pass is greatly

exaggerated; a single officer rode the whole

length of the Khyber Pass without being

molested. General Brown's force will proba-

brought over an expert priest for the express

purpose of propitiating Ah Toa, their devil

or spirit of evil. They think that Ah Ton is

incensed by the little-attention that has been

paid to him in this country, and they have

The Ottawa Herald, a Catholic jour-

nal, complains of that portion of the oath

of the Governor-General which reads :- "I do

declare that no foreign prince, prelate, state or

potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdic-

tion, power, superiority or authority guher-

Herald says :- "Her Majesty has no right

whatever to assume spiritual authority or su-

periority in this country, over its inhabitants,

One of the most reliable medicines for

A terrible thing is a pain in the small of

cases RROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,

and Family Liniment, well rubbed in, will

afford instantaneous relief, and ultimately re-

This is a season of the year when children

move the cause of the trouble.

resolved to make arzends.

you for what you have done already."

dahar and Herat.

AMONG THE AFGHANS.

PICTURE OF SOCIETY IN THE REALMS OF THE

A correspondent of a London paper says:—
The district of Cabul is declared by Oriental traditions to be one of the very sites of the tarden of Eden. Displeasing as it may be to the "unco guid" who wail hysterically over the "unco guid" who wail hysterically over the reporter was able to follow him as him blameless and ill-used Afghans to their bosoms, the plain truth is that Afghan men and women uption, an Aighan dwelling-house is like an not the best. They display a slight monoton-Afghan boorkaposh—a whitened sepulchre, ous drawl and The flat roofs of the houses have generally a slide somewhat parapet wall formed of rail-work, thickly over- over the stops, but aid with mud, and five or six feet high, to it must, in justice, allow the women of the family to take an be said they have airing unveiled, as their lords are very jealous wonderfully im-about their being overlooked. During our proved since the former occupation of the city, an officer who had ascended to the upper part of the Bala Hissar to get a good view of the surrounding country was credited with looking at some under his charge, woman half a mile below him, and received a and are in a fair delicate hint in the shape of a ball from a way to become as jejail whizzing past his head. But, however good readers and much an Aighan would think himself disgraced elocutionists unby his wife's face being exposed to the vulgar | der their present

gaze, he has not the slightest objection to tuition as they are being "squared" to "keep her purdah;" or, in mathematicians. other words, conniving at her connubial vagaries for a consideration. The wives may go spellers, however, wherever they please in their boorkaposhes, seldom hesitating o shop or to visit relations, but they must keep their purdah," otherwise, avoid a scanlal. In some of the walls facing the street little loopholes with tiny shutters exist, through which an Afghan beauty may be seen dancing quickly and furtively at the passing | that there was no stranger, while her grim old lord and master sits stolidly gazing at vacancy through a wider aperture below. Here is a picture of an Afghan beauty behind the purdah:—The blue-black pupil seems to possess an individual is plastered down stiff with gums in duality all his various forms on the head, and, from the roots chind, platted into numerous long tails, langing over the shoulders and back. The outer margin of the ears all around is pierced played. There is and decorated with rows of small silver rings, a library for the larger ones hanging from the lobes. The neck dirst class school-and breast are tattooed and dotted over with boys, composed of little ligures of stars and flowers. The lus- good, religious loading the lids with soorma or black antimony. The cheeks are rouged and picked out
with little round moles of gold and silver
with little round moles of gold and silver
the local content of the design admirably adapted by Protestants. This is a gratifying proof of
liberality, and of the appreciation in which
little round moles of gold and silver
the local content of the convent, realized nearly
structure, and the design admirably adapted
by Protestants. This is a gratifying proof of
liberality, and of the appreciation in which
little round moles of gold and silver
the use of globes, and other kindred branches. with little round moles of gold and silver the use of globes, and other kindred branches. The pupils, whose ages range from ten and blue, or red jacket of muslin or silk hanging below the waist and paijamas, or wide trousers, below the waist and paijamas, or wide trousers, of silk or other colored material, form the interval of some of their names by-and-by mentions of silk or other colored material, form the interval of some of their names by-and-by mentions and is ready for the resulting of the use of globes, and other kindred branches. The use of globes are globes, and other kindred branches. The use of globes are globes and stable or the globes are globes and stable or globes, and other kindred branches. The use of globes, and other kindred branches. The use of globes, and other kindred branches. The use of g door costume. On going out, leggings of tioned in a creditable manner. The boys in cotton cloth, gartered at the knee, walking- the second, or next highest class, are from shoes of red or yellow leather, and the indis- eight to ten years of age. They were asked beginning to be distinctly felt in New York, pensable boorkaposh are added. A lady of questions commensurate with their ages and the Kuzzilbash tribe is sometimes distinguished with the further addition of a black | tation, and also questions in the geography horse-hair veil, and it is also considered chie and history of the Dominion, in which they to wear a vinaigrette filled with attar of roses or other scent on the forehead. Afghan ladies | Hogan visits the school almost daily, and exercise considerable influence over their spouses, both in domestic and political affairs. Savage and intractable as the men usually are among themselves, it is quite beautiful to see how submissive they can become to the discipline of the Harem Serai. An officer has been lately telling us in The Times how Shere the time nor the space at our All has the slipper applied to his august head disposal will permit us to give a full deby the mother of his deceased heir, Abdulia scription of the curriculum of the other Jan; and it was well known that Shere Ali's own mother, Kuadijah, a daughter of a Populzia noble, was paramount in his father, Dost Mohammed's, zenana, to the utter disgust of the thirteen other wives. The dost's own mother, though with a Persian taint in her blood, and considered, therefore, a mesalliance, was nevertheless, the favorite of the eight wives of his father, Payandah Khan. She was the only one who could prevail on the old Sirdar when on a campaign or a journey to march at a decent hour of the morning for which his followers used to bless her.

BROTHER ARNOLD'S ACADEMY.

them.

When any of the other seven were with him

he generally struck his tents in the middle

of the night, as if in a hurry to get away from

HOW THE RISING GENERATION IS TAUGHH.

Our reporter paid a flying and unexpected visit yesterday morning to the Friars' school, at the corner of Ottawa and Young streets, presided over by Brother Arnold, and was courteously shown over the establishment. Everything was in its place and worked with the regularity of clock-work. The boys, according to their ages and attainments, were scated at their desks in different rooms, their coats and caps hanging up on pegs and the boys themselves working away for the bare life; nothing was heard but the monotonous click of their pencils on the slates in one compartment, or the busy hum of their voices as they answered questions put to them by their teachers in the next. The rooms were comfortably warm, due regard being had to health. Brother Arnold first showed copies of the handwriting of the most advanced class, taken out promiscuously from their journals and account books, and the writing was good and clean sometimes as good as the copper-plate headlines as furnished them from their own institution, and from Payson & Dunston's, New York. There is no doubt the caligraphy is all that can be required for bookkeeping. The reporter was then permitted to ask them questions in geography and history, which were very fairly, and in most instances, correctly and promptly answered. It was in mensuration, algebra and geometry, however, that the the rapidity of thought. Four boys, selected of Group of Group, to their princes and the bishops he held in respect a Catholic meetat random, were next placed at the black; bishops he held in respect to Catholic made and who spends nearly all his time among suasion two consented, and proceeded to a versity, board and ordered to solve problems in ling (loud applause). Thirdly, he had put on and who spends nearly all his time among suasion two consented, and proceeded to a versity,

Euclid, which they did with rare intelligence | his religious garbs because he had tried to | the Indians. The white Catholic population | and rapidity, giving reasons for every line drawn, or angle made, and citing authorities, by naming the problems and definitions in the several books by which they were guided.

their own countrymen and countrywomen as the reporter was able to follow him as his the most deprayed and unscrupulous beings figures covered the board one after another on the globe, and who are just now taking the until he had solved the problem. French lessons are given to this class three times a week, and in all respects their education is are no better thun they should be and consider- amply provided for. In reading the boys do ably worse. In accordance with the national not shew themselves as far advanced as they haracter for suspicion and intrigue and cor- do in other branches, and their elecution is

indefatigable Brother Arnold took the establishment good readers and

They are expert before even the most difficult words. One thing was plainly observable, and that is getting off lessons own and keen emulation and competition are dis-

capacities, and answered them without hesi- lecturing in the Cooper Institute to about seem to be well posted. The Rev. Father takes a great interest in its welfare. He lately I speaking who did not think he was listening gave three silver medals for competition. St. to them. The subject of their discourse was Ann's Temperance Society has also, with its himself. (laughter) "Be gor, Jerry," said usual generosity and discrimination, given \$50 to be distributed among the best scholars after examination. We regret that neither classes, but hope to be able to return to the there's no standing him" (great laughter), interesting subject on a future occasion. It is beyond doubt, however, that these much better or holier place than in the League Hall children. He left a priest on the west coast abused Friars' schools—if the one our reporter of Liverpool—mainly supported, mainly frevisited is a fair specimen, and allowing for the ability and energy of Brother Arnold we to the sacred cause of temperance (loud think it is-send forth scholars as bright and applause). intelligent, if not as classical, as any in the land of Canada, not excepting some institutions which pass under the grand name of colleges. There are altogether six hundred and thirty boys attending the Brothers' school at the corner of Ottawa and Young streets.

FATHER BURKE'S " BLANKETS."

WHY HE LECTURES IN HIS HABIT.

On Thursday night, Oct, 23d. a meeting was held in the League Hall, Liverpool in aid of the St. Joseph's Missionary College, Mill street, London. There was a large attendance, many coming from the villages and towns in the neighborhood of Liverpool :- The chair was taken by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Bishop of Liverpool, and there were also Order, and a large number of English ecclesinstics. After a splendid address by his Eminence Cardinal Manning, Father Burke, who were the habit of his Order, next rose to address the meeting. He was received with a furore of applause, the entire audience rising to their feet. He had, he said, first of all to explain, and by explaining to apologize, for appearing in his religious habit in a place which, holy as it was—for he was told it was Father Nugent's hall and as such he took it to be a holy place-yet was not a Catholic Church. that old habit of his was a threefold reason. First of all, because he had the honor to speak in the presence of a Prince of the Catholic will say that the hymn of praise that is sung Church (applause); and according to the ordinary and received Court etiquette, it was not lawful for such as he to appear before a prince except in a Court dress, and his habit was his Court dress (laughter and applause). Secondly he had put on his religious dress because he knew he was to have the honor of adorn Florence or Cologne! addressing his fellow Catholics, the majority tions were answered montally, with almost applause). And next to the head of the D'Herbomez, C. M. J., has fixed his see. He point out the place where his remains lay. of whom were his fellow-countrymen (loud

priestly or friarly work as it was for young ducks when they got out of the shell to go to the water (renewed laughter). When he tive of creed. first went to America, a few years ago, he was called upon and encouraged by the bishops and priests of America to speak to the Irish people and the Catholic people, and, but theatres; and he thought that perhaps the appearance of the religious habit would be incongruous outside the Church. He therefore attempted to lecture first in the ordinary dress of an ordinary gentleman, but he

speak in other garments and had failed on the mainland is about 500; the Indian, (laughter) It was as natural for a friar to some 20,000, baptized and under instruction, look for his habit when he went to do any Among the missionaries is Father Horris, a Among the missionaries is Father Horris, a Dublin gentleman, who is greatly esteemed and respected by all who know him, irrespec-

The Sisters of St. Anne, from Lachine, have just erected a splendid convent at New Westminster. It is the finest and most imposing building in the city. Sister Mary Praxides is indeed, to a large proportion of non-Catholic the Lady Superioress. She is well qualified people, in buildings which were not churches, for the position, as I bave learned from relifor the position, as I have learned from reli-able sounces. There are about forty-tive pupils, twenty-five being boarders, among whom many are Protestants. The course of studies is well selected and comprises the usual accomplishments. The internal arfound that the thing did not succeed (laugh-) rangements of the convent are very complete.

certain point in the forest, when, from a distance, they pointed out the spot. The bishop, upon reaching it, found a few bones, a portion of the uniform worn by the Chief, of the flag given to him by Dr. Powell, the Indian Commissioner, and part of his own gun which he had carried away. Under the tree, where he had lain down to die, were the remnants of the fire which the chief had kindled before strength failed him. His Lordship persuaded the young men who accompanied him to pile over the bones a heap of green boughs and to promise that they would not disturb the relies of the infatuated and ill-fated Chief. This episcde will serve to show what perils the devoted missionary has to encounter in the

ago from Alaska, where he had been for fitteen

4,000 miles from Victoria, and with in twenty-five miles of the Arctic Circle. The severity of the climate may be inferred from the fact that the Youcon river closes about the 10th of October, and the ice does not break before the 20th of May. A description of his Lordship's travels and experience in those whigh lati-tudes will be shortly published in France, and will be replete with interest.

Bishop Seghers is a native of Belgium, and studied at the American Missionary Col-Tege, Louvain, whence he obtains all his priests.

or opposition toward the Turkish Governflourishing boardment, nor, indeed, do they wish any. But ing and day school, attended by many Prowhen any other power, without cause or reatestant pupils. The building is an elegant son, shows animosity towards this Govern-ment, the matter is left in the hands of structure, and the design admirably adapted God and His will. The Viceroy telegraphs

veying a direct challenge. The Viceroy den is the small cemetery, and seven black ception of the Sisters whenever the parent tablets with white inscriptions mark the graves of so many of the good Sisterhood who have gone to their reward. The Sisters own

> The Hospital of St. Joseph, in this city, is likewise under their charge. The site was do-nated by Bishop Seghers. The editice has been well designed and solidly built. The wards are capacious, airy, well lighted and ventilated; the rooms for private patients are all that could be desired. The institution is sustained by the subscriptions of an Hospital Association and by private patients. It does not speak well for the liberality of the British Columbia Legislature that no aid is given out of the public funds to an establishment open to all creeds, and that is doing so much good One would think it were unnecessary to anply for a grant, which ought to be spontaneous ly extended to aid an enterprise so benevolent and philanthropic. It cannot be possible that

The Sisters of St. Ann have, moreover, a school for Indian girls at Cowichan, and an Orphanage School at Nanaim.

The Convent in Victoria is presided over by Sister Mary of Providence, a Sligo lady, niece of the Very Rov. Dr. McTucker, the venerable Pastor of Boyle, now only in her elst year; and the Hospital is in charge of Sister Mary Winifred, a lady who hails from Bandon. With truth may the words of Ameas to Dido be appropriated by Irish priests and nuns. Truly may they say: Quo regio in terrie non est plena nostri laboris? Where, indeed, is the country that does not bear evidence of the missionary labors of the sons and daughters of the Island of Saints. In making this ntoral or spiritual within the Realm." The remark, for he it from me to ignore the claims of France, Belgium, Austria and Germany in the like direction. Petimusque, dumusque, vicissim. We mutually ask and concede such

except those who choose to permit the as-The new penitentiary for British Columbia sumption by becoming members of the Church of England." Precisely the same words are found in the oath administered to the Sovereign at coronation. Yet as our contemporary knows, that does not prevent Her Majesty from tolerating Dissenters and Catholics. The oath in both countries is in that respect an obsolete fiction not worth worrying about .- Mail.

The weather for the past month has been headache is Dr. Harvey's anti-bilious and Purgative Pills the back; it may come from disordered kidenjoy in Canada at this season. neys, from a cold or a wrench. But in all

I am, dear sir, Yours truly,

Mr. Ahearne, the political prisoner just released, has thanked Mr. O'Connor Power, ING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It M.P., for his exertion in procuring his re-

The Bishop of Clonfert has written a letter to the clergy of his diocese, reminding whole system. It will almost instantly cure them of the collection for the Catholic Uni-

pursuit of his sacred calling.

Bishop Seghers returned but a few weeks

months, at a dis-tance of nearly

his messenger had an audience, other letters reached the Ameer from the Commissioner at Peshawanta to the commandant of Alimusjid, written threateningly, containing harsh words repugnant to courtesy, and in a one contrary to the ways of friendship and intercourse. Considering the Ameer's afflic-tions at that time, patience and silence would have been especially becoming in officials of the British Government. Officials of the The Sisters of St. Ann have also opposite Government (meaning Russia) have

a convent in Victoria. It is a

a large and valuable property in Victoria.

assistance has been asked from the Govern-

merit.

organization is proceeding, under the super vision of the Inspector, Mr. J. G. Moylan, who is in the Province for that purpose. The number of convicts is about twenty-five, including whites, Indians and Chinese. It is generally understood that the building is defective in many essential particulars and re-Acces very little credit upon those connected with its construction.

Wishing you every success in your new

teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhoa. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTH. not only relieves the child from pain, but inrigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothere, dont fail to procure it.



(renewed laughter). On the occasion when the fermentation of the popular mind was he remembered one evening, after quietly 4,000 Irishmen coming out of the place. having taken off his habit and put on a black coat, when, as he was elbowing his way among the crowd, he heard two Irishmen one, " when he first came to this country, he used to snake in his clothes (roars of laughter), and I lost a dollar going over to Brooklyn to listen to him; be gor, he wasn't worth to the Cowichan tribe. In 1874 there were crossing the street to listen to; but since he on the west coast about 4,000 Indians. Smallput himself into that blanket of his, Now, never was his Dominican habit in a last visit Dr. Seghers baptized upwards of 900 quented by Irish Catholic men who were vowed

The cloquent Dominican then continued with one of his forcibley and masterly discourses, which was listened to by the large audience with marked attention.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The State of the Church-Interesting Details-Missions Amony the Indians-How the Sisters from St. Anne Fare. (Correspondence of the Post.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, B. C.,

November —, 1878. It will, I feel assured, be as gratifying for you to learn, as it is for me to record the fact, that in this remote land religion progresses such as animated the Lallements, the Brebouts and Marquettes of the 16th century, have planted the cross, erected temples to the worship of the Living God and scattered the of the wigwam, no imposing Cathedral or Basilica rears aloft its towering steeple. Inor the sighs of repentance that are breathed forth under those lowly roofs, are not as acceptable to Him who died for all on Calvary,

was consecrated in 1864; his Coadjutor is They manifested the utmost repugnance

books, historical works er). No matter how great the truths, how I am happy to say a recent bazaar, held for authors, unobjectionable profound the philosophical sentiments; no the benefit of the convent, realized nearly

house, at Lachine, will find it opportune to send them. These communities are accomplishing an incalculable amount of good.

The Most Rev. Bishop Seghers has Vancouver Island and Alaska under his spiritual jurisdiction. He was consecrated 1873, in his 33rd year, to succeed the saint'y Bishop Demers, rom Nicolet, P.Q., who died here in 1871.

The white Catholic population is nearly 1,000, the Indian about 4,500. The Indian on the west coast are not baptized-they are Catechumens. These on the east coast number about 800, who are baptized and belong pox carried many away, so that the number has been reduced to some 3,500. During his who is doing much good. His Lordship expects to visit there next winter. In each of the following missions there is a priest, viz: -At Saanich, Cowichan, Nanaimo, Esquimalt, Numukamus and Husquiet. A mission. is also to be established at the most norther-

ly point of the Island of Kyonauet: The Indians are divided into twenty-one villages speaking the same language, called by some the "Ath language," because the

names of places terminate in at or of. A few years ago, as I was informed by Bishop Sighers, the Indians in the West were severely visited by small-pex. One of the chiefs, a fine promising young man, was attacked by the disease. He became melancholy and convinced that he would die. He thought he would be no more a chief and that any one should succeed himself in that position, was too much for him to endure. He determined to have, in advance, his revenge. Heknew, full well, that the priest, with a steady pace. What the early Jesuit, Rev. Father Brabant, was hold in the highest present his Eminence Cardinal Manning, the Fathers accomplished in Canada in the region, veneration and love by the band, and that present his Emilience Cardinat Manning, the Brand, and that Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford; of the great lakes, along the Mississippi, the death of this good man would fill them its tributaries, and in South American with grief and horror. He resolved upon the Very Rev. Dr. Birchall, Abbot of the Benedictine Rev. Dr. Birchall Rev. Birchall Rev These zealous missionaries, with a spirit rowed Father Brabara's own gun, under of fervour, perseverance and self-sacrificer pretence of going after some game. Thus armed he fired, wounding in the hand the priest, who started to run, when the Chief again fired, lodging forty backshot in the back of his victim. Having, as he thought, seeds of salvation, far and wide, among the accomplished his evil purpose, the intended children of the forest, from the Columbia to murderer sought safety in the bush, where he the Behring's Straits, and from the Pacific to evaded the pursuit that was immediately the Red River. True it is that, within sight made. His Lordship Bishop Seghers, having heard of the dreadful occurrence, obtained from the naval authorities the service of one The reason that he appeared before them in stead, humble edifices, crowned with the of the gun-boats stationed at Esquimalt, and glorious emblem of man's redemption, have sailed for the west coast. He found Father been erected, wherever required. And who Brabant in a very pecarious condition and had him removed to Victoria, where seven buckshot were extracted from his right hand and thirty-three from his back, leaving seven still in his body. He has nearly recovered as the homage offered or the contrition ex- and is now laboring in the same mission. pressed in the vaulted aisles and beneath the Soon after the shocking event, Bishop Seghers, fretted roof of the gorgeous structures which who I may state is my informant, returned to the scene of it and made inquiry about the On the mainland, at New Westminster, the Chief. The Indians stated that he had died Vicar Apostolic of British Columbia, Bishop in the bush. His Lordship asked them to

bly winter at Dakko. General Roberts' advance on Peiwar Pass may encounter resistank, but the Pass will probably be found easy ment and that the appeal was refused? to overcome. No important fighting expected anywhere this year. -The Chinese of San Francisco have

was opened on the 1st instant. 'The work of

extremely wet, the rain having set in much carlier than usual. As I write it is pleasant and corresponds very nearly with what you

enterprise,

Markey & The Co الم المجاهرة والمحارفة

OBITUARY LINES.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE AUTHOR'S MOTHER. Oh, the sorrow deep and blighting, That o'crwhelms this stricken heart! Oh, the grief beyond respiting— Too enduring thence to part!

May bright spirits, sainted Mother! O'er thy mound now hover near— Earth, for me, scarce owned another Half so loving—half so dear!

Let the world, the cold world, lightly Speak of tears for those above— Surely mine can't seem unsightly— Tears whose fount is filial love!

Like the tvy's pure devotion, That outlives the rudest storm, Clinging, 'spite that storm's commotion, To the crush'd oak's prostrate form.

Thus, when Death's rude hand bereft thee, Of thy lov'd ones in tileir bloom, Thy true mother's heart was left them— This clung to them 'spite the tomb-

In thy code of life, forbidden Was vain show—a thing to shun— All thy kindnesses were hidden, Were from purest motives done.

No one could be more consistent, I In condemning all display— None, in warring more persistent 'Gainst the follies of the day,

Home was where thy world was centered— There thy fondest temple stood, Which no thought of thine e'er entered, But of home and for its good.

Often have I-ah, how often! By thy connsels sage been blest-Often did thy lov'd voice soften Worldly cares within this breast!

But, thy voice and wisdom never More on earth will cheer and guide— Both extinguished are forever In Elernity's dark tide!

E'en thy faults we must weign lightly— Faults, scarce chargeable with wrong, For they were, however rightly, Founded on convictions strong,

Peace, then, to thy memory cherished,
Peace attend thy gentle shade!
All kind feeling will have perished,
Ere thy fond remembrance fade!

In my inmost soul's recesses, Thy blest finage I'll enshrine, And, recalling tny enresses, Still in fancy b'fleve them mine!

Montreal, November, 1878. W. O. FARMER.

LLOYD PENNANT.

A TALE OF THE WEST.

By RALPH NEVILLE, Esq.

(Reprinted from Duffy's Hibernian Magazine.)

In the autumn of 17%, a British frigate lay at anchor in one of the many noble, but unfrequented, harbors which indent the western const of bolond.

shore; "do you know whereabout this easile likes, and by what route we are to reach it?"

"Not exactly, sir, but the servant who brought you the letter told me that it lay right away to eastwards; and if we follow this path leading over the mountains, until we reach the top, we must get sight of it—as I think."

"Come along, then—let's lose no time;" and Pennant throwing his gun on his shoulder, led the way at a pace corresponding more with his own impatience than with the comfort of his rather heavily-lader follower.

"Well," he solitoquized as he went along, "it was kind-hearted of Harry Bingham to come to see me the very day of the Racer's arrival, and to get me an invitation from his uncle, too—a compliment. I understand, rarely paid to any stranger; but, after all, why should I be surprised at his good nature? Haven't we salled and fought together, and what friendly lies can equal those? I shall now see something of life on shore, I shall spin a yarn with my old messimate, and most likely meet his sister. I almost consider her an acquaintance; I wonder if she he as pretty and accomplished as I have figured her to be in my own imagination? I hope I shan't be late, though; I'm getting monstrous hungry, but to be left behind would be worse than losing my breakfast,"

"Hoy, Jim!" he exclaimed, as turning an angle of the path, he gazed in admiration on the mountains and lowlands which lay around and below him, here we are now—where's the castle?"

"There, yer honor, there," replied the sallor, pointing to a large and sombre-looking building the sall and the sallor.

"There, yer honor, there," replied the sallor, pointing to a large and sombre-looking building some few miles of—"there it lies; that is, I think you must be it, from all I have heard say; but I see some houses youder, and if yer honor waits with the portmantle, I'll just run over and ask."

Jim went off at full speed towards a cluster of

Jim went off at full speed towards a cluster of trees and large inwithern bushes, sheltered from the ocean winds by the mountain, and amidst which the wall of a cottage was partially discernable; he tarried longer than his master considered needful, and when within earshot was impatiently halled, and commanded to hasten his speed.

"What delayed you, man? I shall certainly be late. Well, what do you say?"

"I found the cabin a ruin, sir, and not a living soul near it, and so pretty a cabin as it was, too; I wonder any one had the heart to unroof it."

"And what have I to say to that, man? You went to enquire the direction to Dunseverick Castle, and instead of doing so you remain moping about the walls of an old house. What's to be done now?"

"We'll go an, sir, please, until we come on some one set us right, and meantime let's bear away for that big house, for I'm all but certain it's the eastle."

They descended the mountain, and continued their route aeross undutating and heather-chal lowlands, until a river, too broad and rapid to be passed, compelled them to make a detour, and joute threw them out of their course. They had lost sight of their landmark, and Jim was pondering how to proceed, when a shot, fired at no great distance, though not within view, decided his hesitation. Having rapidly ascended the summit of the nearest hill, Pennant found himself overlooking a narrow basin-shaped glen, across which three men were moving lowards him.

"It's some gentlemen," said the sailor, "and

cover close by, where they lay scattered about to be picked up singly by their relentless pursuers. Pennant, who had never before seen dogs shot over, was naturally surprised at their extraordinary instinct, and the perfection of their training, and he was too much excited to remark that one of the threemen had gradually moved off, while the pack was being bagged without a single miss by his companion. It was only whon his task was finished that the sportsmen seemed inclined to notice the intruders. Then, after a short conference with his follower, who immediately came towards Pennant, he sat upon a rock and occupied himself in carcssing his setters. The sailor begged his master to be civil to the messenger who approached them, for "he had heard that the people thereabouts were hard to manago, and it was dangerous to be mistaken for anything 'bad.'" The peasant slackened his pace as he neared them, evidently endeavoring to discover from their appearance what manner of persons they might be. When he came furly up, he merely uttered the usual salutation, "God save ye!"

"God save you kindly!" replied Jim, and then there was a pause, during which the envoy kept twisting a sprig of heather between his fingers, all the while throwing a stealthy, but searching, look on those he came to interrogate. At length he broke silence by asking "If they came far?"

"No," was Pennant's reply.

"The gentlemen beyond there just sent me to know what ye wanted, or what brings ye here?"

"Is he the owner of these mountains?"

"Is he the owner of these mountains?"

"Then, what is he?"
"What is he?" repeated the peasant, as if surprised at such a question; "why, he's nothing at all, by course, and his ancestors were always the same since the times iv Nonh—he's a real gentleman."

"I wish to speak to the

the same since the times iv Noah—he's a real gentleman."

"I wish to speak to him."

"Whirra, then, that's just what you can't do," answered the man, with an numistakably menacing air, while at the same time he raised his hat from his head as if making a signal; "anything ye have to say, say it to me, for his honor don't wait for you now, as you see he's going"—and Pennant did perceive that the sportsman was moving oft at a very rapid pace, indeed.

"Where is he going?" demanded Pennant.

"Where is he going?" demanded Pennant.

"Where is he going? Ah, then, that's jist what I can't be after telling ye; maybe he's going" (with a significant look) "to get humbailiffs or spies dusked; or maybe he's goin' to see his consin, Col Blake."

"Why, that's exactly where I want to go myself."

"Waybe" asked the man (while a shade of

"Maybe," asked the man (while a shade of doubt passed over his countenance), "maybe ye're the officer?" "To be sure he is," interposed Jim; "he's the Luftenant from the ship, that's expected at the Castle."

"To be sare he is," interposed Jim; "he's the Luftenant from the ship, that's expected at the Castle."

"And why the devil didn't you say that afore, ye 'amedawn." (addressing the saitor); "who'd bave thought of meetin' ye here." Immediately he thrust his thumb and fore-finger into his mouth, and gave a long and loud whistle, which reschoed through the mountains, and seemed to accelerate the movements of the sportsman, who at once broke into a faster pace. Renewed repetitions of the whistle seemed but to increase the speed of the retreating gentleman, until he mounted a hill which would break the view, He then, after apparently making to some one clse signals similar to those he had received himself, drew up and looked back to recommitte. The peasant seized the opportunity, and what with whistling and waving his hat, seemed at last to have inspired his master with confidence, for he threw himself upon the heather, and quietly awaited his messenger, who returned to him at a slinging trot, followed at a more leisurely pace by Fennant and his servant.

CHAPTER I.

Michael Blake, "Master Mike," as he was anchor in one of the many noble, but untrequented, harbors which indent the western coast of Ireland.

The morning mists had cleared ber hull, and were still curling amongst the rigging, when, as four belts struck, a boat put off from the slip, and pulved stoutly for the shore. In addition to the usual crew, the boat carried the First Lieutenant, going on a visit to Colonel Blake, of Dunseverick Castle, for the grouse-shooting, and his sailor servant, Jim. Having been continually at sea from his iwelfth year, the young officer had his adior servant, Jim. Having been continually at sea from his iwelfth year, the young officer had his then about to engage, and the anticipated pleasure, combined with the fineness of the day and the magnificence of the mountain scenery by which he was surrounded, raised his spirits to the highest pitch, and made him for the moment the happlest of men. A distinguished officer at twenty-three, having no cares and abundance of money always at his disposal. Lloyd Pennant had never tasted any of life's troubles, and his time passed gally on, occupied with the duties of a profession which he loved, and in the society of messmates with whom he was an universal favorite.

As the boat proceeded on its way, the sailor dentity of his claim to hospitality as a tagoon of a good hunter, and a small reserved life annuity, barely sufficient to furnish him with clothes and pocket-money—independent of his claim to hospitality as a tagoon dentity of his claim to hospitality as a tagoon dentity of his claim to hospitality as a tagoon dentity of his claim to hospitality as a tagoon dentity of his claim to hospitality as a tagoon dentity of his claim to hospitality as a tagoon dentity of his claim to hospitality as a tagoon dentity of his claim to hospitality as a tagoon dentity of his claim to hospitality as a tagoon dentity of his claim to hospitality as a tagoon dentity of his claim to hospitality as a tagoon dentity of his claim to hospitality as a tagoon dentity of his claim to hospitality as a tag invariably addressed by the peasantry, was been engaged, could be set down to personal motives. His appearance was fine, his manners were agreeable and polished, and he possessed in an eminent degree that lightness of heart, and gaiety of disposition which then obtained such universal popularity for the race to which he belonged. Mike lived upon his relatives and friends, amongst whom his time passed pleasantly. The hunting season found him with those who kept founds. When the frost set in he accepted the hospitality of others, who possessed extensive covers or bogs, where cock and snipe-shooting abounded; and in autumn, he migrated towards the mountains, and made sure of some jolly days at the grouse; he lived freely, but never got drunk-that is to say, he could dispose of two bottles of sound claret without inconvenience, and at forty he enjoyed robust health, and an unimpaired constitution.

Perceiving that Master Mike was sedulously applying himself, with the aid of a limpid spring which bubbled up at his feet, to remove the traces of his rather precipitate flight, Pennant slackened his speed, so as to allow the necessary arrangements to be completed, and when he came sufficiently near, Mike advanced to meet him with the courtesy of a gentleman and the warmth of a friend. Heartily shaking his hand, he expressed his delight at making his acquaintance. "We waited for you as long as we possibly could this morning, and a keeper was left at the Castle to take you on. I certainly did not expect to meet you here, as your destination was elsewhere with Bingham, and this valley is seldom visited except by myself. All's well, however, and it is just the best spot in again separated, each selecting his own route the mountains; we meet for luncheon at twelve, about a mile from hence, where our tinned to accompany Mike, as he wished to provisions will arrive before us. I have nothing to offer you in the way of entables, but take a pull from my flask, it will help to sustain you," and having set the example himself, he handed the wicker-covered bottle to at their first meeting, and who was, in fact, Pennant-"and now, Phelim" (to his fol-

time. Led on by their guide, they soon found game in abundance, and had bagged two additional packs, before time warned them to turn their steps towards the place of rendezvous. Pennant's hand and eye gradually solf overlooking a narrow bash-shaped glen, across which three men were moving towards him.

"It's some gentlemen," said the sailor, "and now, yer honor, we'll soon be set right. But see, sir, the dogs are coming this way; let us stand here, and not disturb the birds."

As he spoke, two noble setters came bounding onwards. The mountain heather, in full bloom, shed its delicate fragance around, and as the dogs sprang through the cover they dashed the sparkling dew-drops from its tiny flowers; now they checked their speed, and then, after a momentary hestitation, again sprang madly forward. Suddenly they dropped, as if struck by lightning; after a short interval, they ratsed their heads above the surrounding heather, and making a cautious and stealthy advance towards their game, crouched close ugain. The sailor touched his master's shoulder in silence, and polined towards the foremost sportsman, who motioned them to remain quiet. As he approached, the excited dogs rended close up. A challenge from the old cock—a whirr which lift tumbled and rebounded from the earth like a tonis ball; the old hen, who rose at the head of her brood, shared a similar fate; and the affrighted outs pitched in another patch of became accustomed to the work, and Mike

as affording a more lucrative return for invested capital than the growth of men. It out visiting it."

pass the resting-place of my forefathers with distinction in the armies of foreign States; in comformity with the custom of his ancestors, was a time of unthrifty owners, if you will, for the gentleman would then have blushed to barter for hard cash what his station and dignity demanded that he should bestow, but, present, it was, we maintain, one of more

high-minded feeling amongst the upper classes, and perhaps, too, of more real happiness and contentment amongst the poor. The ground Mike and his companion were now traversing consisted of small hills, they came suddenly upon a raised mound of earth, covered with a smooth, green turf, and totally divested of the heather, which grew everywhere around it. Enormous blocks of rough stone, which must have been carried road running right across both hills, parallel threatened the universal overthrow of perthere from a long distance and with extraor- to and close by the demesne wall, was overdinary labor, were placed at equal distances, hung by trees, and constituted the base so as to form a circle, in the centre of which of a triangle formed by the tongue of stood a group of old and well furnished haw- | ground stretching from it to the river. The thorns. In ancient times it formed, in the opinion of antiquaries, a Druid's altar, and was now commonly reputed to be the headquarters of the "good people," or "fairies." mid, the object of whose erection seemed a snow-white cloth, covered with cold meat mystery to Pennant. He seated himself upon and pasties, and garnished with flasks of cognac and earthen jars of home-brewed ale, was from this position a full view of the interior spread upon the grass, and some of the sportsmen sat upon the large stones, while others spanned its doorway, he saw his companion lay stretched upon the ground awaiting the kneeling, bare-headed, in an attitude of arrival of the rest. Outside the magic circle prayer, before a large and massive slab of were grouped the dogs and servants, both enjoying the allotted interval of repose, and bearings, which occupied the entire breadth every new comer rendered an account of his of the building, and stood just over the enproceedings, and exhibited the proofs of his trance to the vault beneath. After a few success. Pennant received so hearty a greet-ing from Harry Bingham and his friends, covered, and walking directly to the heap of that he at once felt at ease in their society, stones, with his eyes bent upon the ground, and Mike occupied the interval before lunchcon in inquiring after the health and wellbeing of the neighboring peasantry, some members of each family considering it a duty to attend and welcome the gentlemen on their annual visit for the grouse-shooting.

"Where," he asked, "is Owny Kearney? No man enjoys the sport more than he, and long as I'm coming here I never missed him

There was a pause, and it was only after the question had been repeated that one of the bystanders answered:

"In truth, yer honor, he's not ill, nor he's not well, and it's likely ye'll meet him further on; but after what happened between himself and the 'good people' of this place, God bless them" (bowing most reverently), "he felt delicate like, ye see, in comin' here." "He did nothing, I hope, to vex them,"

said Mike, jestingly. "Only a triffe after all, yer honor, and I think. begging the gentry's pardon, they mightn't have taken it so much to heart. Owny was returning from the fair last New Year's night, familiarly called by his acquaintances, and a little the worse for liquor, when some women that was with him (they're always making mischief) said they saw the 'good people' dancing among them bushes. On that, ye see, the foolish fellow rushes straight in, saying that he'd catch one and hould him till he got a crock iv gold. And sure enough he did make a snap at the leg of one of them that was runnin' up the big bush yer honor's sittin' under, when what did he catch but a branch that broke off in his hand. Well, after supper that same night he went out to fodder the cows in the byre, and what d'ye think, but the quietest baste of them all giv him a puck of her horn, and knocked out his

"I'm very sorry to hear it," interrupted

Mike. "That's not the worst of the story," reup such a whillabulloo that he nearly took the roof off the house. Ah, then, maybe ye think, ma'am,' says the butcher, that I'd be after killin' the tikes iv him; by gorra, I wouldn't take all the whisky that ever was made in the parish and touch a hair iv his head, let alone cuttin' his throat: he's not right, ma'am,' says he, whispering, 'an' if ye take my advice, ye'll sind for Darby Butler, the "wise man," he's the only one fit to deal with the likes.' Well, Darby came, and it's well known what he can do with 'the gentry,' but he hardly began his manouvres, when the calf shouted louder than ever they heard him afore. 'Mrs. Kearney, says he, shutting the book, this is a daugerous case. I'll send him back, av ye plase, but I think it's better let him stay where he is, until the people come for him, or may be it's one iv the childer we'll be obliged to put out on a shovel; well, there he's still drinkin every drop iv milk their own cows give, and all they can borrow beside, for they're afeared refuse him anything. Py Darby's orders, they buried him last night in the garden, leaving his head above ground, so that his friends mightn't have the trouble of goin' into the house for him, and the neighhors say that he's quieter, and more contented

like in himself to-day, and they hope it won't be long afore he's sent for." The luncheon over, toasts were given and responded to, the piper "lilted" his merriest igs, and the youngsters, who followed the different parties to enjoy the sport, danced themselves tired. The time for resuming operations had arrived, and the sportsmen on return to the castle. Pennant, who concompetent an instructor, was peculiarly struck by the appearance of one of the guests, whom he fancied to have been Master Mike's companion the only person of the party to whom he had lower), "now for another pack, let's lose no not been formally presented; with a slight, but muscular frame, and classic features, this man appeared to attract the attention and to command the respect of all; the expression of his face in repose was daring and determined, although long lashes imparted a softness to his full, dark and lustrous eyes; but when he smiled and spoke, there was an irresistible charm in his mellow, sympathetic voice, and joyous, playful manner. In reply to his enquiry as to who this person was, Mike informed him "that he was Mister Edwards, the friend of a neighbor, who had come to the country for a few days' grouse shooting."

They had good success, their bags were soon refilled, and Mike proposed that they should stroll leisurely homewards. On near ing the woods of Dunseverick, they crossed the river, which had in the morning impeded Pennant's progress, by a clumsily-constructed wooden foot-bridge, and found themselves beside the ruins of an old abbey, hitherto concealed from their view by a double line of noble yew trees. There was a still loneliness about the place which awed Pennant, and a constitutional melancholy, by which he was often affected, crept over him, as Master Mike

"Pray, excuse me for a moment I never

although not so money-loving an era as the abrapt hills directly facing each other, and in tained the grade of colonel before he returned the narrow valley lying between them stood home, at his father's death, to take possession what remained of the ancient abbey, which of the large estates which he inherited. He contained the mausoleum of the Blakes. It married happily, and had every prospect of was surrounded and approached by a flat piece wordly enjoyment when the sudden death of of land, said in former days to have been the his wife and the circumstances attending the have been in other times appropriated. A ruin was situate at its extreme point, nearly upon the water's edge, and half way between it and the wood stood a sort of rustic pyraa small green bank which faced it, and had of the abbey. Through the noble arch which marble, elaborately carved with armorial as if to avoid interruption, he knelt again, and remained for some time longer at his devotions.

"Here, too, Mr. Pennant," he said, as he rose, "I owe a duty. Within I prayed for my relations, here for a friend who was foully deprived of life in the prime of manhood."

"And that pile?" "That is the 'cairn,' formed, as you per ceive, exclusively of small stones, each one of them separately thrown upon the spot where the crime was committed by those who passed the way and offered up a prayer for the eternal happiness of the murdered man."

"And the assassin," inquired Pennant, "did he escape?" "He was hanged; that bank on which you

sit is formed by the rubbish jammed round the foot of the gallows."

The young man shuddered as he sprang from the descerated spot.

"Ah, I remember now; this must be the scene of the story which Harry Bingham so often told us aboard ship. There was a row, and some people killed, weren't there! and the murderer protested his innocence, and cursed or (something like) Colonel Blake, before he died; he was a gentleman, too, wasn't he?"

"The murderer was Ulrick Martin, the only child of one of the oldest and richest families in the county. Captain Desmond, Mrs. Blake's brother, was the victim, and the shock occasioned by his fate brought on premature confinement, which caused the lady's death. The bereaved husband naturally exerted himself to secure the punishment of so grievous a crime."

"Martin, as I recollect," interposed Pennant, "murdered Captain Desmond by shooting him through the head while he lay helplessly wounded; he deserved his fate; how could any one attempt to save him?"

"They did, however, and very nearly succeeded, too, for they were only defeated by the sumed the man, that same cow calved the arrival of Colonel Blake with the rearguard of other day, and the 'gintleman' that's cum in the escort; after the people fled, the unfortuwould credit and report it was denied him. He prayed that his memory might be rescued from obloquy by the discovery of the truth; and addressing Colonel Blake, he hoved when that day of justice would arrive that he might be enabled to support the upraidings of his conscience for having hunted down a man who had done him no wrong, and who was unjustly sentenced to die for a crime which he had committed.

> "As if to add to the horror of this melancholy tragedy, it soon became reported that Squire Ulick' (as he was generally called) had been privately married to the only daughter and heiress of Lord Kilclare. The Lady Marguerite accompanied her father, who had resided for many years in France, on his return to Ireland; her beauty and munificent charities, coupled with the popularity of her family, made her the idel of the people; but from that fatal day she has never been seen. The old earl, who was absent at the time, never again visited the estates, which were soon afterwards sold, and no trace of this last scion of a noble house has ever since been discovered: 'twas said by some that she had destroyed herself in a fit of madness, after her husband's execution; while others, who were present at the affray, declared that, in making their escape, they overtook some men carrying the lifeless body of a peasant boy towards a fishingsmack, which put to sea immediately the party reached her, and that notwithstanding the assumed disguise they easily recognized, in the dead youth, the well-known features of the unfortunate Lady Marguerite. Rory Mahon, Martin's fosterer, who first commenced the attempt at rescue, was the only prisoner taken; shot throught the body, he was unable to move; tried for the offence, he was cast for death, and subsequently had his punishment commuted to transportation for life. Many years have clapsed, Mr. Pennant, since the bleached bones of Ulick Martin and the hideous gibbet on which they swung were removed. The ballad which chronicled the lady's goodness and her lover's crime is now rarely chanted by the winter's fire, and their fate is almost forgotten save by those who, like myself, witnessed the fatal scene, and by the benighted peasant, who still devoutly crosses himself as he steals timidly by this monument, which perpetuates the recollection of their misfortunes. The squire is said to haunt the abbey, and many there are ready to affirm upon oath that they have seen him. Now let's move towards home : should you ever by any accident meet Colonel Blake here, avoid him if you can; under no circumstances ask any question or make any remark."

They entered the demense by a wicket-gate opening from the public road, and proceeded through a gloomy wood of old pine trees, by a walk which joined the main approach at a point presenting a fine view of Dunseverick Castle, as it stood proudly over the river, there widened to the extent of a moderately sized lake, and backed up and surrounded by rising grounds, covered with massive forests, above vhich again towered in the distance the naked summit of "Benmore," the monarch of the Erris mountains.

Colonel Maurice Blake, its present proprietor, was the representative of an old Catholic family, many of whose members had attained

The spot was peculiarly adapted to as the penal laws excluded him from military religious purposes. The river, after issu- rank at home, he entered the Austrian army, ing from the demesne, formed a sharp under the protection of an uncle, a field marcurve, and swept round two small but shal in that service, and by his gallantry at-

burial-ground attached to the monastery, but execution of Ulick Martin, which made a deep of the adjoining earth, and a rich and never- of scene. After years spent in wandering over failing verdure alone served as evidence of the the continent, he finally settled in Paris. use to which it was popularly supposed to The Revolution drove him from France, and the political aspect of the times, which sonal rights, decided him, from prudential motives, to return home and reside upon his property. The arrival of Colonel Blake, accompanied by a niece and nephew, the latter heir apparent to his estates, was bailed by the people of the neighborhood with the warmest demonstrations of joy. Although he had but few personal acquaintances, arising from the fact that he left Ireland while yet a boy, and remained but a short time at Dunseverick after he came into possession, still the incidents of his early life imparted a melancholy interest to his history, and all classes vied with each other in evincing their feelings of respect for a man whose domestic sufferings secured their sympathy, and whose military career reflected honor upon his native land. Harry and Kate Bingham, the children of Colonel Blake's sister, had lost their father when infants, and their mother died before the boy, who soon after entered the navy, had attained the age of twelve. Kate was committed to the care of Mrs. Bolingwood, a widowed relative of the family, who superintended her education, and under whose "chaperonage" her uncle intended that she should enter into society. The establishment at Dunseverick was si-

milar to those then found in all Irish houses of its pretensions. There was "Tim the butler," who had been "bred in the place," and travelled round the world with his master, supported by a host of in-door subordinates, while the stables were crammed with a crowd of nondescript grooms, conchinen, and "gossoon "messengers in numbers quite dispro-portionate to the work they were supposed to perform. There, too, was "Larry the piper." who played in the hall during dinner, and was admitted to the parlor when the ladies retired, where he continued to delight the gentlemen with his "jigs," and "planxties," so long as they were able to hear, or he to handle the "chanter." Colonel Blake was a temperate and prudent man, but no example could repress the habits of excess and extravagance which prevailed in those times-he found it useless to oppose the access of hangers-on to the servants' hall; but he generally managed to escape from the dinner table early in the evening, leaving his place to be occupied by some more popular and congenial president. The public roads were then almost impassable, so that houses at any considerable distance from each other were difficult of access: some counties in the west were without a post-office, and the expense of letters became enormous, not only from the high postal charges, but from the great length of way it was necessary to send for them after they had reached the nearest office by the mail. Under such circumstances, "cousins" like Master Mike, and indeed all other visitors, were cordially welcomed, not alone on the score of consanguinity or friendship, but also on account of the interesting information which they generally conveyed. The ladies had refired, the Colonel had stolen away, and the decanters circulated with the usual after dinfate of an old one who had run through his estate, and was now reduced to the necessity of drinking nothing but claret." Pennant ventured to express his astonishment that claret-drinking should be considered as a symptom of decline, and Mike proceeded to enligten him upon the subject. "It is difficult for a stranger, ignorant of the habits and feelings of the Irish people, to form a correct idea of their wishes or their actual condition from ontward appearances, and therefore it is, Lieutenant, that you seem to consider as a mark of prosperity, the sure token of a man's being actually upon his very last legs. Now, for example, this poor friend of ours, Giles Dixon, has always entertained more company than any other man in the whole county : he becan life with sixteen thousand a year, and I verily believe that at this moment his estate owes double what it's worth; no doubt he was greatly robbed, as he can neither read nor write, for his father always said he could afford to keep a clerk, and never would allow the boy to be tormented with learning;' still, you see, he can return a member for the county, and were he to give up his usual hospitalities, the consequences might be deplorable; in fact, if he lost caste his tenants would be most likely to vote against him, and then his influence being lost, he'd be unable to stand the country. If he hadn't the member at his back he couldn't keep the subsheriff quiet, now that, for want of cash, he's obliged to pay him in patronage. In fact, he must still keep open house as the only way to keep the house open; he naturally, therefore, carries on as usual, to made the world believe that he's as well off as ever. I spent a month there lately; there wasn't an empty room in the house, the claret was on draught, and nothing else was produced at table. Giles declaring that his madeira and sherry were out of condition, that port was too hot for the season, and that a thunder storm had soured

fowls so numerous, I don't see how he could get on at all. There is nothing but turkeys and ducks for dinner one day, and geese and chickens the next, by way of variety: the remnants being every night devilled for supper. And the shoemaker I consider even more insolent than the rest, for he only sends one shoe at a time, to be tried as a fit, and keeps the other until he has the price of the pair in his pocket."

Long before the dinner-table had been deserted by the other guests, Pennant had betaken himself to the drawing-room. Kate dotting the extensive valley enclosed within the tombstones had long disappeared, the impression on his mind, determined him to was singing one of Carolan's charming airs to the higher range of mountains, and at length raised mounds had gradually sunk to the level seek relief from his mental sufferings in change the harp when he entered, and the hurried glance which she threw around as the door opened, and the nervousness which almost impeded her utterance as he advanced towards where she sat, plainly told that his appearance had been expected, and that his presence exercised an influence on the feelings of the lovely girl. The young Lieutenant was the beau ideal" of a sailor, over middle height, with a

well-formed and graceful figure; there was a daring in his eye, and an expression of determination in his countenance which attracted immediate attention, and although not strictly speaking a handsome man, there was a sincerity in his warm-hearted manner which made him a universal favorite in society. Ardently attached to his profession, he seldom left his ship, even when afforded an opportunity of mixing in society, so that he had but little experience of life on shore, and his heart was unscathed by the fascinations and hollowness of the fashionable world. This visit to Dunseverick formed the most delightful incident in Pennant's life: treated as one of the family, he enjoyed the privilege of Kate Bingham's society—when not on the memtains he joined the ladies in their walks, or mecompanied them in their excursions on horseback; after such opportunities of intercourse between two young persons gifted with personal attractions, and who had long known each other through the medium of Harry, and formed pre-conceived ideas of each other's merit, before they had ever met, that which might naturally be expected followed No declaration of love was made-no acceptation of vows solicited or accorded. Nevertaguess both mentally arrived at the conclusion that they loved-and that the passion was wiprocal. Pennant's stay was now drawing newards a close, as his leave would explic in a few days; each hour that he passed Bingham's society but added to the stimute which he had formed of her amiability and worth, and he determined on a declaration of his feelings before returning to his ship. the first time he felt dissatisfaction with his lot, and disinclination to continue in a sion which left him so little maste: own movements, and might, perhaps, witimately subject him to the loss of that pulse, for whose acquisition he was ready to sac other earthly interests. He resolved to seek his messmate to disclose to him the state of his heart, and through his instrumentally ask permission to declare his passion and dismand Kate's consent to their union. Harry was delighted at the communication, assured him that he would "forward his suit by all the means within his power, that to secure his sister's happiness was his most fervent wish, and that were she favorable to his suit. ..othing would give him greater pleasure than their marriage." And it was finally determined that he should speak to his uncle on the subject at the earliest possible opportunity. The affair once put in training, Pennant's mind was easier, and when he met the family at breakfast next morning, the thoughtful and reserved manner of Colonel Blake, and the sly and jesting deportment of Bingham, left no doubt upon his mind that the communication had already been made, and that the most important event of his life was under consideration. and in the society of messmates with whom he was an universal favorite.

As the boat proceeded on its way, the sailor and proceeded on its way, the sailor and substituting and when they were about to part, he said in an authoritative and bair-menacing manner. "All that a nation that you, and don't make a blowed fool of yourself."

Well, Jim, my man, what's to be done now and the your of our friendly said the young officer, when they were left on said the young officer, when they were left on shore; "do you know whereabout this castle affairs in which he was well known to personal." Not exactly, sir, but the servant who brought.

Not exactly, sir, but the servant who brought.

In the society of messmates with whom he with clothes and pocket-money—independent with the usual after dinplace in the calf, is worryin' their lives out. The devil a foot he put under him since he was born, and he never stops bawlin' and clink and surrounced by the bodies of those who had fallen in the conflict. I pitch him, for there was no friendly or day. Nelly the wife thought to get him of an absent friend, and few of the many hostile affairs in which he was well known to have he was well known to personal.

Not exactly of messmates with whom he with clothes and pocket-money—independent with the usual after dinplace in the calf, is worryin' their lives out. The devil a foot he put under him since he was born, and he never stops bawlin' and brinks can be decauters circulated with the usual after dinplace in the calf, is worryin' their lives out. The devil a foot he put under him since he was born, and he never stops bawlin' and brinks can be findently of the said to be successful, in an authoritative and hair man andiformatic properties addressed the small the said the sumity and addressed to him, place in the calf, is worryin' their lives out. The devil a foot he put under hims since he was born, and he never stops be was on friendly or the conflict. I pitch him, for there was no friendly or day. Nelly the wife thought to get him pla how another had been sold out by the treach- could freely question him, he became so nerery of the coroner; he described in animated vous that he was unable to make the impairy. terms the splendor of the hunting establish- until the other slapped him on the survider ment set up by a young gentleman just come and assured him that so far all went well. of age, and deplored in pathetic language the His uncle raised no difficulty, provided estain inquiries, which Mike was commissioned to make, as to family and fortune, were, as to had no doubt they would be, satisfactorily answered. He ended by jocularly recommending a "nip of cognae" before the examination commenced. "When all's over," he added, taking leave, "you'll find me in the stableyard, and we'll take a canter to put your nerves in order." Pennant was left alone just as the Colonel

and Master Mike issued from the house. It is no exaggeration to say that he felt more nervous at the approach of the two gentlemen who paced leisurely towards him, occasionally halting in their progress, than he would have felt had he been ordered on the most hazardous professional service. Supposing that he was expected to await the interview, he stood stock-still, in a state of the most awkward embarrassment, until the Colonel, having given, as he supposed, his final instructions, retired, and Mike advancing, desired to hold some conversation with him touching the atlair which Harry had communicated to his uncle.

"I'm happy to say," continued Mike. "that there's no personal objection to yourself on the part of any member of our family, provided your connections and fortune are such as we approve of, and as our acquaintance is of but recent date, you will pardon my asking for information on these subjects."

"Really," replied Pennant, "I can supply you with but little. I am a Welshman; my father has been long dead; in fact, I never saw him. What the extent of my property may be I know not, nor has it ever entered into my head to inquire. My pecuniary supplies, derived from my mother, have only been limited by my demands, and have never tailed me; the only personal friends I have connected with home are an old gentleman, who occasionally visited us, and Lord Penruddock, with whose family we were always on terms of intimacy, and to whose kindness I am indebted for my appointment in the navy. But," he added, "Iam a gentleman by birth, as I am by station, and I have no doubt that an application to my mother will procure me satisfactory information on the subjects to

which you refer." "What is the name of your family place?" "The house in which I lived until I went to sea is called 'Cliff Lodge'; whether it belongs

to my family or not is more than I can tell." Give punch,' he repeated, with a look of as-"Tis very strange," resumed Mike, after a tonishment, 'why, Mike, dear,' says he, 'where the devil could I get ready money to buy the pause, during which some doubts seemed lemons? The truth is, the poor fellow has floating in his mind. neither cash nor credit, his rents are spent for

"Not at all so," rejoined Pennant, " when you consider that at twelve years of age I left my mother, who brought me up, and that since then I have only seen her twice; once when taking advantage of my ship touching at a neighboring port, I came across to spend some days with her; and again, when she paid me a visit; when we laid up for a refit at

Portsmouth," "True, true cnough," said Mike; whose suspicions were evidently disarmed by the frank and guileless manner of the young man. " All very true; it is not to be presumed that you

if the estate wasn't so large, and the duty *A celebrated Dublin wine merchant,

the beer. The excuses passed current, as the

wine was particularly good; but when the

company retired one night, and we were left

alone after supper, he opened his heart, told

me the real state of the case, and asked my

advice as how he could economize. I told

him that the claret was going very fast, and that in respect to it at least he might make

some retrenchment. 'Why not give punch?'

two years to come. The rascally little grocer

and brewer in his own town, sir, won't give

him a gallon of whisky or a barrel of beer un-

less they get paid down on the spot, so that

in reality he has no resource but to fall back

on Nat Sneyd,* who, standing in the rank of

a gentleman, might be made personally an-

swerable for the insult, if he refused him an

occasionable hogshead of Chateau Margaux.

The butcher is just as bad as the others, and

would have been admitted on terms of intimacy to Lord Penruddock's family if he were not fully aware of your social position. Your profession, too, places you on an equality with the highest in the land; as to property, that may probably not weigh much in the scale if th egirl likes you; but blood is indispensable. should be. You can write to your mother about those matters, and meantime, presumticipate, there can be no objection to you mak-

-you understand me. soon as possible between the respective par- chral voice: ties in an affair of the heart. I was once stay quiet and listen; you have nothing really in love myself, and might have been to fear: be in the Abbey of Dunseverick tothe happy father of a large family to-day if I hadn't been too prudent and bashful."

"Indeed?" "When I was a very young man, I met | Lucy Darrell, one of the sweetest girls the sun ever shone on. I saw her for the last recovered from the sudden surprise, sprang time at a public ball in York, where I went from his seat, resolved to follow. As he with the officers of my regiment, then sta- reached the window, he saw it entering the tioned there. I danced with her, and it's no | wood; having rapidly crossed the pleasureharm to say, as she's long since married and ground he again caught sight of it at some you know nothing of her, that she received distance amongst the trees, now confronting my attentions in an encouraging manner. I him in an attitude of menace; he rushed forasked her to dance a second time: she seemed | ward, stumbled, and fell, and when he recovdelighted with the way in which I whisked | ered his feet, he found himself close by a her through the figure, and was evidently gra-small canal, but his unwelcome visitor was tified by the compliments 1 paid her. I nowhere to be seen. thought all was right, and went to the refreshment room to fetch her a glass of negus, imagined that it was some trick played to test when our major, a particular friend of mine, his moral courage; but its mysterious disaptook the opportunity of telling me that he pearance greatly puzzled him. Like most heard my partner was soon to be married to an old Lee! that she detested, and who was as Harry Bingham had often beguiled the paying her marked attentions. When I re- dull hours at sea by recounting stories of the turned with the negus, there, sure enough, ghosts and fairies that haunted his uncle's was a gray-headed man beside Miss Darrell, castle and demesne, his mind was predisposed impossible for her just then to comply with information could possibly refer to. What my regrest, but added, with a fascinating could any person desire to communicate to smile, that she hoped to have the pleasure on him, an utter stranger, unless it were somesome future occasion. While I was talking thing connected with the family of the young some sweet nonsense, with the intention of lady he was about to make his wife? The pushing matters further, the old fellow came latter consideration closed his lips as to what back, told her the carriage was ready, and he had seen and heard, while curiosity to asmarched the poor girl off, without making the certain what his visitor really was as well as slightest apology to me for the interruption. anxiety to learn the nature of his secret de-As she went away, she turned and gave me a I termined him to keep the appointment at the look, such a look as I have never since forgot- ! Abbey. ten. Well, I need not tell you how disappointed ; at supper, and when about to leave, who should I and sitting upon my cloak, which (

who whispered something to her as I approached, and then walked away. I asked her to dance a third time; she told me it was I felt on the occasion. I drank rather freely was flung over the back of a chair, but my day lay at some miles distant, and it was setrival. I chucked the cloak suddenly, tled that the party, on their return homeand threw Lim forward against the wards, should take an early dinner at the so rude. I retorted that his conduct rangement Pennant offered no objection, as was both insolent and ungentlemanlike, he was certain to reach Dunseverick in time and concluded by flinging my glove in his to suit his purposes. On approaching Captain face. Cards were exchanged, and mutual Jack's Mike explained to him how necessary it friends instantly agreed on time and place, was to cultivate the friendship of Mrs. When undressing, I had the curiosity to look O'Mahony, who owned the very best moors in at his address, and who should be turn out to the county. "She was old," he added, "both be but Sir Morgan Darrell, the young lady's in appearance and manners, and her temper uncle, the very person from whom she expected to inherit the bulk of her for
The second marriage of Mrs. O'Mahony was undone, but having determined to act in a sessed a very susceptible heart, and had, unprudent and conciliatory manner, I received fortunately, made proposals of marriage, my adversary's fire without returning it, and backed by vows of eternal fidelity, to various from the ground, without making the slight-tened, after he had secured the wealthy est advance towards a reconciliation. You widow, to seek consolation for the loss of his played me, as I supposed; so unfeeling a trick. for breach of promise of marriage; so that, and it was only when I thought ceived. The old nobleman had gone away before I heard anything of his intentions, and | band; but she was harassed by repeated exit seemed the major himself took the trouble | ecutions against the goods and chattels, and of whispering me, that's her uncle, but I was writs against the goods and thates, too much excited to hear him. My friend, Captain Jack held a commission in a I am happy to say, recovered, but I lost my commission and the young lady to boot, for ual leave of absence, being constantly and Sir Morgan carried her out of the country, and married her to some one else. Now, all those misfortunes arose from my stupid bashfulness. If I had a clear understanding | replenish the royal army was not exactly conwith Miss Darrell, I never would have mistaken her uncle for her admirer, as she naturally would have told me the difference. borrowed money from a neighboring farmer, If I hadn't mistaken the uncle I wouldn't he generally managed to cancel the debt and have shot the major; if I hadn't shot the realize something besides by crimping the major I wouldn't have lost my commission of his creditor. "I can't pay you," he sion, if I hadn't lost my commission would say, "but I'll do what's better; send probably I shouldn't have spent my estate, and the chances are I might have been this day a prosperous and influential man. So he joins his regiment he'll be an officer in no you see there's nothing like establishing a time, as the colonel is a particular friend of complete understanding at once, for then one | mine, and I'll write to ask his promotion." hears all the ins and outs of the family he's going to join.' The party on that day included the Captain nd some other officer of the Racer. Colonel After the Captain had delivered him, and and some other officer of the Racer. Colonel Blake held a private conversation with the

former in the library before dinner, and the result seemed to have considerable influence on his manner towards Pennant; he was less reserved, and altogether seemed in a happier and more cheerful frame of mind than usual. The ability to write, the length of time a letter evening passed over without affording Pennant an oppertunity of profiting by the permission which he had received, although Mrs. Bolingbrooke acted with the greatest discretion and thoughtfulness; she irequently re-moved from one part of the room to another, and left the young people in conversation; but Kate as frequently betook herself to flight, his wife, although continually upbraiding him and nestled again under the good lady's protection when women's instinct told her that a declaration might be anticipated. She desired, but dreaded, the eventful moment when the avowal of her feelings might be called for ; she lovedfondly, but the inherent modesty of her character compelled her to recoil from the admission of her sentiments; they could not, however, be misunderstood: the deep and tender, but maidenly, expression of her eyes at once revealed her secret, and Pennant felt as certain of her affection as if her vows had been already recorded in his favor. He was disappointed, but not in doubt, when he retired to write the letter of inquiry to his mother. It was the first time he had ever addressed her on the subject of family or fortune—subjects on which she had never touched in their personal interviews, or in their correspondence—and as he proceeded with his task he felt the difficulty of seeking the required information without appearing to demand explanations which might be hurtful to her feelings, perhaps even imply a doubt as to her justice and probity. While a midshipman, his allowance was discretionary with the captain of his ship; but since his promotion he was authorized to draw upon a London banker for any sums he might require; and as this privilage was often exercised for the benefit of less wealthy shipmates without incurring a reproof, he felt satisfied that his mother's means must be large, a!which they were derived, and knew not if the to 40 per cent below the manufacturers' secure the publication of his name at the money supplied to him was his as a matter of prices

right or merely given him as a voluntary tribute of affection.

He was seated at a table in the middle of a large and lofty bed-room, the dim light of the candles by which he wrote but adding to the gloominess of the oak-pannelled walls and heavy, antique furniture. A window opening The Blakes have never been connected with in the centre, and looking upon the pleasureany one in trade, and God forbid they ever ground which separated the Castle from the woods, admitted the refreshing night breeze; and while laboring at the composition of his ing that the answers would be such as you an- letter, he often paused and gazed in dreamy listlessness upon a glorious moon, which, ing yourself agreeable to Miss Bingham; having topped the adjacent mountains, now should it prove otherwise, you throw a great | cast its flood of mellow light through the open responsibility upon me, and in such case I casement. Having finished his task, he was shall have a very unpleasant duty to perform | meditating on what the result of such a communication might be, when he was roused from "I have a tellow-feeling for a young man in his reverie by the appearance of a mufiled your position," continued Mike, " for I know figure on the outside of the opened window. by sad experience how necessary it is that a The intruder remained motionless for a good understanding should be come to as moment, and then said in a hollow and sepul-

morrow night at twelve, and remain there until you are told something which you ought to know?

The figure departed as noiselessly and quickly as it had appeared, and Pennant, now

At first sight of the apparition. Pennant sailors of his day, he was superstitious, and to attribute a supernatural character to the tion to the Holy Father, accompanied by an extraordinary interview, and he passed a sleepless night conjecturing what the promised lady he was about to make his wife?

CHAPTER II.

The shooting ground fixed on for the next He told me 'I should not be house of Captain Jack O'Mahony. To this ar-

What was done couldn't be not a happy one, for her present husband posthen expressed my regret for the unfortunate ladies in the different English towns at which occurence. He bowed coldly, and moved he had been quartered, some of whom hasmay imagine my rage against the major, who love in the substantial recompense of damages I flogged him without asking any explanation, after their union, his astonished wife found and afterwards shot him through the body; herself assailed on all sides by her less fortunate rivals Luckily, she had reserved her and begged his forgiveness, that I was under | rights of property, and the estate could not be affected by legal proceedings against her hus-

Captain Jack held a commission in a reg-

iment of the line, but he had a sort of perpetmost successfully employed on the recruiting service. He was what was then called a capital fellow, although the system he adopted to sistent with fair dealing. He never had a recruit under the rank of sergeant; and if he me your son-he's a fine, strapping fellow-I'll make a sergeant of him at once, and when The youth would be sent, the stripes mounted, and the sergeant would strut about in all the pocketed five guineas, the unfortunate dupe was drafted to some regiment, and speedily reduced to the rank of full private. The difficulty experienced by the sufferers in communicating with their friends, from their inthen took to come from the colonies, where recruits of that description were generally sent, or from their speedy deaths in pestilential climates, preserved the secret, and secured the continuance of the imposition. Meantime, Captain Jack made his money with his past misdemeanors and his present indiscretions, was very fond and proud of him, too. She abused him herself, but no one else dared to take a similar liberty, or even venture to concur in her own passionate denunciations. She had married him because he was a "fighting man"; and he was always willing and ready to do "the needful" if any one had the hardiness to interfere with the votes of the tenantry or deprive his wife of the legitimate political influence derived from

her extensive territorial possessions. Mike had just detailed the private history of the couple they were about to visit, as descending the mountain they came in view of the house and saw a horseman riding rapidly towards them. He was a large and rather corpulent man, mounted on a powerful broadchested cob, and hallooed and cracked his his fame to the world. He went about his whip as he spurred the panting animal up

the steep ascent. " Here comes the Captain," said Mike, "and I'm happy to find that we'll pass a pleasant evening: if 'the mistress' wasn't in good humor he darn't make so much noise."

(To be continued.)

England is beginning to receive meat from Southern Russia, and a representative of a German house has invaded Sheffield, and, is offering scissors and such like goods, ser- paper, the tailor received an intimation that viceable and well finished articles, at from I5 he might, by applying to the manager's office,

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE

CATHOLIC FAIR IN ST. LOUIS.—A grand fair was inaugurated in St. Louis. Mo., on the 18th of November, in aid of the Cathedral of that city.

St. Patrick's Fair Hartford, Conn.-Large crowds nightly attend the Orphans' Fair of St. Patrick's Church, now in progress in Music Hall, Hartford Conn.

CLOSING OF CHURCUES IN POLAND-In Lithuania several additional Catholic churches have been lately closed, and in the town of Nieswiez a convent of nuns have been sup-

CONVERSION OF AN EPISCOPAL MINISTER. -- Mr John Keble Karcher, late Episcopal Rector, of Rochester, Minn., was recently received into the Communion of the Catholic Church by Rt. Rev. Bishop Ireland.

BISHOP DUPANLOUP'S Successon, - Mgr. Pierre Hector Coullie succeeds Mgr. Dupanloup as Bishop of Orleans. He was born in Paris, in 1829, entered the prieshood in 1854, and received the title of Bishop of Sidonia in

Brides of the Church.-At St. Joseph's Convent, New Orleans, on the 14th inst., seven young ladies have renounced the world and its vanities in order to devote themselves exclusively to the service of God.

At the Paris Exposition the Brothers of the Christian Schools have carried off a gold medal of the Institute in general, and gold medals have been awarded to two of its Belgian members. This is strong testimony to their worth.

BISHOP O'REHLY'S HEALTH.-We are happy to announce that the recent report of Bishop O'Reilly's health was inaccurate and exaggerated. He has almost completely recovered, and hopes to be home from the South by Christmas.—Pilot.

The Catholics of the Dioceses of Buenos Ayres and Cordova, in the Argentine Republie, have sent, by the hand of three of their countrymen, an address of loyalty and devooffering of Peter's Pence to the amount of 70,000 piastres.

CATHOLICITY IN GLASGOW, SCOT., AND, -A new Catholic church and school are to be established in the East End of Glasgow. The Bishop of the Diocese, at a meeting to promote the work, said they computed the Catholic body in Dundee and Lochec at twenty-live thousand.

The London Record says it is all nonsense for the non-Catholic papers to talk about the absurdity of Catholic representation. The Record says that the Methodists and others must be represented and that Catholics are right in persisting upon being repersented as Catholics. He rejoices to see our contemporaries taking this view of the situation.

American Students in Rome.-A large number of American Catholic vonths intended for the priesthood, are being, and are to be, sent to Rome this year for a complete education at the American College in that city. One has already been sent thither by Bishop Chatard of Vincennes, and late director of the American College in Rome. This is the first appointment of a pupil to this college from the diocese of Indiana by Dishop Chatard.

THE BISHOPRIC OF HARTFORD CONN. - A rumor is being circulated that the Right Rev. James A. Heoly, Bishop of Portland, Me., who is at present in Rome, is to be transferred to the now yacant Diocese of Hartford, Conn. Bishop Healy is regarded as one of the ablest of our younger prelates. There is, however, no reason for supposing that any other than the usual method of appointing a Bishon will be followed in supplying a successor to the lamented Bishop Galberry.

PERSECUTION OF PRIESTS IN POLAND.-It is announced that the two Catholic Latin priests at Grabowiec, Diocese of Lublin, have been banished from there, and are to be transferred to another diocese. The cause of this is said He has been almost blind and very deaf for the police authorities, alleging that they had administered the sacraments to some Uniates, all of whom are now officially reckoned as members of the "Orthodox" (Schismatic) Greek Church.

A New Cherch.-Rev. Father Murphy, of Andover, Mass., has announced to his parishioners his intention to build a new church to accommodate the Catholics of Andover and vicinity who have for some time been in need of a larger church edifice. The site of the new building has not yet been determined upon, but as the relations of Father Murphy with his people are of the most cordial nature, we have no doubt but that they will heartily co-operate with him in the good vork announced.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN NEW JERSEY. Rt. Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D. D., Bishop of Newark, N. J., has been kept busily employed for some time past, in laying corner-stones, and dedicating churches, convents or charitable institutions. On Sunday, Nov. 17th, he visited Bloomfield, N. J., and dedicated the new Church of the Sacred Heart. In Jersey City a similar ceremony took place on the same day. The new Convent of the Dominician Sisters, attached to the Church of St. Bonifacius, was solemnly dedicated to the service of God, by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Seton, Protonetary Apostolic, and poster of St.

Josaph's Church, Jersey City. " A colored Catholic" writes to the New Fork Sun to know why it is that the colored Catholics of New York City are not representediat the Cathedral Fair. His letter draws forth a short reply, and one that is to the point. We quote:—There exe no white or colored Catholic Churches in this city, and all the Catholic churches are represented. Why doesn't "Colored Catholic" visit the table of the church he belongs to? In the Catholic churches the white, the black, and the red, receive the Holy Sacrament of Communion side by side, and in all affairs of the Church there is no distinction. The first American saint was a colored woman, "St

Rose of Lima," and many churches are dedicated to her memory. There is one in this city, and another on Staten Island. A New Method of Advertising.-There is a smart man in San Francisco who thought that he had discovered a new method of advertising his business of tailor. He said he would make the very shark in the sea declare business systematically. He placed poisoned meat in a bottle, and threw the bottle with his own name and address enclosed into the sea, where a hungry shark finding it, swallowed it, and soon turned his mouth to the sky. Being picked up in the bay, the shark de-clared in the memorandum found entire in the bottle the means whereby he had come to an entimely end. The notice was as the tailor expected, sent to the papers. But the journalists out West are 'cute people. Instead of his name and address being printed in the

IRISH NEWS.

The police have been obliged to protect Fennel, a bailiff on the estate of the late Lord Leitrim.

Mr. John George MacCarthy, M. P., has written a letter supporting Mr. Butt's manifesto. He depreentes "obstruction."

The people of Tuam are to present the Very Rev. Canon Burke with a testimonial on the occasion of his promotion of Clonmacnois.

Deputations from the gas companies of Cork and Dublin have visited London for the purpose of purchasing a monopoly of lighting by electricity their respective districts.

Lord Dufferin, speaking at a banquet in Belfast, drew a very bright picture of the future of Canada. Referring to the fisheries question, he warmly eulogized the American people.

At a meeting at Tralee, Mr. O'Connor Power, M. P., Mr. Parnell, M. P., and Mr. Ferguson, of Glasgow, were invited to pay Tralee a visit. The O'Donoghue was at the meeting. but he left before it closed. Mr. O'Connor Power and Mr. Parnell have

replied to Mr. Butt's manifesto. Mr. Parnell denies that it is his object to break up the present Home Rule party, but to reform it. and infuse into it fresh vigor.

The Irish association for the prevention of intemperance gives promise of a vigorous ex- little anxiety. istence. It has resolved to procure statistics of the arrests for drunkenness in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick and Waterford.

Prof. Barrett lectured in Dublin on the new electric light. It may gratify the much perturbed holders of gas shares to learn that he does not consider that gas will ever be supplanted by electricity in our own time any Longton. The land forms a desirable portion posal for convention, whereby the Austrians more than railroads have done away with the use of horses.

Mr. Henry Baldwin Foott, J. P., of Carrigacumma Castle, Mallow, died at his residence at the very advanced age of one hundred years and tifty-four days. Mr. Foott was possessed of a very good memory and knew every one of his family up to a short time before his death. He was the oldest magistrate in Ireland.

At the Queenstown Petty Sessions the chairman. Capt. Seymour, drew the attention of the constabulary to the large amount of illi- derstanding the race was undecided. cit trading said to be going on amongst the local publicans, and stated that the magiswere side doors to the premises.

The Queenstown Town Commissioners adopted the scheme recommended by Messrs, seven o'clock at night. Jackson and O'Keeffe for procuring an improved supply of water for the town, at a at Uig are now approaching completion. A necessary parliamentary powers to carry it out. It was understood, however, that the of the Skye bridges will not fall much short resolution was not to pledge the board to of £3,000. proceed with the scheme this year.

Major O'Gorman, M.P., has written a letter to the Freeman about the public outrage in that has occurred within his memory." Our plained of was the sending of policemen, disguised in plain clothes, into the Catholic hurches to hear what the bishops and priests ample satisfaction.

A meeting of the committee formed to profrom the Great Southern and Western main line through Dunlavin to Baltinglass, was is also of gold. held on Tuesday at Dunlavin. It was found town, the engineering difficulties would render necessary an increase of the baronial guarantee from £150,000 to £180,000. The original direct route was therefore adhered to.

The friends of Charles Kickham have been obliged to appeal for pecuniary help for him. to be some anonymous information given to years; the little property he had has almost passed out of his hands, and public subscriptions are to be opened for his benefit. Of all the men who differed with Charles Kickham. not one ever whispered a calumny against his who do not.

THE DEAN OF EXECUTE AND THE BUSH PROMES TANT CHURCH -The Dean of Exeter, criticising upon the Irish Disestablished Church, estimates that institution very differently from Dr. Greaves. He insisted on her failure as a missionary church and charged her with grave scandal in never arresting the unequal distribution of her clerical incomes. He thought her disendowment a just retribation, and spoke doubtfully of her prospects of maintenance when wholly dependent on the voluntary system.

THE ALLEGED FENIAN PROPOSALS The reports which we publish in our pre-

sent number of certain "interviews" had with

Fenian leaders in New York, and of proposals

said to have been telegraphed on behalf of the

Fenian party to persons in Ireland for the consideration of Mr. Parnell and his friends, are matters of considerable interest and no small degree of importance. It is, in our opinion, a positive gain to Irish patriotism to have the leaders of the Fenian party making frank acknowledgment of the fact that "a mere conspiracy," will never accomplish the liberation of Irsland; that there is no use in attempting "insurrections which England could put down in a week;" and that at least one of the ways by which the advent of Irish freedom can be hastened is by patriots of all classes combining to nationalise the whole public life of the country. These are sound ideas, and present a very happy contrast to some of the notions favored and promulgated by the Fenian party in Ireland in times not very remote. The Fenian leaders who have not had the moral courage to review their position and propose to themselves new modes of action conformable to the actual facts and circumstances of this country deserve great credit for the step they have taken, and any suggestions emanating from them and directed towards any form of national action which Irishmen in Ireland can legally take are entitled full and fair consideration. Some to the proposals which at present stand in their name—those which are said to have been cabled from America-do not strike us as being of a practical nature. But it is something in the course of Irish politics to have arrived at this point, that even if Fenians and Home Rulers cannot quite agree as to the lines upon which an open and legal struggle for Irish self-government should proceed, they can, at all events, respect each other's motives, cast away those feelings of bitter enmity which, fostered by some bad advisers, have too often produced disgraceful scenes, and work in friendly accord together for at least some portions of the national programme. The whole subject is full of interest for everyone having the welfare of Ireland at heart, and we proposo to return to it in another number. - Nation.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Lovat is about to erect a new castle at Beaufort.

Lord Bute has given orders that all in his employ should have twelve holidays in the year.

Admiral Arthur Farquahar has been appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of Aberdeen-

A cabman's shelter has been presented to the cabmen of Broughty Ferry by Mr. Lead-

better. The directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland have declared a dividend of nine and a half

per cent. Fraserburgh has sent 181,000 barrels of cured herrings to the Continent this year, against

143,000 sent last year. On the 26th ult. Dobie & Co., Govan, launched another Allan Line sailing ship of about 1,730 tons measurement.

The number of vessels at present under construction in the Clyde shipbuilding yards is 78, compared with 118 in August, 1877.

The Queen in recognition of the services of Sir Thomas Biddulph, has decided to erect a statue to his memory to the west of Balmoral

Pleuro-pneumonia has been showing itself in the byres in and around Edinburgh in a way that is causing the local authorities no

 A "poor man" in Dingwall proposes that a subscription of £1 each be given by six millions of persons in the country towards relieving the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank.

The Duke of Sutherland has intimated his intention of giving a park to the people of Pera says the Porte has declined Austria's proof his estate near Trentham, and is known as | will be permitted to enter Novi-Bazar immedi-Cocknage Wood.

On the 28th ult., John Elder & Co. launched | pletely broken off, from their yard at Govan, H. M. S. Conquest being the last of the six steel corvettes which have recently been constructed by them for the | was passing here as an Englishman, under the

Admiralty. On the 26th alt, a boat race was run on the Leven for a stake of £40, between the young Dumbarton crew and the Black Nebbs crew, also of Dumbarton. It was witnessed by an immense crowd, but owing to a misun-

The Edinburgh School Board has given notice that it will prosecute the parents of all trates were determined in future not to sanc-tion the transfer of any license where there newspapers or other articles, and of all children over nine and under fourtee years of age found selling newspapers or other articles after

Two new bridges in course of construction cost of £23,000, and decided to publish the large iron girder bridge is to be erected across notices requisite to enable them to obtain the | the Glenhinisdale river at a cost of between £500 and £400. The total cost of the erection of Blight after the collision, said his chief

The agricultural returns show that in Argylshire county there were under cultivation last year Lacres of wheat; 2,214 acres of barley Galway. It calls the outrage the "greatest | under outs, 20,777 acres: under eye, 50% acres under beans, 359 acres : peas, 16 acres. The readers may remember that the ontrage com- total average under grain crop this year was 23,393 acres.

Whilst John Stewart was engaged, on the 29th ult., dredging for mussels in the river has to say. The bishops, however, obtained above the suspension bridge, Montrose, he brought to the surface a small sword or dagger thickly encrusted with rust. The blade is mote the construction of a branch railway twelve inches long, and has a beautiful handle tipped with gold. The cross-piece at the hilt

Many old school-fellows of the Tullaboly that if the line were made to pass Punches- School, now in America, will regret to hear of the death of Lawrence Drysdale, far ner, Manor Steps, son of Mr. Lawrence Drysdale King o' Muire. He died, after a long illness of cancer in the stomach, on the 31st ult, at the age of to years. He leaves a wife and small family to mourn his demise.

An examination in bankruptcy of Wm. Smyth, distiller, Glasgow and Ardrishaig, took place on the 31st ult., before Sheriff Spens, at Glasgow. The bankrupt, who only began business four years ago, stated that when he commenced purchasing property in Glasgow reputation. He is popular with those who agree with him, and he is respected by those erry to the value of £2,000, and he now held propagree with him, and he is respected by those erty to the value of £323,000, which bonded to the amount of £239,000.

CITY OF GLASGOW BANK FAILURS.

GLASGOW. November 28.-The following appeal for relief for the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank has been issued to Scotchmen abroad, and sent by cable to the orincipal cities of the United States and Canada :—

"Scorcuses-In the name of the Scottish nation, we ask your aid for shareholders ruined by the City of Glasgow Bank failure. £500,000 is required. Half has already been subscribed."

The above is signed by the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow and the executive committee of the City of Glasgow Bank relief fund.

ciety is utterly untrue. They received the same attention as all the other societies. The most marked attention was paid to the Roman Catholic Archbishop by the Marquis and party. The firemen, nearly all composed of Catholics, got up a magnificent display and torchlight procession to honor the Marquis and Princess, both of whom publicly thanked them before leaving.

(Signed,) WM. COMPTON, President C. I. Society.

-Miss Elkington, daughter of the head of the celebrated London house of that name, recently presented to the Princess of Wales bouquet of real flowers, the leaves and petals of which have been induced, by means of four distinct processes of electric metallurgy, with a coating of as many different metals-gold, silver, copper, and iron. A smaller bunch of flowers all gilt and half a century old, is preserved under a glass case in the Queen's drawing room, presented by the Duke of Wellington.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

London, November 28 .- O'Connor, the convicted Fenian, confined at Spike Island, has been notified that he will be released immediately, on condition he resides outside the Queen's dominions. Kelly, another Fenian, will probably shortly be liberated on the same terms.

One of the "Pommerania's" boats has been recovered with a bag containing \$15,000. The owner of the money is among the saved. The inquest at Hastings has been adjourned in order that Mr. Blight may be able to attend and testify.

Berlin, November 28 .- An order of the Prussian Ministry of State is published, that persons considered dangerous may be denied the right of residing in Berlin or its suburbs. Carrying arms, except by persons with special permits, and the sale of explosive projectiles is prohibited. The order takes effect November, 29, and remains in force one year.

DUBLIN, November 25 .- Parish priests and canons of the Diocese of Dublin to-day voted for a successor to Archbishop Cullen. The Most Rev. Mr. McCabe, Auxiliary Bishop of the Diocese, received 43 votes.

Manua, November 29 .- The Supreme Tribunal has condemned Moncasi to death. An appeal will now be carried to the Court of

Pauls, November 28.—The Spanish Government objects to Count De Choisul, who has just been nominated in place of Count Chandbardy as ambassador to the Court of Spain. King Alphonso personally desires De-Chandbardy shall remain, while the Spanish Cabinet fear Choisul will become the centre of Republican intrigues. It is probable Choisul will be withdrawn.
Loxbox, November 29.—A despatch from

ately. Negotiations, however, are not com-

Lishos, November 28 .- Angell, the defaulting secretary of the Pullman Car Company,

name of Seymour, when arrested. Pages, November 29 .- Many Italians have come to Nice to await the settlement of Re-

publican agitation before returning to Italy. Berlas, November 29 .- Under the order of the Prussian Ministry, declaring persons considered dangerous to public order may be denied the right of residing in Berlin or its suburbs, about forty conspicuous Socialists to-day received orders of expulsion, among whom were Husselman and Fitzshe, Socialist

Loston, November 29 .- Mr Blight testified at the "Pommerania" inquest to-day. He repeated his previous evidence. He said the sailors even saved their baggage and bedding instead of assisting passengers. The Captain kept his post like a man, but no one else did. Captain Schwenzen, in answer to an inquiry officer had left him, the men in the last boat persisted in pushing off while there was room for several more persons. Although the inquiry remains open, the jury rendered a verdiet that the persons drowned came to their death in consequence of a collision at sen, the cause of which has not been shown.

The Chatterly Iron Co. has refused the offer of 990 workmen to resume work at a reduction of 5 per cent, on their wages, and is resolved to enforce a reduction of 10 per cent. The distress among the workmen is very keen. An extensive discharge of workmen in that

neighborhood is impending. ROME, November 29 .- The latest arrests or Socialists have led to the seizure of documents that have given much information relative to the organization of the Internationalists of Italy, and their connection with

similar bodies in foreign countries. London, November 29.-A despatch from Sofia reports that the Turkish reliefs and Cirenssians sacked twelve hundred houses in Melmk district, in Macedonia, on the 20th instant, and massacred the inhabitants without.

distinction of age or sex A Paris correspondent represents the Czar's recent disavowal of a policy infringing on the treaty of Berlin is due to Prince Bismarck's refusal to permit the nullification of the treaty, with which he is connected. Russia. sounded him to ascertain whether he would not give her early blanche in the East, provided Count Schouvaloff was ruised to office. In consequence of Bismarck's refusal, the scheme for Schouvaloff's promotion has been

abandoned, at least for the present. A Batoum despatch says the dispute between the Turks and Russians concerning the new frontier arises from the former insisting

upon the line of the Icheruk. Count Schouvaloff had a long conference with Lord Salisbury yesterday prior to the meeting of the Cabiner Council.

A despatch from Belgrade says the Bohemian Slavs are enquiring on what conditions they will be allowed to settle in New Servia. instead of emigrating to the United States. It is believed the Servian Government will offer all possible facilities.

London, November 29 .- A Berlin correspondent says Russia has advanced 3.000,000 roubles in order to make Sotia a first-rate

committee of the City of Glasgow Bank reneford.

The sequestration of the estate of Henry Taylor & Sons, grain and flour merchants, is announced. Liabilities, \$650,000. William Taylor an imprisoned director of the City of Glasgow Bank, is senior partner of the firm.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AND THE IRISH OF HALIFAX.

THE IRISH OF HALIFAX.

WILL THE "GAZETTE" ENFLAIN.

The following telegram has been received by us in reply to our enquiries as to the statement made by the Halifax correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, that the Marquis of Lorne had slighted the Irish people. It is just as we surmised—a falsehood!

HALIFAN, N. S., November 28.

The report about the slight to the Irish Society is utterly untrue. They received the same attention as all the other societies. The fortress.

mission. Schouvaloif seeing his mission entirely falled, will probably leave London at an early day.

New York, November 30.—The Herald's Lexington, Ky., says Breat Hill County is in a state of civil war. At the last election great bitterness developed between J. W. Burnett and Ned Strong, contestants for County Judgeship. Capt. Bill Strong, the noted desperado, assisted by the Freeman's negroes, champloned Ned Strong, while Burnett also had special supporters. Other families known as the Allans and the Littles became involved. On Monday John Alkman, leading a dozen of horsemen, dashed into the town, and furiously attacked Strong's clan. Two men were shot, one of them fatally. Next day the opposing forces again met, and a number of shots exchanged. When the smoke was cleared it was found that Judge Burnett had been shot through the heart. Possics of Afler's men attempted to rescue Little, who had been jalled. A guard was detailed to dig the grave of Judge Burnett by the side of his sweetheart, who died one year ago. The ladies and citizens who came to attend the funeral have beaten a hasty retreat. Lawlessness and disorder after. Everybody is leaving town. The

citizens who came to attend the funeral have beaten a hasty retreat. Lawlessness and disorder are rife. Everybody is leaving town. The Governor has been asked for troops. Washington specials to the Tribune say that prominent politicians and statesmen are of opinion that if party lines are drawn geographically, the coming census cannot, fail to restore to the North that preponderance of numbers in. Congress which it held before the colored yote of the South was given consideration.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AND WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING FOST"

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NOTICE.

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Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

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THE VOLUNTEERS

The Volunteers of Belleville have done something which must have a good effect on the mind of every subject of the Dominion who loves law and order. Two companies, mostly Protestants, attended mass on Sunday last, when Vicar-General Farrely preached, and the welcome he gave them, and the tone in which the Belleville Intelligencer writes, warrant us in saying that the incident has had an excellent effect. We can all rejoice at circumstances such as these. When men know each other they must get the madness of ascendency out of their hearts. We are satisfied that men do not mean each other harm although they may fight each other's principles. If we could only understand to retain our personal regard for each, while fairly combatting for our own conviction we would exhibit an order of intelligence which should commend itself to well regulated minds. It is not long since Hamilton showed us a good example in the manner of . the formation of one of its societies, and now Belleville shows us a good example in another way. To be sure Catholics cannot do as Protestants can. Their religion prohibits them from that freedom of opinion which Protestants are permitted to entertain, but Protestants should not construe that into a feeling of antagonism to them, or if they do, they -are very much mistaken. We hope, however, that the people of Belleville will experience the good result of the incident we have so much pleasure in recording.

THE KHYBER PASS

The Khyber pass is thirty miles long. The pass is simply a dried-up water-course; here and there it is very narrow, while in other among the slain.

TWO WITNESSES.

l'azaars and yet refuses to drop a ten cent sustentation fund. Again, the Montreal Witinspiration of our own unworthiness. But from their connection with Great Britain, knows nothing at all about it, but that it is What was the rate of interest? What has he young voices, which drew forth favorable By some strange fatality the arm of the

opposition institution. Again, the Montreal advertises James' patent corkscrews, and no doubt accepts payment for the advertisement as innocently as if patent corkscrews were Piety is, we repeat, a virtue, and temperance is a virtue ennobling; but in the case of the New York Witness its piety appears to consist in "covering up the track" of its own mis-Witness, its temperance has the suspicious look of not caring about corkscrews so long as the books balance to the satisfaction of the proprietor.

FREE TRADE IN ENGLAND.

The "Manchester School" originated Free Trade, and the "Manchester School" is likely to return to Protection. The agitation which swept over England in favor of a " free breakfast table," is likely to be succeeded by another agitation in favor of protecting the industries of languishing manufactories, which Free Trade has driven to the wall. Many of the great commercial centres in England have now societies organized to put an end to the policy of Free Trade, which policy answered England for a while, but which policy is ruining England to-day. Even Free Trade journals admit that England's commercial supremacy is passing away, and the news comes with startling effect upon the men who came to regard the commercial supremacy of England as a settled institution in the order of the world's existence. Nor is that supremacy going by slow degrees, but it is going with a rapidity that has brought before the people the painful reflection that the England of the future cannot be the England of the past, and as her commercial supremacy passes away so must her empire be endangered. Strikes multiply, factories close by the dozen, many of the great blast-furnaces are out, while Belgian iron and American cotton stuffs undersell English iron and English cotton stuffs in the very heart of England itself. About the "black country," which at one time was a hive of industry, the accounts are appalling, while thousands of the agricultural laborers are out of work, and destitution is general. And one remarkable fact is, that the four countries which are wresting the manufacturing supremacy from England are countries where the Protective policy prevails. France, Germany, Belgium, and the United States, are all protected by fiscal legislation. This fact alone is significant. Protection has enabled these countries to beat England in her own market, and if France, Belgium, Germany and the United States continue this Protection policy, the only hope England has of winning back the position she at one time occupied is to treat others as others treat

"BRAND."

The Kingston News is of late very fond of

sing the "brand" argument in reply to the places it broadens into plains. The sides of arguments of the Post. There was a time the pass are in some places inaccessible, while | when the News reasoned out its opinions alin others they open into plains capable of though, at best, these opinions, were by no to guide so much of public life. But such a being used for pastoral purposes. Beyond means original. It prefers to attack other the Khyber pass, and within a day's march of journals views rather than originate views of party journals would not be tolerated in Cabul, is the Khoord Cabul pass, and it was its own, and in these attacks it flourishes the there, and not in the Khyber pass proper, that "brand" argument as a footpad wields his the Eritish army was cut to pieces in its re- bludgeon. One opinion is "branded" as this, treat from Cabul in 1840. From the Punjaub another opinion is "banded" as that, and a (the five waters) it was never very difficult to medley of opinions are "branded" with the get into the Khyber pass proper, and the fact other. Such choice expressions as "falsehoods," . of the British troops having already obtained | elies," and other classic folk lore are bandled - some successes in that direction is not of with prodigal profusion, and these, prefixed much significance. The real danger is at the with the #-brand," give a burning com-Khoord Cabul pass and it is there plexion to the face of the News. The . that the Russian troops now in Cabul, latest "brand" hurled at the Post by our and the Russian guns presented to the fretful contemporary is a reply to an article Ameer, will fight. The news this morn- we wrote a few days ago about "Some 'ing is by no means reassuring, and the fact | Errors." We enumerated what we considered that it is removed that the communication has | to be a few popular mistakes, and the News been cut is significant. Again, the Russian | picks out three of them for criticism. Of press is frowning, and altogether we still those three the News agrees with two incline to the belief that we are on the of them, and inferentially with all the here of a serious war. But it is a mistake to other errors which were in the same article, suppose that the Khyber is the only pass, but which the News did not notice. The from the Punjaub into Afghanictan. There only one of the "errors" the News "brands" a re in all seventeen passes, but the most used is the one which questions the loyalty of is the Khyber Pass. The distance from Canadians. We see that the people of this Ci to the couthern end of the Khyber | country are not as loyal as they appear to be, Pa is only 195 miles, but it is through a and the News "brands" this as a "wholesale cou ntry where a well-organized hostile force scmething. It supplies no argument, gives cou. 'd seriously impede the march of the best | nc rebutting evidence, sustains its opinions army in the world. However, we do not by no reasoning, but it simply "brands" and doubt the result of it is left between the there its logic ends. Now, if we could in-British troops and the Afghans. Yet, in the duoc our contemporary to give up the "brandspring, If the war continues, we shall be hear- ing" we might discuss the question upon ing of Aussian troops having been found its merits. It is certainly a question of importance, and its discussion must de good. We held to the view that the people of Canada; are by no means as loyal as they pre-The New York Witness is angry because the tend to be, and that a large proportion of Catholic buzaar in New York has been a them are either Annexationist or Canada great success. Its anger is increased because | First men. This, we repeat, we are forced to its own appeals to charity "in the name of admit with regret, yet it is our reading." the Lord" have been a failure, and it smites of the handwriting on the well. We may its peripatetic breast in horror at the degene- be asked-What are our proofs? and recy of an age which impiously encourages we reply-Speak to the merchant, the tank clerk, the mechanic or the labourer, piece into the maw of the New York Witness in their own time, and under circumstances where they will treely express their opinions, ness is in doubt as to whether the Temperance | and it is there you will find out the truth of people should welcome the Marquis of Lorne | what we say. And this feeling is more preas Temperance people should, with banners | valent, we believe, among Protestants than fluttering in the breeze, because three hundred | among Catholics. The News may "brand" this dollars' worth of wine has been ordered for if it likes, but we have just as many opporthe use of the vice-regal party en route from tunities of knowing the feelings of the people Halifax to Ottawa. Now, piety and temper- in this regard as our Kingston contemporary ance are no doubt excellent institutions, and may have. Men will tell you that they are enquirer invite discussion, it will turn out, in we never see men turning their attention | cloyal to their own interest first," and that heavenward or riverward without feeling an the natant their interests are in danger the gentleman who condemns Home Rule

pale of its own pious ways, has existed because | bellowed from the house-tops, but they exist, | doubt, an able man, but, like all Englishmen, of a little bazaar of its own, and that failing, and every man who has wit enough to read he condemns the Home Rule movement, and the pious proprietor knocks his head against as he runs may see them for himself. It he fails to "shame his boasts or prove them everything and anything that looks like an should be the mission of the press to combat, true in a fair contest. This little incident is rather than to close its eyes, to these facts. simply a parallel of the treatment Irish sub-Witness writes about temperance, and yet it We believe that we can combat, and jects have received from Englishmen for combat successfully, the opinions of the centuries, and it is one of the causes of Irish disaffected. Canada, in our opinion, can be discontent. made one of the most perfect of governments. only used for drawing covers of the boxes of | Here we can enjoy the stability of a monar-Holloway's continent or anti-bilious pills. chy without any of its attendant evils. The head of a state should be above all the conflicting strifes of party warfare. We are no advocates for the dangers and the corruptions of the elective system. The United States doings, and in the case of the Montreal furnish us with sufficient examples of the evils of a republic, and it should be our mission to combat rather than to screen the growing tendency in this regard. If the United States had not had the experience of | To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. a civil war a few years ago, there would, in all probability, have been one over the Tilden and Hayes election. It is not our wish to rush into the arms of instituions such as these, not more than it is our wish to see Canada cut adrift from the empire, whose glory she shares, while being free from some of its evils. All Canada wants is statesmen who will reform the civil service, introduce competitive examination, make merit and not party the ladder to success, place the bench above the be well. But if Canadian politicians are incapable of rising to this standard, then of a Goldwin Smith will be regarded as prophetic, and they will be written in letters of gold in every houshold in the land. 'The Kingston News may go on "branding" these statements until it is tired; it will not alter the fact that opinions, not antagonistic to England, but certainly, clearly and distinctly, placing Canadian interests before all, exist, and are held by a large proportion of the thinking population, and it is not by "branding" facts or "lies" that the Kingston News or any other paper in the country can alter what everyone knows to be a living fact.

THE "EVENING POST." In times such as these all new newspaper

ventures are likely to be regarded with suspi-

cion as to their ultimate success. For a fierce

party paper, one that is prepared to stand by

the winning side, through good repute and through evil repute, there may be some hope, but for independent journalism, hope, in too many cases, is but a fleeting dream. Party influence supports so many papers in Canada, that no one can be very much surprised that Canada supports so many fierce, blind adherents to one or the other side of the House. Party appeals directly to the pockets of the individual newspaper proprietor, and the heads of party say: "I will stand by you if you stand by me." Papers are not exactly owned, but they are subsidized, by the party in power, and the result is that this subsidy causes the party journals to hide every evil and to magnify every good the Government may do. We suppose this system is not considered politically immoral. In fact, it should be something very bad indeed, that could be considered politically immoral where political immorality appears system of wholesale government support to England, and yet here, where we pride ourselves so much upon English ideas. the ministers of the day fly into direct antagonism to the system that Eng- Christian people of Montreal. Therefore, the land pursues. But, fortunally for the people, there are some papers that are, perhaps, not worth buying, while there are others that will not be bought, and it is to such journals, whether from pique or independence, that the future of Canada is to be moulded. It is to papers that will expose the wrong and applaud the right, no matter from whence they comes, that the people of this country will be punishes such as "frauds." On the other saved from the dangers which fierce and fanatical partizanship entail. For such a purpose the Evening Post was established, and notwithstanding the hardness of the times, the people have recognized the necessity for such a journal and have given us such a generous support, that we find our present form unable to meet the incresed pressure which at this season of the year is usually made on newspaper columns. In a few days we will enlarge the paper and we will continue to keep it enlarged until the Christmas holidays are over. One thing we may, too, add for the Post. Perhaps no paper ever started in Canada obtained such a large a circulation as we now have in so short a time. It is not long since the circulation was up to 13,000, and, we hope, now that we are about to increase the number of columns in the paper, that, in a short time, we hope to be able to work up to, or beyond, that figure again.

DECLINED.

Some time ago we invited the Rev. Mr. Bray to discuss the Home Rule question. That gentleman had condemned Home Bule, and, having condemned it, we formed the opinion that he understood the subject against which he wrote. But, when brought face to face with the issue, the Rev. Mr. Bray declines. This is essentially English. Englishmen will condemn anything and everything Irish, because it is Irish, but tax them with their knowledge, or want of knowledge, and they collapse. How often have we heard a conversation such as this: "Are you a Home Ruler?" 'Not I," was the answer. "Home Rule would be Rome Rule," continues the objector. But let the enquiry be pushed home, and let the all cases mark you, in all cases that

while loftily condeming bazaars outside the connection overboard. These views are not pose as an opponent. The Rev. Mr. Bray is, no

A New Society.—A proposition is on foot to start a new society, which is to be designated "The Grand National Union of Canada." The idea of its promoters is to start an association which shall include every class, irrespective of creed or nationality. It is intended to be protective as well, probably, as benevolent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HON. MR. BOWELL AND THE

"HERALD. Sir,-Hon. Mr. Bowell is a Conservative minister. The Herald is a Grit paper, out of pocket by the change of government. That might be enough to close the matter referred to in your editorial of last night. The Herald states Mr. Bowell intends leading next year's 12th of July procession. Then evidently the Herald intends getting up an Orange procession of its own, and forcing Mr. Bowell to lead it; as it is not likely that the Orange-men will. However, Mr. Bowell personally told me during two conversations I had with him, that he is opposed to any public demonstration, or to any line of conduct savorbreath of suspicion, and make party ing of a desire to flaunt obnoxious recollecsubservient to the nation, and all will tions in the face of any class or creed. I am sure that Mr. Bowell, like all of his followers, would fearlessly do and dare anything in defence of their civil and religious liberty; surety a day will come when the words of but to say that Orange processions, or any Orange demonstrations of any kind or even the existence of the Orange Association are necessary to the maintainance of civil and religious liberty is to state an untruth and a most ridiculous absurdity. I have known Mr. Bowell to employ Irish Catholics oftener than Protestants: I have known him to be that sort of an Orangeman who is his own judge of what Orangeism means, and yet who is as generous and liberal to Catholics as to Protestants, who is not a toady to the fanatical appeals of either. At least do him the justice of doubting the many assertions made against him until able to prove them, or we will believe that you are not disposed to be fair and generous yourself. The existence of Mr. Bowell and Orangeism have to be accepted. It will not shorten the longevity of either to spread false assertions abou

Yours truly,

GAMBLING AT CHURCH FAIRS.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. Sin,-I am neither an Irish Catholic nor a subscriber to the Protestant Witness. Therefore, my remarks touching the caption of this letter may be presumed to savor, at least, of impartiality. The occasion for this letter arises out of an article reprinted from the New York Witness which appeared in the Montreal Witness of last night. In this reprint, the New York Witness sneeringly critirises an editorial article from the New York Tribune upon the subject of church lotteries. The article in question (viz., that from the Tribune) takes exception to the various processes suggested by the smart wits of church members for raising money for charitable objects, and among them lotteries, raffles and kindred allurements, which it says

are in contravention of the (United States) I do not purpose discussing the problem whether church lotteries are right or wrong, but it seems to me that a well regulated scheme, with all possible security from imposition and fraud, is a feasible proposition, whether it be for a Catholic hospital or a Protestant church. People nowadays expect (as human nature is always prone to selfishness) some inducement to subscribe before they will give. Concerts in nine cases out of ten are financial failures, and the same difficulties which beset the Catholic public of New York are also experienced by the primary question arises: How is any religious organization going to accomplish its charitable objects so as to leave a surplus to the good in such a manner as to induce the public, as a whole, to assist in its furtherance? With regard to private lottery schemes, they being for individual profit, the promoters are not over-scrupulous in "taking in" the dupes who expect a fortune for fifty cents, and who very properly get bitten. The law rightly hand, no one is taken in by the church lottery systems, which are clearly set forth, and nobody is beguiled by vain pretences. The Law, as I understand it, only contemplates a fraudulent intention to make the organizers of secular lotteries criminals. Fancy the holy horror of a Methodist at hearing a Catholic term the inevitable "Post Office" at the Bazaar, or the "Fairy Bag," or anything else from which a prize may be drawn, a "fraud."

But what will you say when I tell you that a wholesale merchant and member of one of our fashionable, but almost bankrupt Protestant churches, having subscribed five hundred dollars (\$500) towards this particular church (you will observe I enclose the name, so that you can enquire for yourself) goes to his warehouse after a season of prayer and tells his commercial travellers that he cannot give them the bonus he promised this year, "because business is so bad that he really cannot afford it," but that he will do so next year, for sure. Then, with a still longer face, he goes to his clerks, who receive an average salary of twelve dollars per month, and tells them, that for the same reason, they must not expect an increase for another twelve months: that if they don't like it they can go elsewhere, he would be sorry to stand in their way," etc. And yet this man expects his young men to dress genteely and to be honest. Now, this man, who is an officer and Secretary some of our largest Protestant institutions, and notwithstanding a few losses, and one of them a large one-for I still wish to be impartial—has been doing a business this season averaging (\$450,000) four hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year! Out upon such hypocrisy and "large hearted Christian philanthropy!"

My reason for referring to this individual is to show a comparison between the lottery "fraud" on the one hand and the "Christian fraud" on the other.

So the New York Witness sneeringly alludes to the great benevolent work recently undertaken in the magnificent Cathedral of New

Now, I would like to ask the itenerant proprietor of the New Nork Witness how his own lottery in ten-dollar bonds, which were to pay such a remunerative interest to investors, is It is somewhat odd that the New York Witness, that instant they stand prepared to throw that I rish, and that is quite enough to make him done with the money? And how much is comments on every side. Miss Brotherson | nation seemed paralysed for his expulsion or

ought to command a fancy price. So this dress in a clear, sweet voice:peripatetic newspaper proprietor has the consummate cheek to boast of having excluded all kinds of church lottery schemes from his columns. Surely his is only another form of making Peter pay for the poverty of Paul. It would bear even a harder name, and I question very much if there is not a clause also in the United States law to meet just such a case

The fact of the matter is, that this form of Christian journalism is about on a par with the most repulsive features of secular swindles. Of the two, I would rather buy a dozen tickets in the Grey Nuns' Lottery than the tenth part of a share in the financial vicissitudes of the New York Witness. Yours truly,

An Anglican.

VILLE MARIE CONVENT.

THE VISIT OF THE VICE-REGAL PARTY --- A FAIRY SCENE-ADDRESSES IN PROSE AND METRE-A CORDIAL WELCOME-A PLEASANT ENTERTAIN-

His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and Oh, Royal Lady! can wordstell, Her Royal Highness Princess Louise visited the Villa Maria Convent on Saturday afternoon, escorted by the Montreal Troop of Cavalry. The road was decorated both with flags and arches, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The arch erected at the entrance to the Convent grounds was a splendid specimen of architecture. In addition to the fame this Convent has acquired for the education and varied graces imparted to its pupils, the Sisters have added to its renown by the magnificent reception it has given to distinguished personages, the recollections of their visits there being among the many happy souvenirs which Lord and Lady Dufferin have carried away with them from Canada, and the efforts of the Sisters on Saturday eclipsed, if possible, their happiest ones on former occasions. The grand hall enclosed a galaxy of beauty in the rows of convent girls, with happy expectation beaming in their countenances, seated facing the entrance in the form of a semicircle, and on a stage in an enclosure at the farther end were placed the little ones, forming a charming background to a charming picture. Above all was placed the majestic statue of the Queen surrounded by flowers and jets of gas. Festoons of flowers and evergreen adorned the walls; appropriate mottoes fantastically worked, among which were, "Our gratitude will endure for ever," "Fama semper vivat" were placed at conspicuous points, and prominent over the enclosure at the rear, facing the throne, was the greeting. · Welcome to our beloved Governor-General, worked in large letters on a broad silken band. The emblazoned arms of His Excellency and the Princess Louise adorned the centre of the hall.

The windows were closed, and the room was brilliantly lighted. At three o'clock the royal party entered, and were received at the entrance by Bishop Fabre and the Lady Superior. An expression of pleasure literally beamed forth in the countenances of the Marquis and the Princess as they surveyed the fair scene. The rippling music of the many voices, in murmured comment, had now ceased, and in silence all arose and curtseved simultaneously, with a precision which did credit to the mistress of ceremonies, and then remained standing while his Excellency and his royal consort acknowledged the salute, and took their seats on the raised dais.

The programme was then comminced. A piece for forty hands, on organ, pianos, harps, guitars, etc., was the first performance, the effect of which was very fine. Then, four little messengers of Flora advanced, the Misses E. Bissonnette, H. Mullarky, A. Mc-Cready, and B. Gelinas, who curtesying gracefully on bended knees, laid at the feet of His Excellency and Princess a graceful tribute from their sender, a large basket of exquisite workmanship, containing choice flowers. They formed a pretty picture. Hardly had they retired, when Miss Letellier and Miss McGirr came forward, and each read an address of welcome, the one in French and the other in English. The following is the latter :--

To His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, Knight of the Most Ancient and Nobte Order of the Thistle, King of the Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c.,

To Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, &c., &c., &c.:

The earth, the air, are fraught with music grand, A welcome blissful rings throughout the land, Along the Atlantic shores, both far and wide, We hear it soar above the surging tide, Columbia grand takes up the thrilling strain, Its echoes ring along the western main,

The lofty Andes, hear the jubilant sound,
And from its towring peaks, the notes rebound,
But, in Mount Royal's holy favored shrine,
It rings from hill, and dale, with marvilous
chime,
And in ten thousand rapturous notes awake,
Sweet choristers of grove, and silvery lake.

Such peerless guests, to view with mortal eyes, Has never been dreamt of meath Canadian skies, Then from the depth, of each young soul to-day.

Ten (housand welcomes, at your feet we lay, Our garlands fair, of every dyeand, hue, Before your regal throne we gaily strew. And in the name of our most Gracious Queen, And brightest gems do now adore the scene;
The Rose and Thistie, Shannock, Maple here
We'll twine around you with a love sincere.
A home of bliss may e'er be given,
In this fair land 'neath smile of gracious

his fair Heaven And royal subjects round you day by day, With homage meet to cheer your royal sway; To courtly halls we know you bade adieu, To Queen Victoria, loved mother, too!!! Ah! may such sacrifice bring favors grand, While loving subjects bless your scepter'd hand;

Long may your royal path be strewn with flow

ers, Your praises ring from hall and lofty tow'rs; Your happy reign in golden numbers shine, Throughout this favored land for endless time!

The Marquis of Lorne, in reply, said :-I will speak in English, because I consider the young ladies and the misses the most formid-able critics in the world. I thank you for the able critics in the world. I thank you for the very beautiful reception you have given us to-day. I have heard very much of this great convent; I have often heard Lord Dufferin speak of the charming reception you had prepared for him; he never forgot the kindness you showed him, and the zeal manifested in your reception; but as much as he has praised everything here, the reality has far exceeded any expectation I could have formed from anything His Lordship said. We were prepared for much kindness, but like many other things we have seen in Canada, the reality far pared for much kindness, but like many other thinks we have seen in Canada, the reality far exceeds what we ever dreamt of seeing. We were prepared to find the land covered with snow and found that summer had hardly left it, and I never expected to find anywhere a more beautiful parterre than that which I now see before me. It reflects the greatest honor upon those who have cultivated the beautiful garden from which these flowers were culled. I hope the happiness I see in so many faces before me will never suffer from transmutation, that it may ever reign in your Canadian homes, which I am ever reign in your Canadian homes, which I am confident you will gruce and adorn. We may trespass still further on your indulgence by repeating our visit on some future occasion.

After this presentation the hall resounded

their present value? I should think they then advanced and read the following ad-

AND To Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise.

Throughout our fair Canadian land, There rises up an Anthem grand, In which as with one single voice, A loyal people all rejoice. The lowly and the high in place, The sons of every creed and race.

From stern Newfoundland's coast, dark, steep, To where Pacific's waters sweep;
From cabin poor and home of pride
That welcome's heard on every side,
White Joy-bells peal and cannons roar,
And bonfires blaze from shore to shore.

Gladly each youthful voice we raise, In this grand song of joy and praise, With loyal hearts your presence greet, Our sweetest flowers strew 'neath your feet With fervent prayers and vows sincere Breathed softly in your kindly car.

My Lord, already is thy name Known unto Canada and fame, On thee do honor, genius smile. Hope of the great house of Argyle, Winning all hearts by gracious micn, Fit envoy of our Empress Queen.

On, Moyar Lady: Can wordstell, The thoughts that in our bosoms swell, On greeting in this humble scene The daughter of our much-loved Queen, Receiving in our convent walls The Pearl of royal Windsor's halls.

All hall! in England's heart enshrined, In ourse'en now, with love entwined, True gifted child, of science,—art, In all their triumphs, taking part, Yet rich in charms of womanhood, Gracious and lovely, noble—good.

Hid records of our Convent old Mid records of our Convent of Will be inscribed in lines of gold. Illustrious guests, this happy day, And ever will our young hearts prny That peace and bliss, and sunshine clear Surround your rule and sojourn here.

The finest musical performance of the evening, one which demonstrated beyond doubt the excellent musical tuition given at this convent, was the music on the harps by the Misses McGarvey, Stubbs, Hayden, Mullarky, A. Royal, J. Boucher, G. Cusson. The music consisted of selections from Scottish airs, "Auld Lang Syne," "The Blue Bells of Scotland," "The Campbells are coming," and others. As the "Campbells are coming" was rendered, Her Royal Highness cast a smiling glance at His Excellency, who enjoyed the musical allusion immensely. An address by Miss De La Naudiere, delivered in a graceful manner, in admirably modulated tones followed, the Misses Selby, McElhone, Sweeny, Ste. Marie and Daly. The two youngest of the group, little cherubs arrayed in pink and white, each read a few verses of welcome as tollows :-

[BY MISS M'ELHONE.] May it Please Your Excellency: Of princes grand, of wealth untold;
And in our convent circles here.
Your names we've learned to revere.
But Fancy, in her wildest flight. Could never soar to such a height. Cound never sour to such a neight.
Nor think such joy would e'er be ours
To cull for you sweet, fragrant flowers.
The rose and thistle, from our hand,
Would reach a viceroy, noble, grand;
A princess royal by his side,
All hearts would hall, with noble pride,
The dearboard for mysth loyal frage. he daughter of our much-loved Queen To grace in person this fair scene

BY MISS E. DALY. AY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: Ah, little children that we are, Your royal names reached us afar, And in our merry, childish glee How we did wish your face to see,

And promise, in our artless way. How good we'd be and what we'd say, No scene more gala meet your view, With flowers of every clime and inte.

Deign, then our bouquet to receive, And in the language sweet believe; In every tongue flowers have a spell. The heart's fond wishes best can tell.

As the words came tripping out of the months of the little one, their naivete and the artless manner in which they were uttered caused a general smile, and His Excellency and Her Royal Highness returned a few short words of thanks, which made the little ones happy. This concluded the entertainment. His Excellency and Her Royal Highness advanced and spoke to several of the pupils, after which they withdrew with their suite, followed by the other visitors present, after a parting glance at the scene. A number of visitors bright principally relatives of the pupils, were present, among whom we noticed Monseigneur Fabre, His Worship the Mayor, Mr. Edward C. Murphy and the Misses Murphy, Mr. Arthur H. Murphy, of Quebec and Miss Murphy, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Mullarky, Dr. Hingston, Hon. Mr. Baby, Chief Justice Dorson, Mr. Reynolds, Hon, P. J. O. Chauveau, Mrs. Selby, Mrs. Sadlier and daughters, Dr. Trudel, and others. The Rev. Mr. Baile, superior of the Seminary, the Rev. Mr. Beaubien, and other priests, were also present.

LECTURE BY FATHER BURKE.

"THE SECRET OF IRELAND'S CATHOLICITY?"

(Dublin Irish Times, November 9th.)

This was the subject of a lecture delivered on Wednesday, in the Lecture Hall of the Catholic University, and which attracted one of the largest audiences that since the opening of the new and spacious apartment assembled within its walls. The lecturer was the distinguished Dominican, the Rev. Thomas Burke, who, on presenting himself in the habit of his order, was received with loud and prolonged applause.

The Lord Mayor, on being called to the chair, said he felt it a high honor to be called on to preside on the occasion, and he was proud to say that he and the reverend lecturer hailed from the same province. (Applause).

Father Burke said that the subject on which he proposed to lecture was one of the most important of the many mysteries which the history of the human race propounded to them for their consideration, and, if possible, for their solution. He need not tell them that there were many mysterious passages in the history of mankind. Many strange changes that from time to time came over the face of the world, but, perhaps, in the whole history of the world there was no stranger or more mysterious fact than that which occurred more than 300 years ago in these countries. Two islands lay side by side with each other in the Western ocean, associated by conquest and by years under the same Government, in a great measure assimilated to each other by ties that sprung up between peoples living under the same Government and under the same laws. England and Ireland, for weal or for woe, mostly for woe for Ireland, lay bound together. Conquest had in a certain measure been achieved. The foot of the stranger lay firmly planted on the soil in spite of Irishmen.

destruction. Conquest took place hundreds of years before the so-called Reformation. The Angle-Normans came over to Ireland. They were splendid men, and it would be a strange thing if he said anything against them, for some way or another he himself was one of their descendants. These Normans were the greatest warriors, the greatest statesmen, and the greatest Catholics in the world. They landed here as foes and as conquerors, and after one or two generations they mixed with the native Irish and intermarried with them, till they became in the historical phrase. Ipsis Hibernis Hiberniores," the Irish and the Normans were united by the strongest bond of religion. After speaking what the Anglo-Normans did in their time for Catholicity in Ireland in building great Catholic Churches now in ruins—the Fitzherberts. the De Burghs, and the Fitzgeralds did even more than the O'Briens, the O'Neills, and other Irish families, he proceeded to the reign of Henry the Eighth, a well-favored, highly gifted prince, whom the Irish were about to accept after centuries of struggle for nationality. It was an Irish Parliament conferred on him the title of Lord of Ireland. Ireland was about to sheath her sword when an effort was made to accomplish the most terrible revolution that could be conceived of any people-namely, an entire change from the Catholic religion. Up to that time the Catholic Church, during fifteen hundred years had been the only recognized exponent of the Catholic religion. And now the King of England rose up in the magnus of his power, and called on his subjects both in Ireland and in England to change their religion, and the strange thing was, that these two peoples, lying side by side, bound together by conquest and by common laws, under the same head, and in so many ways one people, should take one the one road, and the other one diametrically opposite. In a few years the one became universally Protestant; the other remained universally Catholic as in the day when St. Patrick raised his hand and gave his last blessing over Ireland, which he had converted. (Applause). It was worthy of the highest effort to seek to unravel and explain away that which seemed almost inexplicable. What then was the hidden reason—the secret -that preserved to Ireland her Catholicity, which was to this day as fervent as it was in the first blush of her maiden Christianity Historians and philosophers had written on the subject-some is terms flattering to Ireland, others the reverse. Some said it was to be found in a certain strange determination of the Irish character which the other people did not possess. History told him that that was a false solution of the question. History told him that there was no such natural virtue in a pronounced way in the character of the Irish people as determination, union, and strength; that heroism that sprang from a determination to unite as one man in some great and noble cause worthy of the life-blood ef a nation. He would ask what was there in the history of Ireland from the landing of Strongbow down to the time of Henry VIII. to show him that the Irish people manifested that resolution and that union in their struggle for nationality? The history of Ireland was written in tears and in blood, and he believed that if Ireland had asserted herself in the grandeur of that natural virtue displayed by determination and union she could have swept the invader from her soil and have held her own place among the nations. (Applause). But instead of that determination and union, while the fate of the nation was trembling in the balance, there was disunion and treachery and miserable corruption amongst the Irish chieftains, he was grieved to say, but he appealed to history in proof of what he stated. The rev. lecturer then proceeded to show that England was as Catholic as Ireland up to the time of Henry VIII.; for England at the present day contained more ruins of Churches dedicated to the have gone over en masse and become Protestant (laughter). History, however, showed that the Irish were not pig-headed, for deputy after deputy left records showing that there were no people more easily led, more amenable to the laws, or greater lovers of natural justice than were the Irish people. (Applause). The lecturer referred to Fronde's statement on this subject, and he then replied to the suggestion that Ireland was Catholic because of her attachment to to old traditions. This he denied, for he said England observed old customs much more strongly than the Irish, as on the 1st of May, and at harvest homes, and at their amusements at Christmas times. The secret of Ireland's Catholicity was her attachment to the Holy See and the head of the Catholic Church. He then showed that while England at the time of Henry was attached to the Catholic religion, her king and her nobles were jealous of the power and authority of the Pope, and this was at the root of the change of religion in England. Father Burke with much humor described Henry's efforts to be made head of

the Church—how he asked the people to remove Peter and take Harry. He described the constitution of the Catholic Church at the head of which was the Pope, the keystone, to the arch. The English people took Peter out and put, he said, rotten Harry in his placelaughter-while the Irish people would have Peter, and have nothing to say to Harry. He then said that the result was that at this day the Anglican Church had lost everything Catlolic-her sacraments, &c., and that such

was its constitution that if an English parson to-morrow said that there was no God, the question would be brought to the Court of Arches, and then to the Privy Council, and finally her Majesty would come out with a solemn decree stating that the existence of God formed no portion of the Church. An English bishop had said in his own peculiar style that it was the glory of the English Church that she had no dogma of her own. (Loud laughter). After all Ireland's struggle with England, England had at last laid down her arms, and admitted that Ireland's Catholicity was invincible. (Applause). Father

Burke after speaking in eloquent terms of the manner in which the late Pope Pius IX. ruled over the Catholic Church, and of the services rendered to the Catholic religion in this country by his Eminence the late Cardinal Cullen, said that in ages to come, as in ages past, Ireland would be attached to the Holy See, and devoted to the great throne erected by the Invisible Head of the Church.

(Applause).
Mr. P. J. Smyth, M. P., moved a vote of thanks to Father Burke for his able and eloquent lecture.

Mr. Patrick Martin, Q. C., M. P., seconded the motion, which was adopted with ac-

On the motion of the Rev. N. Donnell, and seconded by Mr. Joseph William Foley, a vote of thanks was passed to the Lord Mayor

for presiding. The Lord Mayor, in expressing his acknowledgments, said he was a Catholic first and an

Irishman afterwards. The proceedings then terminated.

THE NEW VICEROY

A GRAND RECEPTION.

The Aristocracy of Montreal at the Depot

CROWDS OUTSIDE—THE DECORATIONS -ILLUMINATIONS - ADDRESSES-THE MILITARY DISPLAY-HORSES UNHARNESSED-GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

At twelve o'clock the scene inside the depot was brilliant and animated in the extreme. The ladies-representing the female aristocracy of Montreal—were ranged amphitheatrical fashion in front of the dais, dressed in their rich winter attire, the police guarding the avenues of approach, the Engineer's guard of honor in their scarlet uniform and Prussian helmets, the staff officers with their white plumes gaily dancing, the Mayor in his scarlet cloak of office like a sun, and the members of the Council around him in full dress. His Lordship Bishop Fabre with his ecclesiastical staff on the left, on the extreme right the foreign consuls and the members of the Press, the Judges further on, the dignified figure of Recorder Sexton, all lit up by the dazzling gasaliers overhead conspired to render the scene what it was-one of the most imposing and impressive Montreal has ever witnessed. And here may be the proper place to remark that the Grand Trunk authorities deserve credit for making the best of what was and is a very dilapidated looking depot. Among the prominent gentlemen present, we observed :-

FOREIGN CONSULS.

J. N. Smith, U. S. Consul-General; O. P. Blais, U. S. Vice-Consul: A. Lefebvre, France; C. O. Perrault, French Vice-Consul; A. M. F Gianelli, Italy : W. C. Munderlob, Germany : H. L. Routh, Portugal: G. O. Day, J. W. Wessen, Chili and Peru: F. W. Henshaw, Argentine Republic; M. Wulffe, Sweden, Norway and Denmark; Dr. Leprohon, Spain; Jesse Joseph, Belgium.

Their Honors Judges Ramsay, Johnson, Mc-Kav and Rainville.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bishop Fabre, Rev. Pere Rousselot and Father Salmon.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

M. P. Ryan, Thomas White, C. J. Coursol.

MILITARY. General Selby Smythe, Col. Handyside, Col. Lovelace (late Col. 19th Infantry), command-

ing Montreal Cavalry, Col. D'Orsonnens, &c.
The time specified for the arrival of the train which was to bring in the vice-regal party was twelve o'clock, and after that hour expectation followed by signs of impatience were depicted on every countenance. It was not, however, till half-past twelve that the train drew up to the station amidst a silence the most profound, broken by the stentorian voice of the commander of the guard of honor giving the word

"ROYAL SALUTE-PRESENT ARMS,"

followed by the soul-inspiring strains of the Silver Cornet band of the Sixth Fusiliers playing "God Save the Queen." Silence again succeeded, every voice being hushed as theGovernor-General with his royal consort ad-Mother of God than Ireland, and Ireland vanced along the Brussels carpet prepared for never claimed as England to be called "The them, approached the dais, and took their Dowry of Mary." Another reason assigned for Ireland's Catholicity was that the Irish were for their use, the Marquis taking that to the Ireland's Catholicity was that the Irish were for their use, the Marquis taking that to the a very pig-headed people—(loud laugh ter)— left while the Princess Louise took the right.

The Marquis of Lorne is a handsome man, a not it was said that if Henry VIII., had said

The Marquis of Lorne is a handsome man, a victoria square, where, as will be seen in front of the hotel a detachment of pipers should remain. Catholic they would little under the middle size and apparently another plane, the horses were replaced by and it was said that if Henry VIII., had said lreland should remain Catholic they would little under the middle size and apparently about thirty years of age, though Debrett's British Peerage shows him to be a few years older. He has hair with an auburn tint, and has an agreeable expression of face. In smiling, and His Excellency often smiles, he seems to have caught the trick of countenance of his predecessor, Lord Dufferin, though that may be common to all the aristocracy born in the purple. A Post reporter remarked to Colonel Lovelace that the face of His Excellency was not unlike the pictures we see of the great Lord Byron, and the Colonel at once agreed, stating that he was acquainted with the celebrated poet, and was himself struck with the resemblance. Indeed, the Colonel is related to the Counters of Lovelace, the daughter of

HERO OF MISSHORGHI.

His Lordship wore a turned-down collar in contradistinction to the prevailing fashior of Montreal, but which will now doubtless go out with other old styles. For the rest he was dressed like an ordinary gentleman. Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise was thickly furred and veiled, so that her features were not as clearly defined as the ladies could have wished. Both rose as His Worship Mayor Beaudry advanced to present the address, introduced by Colonel Lyttleton. His Excellency shook hands with the Mayor, and Her Royal Highness bowed in return for the courtly salutation of the Chief Magistrate of Montreal. His Worship then read the following

To His Excellency the Most Honorable the Marquis of Lorne, &c., &c.

May it Please Your Excellency:

It is with feelings of unalloyed pleasure and pride that we, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Montreal, welcome your Excellency and Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise, in our midst, and we avail ourselves of this early opportunity to express to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, our deep sense of gratitude for the distinguished honor she has conferred upon us, in selecting your Excellency to preside over the political destinies of the Dominion of Canada. From your Excellency's personal fame, which has long since reached our shores, we are prompted to anticipate the many benefits that must ultimately be reaped from your administration, and we confidently hope that your Excellency will not fail, in the course of the high duties you are about to enter upon, to see how universal are the feelings of respect and tovalty entertained towards our beloved Queen by all the inhabitants of the Dominion. Your Excellency's notice predecessor, the Earl of Dufferin, has, no doubt, carried home with him proofs of the profound love Canada bears to the Mother Country and to Her Illustrious Sovereign; and, the inauguration of Your Excellency's Government, which we have the signal honor to celebrate on this auspicious day, in the commercial metropolis of the Dominion, is hailed by us as a special favor bestowed upon its inhabitants. May He who presides over the destinies of the world have Your Excellency and your beloved consort. Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, in His holy keeping, and bestow upon Your Excellency's administration all the blessings which, from the innermost depths of our hearts, we call upon you both; and may those blessings also conduce to the progress, welfare and happiness of the Dominion of Canada. We pray Your Excellency and Her Royal High ness, the Princess Louise, to accept our hearty welcome and our feelings of profound respect and devotion.

Chas. Clackmeyer. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: and devotion.

CHAS. CLACKMEYER, City Clerk. Montreal, 20th November, 1878.

J. L. BEAUDRY.

When His Worship had finished reading the above address he presented a magnificent | was a particular attraction and on passing | which did occur in view of the display it attracted a good deal of the attention of the knowledged with "I thank you very much."

bouquet to His Excellency for the Princess Louise, and the royal lady in turn handed it back to Lady Sophia McNamara, who with Miss De Winton were seated behind the viceegal couple.

The subjoined is a synopsis of His Excellency's reply to the address, delivered in a loud, clear, though somewhat discordant voice, except towards the close, when it fell into a musical cadence. He said: He thanked his Worship and the citizens of Montreal on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen whom he had the honor to represent and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise for the loyal and hearty reception tendered him by the City of Montreal. He considered himself fortunate in finding himself within the walls of the great city, and having the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of its citizens during their short on the mighty River St. Lawrence, which received tribute from every part of the world year subsequent added but another rivet to the prosperity, the commerce and the happiness of the citizens of Montreal. Long may that prosperity and happiness continue, and long may the wonderful energy of its citizens increase till the people of Canada reach the climax of the greatness which they deserve His Excellency begged to acknowledge through the press, the extreme hearty and and on whose bosom the flag of every nation was to be seen covering rich argosies of trade and commerce. Montreal, of all the great cities of the American continent, was the best known to the people of the old world, on account of its fame, its commercial greatness its history and its traditions, as well as on account of the gigantic enterprise connected with it which bears the name of their beloved sovereign Queen Victoria. He was correct in calling the undertaking gigantic which was here carried out, and he hoped, and he firmly believed, that as strong as was the structure that spanned the noble St. Lawrence river. the chains of affection that riveted Canadian hearts to the noble lady whose name it bore, were still stronger and would be still more enduring. (Great applause.) It was now some eighteen years since His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had driven in the last rivet that finished the Victoria Bridge. and he had no doubt that each succeeding enthusiastic loyalty of the French Canadian subjects of her Majesty. He viewed those sentiments, as evinced towards the Princess Louise and himself, with heartfelt pride and gratitude, and would never forget the loyalty and affection they displayed as long as he lived, not only here, but since the train entered the French Canadian districts. His Excellency closed his remarks by again thanking the citizens, the ladies and gentlemen of Montreal for their splendid manifestations and hoped he would mauv and many a time be among them in person to express his appreciation of their worth and sterling loyalty. (Cheers.)

After the close of Lord Lorne's reply to the address. His Worship introduced the members of the Council seperately, with each of whom His Excellency shook hands, and each after receiving the salutations of Her Royal Highness with a profound courtesy, passed from the left to the right and gave place to the foreign consuls and others in town. His Excellency then had quite a chat with the Mayor and seemed much pleased, after which he again shook hands with His Worship He had also a conversation with His Lordship Bishop Fabre, complimenting him on the loyalty and affection of the people of his nationality and speaking of other matters regarding the country, with which he said he was highly pleased. The reception was now over and the vice-regal party arose amidst the military words of command, a flourish of music from the band, and the cheers of the assembled crowd caught up by the immense concourse of people assembled ouiside and wafted from street to street and and the plaudits grew louder and louder until they became actually deafening. The cortege

pot with the appropriate tune of "Wha's Charlie? The yard of the Bonaventure sta-tion was lined by the Montreal Engineer corps, and an escort from the Montreal Troop of Cavalry escorted the noble pair to their

BONAVENTURE STREET

was one continuous mass of flags and other decorations. Chinese lanterns, small flags, both British and American, large Union Jacks, royal standards, wreaths of roses, evergreens, and all the possible imaginative ideas of paying honor were fully evinced. The St. Joseph Asylum, which faced the entrance from the railway station, was beautifully decorated. Flags-green, blue, red and white-were unusually displayed, while the windows, being filled with children dressed as Zouaves, armed with mimic guns, added greatly to the occasion. The first to arrive at the station was Lieutenant-Colonel Bacon, Brigade Major, who headed a detachment of the Montreal Garrison Artillery. A fife and drum band lively tunes. The immense played attending caused some diffi-in so far as the general crowds culty, traffic was concerned. It was, therefore, deemed advisable to post policemen at the various crossings, and well and trustworthy they performed their duties. Various and their guns a little farther down the field in comical were the scenes and incidents that preparation for giving the royal saluta occurred beneath the gaze of our reporter to be herewith reiterated.

DENSE CROWDS.

The enthusiasm of the people was fully evinced by the dense crowds who had been gathering from seven o'clock in the morning in order to witness the auspicious arrival. The streets were blocked up by the mass of spectators, and traffic to and fro was extremely difficult. The centre of the street was kept clear with extreme difficulty by the police. The road towards the Bonaventure station from either sides was prohibited, and porary disarrangement of their usual routine. The whole of the street was lined with a mass of spectators seldom seen assembled together in our city, and the police had enough to do in order to perform their duty. The corporation arch on Bonaventure street

under it, both His Excellency and Royal Conheads gracefully. The majority of the Mon-treal Garrison Artillery were formed up op-posite Prince Edward's Place on Bonaventure cherished by the citizens of Montreal, as an presented arms on the passage of the viceregal party. The turning into

VICTORIA SQUARE

was a scene of unsurpassed delight, the square being so much packed with citizens that the rondway was impassable. Superintendent Lesage, of the Water Works, was on hand, as well as Chief Paton, and in a short time the display of the height to which our water power can reach was fully acknowledged. The hurralis and cheering here became something astounding. When at the Craig street crossing, the horses which were stay amongst them. Montreal sits enthroned driving the vice-regul party became restive at the scene before and around them. Beaver Hall hill was one mass of heads, and the waving of handkerchiefs and energetic gesti- general affability add greatly to the prestige culations on the part of the bystanders was too much for them. The only

MOMENTARY OBSTRUCTION

that occurred was at this place. The horses became restive, pranced, and backed. The spectators around, fearing for the safety of the illustrious visitors, seized the reins and wheels and quickly unbarnessed the affrighted animals. During the whole of this, the Marquis and his royal consort behaved with great composure. A shoutrent the air, a crowd pressed forward to shake hands, foremost among whom was the Post reporter. The Marquis kindly responded, and expressed himself as gratitied.

This however only obstructed the progress of the party for a few seconds. Scores of ready arms volunteered their services; the horses were quickly unhitched, and in little less time the carriage was again set in motion

HUNDRED WILLING BANDS.

Thus heartily aided, the vehicle proceeded merrily up Beaver Hall hill, the sides of the street being lined with a detachment of the 5th and 6th Fusiliers. At the top of the hill the National Anthem was to have been sung by sixty children, but owing to the pressure of the crowd, who could not be kept off the rather rough jostling and horseplay, resulting platform erected for that purpose, the project had to be abandoned.

On the Snow-shoe Clubs' arch, a very beautiful erection, were stationed a number of the members of the Montreal Lacrosse and Snowthree hearty cheers, which were gracefully acknowledged by his excellency. Along Dorchester street the crowd remained as great as ever, but no incident of note occurred. Meanwhile a number of those who had been spectators of the procession at Victoria square, made a frantic rush for the Windsor.

for such it might be termed, was in some cases ludicrous. Staid old ladies tucked up their garments and made off at a speed which belied their years; enthusiastic youths of all classes were to be seen skipping nimbly off the pavement on to the muddy street and thence back again, so as to get a yard or so in front of the group before them; elderly gentlemen, with spectacles and umbrellas, lumbered along with much haste, if not so much speed; daintily dressed young ladies vied in the race with ragged newsboys: little ones, who could hardly toddle, were to be seen dragged along by impatient mammas: in fact it was one of those few occasions when all classes are placed on an equal footing, and neither age, dignity nor rank avails their owner anything. This motley crowd, on arriving at Dominion square, soon became mixed with those who had preceded the procession along its line of route, and the crowd was something terrific. On the square nons, manned by the Royal Garrison Artillery, and mounted officers endeavored to preanother place, the horses were replaced by which was echoed back, with quite a picturesque effect, by their conferes stationed on The guard of honor was composed of 160 the corporation arch. As the escort approachrank and file of the 1st or Prince of Wales ed, the excitement intensified: indeed, so Rifles, under the command of Capt. Robertson, assisted by Lieuts. Patterson and Will-cheer heartly and indiscriminately every cargiss, and was stationed on the extreme right riage that came in sight. At last a loud shout of the line. They presented a fine appear- of welcome from the windows of the Windsor, ance. Their fife and drum band justily which were literally black with guests and played "Aye, Johnny Cope, air you others, told that the vice-regal party was really wankin yet," amidst great applause as in sight. Louder grew the cheers, more they marched into the depot. The detach-shrilly sounded the pipes, as the carriage ment of the Garrison Artillery, consisting of drawn by strong and willing arms passed 50 men, also appeared, headed by a life and slowly along between the dense human lives. drum band, which heralded them into the de- | The crowd made a rush, and one time it was feared that

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT

might occur, but happily such an unfortunate termination to the brilliant success of the day was averted. One or two children indeed got jammed against the walls and windows of the Windsor, but those in the vicinity soon relieved them from their perilous position. Screams might be heard from women in various quarters, but these were soon found to proceed from a fear of impending danger than from any real injury one them. And notwithstanding all this crushing, and shoving, and wriggling, it is doubtful whether five per cent. of those present, even in reality, caught a glimpse of their tion of all. Besides a fine gas illumination Excellencies at all. In fact, happy was the in front, showing the word "Bienvenue," the he or she who caught a glimpse of His Excellency's beaver or

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS'S HAT.

Their Excellencies then drove round to the entrance, where the Marquis, in response to cheer after cheer, stood up and bowed repeatedly. This lasted for about five minutes, and another rousing cheer announced that the vice-regal pair had fairly installed themselves for the time in Montreal. The crowd now turned their attention to the artillerymen, who had in the meantime quietly unfastened preparation for giving the royal salute. Scarcely had those who were present time to realize the situation. when a flash of fire and a loud bang! shook the ground. Quite a little panic ensued, as several horses were frightened, and women were to be seen rushing wildly hither and thither, asking everybody how they were to get out of the crush, which was certainly a somewhat difficult matter. The salute, however, was completed without any contretemps having occurred, and the crowd was about to dis perse when it was perceived that the military who had taken part in the demonstration were to make a grand parade in front of many a vehicle on reaching the recognized the hotels. The crowd at once returned and boundaries, was astonished to be turned off had the satisfaction of a view, perhaps the in another direction. But on being told it only view they had obtained, of both their was simply as an honor to the Marquis of Excellencies, who appeared in the balcony Lorne and Her Royal Highness Princess to view the spectacle, and bowed graci Louise, they willingly acquiesced in the tem- ously in answer to the repeated cheers of those assembled below.

Thus came to an end a demonstration signalized at every point by complete and unquestionable success. Not a single incident occurred to mar the harmony of the proceed-

evoked, cannot be termed such-disturbed sort acknowledged the compliment by bowing the admirable arrangements; enthusiasm reigned supreme, and the day will street, under command of Colonel Fraser, and occasion in which all party feelings was laid aside, and every class joined heartily together to do honor to the flag under which they, as well as their fellow Canadians, have risen to peace and prosperity.

THE POLICE

under the command of Chief Penton and Sub-Chief Naegele had a particularly hard time. They were obliged to be here, there, and everywhere, but owing to the able and energetic arrangements of the Chief and theeflicient manner in which they were carried out, all went off quietly and peaceably. This much abused force deserve great credit for the present occasion and the efficient manner in which they performed their duties, guarded the crossings and streets from over crowding, and their

THE RELUMINATION.

THE CENTRE OF THE CITY, that is to say, Victoria square and the vicinity, Craig street, St. James and Notre Dame streets, afforded, of course, the linest display, and there it was that sight-seers most resorted. Unfortunately, in the earlier part of the evening, the wind was so strong that many of the finest gas illuminations lost a good deal of their effect, but towards nine or ten o'clock the weather became calmer. and everyone had the full benefit of the ex hildtien. The greatest throngs of people were to be found on St. James street and Victoria square, the latter being densely packed in every place. About seven o'clock, or a little after, hundreds of waggons, containing habitants and their wives, who had come in to see the show, formed an unbroken string along St. James street, rendering a passage to the other side impossible. Later on, the thoroughfare was crowded with cabs and open vehicles engaged by sight-seers, and several lengthy and complete blocks occurred. On the sidewalk, too, the crush was tremendous, but, although there was a good deal of in the precipitation of several persons into the mud, on the whole the utmost good hu-

WEST OF VICTORIA SQUARE,

mor prevailed.

within what may be called the central disshoe Clubs, who were to have sung their trict, one or two noteworthy displays may be "Trainp Song," but this project also, had to mentioned. McLaren's saddlery emporium, be abandoned. The members, however, gave on St. Bonaventure street, had in front the on St. Bonaventure street, had in front the name of the vice-regal pair very neatly shown forth in gas-jets, white the display of Chinese lanterns was profuse and wellarranged. Tabb & Co's, furniture store, from the front, presented quite a dazzling, appearance, and no trouble seemed to have been spared in the get up, which was worthy of all praise. The Witness office, too, had a very creditable specimen of decoration, the fir branches and lanterns exhibited being arranged in a very tasteful manner. An illuminated motto "The Press Welcome You," flanked on either side by the Royal and Argyle Arms, combined to make up an exceedingly handsome display. Turning to

VICTORIA SQUARE.

the scene seemed almost fairy-like. Hundreds of gaily coloured fanterns flaunted all around; the fountain still played in the midst of the enclosure, and at times a fine effect was produced by showing a calcium light at the base of the statue of Her Majesty, tinging all the surrounding houses with a faint crimson glare. Turning up

ST. JAMES STREET,

the eye fell upon a long vista of continued splendor. Each one seemed to endeavor to outdo the other in the magnificence of his from square to square until this refrain was in front of the hotel were placed three can bility of mentioning the whole, it will be necessary to notice only a few of the more prominent illuminations. Sutherland's book store presented a fine appearance, the of the fine building being deal of attention. a perfect mass of light, and the Ottawa Hotel was by no means behindhand in the demonstration of its loyal rejoicing. The Bank of Commerce displayed a pretty gas illumination in the shape of the letters "L. & L." in script, surmounted by a coronet, and the Bank of British North America displayed a really beautiful design in the shape of a stem, branching at the top into the rose, shamrock and thistle, while at the foot on either side were two maple leaves. A novel exhibition was that of Hesson, Irvine & Co., money brokers, who displayed in their window the word "Welcome," artistically formed of large heaps of five cent pieces. This, as may be supposed, was quite a centre of attraction during this evening. The Post office was rather plainly decorated; long lines of gas-jets runing along the cornices, with a large star above the main door of the building. The Consolidated Bank's display, again, was chiefly confined to illuminated pictures and coats-ofarms. Its neighbour, the Bank of Montreal, presented perhaps the finest piece of art on the street; the stars, crosses, etc., being won-derfully perfect. Whoever undertook the affair deserves the highest praise. Turning shortly after this into

NOTRE DAME STREET, the Minerie office forced itself on the atten-

whole of the windows were covered with large and admirable executed portraits of leading Canadian statesmen, the paintings being lit up from behind. Messrs. N. Beaudry & Co. had a good show of lanterns, and the premises of Messrs. Munderloch exhibited a transparency with the words "Gott seegue cure unkunst." The Exchange Bank had two well-executed line profile portraits of the Marquis and Princess above the door, and the windows were decorated with exquisitely finished paintings representing the arms of the several provinces of the Dominion. On St. Francois Xavier streets, the display at the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company ought to have at least a word of praise; the illuminations were good, and the lights shown through coloured glass tastefully arranged. On the whole, however, Notre Dame street could not be compared with St. James street for extent or splendour of display.

CRAIG STREET

was of course not so extensively illuminated as the two previously mentioned. The Arlington House presented a very striking appearance from the street, the whole of the decora tive work having been very tastefully got up.
"Welcome Louise and Lorne to Canada" in large letters, extended over the windows, on the upper portion of these being hung an evergreen wreath, while a number of Chinese lanterns festooned outside showed the whole off to advantage. The Y. M. C. A. buildings exhibited a pious motto, and the whole premises being lighted up, were visible from a good distance. The Union House, with its many parti-colored windows looked well, and the Tansey House with its myriads of gay ings; not one hitch—for the trifling accident | Chinese lanterns, and generally neat aspect,

passers by. West of this, however, the illuminations were rather scanty and in no ways remarkable.

THE CITH HALL.

This building was the cynosure of all in the city. The illuminations, which consisted of stars, crowns and mottoes, gave a grand The dense crowds that thronged the street were the only drawback to a perfect enjoyment of the scene. A fire, if one may term t so, broke out in the tower through a defective gas pipe; it was, however, speedily extinguished after slightly scorching the surrounding walls. It may be mentioned here that although the City Hall is well supplied with water pipes and hose in case of fire, there is not a single hose or branch key nearer than No. 2 Station, on St. Gabriel street. From the summit of the tower floated the new Corporation flag.

DALHOUSIE SQUARE

was one brilliant mass of blaze and fire, waving banners and Chinese lanterns. Crowns of evergreens were also suspended. The fire station and the Donegana building were especially admired. Looking down

ST. MARY STREET

a scene of indescribable glitter and splendor met the eye. The sparkling jets of gas, the spangled banners, the tairy-like lanterns, the soft rustle of the waving flags, the murmur of the dense crowds of spectators as they passed along, the rattle of innumerable carriage wheels, the staring and evidently bewildered habitant and the evident universal rejoicing. bewildered the beholder. Every shop was decorated and illuminated. Molson's Prewery especially. On the

PAPINEAU SQUARE.

the Rubber Factory and market were all ablaze. Bell's saloon was handsemely hung in flags and drapery of all colors, while above the door was an illuminated motto "God Save the Queen." The different greceries around also testified their loyalty by candles and gas.

ST. CATHERINE AND ONTARIO STREETS

were particularly beautiful. The fairy scenes depicted in pictures were unsurpassable, and for fully two hours our reporter wandered amid a hurrying mass of citizens and brilliant illuminations. The Asile Nazareth was

The Catholic Commercial Academy bad a sparkling electric light, superintended by Professor Pfeister, lecturer on chemistry to the College. The Queen's Block also made a magnificent display. Thousands were assembled in front of it, and gazed with evident delight upon the view. The Geological Survey buildings and ma-

seum were exceedingly well illuminated last night, and great credit is due to Mr. O'Farrell, who undertook the whole of the arrangements.

Standing at or near St. Catherine street and looking down as far as Victoria Square through Radegonde street the sight that presented itself was like one of the scenes in the Arabian Nights, and when the calcined lights around the Queen's statue was lighted and the atmosphere had assumed a rose pink color the effect was something startling as well as pleasant. Benver Hall Hill, Radegonde street, and indeed that great thorongfare between Sherbrooke and Craig streets was one mass of walking humanity, all swaying towards the centre of the city. The horses had very often to stop, the space generally allowed them in the middle of the road being usurped by mankind. The Windsor Hotel was a blaze of glory. In fact, it. has been acknowledged by everybody, foreigners included that in so far as illuminations were concerned, they had never seen Montreal beaten.

The Lorne Hotel and Chep House, managed by Mr. Arthur Macdonald, was very handsomely illuminated.

The windows of St. Patrick's Hall, in common with other buildings in the vicinity, were illuminated last night. The transpar encies were very good, and attracted a good

Among the many beautiful illuminations last night we particularly noticed that of the Catholic Young Men's Society's new half on St. Antoine street. They consisted of the portraits of the Princess and His Excellency, and a transparency bearing the inscription "Catholic Young Men's Society Welcome Lorne and Louise," the front of the building was covered with Chinese lanterns, the whole surmounted by a cross of colored lights, giving it the appearance of brilliants; the tout ensemble was as handsome as anything that we have seen.

Additional Scenes and Incidents.

While His Worship the Mayor was passing the corporation arch yesterday, a few small minded people in the crowd around raised a faint, but plainly dicearnible hiss, which was however, soon drowned in a rousing cheer. Surely on such an occasion as that of yesterday, such a display of petty spite was in worse than bad taste.

An incident in connection with the entrance of the vice-regal party into their hotel was probably noticed by few of those present, but is worth notice. Hardly had their excellencies got inside, when the first cannon thundered out and the Royal standard on the Windsor flew up half-mast high. A second discharge and the flag flew to the top, but remained furled. Fold by fold, as shot after shot was fired, the banner was unfurled with beautiful precision, and when the sixth cannon was fired, the Union Jack streamed out in the wind in all its beauty, giving notice to the city that the building contained royalty within its walls.

The question which agitated the mind of many of those who witnessed the proceedings yesterday was, where do all those tall Scotchmen with Highland bonnets and heather in their button-holes come from, who are never seen any other day on our streets? Possibly the Marquis of Lorne is in possession of some such talisman as that of the far-famed whistle of Roderick Dhu, which, upon being sound-

Every tuft of broom gives life, To plaided warriors armed for strife.

On passing the Witness office which was decorated with a large motto bearing the words "The Press Welcomes You," the arms of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, all of these were tastefully arranged among a bower of evergreens and flowers, the viceregal party were greeted with a real royal reception. From the windows of the establishment a regular shower of bouquets fell into

the carriage.

After passing under the magnificent arch erected by the City Corporation, the driver of the carriage bearing the royal pair drew up his spirited horses for a few minutes to allow a little girl, an employee of the Witness, to present Princess Louise and the Marquis with a copy of the Daily Witness printed in gold on white satin. This novel presentation was graciously received by the Princess and Marquis, both of whom most warmly thanked the little presenter. A large bouquet of flowers was also handed to the Princess, and was received and acThe state of the s

BENEDICTINE WORK IN SCOTLAND.

It is about two years ago since we commented on the laying of the foundation-stone of St. Benedict's College, Fort Augustus, and we have now the pleasant task of congratulating the promoters on the completion of a great part of the work. It has been stated that St. Columba established in Scotland not less than three hundred religious houses; and subsequently the Benedictines played a part in Scotch history not inferior to that of any other which was their chief house, was as remarkable for its association with Scotch kings as is Westminster Abbey for its association with English kings. And in all the troubles of the Stuarts this great Order was ever loyal and ever prominent in service and fidelity. Well might Prior Vaughan, in the course of the address which he read to the Bishop of Aberdeen, says that the Order was as loyal as it was Catholic; and that its sufferings in Scot-land has been due to its allegiance both to its temporal and spiritual masters. As Bishop cent. of the population, we arrive at the follow-Macdonald expressed it, "they were erecting a monastery, hospitium, and college, which in its proportion might well be said to vie with some of the greatest centres of religion and education which in ancient days, in ages of faith, covered the land," And it has been specially determined that, to meet the wants of the age, the education shall be more than commonly profound. The tendency of our times being rationalistic, it is more necessary than it was formerly that "the grounds of the faith" should be intellectually appreciated and mastered. One other modern necessity has also not been torgotten, and that is the cultivation of refinement. The prospectus of the College which has already been issued, says will be to make the students "good Catholics and perfect gentlemen." To enable their pupils to cope with the newest difficulties of modern Rationalism, and to take their places as cultured members of society is the twofold object which the founders of the new College have before them .- London Tablet

THE PRIVATE ENGLISH SOLDIER.

The condition of the enlisted recruit has been very much improved since the Crimean war, both morally and physically. Step by step, first in one direction, then in another, the terms of his contract with his country have all been modified to his advantage. During Lord Cardwell's administration, he personally Lord Dufferin, who, on rising to reply was spared no pains to attract to the army a greeted with great enthusiasm, with cheers superior stamp of men. He certainly suc- and the waving of hankerchiefs. He said the eccded. At the present moment, for ex- honor done him was unparalleled in Ulster. ample, there is hardly a single cavalry regi- When he quitted Ireland he never contemment in which one commission (and in some regiments more than one commission) is not held by a man who has risen from the ranks. The ranker" is no longer looked upon by his brother-officers; snobbism of this sort is stamped out; and the respect due to the individual character of a man is increased rather than otherwise if he happens to have risen by sheer merit. The staff officers of the army are very dependent upon their non-commissioned officers, and respect them very much; and-as every one knows-the noncommissioned officer is simply the apt recruit stuff he is made. The writer knows certain men who exercise a directing influence over important principles of army organizationexercising it, too, in consultation with the highest in the land-who only a few years ago were simply non-commissioned officers. Now, the pecuniary position of a soldier depends, as in other professions, upon his qualineations. Hodge enlists from the plough's and Sir Edward Thornton, for the haleyon tail, can neither read nor write, and is a days he had enjoyed. A colonial government r, additions to the regulated rai hair cutting, etc., are £6 a year; recouped, however, by pay for good conduct to the extent of 30s. a year. Hodge's cost to the country for the items mentioned is £40 a year. But when it is stated that his daily three-quarters of a pound of boneless first class meat and two pounds of bread is of the estimated value of 6d. only or £9 2s. 6d. a year; when his clothing is estimated at only £3 a year-it is obvious that Hodge could not maintain himself in the self-same necessaries of life for so small a sum as £40 a year. In other words, his position is worth much more to him than it actually costs the country. He falls sick, and has the best advice, the best nursing, the most suitable medicines, irrespective of cost, and is treated in a hospital | amid long and prolonged cheers. built with the latest sanitary improvements. For the capital spent upon these hospitals and barracks not a penny is included in our estimate of £40 as the soldier's cost.—Chamber's Journal.

THE AFGHAN CAPITAL.

Standing upon a river of the same name, in the midst of a wide plain bordered by low hills and dotted with countless villages, the Afghan metropolis has a striking picturesqueness of aspect, heightened by the innumerable gardens which are the prominent feature of every Asiatic city from Tushkend to Damascus.

The houses are of wood, but much neater and more commodious than is usual in Eastern towns. The great bazar and several of the public buildings are of essentially modern construction, thanks to the partial demolition of the place by the English in October, 1842; but it possesses one plendid monument of antiquity in the tomb of the Emperor Baber, the founder of the Mogul dynasty of India. Its climate is surprisingly healthy on the whole, although the great difference of temperature between day and night exposes foreigners to the risk of fever and ophthalmia. From a military point of view, again its position, which may be compared with that of Sophia in Western Turkey, is admirable for all purposes of defense. Placed at the intersection of the four great roads leading to Koondooz, Heart, Peshawur and Kandahar, it is protected on the north by the snows of the Hindoo Koosh, and on the southeast by the westernmost spur of the Suleimann range, while the most practicable approach from the southwest is commanded by the impregnable fortress of Ghizni, the Afghan Gibraltar, whose capture in 1841 was only accomplished by treachery. In a word, Cabul needs nothing but a more complete system of fortification to make it one of the strongest places in Central Asia.

-A young man named Hunt, an assistant master at a school near Bath, in England, while playing football the other day, was suddenly seized with a fainting fit and died in a few minutes. His last words were go into it, boys, I can't help you any longer.

-Marshal MacMahon is an adept with the gun, and goes every week nowadays to the chateaux of his friends where shooting fetes and grand battues are held. But reports from the preserves all over France indicate that sport this fall is much below the

ANALYSIS OF PARTIES

The 1,620,000 people of this province include, according to the Census of 1871, the following:-

Irish..... 559,000
 Scotch
 329,000

 Other Nationalities
 293,000

During the recent contest the men of "other nationalities" who are ordinarily in special sympathy with the Grits, were, as far as we Order. The ancient Abbey of Dunfermine, can learn, divided evenly. The Scotch voted recently as usual-out of every six, one for the Tories, five for the Grits. The Irish Protestants are governed very much by party; and cast their votes at the election in the proportion of one for the Grits and five for the Tories. The Irish Catholic vote last September was a reversal of that five yeasr ago one fourth of it for the Grits, three-fourths of it for the Tories. On the basis of these general statements and the assumption that the majority in the Province represents 3 per ing approximation of the division of the population between the two parties

	TORY.	GRIT.
Irish Protestants	299,000	60,000
Irish Catholics	150,000	50,000
English	186,000	255,000
Scotch		274,000
Other Nationalities.	146,000	147,000
Total	834,000	786,000

The above figures give a general view of the constituent elements of the two parties. Approximations though they are, they are perfectly trustworthy as ground for the conclusion that, while the number of Scotchmen that the ultimate object of every regulation who supported the Tory party in the late elections is insignificant, the majority of the support of that party in these elections was supplied by the Irish .- trish Canadian.

BANQUET TO LORD DUFFERIN.

Toroxto, November 28.—The Globe has the following special by cable:—The Dufferin banquet at Belfast yesterday was a brilliant affair. There was an enthusiastic gathering of the principal residents of Belfast and the Counties of Down and Antrim. Sir John Preston, the Mayor, presided. Lord Dufferin on entering was received with tremendous cheering. After the royal toasts had been honoured, the Mayor proposed the health of plated returning under such happy auspices. The success of a colonial governor often depended on the good fortune he might encounter in soluble problems or popular discontent. He might be betrayed by ministers or thwarted by his party; nature herself might rise against him; his rule might be signalized by pestilence, famine or war. But these trials had been mercifully spared him. He found the Canadian people to be not only free from dissensions, but enamoured of their prospects. His ministers proved to be able and trustworthy; contentment reigned withpromoted as soon as he has shown of what in and peace without. On three sides Canada was without a neighbor, and on her southern frontier lay her most friendly nation. The noble Earl alluded to the payment of the fishery award, and passed a warm eulogium the American people. Referring to four statesmen whom he Was anxious to mention, he credited Lord Carnaryon, Lord Monck, Lord Lisgar, densely stupid fellow. He however, at once had to conciliate two public opinions, that of finds himself thus situated :- His pay is £18 | the colony and that of the mother country, 5s a year; his provisions, his lodgings, firing and these sometimes diverged. This great and light, furniture, clothing, and medical at- demonstration was not a mere compliment to apples for 40 cents a peck to families in and tendance are all found for him; and his only himself; that was rather an intimation of the about Boston this present autumn. And those necessary outgoings for laundress, grocery, and interest the English people took in Canada. who have bought fruit at the stands for eating, beer additions to the regulated ration monthly Nothing so stimulated the affections of Canasar two or three, or half-a-dozen apples, have dians as this. John Bull was not very sympathetic, and occasionally failed to make allowances for other peoples' susceptibilities. When dealing with kindred nationalities one ought to take their sentimental tendencies into account. The ties created between those of Great Britain and those of their emigrant relations unified the empire's colonial system. John Bull, instead of confining his attention to his home farm, had become more concerned with Imperial estates. Lord Dufferin concluded his brilliant speech, which had been repeatedly interrupted by applause by again expressing his grateful sense of the kindly welcome which had so heartily been extended to him, and finally resumed his seat

MISCELLANEOUS.

-The Japanese Government still tortures prisoners to extort confession.

-The trade between France and Italy has been increased twenty-five per cent. since the opening of the Mont Cenis tunnel, in September, 1871.

-Baroness Mary Itulak Artymowska, 25 years of age, and moving in the best Russian society, has just been banished to Siberia for forgery, fraud and bribery, leaving debts to the amount of 2,000,000 troubles. -A man committed suicide in St. Clair,

Ill., by drowning himself in four inches of water, but the local newspaper thinks he would not have succeeded if his wife had not obligingly sat on his head.

-A Connecticut wife wants a divorce because her husband bound her with a rope, poured kerosene oil ever her, and threatened to burn her up. He replies that he was only enforcing proper obedience.

-Daniel and Derrick Creviston, brothers, fought with knives in Sparta, Wis. Their mother implored them to stop, and then tried by main strength to part them, but they kept at it until Daniel was killed.

-Bertha Von Hillern, who for several years performed remarkable feats in pedestrianism, and thereby accumulated considerable money, has settled down to the study and practice of sculpture in Boston. She says that the walking that she has done has not in any way injured her health.

The Duke of Connaught, prince royal, gives £20 towards the funds of the Dublin Orthopædic Hospital. Edward Cecil Guinness, prince merchant, beats him by £30, for he gives £50.

CHILDREN'S HAIR.—The hair of children should never be plaited, braided, twisted nor knotted. Nothing should ever be put on it except simply pure water and even this not until the scalp be cleansed. The hair should be kept short, and should be always combed leisurely and for some considerable time, at least every morning, and neither brush nor comb ought to be allowed to pass against the direction of the hair growth. And if at times any falling off is observed, and it is desirable to arrest it sooner than more cleanliness and health would do it, one of the most accessible washes is boiling water poured on tea leaves, which have already been used and allowed to

AGRICULTURAL.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Owing to the famine in China, a large demand for preadstuffs from the Pacific slope has been developed, and all the steamers from San Francisco for China go out fully loaded with

On stiff clays, barley may yield a greater produce, but it is of a coarser quality. On light chalky soils, it is thin-skinned, rich in color, and, though light in weight, well adapted for malting. On loomy lands and sandy marls, it assumes greater plumpness, and yet still retains its malting quality.

THE YEAR'S STOCK OF WOOD,-After your harvest is done, just before winter sets in, is a good time to pick up and cut the dead portions of your wood-lot, and thus provide your fuel for the coming year. It is better thus to do, than to wait until snow falls, and wallow about in the snow after wood.

RETROSPECTIVE .- In looking back over the past season, what farmer does not discover points of failure in his past year's work? Let all who thus discover these, now make a note of them, that they may be avoided in the year 1879. A careful review of the past will show you your successes and failures alike; be encouraged by the one and warned by the other for your future operation on your farms.

PARMERS' CLUBS .- These should be organized everywhere among farmers where they do not already exist, for lectures and discussions. These farm conferences are the primary schools of agricultural education. No farmer should consider himself exempt from the duty of being an active member of the club in his neighborhood or town. He can be a good listener, if not a good talker, for good listeners are quite as rare as good talkers.

FARMERS, are you ready for winter? Are your potatoes all dag, your wants harvosted, your apples all picked, your corn all in ? It'so, then pick up about your domiciles and farm buildings, that no pieces of boards, wood, old rails, etc., shall be found out of place. Neatness, order and method, are the essentials of good husbandry. Let these hints and sugges-tions be heeded by our rural readers, and put into diligent practice.

BURNING STUMPS-Tree stumps are said to be easily removed by boring a two-inch hole eighteen inches deep into the stump. Fill with a concentrated solution of saltpetre and plug up to keep out water. By spring it wil have permeated every part. Then fill the hole with kerosene, set on fire, and the whole stump, it is said, will be consumed, even to the roots. It would seem to be feasible, and it is certainly an easy way to get rid of stumps. The ashes will remain to fertilize the soil.

BONE MEAL FOR SWINE .- The Indiana Farmer says that most farmers have noticed that in fattening swine, especially when they are crowded rapidly, they always appear weak in their hind legs, and sometimes lose the use of them entirely. An intelligent farmer says that he and his neighbors have made a practice of feeding bone meal in such cases, and find that a small quantity mixed with the daily feed will prevent any weakness, and strengthen the animals so as to admit of the most rapid forcing. As bone meal is known to be a preventive of cripple-all and weakness in cows, it looks reasonable that it should also be a benefit to hogs, which are often confined to a diet containing but little or no bone-making material.

THE apple crop has been very abundant, and of superior quality during the season of 1878. Never have we known apples to sell so low by the barrel as this year, Good apples have sold for 50 cents to \$1 a barrel, the apple-seller furnishing the barrel. Such prices hardly pay the farmer for picking and marketing his fruit. Good, nice Baldwins have sold fron 75 cents to \$1 a barrel. Yet dealers, as retailers, have sold ee, or half-a-dozen apples paid old retail prices. Such things ought not to be. Yet owing to negligence, heedlessness or thoughtlessness, people have paid these prices with seeming satisfaction. It ought not so to be.

BADLY LIGHTED STABLES .- The horse, allthough it looks straight forward much more than most animals, yet does not do so nearly as much as man, and therefore requires in its habitation an arrangement of light quite different from that in its owner's dwelling. Give the horse the light from only one side, and it will direct only one of its eyes towards it, but the other eye will be in the shade; this inequality weakens both eyes. Put it in such a position that it looks into the dark, which is certainly unnatural, and when taken out of the stable the abrupt change from darkness to light will harm it. To place it straight against the light gives a blinding effect, which is also injurious to the eyes. The horse-stable should, therefore, always receive its light from above, either through skylights or through windows placed near the ceiling in the wall to which the animal's head is turned as he stands in the stall. Moreover, the stable should be always brightas bright, indeed, as daylight; for the horse is not a night or twilight animal, and is in no need of an artificial darkness, like fattening stock.

The corn crop has been large, and of superior quality,—rarely better. This is true, through the corn-growing belt of the United States, from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. The Eastern and the Middle States, especially the former section, had come to depend on the West for corn, as they did for wheat, during a period of nearly a quarter of a century, but has, for the past year or two, turned attention to growing Indian corn, as in years of olden times; and the results of 1877 and 1878 have shown and are showing that New England can raise her own maize better than she can furnish the money in any other way to buy Western corn. This is a wise reconsideration, one that the farmers will find to their advantage, without doubt, for we speak from our own experience on this important and practical subject. Corn that was cut up when glazed, shocked, and cured thus, during the remarkably fine autumn that has passed and is passing, was never found in better condition, both the grain and the folder, than farmers are finding both, as they are engaged in husking. This we know both from experience and observation, for we have been among, and of, the huskers, as they have stripped the golden ears of the incoverings.
Corn-fodder thus cut and cured during such a splendid Fall, is a valuable appendage to the forage crop for wintering the herds and flocks of the farm. Corn-fodder is pronounced as equal in value to good stock hay,-worth \$8 a ton. It is good fodder for milch cows, which, with a few shorts, makes good milk.

FRACTIOUS HORSES .- The Mexicans have a method of subduing fractious horses, and such as are inclined to run away, which might be introduced here with profit. A hood or winker is so arranged that the driver or rider can, in an instant, throw it directly over the eyes of the animal, effectually blindfolding him. When this is done the horse instantly becomes quiet, and a repetition of the blindfolding two or stand twelve hours, then put in a bottle. It should be of moderate strength. quiet and docile.

LADY GOOCH'S BABY.

Sir Francis Gooch, the husband, on the death of his elder brother inherited an estate of a hundred and twenty thousand dollars. If he should die without heirs the estate would go to a third brother, and, in case of his death would revert to the widow of the elder brother, from whom it came to Sir Francis. As the younger brother of Sir Francis was in feeble health, and as Sir Francis himself was apparently not expected to make very old bones, Lady Rooch was brought face to face with a horrible fact. This fact was not merely that she herself would be left unprovided for, but that the fortune would fall plump into the lap of Lady Eleanor, who is clearly Lady Gooch's pet aversion. Not only to be poor herself, but to see another woman enriched with her fortune! This would be almost too much for any good woman, and this horrid state of the case haunted her fancy day and night. Evidently she asked herself frequently, " What are you going to do about it?" and the answer always came that what was wanted was an heir. But no heir came into that unhappy family in the natural way and so Lady Gooch was determined that an hei should come in some other way. She formed the purpose to obtain a foundling, and by simulation of all the circumstances impose it upon her husband as his own child. He detected her design almost as soon as it was formed, and warned her against it; but she went on She sought all about her for confederates and assistants in her scheme, but the shocking amount of honesty that faced her on every hand is simply startling. Nobody would touch the plan, but everybody urged her against it, and her husband was so well informed of all her steps that the police almost assisted at the appearance on the scene of the putative infant. Indeed, the infatuated woman went on with her conspiracy in the open daylight, and this gave her conduct the appearance of being inspired by a mania in regard to the discovery of an heir .- N. 1 Herald.

It Begins to Look now as if Campana and O'Leary will take a little walk of four or five hundred miles together before the Christmas holidays.

We read in the current number of the Gentlemen's Magazine: " A man with some experience as a teacher of Irish Catholic children tells me that disloyalty is open and constantly avowed by the youths under his control, and that Catholic schools in Ireland are mere hotbeds of sedition.

The entire of the household effects of the late Cardinal Cullen in his residence in Eccles street, including, some say, his eminence's large and valuable library, will soon be disposed of by public anction, according to the directions in his will. The contents of this has not been made generally known, and others say that the library has been bequeathed to Clongowes College.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Italian Warehouse.

T. CARLI,



STATUARY,

SUCCESSOR OF C. CATELLI ET CARLI, 66 Notre Dame Street,

Third door to the right, near Bonsecours Street.

Mr. T. CARLI has the honor to inform the Clergy, Religious Communities and the public generally, that he will continue the business in his name, and that in his Store will always be found the best assortment of Religious Statuary, Paintings and Decorations, Architectural Ornaments, Rosettes, Cornices' and all executed at the shortest notice.

Statues made with Cement on which the temperature has no effect. perature has no effect.

PRICES MODERATE.

A visit is respectfully solicited.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA.

No. 1467.
The sixth November, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.

Present: The Hon. MR. JUSTICE TORRANCE.

a Societe Canadienne Francaise de Construc-tion de Montreal."

Plaintiffs,

Louise Mathon, of the City and District of Mont-real, wife separated as to properly from Pierre Lapointe, Grocer, of the same place, and the said Pierre Lapointe to these pres-ents to authorize his said wife, to the effect hereof,

enis to authorize his said wife, to the effect hereof,

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of G. Mireault, Esquire, of Counsel for the Plaintiffs, in as much as it appears by the return of P. Archambault, one of the Bailliës of this Court on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have left their domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendants, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called La Minerve, and twice in the English language in the newspaper of the said city, called the True Witness, be notified to appear before this Couri, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiffs within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiffs will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a cause by default.

(By the Court, Deputy P. S. C.



July 21

MULLARKY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 8 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

FOGARTY & BRO.,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS, 245 St. Lawrence Main Street. CORNER ST. CATHERINE STREET.

DICHARD BURKE. Custom Boot and Shoe-Maker. 689 CRAIG STREET, (Between Bleury & Hermine Streets) Montreal.

All Orders and Repairing Promptly Attended to. 40-tf

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MANUFACTURER OF PRIME SOAPS AND CANDLES, Orders from Town and Country solicited, and promptly attended to.

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46 BONSECOURS STREET. Painting, Glazing, Paper-Hanging,

White-Washing, Coloring, Done on shortest notice at moderate prices. Merchant Leave your orders for HOUSE CLEAN-NG early. 33-c

FERON, Undertaker, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET. 50-g

DORAN, UNDERTAKER AND CABINET MAKER, 186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

Begs to inform his friends and the public thri he has secured several ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSES,

Which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates. WOOD AND IRON COFFINS

Of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice. ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

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MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y.

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Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

Thustrated Catalogue sent free.

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Meshane Bell Foundry
Manufacture those celebrated Bells for
Churches, Academies, &c. Price List and
Circulars sent free. HENRY MeSHANE; & CO., Aug 27, 1875.[Baltimore, Md

STAFFORD & CO.,

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Of Lindsay, Ontario.

Classes will be RESUMED on MONDAY, SEP-TEMBER 2nd.

In addition to its former many and great advantages there is now in connection with the Convent a beautiful beech and maple grove, invaluable as a pleasing and healthy resort for the young ladies in attendance.

Board and Tuitlon—only ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A YEAR—including French.

Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

Aug. 28.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE, DUKE STREET, Toronto, Ont. DIRECTED BY THE

BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

This Establishment, under the distinguished patronage of his Grace the Archbishop, and the Rev. Clergy of the Archbicoses, affords every facility for a thorough Educational Course.

The Institute offers particular advantages to French Canadian young gentlemen who wish to account the English language in all its purity.

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Board and Tuition, per Session of ten months, (payable quarterly in advance.) \$130.

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BRO. TOBIAS,

Director.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

Dame SUSAN A. CLEMENT, of the City and
District of Montreal, wife of Chillis S.
Brown, of the same place, hotel-keeper, and
duly authorized to ester en justice for the
purposes of this writ,

Plaintiff:

Plaintiff,

The said CHILLIS S. BROWN,

Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been this day instituted in this Court.

Montreal, 18th November, 1878.

GILMAN & HOLTON,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEEEC,
District of Montreal.
No. 20099

No. 2989.

Datine THARSILE STE. MARIE, of the Parish of St. Hubert, District of Montreal, wife of Frederic Brais, farmer, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice. Platutin,

AND FREDERIC BRAIS, of the same place,

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause on the 18th November instant.

nstant.
Montreal, 18th November, 1878.
ETHIER & PELLETIER. Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

CATHOLICS! ATTENTION!

The finest Picture (Chromo) of his Holiness, POPE LEO XIII., sent to any address in the Dominion of Canada for

ONE DOLLAR.

This Chromo is 21 x 30 inches, and it has been pronounced by those who have seen his Hollness to be a very correct likeness, and Far superior to anything now in the Market.

NO CATHOLIC SHOULD BE WITHOUTONE. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded AGENTS WANTED for the above and other saleable Chromos and Maps. JUST PUBLISHED,

Map of Ireland.

beautifully Colored, containing Portraits of O'Connell, Emmet, Father Mathew, Grattan, Curran and Emmet's Speech in the dock, the Census, &c., ready for hanging up. Size, 23 x 36. No Irishman's house should be without one. Price only 75 cents, or three for \$2.

Address EMMET & CO., Publishers' Agents, &c., MONTREAL.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms that the state of the REPAIRS OF REFRIGERATORS.

Now is the time to leave your orders, which will be properly attended by MEILLEUR & CO., MANUFACTURERS.

652 CRAIG STREET, Near Bleury.

MAUDLIN PHILOSOPHY

THIS TIME.

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Read the following.

YEA! READ!

Hosiery-Lamba' Wool.

Fine French L. W. Hose for Children.

"L. W. Fancy Hose, for Children.
Fine Scotch L. W. Hose, for Children, in all colors, of all sizes, and at all prices.
Fine Canadian E. W. Hose, in all sizes—Silver Grey, Navy Blue, Seal. Brown. Oxford, Black and White.

These Hose are seamless, perfectly free from lumps and warranted fast colors. Fine Canadian half-hose, beautifully made, warranted perfectly free from seams and lumps, light, medium and heavy makes, ranging from 20c per pair.

Special Lot home-knit half-hose, or Gentlemen's Socks, for 25c per pair.

Underclothing.

Men's Wear.

Shirts and Drawers, heavy make, 40e enetry better makes ranging in price as follows: 50c, 60c, 75c, and Steach. Our \$1 Shirts and Drawers are of superior make

Shirts and Drawers, Scotch make. Fine Lambs' Weol. Every piece warranted—ranging in price (for \$1.2540 \$5.50 cash.

Blankets,

in Whits-and Grey, from \$1 to \$10 per pair.

Underclothing,

Children's Shirts and Drawers, in two qualities all sizes, ranging in price from 50c to \$1.5 Children's Dresses for Boys or Girls-or Shirts and Drawers in one piece—made of the finest Lambs' Wool, seamless and tine fin-ish, all sizes. These goods are going fast.

Ladles' L. W. Vests and Drawers in Shedand colors, very much liked, fine make, 14 and 18 guage goods, ranging in price from \$1.50 to \$3.00. Ladies' L. W. Dresses, in Shetland colors, thre-sizes, splendid goods, best in the country.

Merino Goods.

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Merino Pants and Vests, Gents. Merino Pants and Vests, Lodies. Merino Goods in great variety.

A large Stock of Cloth Gloves

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An exquisite assortment of fined Kid Glove-and Mits. 120" Examine the Stock at once. 22

A large assortment of Knitted and Crock-Mits for school boys, just the thing, 20c % 35c per pair. The finest Stock of Kid Gloves in the city, al

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Small Wares.

Plus, 3c per paper, Needles, Tapes, Braids, Trimmings, Tassels, Knitting Cotton, Crochet Cotton, Fringe, Silk and Worsted, Buttons of all kinds, a fine assortment of Dress Buttons, Whalebone, Buckles, Safety-pins, Elastic, Cable Cords Carpet Binding, Hooks and

Eyes, Prussian Bindings,-in short. all needful little things which legitimately long to a small ware department.

Haberdashery.

Ladles, Collars and Cuffs, plain linen. do. Fancy do. 1)0. do. do. All new styles. Gents' Collars and Cuffs, all the best qualities, newest styles, and finest makes.

Ladies' and Gents' Ties and Searis. do. Handkerchiefs. Do. Lineu-Hem-stitch, fancy borders, plain borders, hemmed. Silk-in endless variety of color and

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MANTLES:

Ladies' Skirt Lifters. Corsets. In all the useful and popular makes, from 50c,

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To Call early before the assortment of sizes is broken.

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SHAWLS

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Curtains in Lace and Muslin, from 75c per pair to Si0 per pair.

MANTLE CLOTHS, COATINGS, in all styles, TROWSERINGS, in all styles, VESTINGS, in all styles,

TWEEDS, the latest and best. TAILORING DEPARTMENT Up-stairs

Fit, Style and Finish Warranted.

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400 ST. JOSEPH STREET. June 20-131 HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

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Corner Notre Dame and McGill streets. The best and most



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Come and see my DOLLAR HAT. Furs at wholesale prices.

Alterations and repairing in Furs thoroughly and promptly THE NEW HAT MAN, executed.

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GREY NUNS OF MONTREAL,

Under the patronage of His Lordship the R. C. Bishop of

Montreal. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION: W. H. Hingston, M.D.; H. Judah, Q.C.; J, W. MeGanvran, R. Bellemare, R. J. Devlns, Alf. Larocque, A. W. Ogilvic, C. S. Rodler, N. Valois, Rev. N. Bounissant.

WILL POSITIVEDY TAKE PLACE ON

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16ru, 1879, -. \T-

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\$16,460 Value in Prizes as follows:

I- 1 lot of ground, near the Village of Chateaugacy, south-east side of the river, 45 ft. x [20 ft., with a hand-some stone residence, valued at \$1,200 2-6 lots of ground, at Cote St. Antoine

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given by His trace the Archbishop
of St. Eoniface.

5-A double action Harp, handsomely
gilt, valued at
6-A beantiful gold Bracelet, set in diamonds, valued at
7-" Ecce Homo," a fine oil painting,
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19-2 lots of \$60 each-1 French mantelplees clock, and I gold watch, vained at

ined at in= 7 lots from \$30 to \$50 each=1 bronze

statue, I winter carriage, lace shawl and different articles of value, valued at 11-10 lots from \$30 to \$5) each, different

particles, valued 31.

13-75 lots of \$3 each, different articles, valued at 17-15 lots of \$2 each, different articles, valued at 18-29 lots of \$1 each, different articles, valued at ...

300

600 jots. Amount of the Prizes. \$10,400

NOTICE—All coupons belonging to the Tickets sold in the hands of the Agents, or other parties interested must be returned to the Committee of Management on or before the 15th January, 1879; otherwise all such will be nutled and cancelled, as only such coupons of Tickets actually sold and returned for registration will be placed in the box on the day of drawing of prizes.

CAUTION—Buy your Tickets from the regular Agents, or from some of your personal friends, as prompt returns will then be made and all coupons duly registered.

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AGENTS—Devins & Bolton, 195 Notre Dame street; Fabre & Gravel, 219 Notre Dame st.; Henry Prince, 305 Notre Dame street; Ad. Boucher, 252 Notre Dame street; D.J. Sad. Her & Co., 275 Notre Dame street; B.J. Sad. Her & Co., 275 Notre Dame street; P. Wright, 557 St. Mary street; Dagal & Lachance, 515—St. Catherine street; N. Rheaunie, 75 St. Lawrence Main street.

November 6

All forms of Kidney and Urinary diseases Pains in the Back, Sides and Loins, are positively cured by

CRANT'S REMEDY.

Its effects are truly marvellous in Dropsy Gravel, Bright's Disease, and lost vigor; no matter of how long standing the case may be, posttive relief is had in from one to three days. Do not despair, hesitate or doubt, for it is really a specific, and never falls. It is purely a vegetable preparation; by its timely use thousands of cases that have been considered incurable by the most eminent Physicians have been perma-

It is also endorsed by the regular Physicians and Medical Societies throughout the country. Sold in bottles at Two dollars each, or three bottles, which is enough to cure the most aggravated case, sent to any address on receipt of FIVE dollars. Small trial bottles ONE dollar each.

ALL ORDERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO

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For Sale.

PLANING, SAWING,

MOULDING,

And other MILL MACHINERY, for sale at half price, or exchange for Lumber. Address box 1188 P. O. Montreal. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

A large Stock just received. To be sold cheap. ---AT---

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A SPECIFIC FOR

SMALL-POX. ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE. A HOPELESS CASE OF SMALL-FOX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC REMEBY.

GREENFIELD, Mass. To Major Ino. Lane. To Major Ino. Lane. GREENFIELD, Mass. DEAR SIR,—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would wait the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a milignant case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge.

Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY.

Price \$5 per mackage.

Price, \$5 per package.

Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid, on receipt of price—a liberal discount to Clergy-men, Physicians and Charitable institutions.

R. E. McGALE, 36-27-g Dispensing Chemist, 201 St. Joseph St.

(From the Commercial Review.) THE REMEDIES OF J. EMERY-CODERRE, M.D.

The business that in connection with prepared prescriptions approaches more closely to a manufacturing pursuit, and, therefore, though denounced by the schools as irregular, is for our purposes the most regular in the manufacture of medical preparations. The individuals and firms engaged in this business are both enterprising themselves and the promoters of enterprise in others. When we consider that the preparations in many instances are beneficial, and, as respects almost all, entirely harmless, the manufacture would seem to be entitled to a larger shore of respectful consideration than it the manufacture would seem to be contact to a larger share of respectful consideration than it has hitherto received. The remedies of the established firms have much weighty testimony in favor of their excellence, and the popularity and consequent saleability of a few are truly re-markable, with special reference to the following Ramodius:— Remedies:-

Dr. Coderre's Expectorating Syrup. For the last thirty years the Expectorant Syrup has been known and used with never-falling results, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Affections of the Lungs, &c.

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Can be given with impunity to infants in cases of Colles, Diarrhoee, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Inability to Sleep, Conglis, Colds, &c., and is now regarded as the standard remedy for the whole. Dr. Coderre's Tonic Elixir

Br. Coderre's Tonic Elixir

Is specially adapted for women requiring the use of tonics and alterant agents. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leucorrhea, or Whites; Dysmenorrhea, or difficult course; Anaemia, or thimness of the blood; General debility. Involuntary Seminal Losses, Scrofula, Ringworm and other Diseases of the Skin, &c. &c. Pure medical preparations are as necessary as skilled physicians,—they are the armies provided by bature and science to overcome the insidious legions of death, and if these armies are demoralized by unskilful arrangement, lack of prudence or vigilance they become a dangerous host, agents of destruction of which the less we have the better. These truths are obvious, yet they cannot be too strongly or too often impressed upon the public mind.

Certificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Cod-Certificate recommending Dr. J. Emery-Cod-

erre's Proprietary Remedies, viz Dr. Coderre's Infants' Syrup, Tonic

Flixir, Expectorating Syrup. We, the undersigned Physicians, after care-illy examiniag the above Proprietary Remedles manufactured by J. E. Codderre, M. D., do certify that they are carefully prepared with medical subspances suitable for the treatment of the diseases for which they are recommended.

the diseases for which they are recommended.

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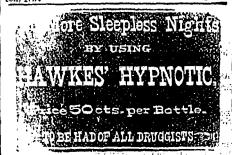
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Sample Bottles, 15 cents each. October 16

TEACHER WANTED for a Catholic School in the Village of Penetanguishene, second provincial, or third class certificate, experienced. Knowledge of French desirable. Male preferred. Apply, stating salary, references, xc. to

REV. TH. F. LABOUREAU, Penetanguishene, Simcoe Co., Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A first or secondclass Male Teacher for the senior department, and two Female Teachers, second or
third class for the junior departments, of the
Male Separate Schools of the city of Belleville.
Applications to be made (accompanied with
testimonials and stating salary) to the undersignedon or before the 15th proximo.

P. P. LYNUH, Sec.-Treas.
14:3 R. C.S. S. Board.

WANTED FOR THE CATHOLIC SEPARATE School, Brockville. A Gentleman Teacher, holding, at least, a Second-Class Certificate. Salary liberal, References regulared. Application to the Rev. the Parish Priest.

Brockville, November 25th, 1878. 1683

JUST RECEIVED.

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PICTORIAL "LIVES OF THE SAINTS,"
with reflections for every day in the year,
Preface by Rev. Edward McGlynn, D.D. This
new and clegam edition is the finest work ever
issued by the popular publishing house of
BENZIGER RROTHERS, Sold by subscription; prices, \$3.50, \$400, \$5.50, A G E N T S
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Presents.

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DEAR SIR.—The Cooking Range which I have purchased from you has given me the most entire satisfaction. I can highly recommend it to persons who may be in want of such, also, the Brotler, which I am much pleased with. You can use this certificate with my entre approbation.

Respectfully yours

nation. Respectfully yours, P. HENCHEY. TT. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS,



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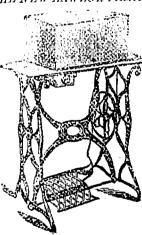


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uty & strength of stitch, range of work, still-ness of mo-tion and a reputation at-tained by its It is the chesand the least liable to get out of order of any Ma-chine now being manu-factured. A complete set

of attachments with each Machine. Examine them before you purchase elsewhere. J. D. LAWLOR, Manufacturer,

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INDICATION GIVEN-INDICATION EXPECTED.

(Nouveau Monde.)

In its number of Saturday, November 23, the Daily Witness has expressed an injurious doubt in reference to an extract from The History of the Political and Literary Revolutions in the XVIII. Century," by Schlosser, quoted in the Nouveau Monde of the among them. They will be forwarded to 3rd, and translated in the Evening Post of the instant.

The extract here alluded to shows that this Protestant historian, scorning the stupid cal-umnies of the Sectarians, tansenists, Philoso-and are at Dover. These are Miss Mary phers, Free Masons, attributes frankly the destruction of the Jesuits to an irreconcilable hatred sworn against the Catholic religion, of which hatred the various courts of the house of Bourbon became instrumental, without New York, November 26.—The lost steamknowing what they were doing.

Whatever Schlosser may have said elsewhere against the Jesuits neither invalidates nor destroys his affirmation, which agrees with that of the other Protestant historians, correctly quoted after him in support of the same point, namely-that the culminating fact in the destruction of the Order was an irreconcilable hatred sworn against the Catholic religion. This fact, placed in full light by the subsequent events of the French Revolution, is to-day in the domain of history.

That said extract from Schlosser comes from the first volume of the history named above: but as the number of the page of that volume very likely does not agree with the page of the volume of the English translation, it may be good to leave out that number. The Witness would discover in the disparity of numbers a breach of good faith, for in such matter, as is seen, this paper is extremely exacting.

People cannot complain of such extreme exigence, when they have not any interest to lie, and when they do not lie. But they wonder that the Witness neglects to exact from itself as it does from the others. Thus, why does it neglect to make known the true and authentic origin of the famous Outh of the Jesuits? This is a fair occasion to show that it never speaks but with the full knowledge of the truth, and that it would be ashamed to be the editor of stupid calumnies. It is not sufficient for the sake of truth to say: "That oath has been given for what it is worth." It is necessary to prove that "it is worth anything." in other words, to establish, beyond any equivocation, that it is true and authentic. If that proof is not made out, and as long as it is not made out, the Oath of the Jesuits is worth what it is worth" viz : a stupid calumny.

The Witness cannot be at a loss to give such a proof, the suppression of which—rather protracted notwithstanding its protestations hoped, will soon be redeemed.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Marquis of Lorne and his royal bride have reached our shores in safety. It is gratifying to know that the Governor-General and his royal bride have received a characteristic Canadian welcome, and that their advent to the Dominion has been marked by an expression of generous enthusiasm. It lies in Lord Lorne's power to make himself in German :- Farewell, children!" popular, if not beloved, by the people of were a good many passengers around the cap-Canada: and so far as he and his royal lady | tain crying for help and clinging to him and are concerned, they will have the best wishes of her majesty's Canadian subjects. At the crew saw the barque's lights 10 minutes same time, the introduction of royalty to a before she struck, but a collision did not country whose instincts are of a strong democratic nature is looked upon with no little suspicion and distrust. It has been said by free she might have avoided striking. The the British press that it would be the duty of the Marquis of Lorne to stand between the Governments of Great Britain and Caanda if our Parliament should insist on arranging its tariff to the advantage of the Canadian people, facturers. If this means that if the Marquis shouted "We have waited long enough." from an Imperial, rather than from a Cana- | and wait dian, point of view. he will be in danger of she went down the Captain threw up his arms losing that generous sympathy of the Cana- and exclaimed. "O God." While the boat dian people of which he has already been assured. Toronto Telegram.

IS HANLAN MATCHED.

The news that Hanlan had been matched against Hawdon, of the Tyne, to row next May, created surprise in some circles that considered themselves well informed on his projects. It is said that no authority has been given or delegated by the club to any person on their behalf to make such or any match. A prominent member, in speaking of the English match the other day, said the whole affair was a surprise to him, and he could offer no solution of the conundrum whether it was really a match or not. He said it was either one of two things-the report was a fabrication, or it was the intention of the champion to withdraw himself from the control of the organization that directed his efforts this year. It is singular such a state of uncertainty should exist in an affair of this kind. So far as the club is concerned, the public have nothing to do with their arrangements or intentions, but it would be a monstrous injustice to Hanlan to connect him with any underhand work. So far he has held himself above suspicion, and it is to be hoped that the unconsidered actions of parties over whom he can exercise no control will not be permitted to operate to his individual prejudice. By this time he will know who are his friends, and if he wishes to withdraw from the influence of the Club no one has cause to dispute his right. -Sporting Times.

THE DANGER OF STRONG PARTIZANSHIP,-Party organization is, we fcar, becoming dangerous to the liberties of the people Secret irresponsible conclaves now deprive the electors of the primary privilege of selecting candidates for parliamentary honors. It is a singular and startling commentary on our institutions, when constituencies can be found as a rule, willing to surrender their franchise into the hands of unknown manipulators, and allow the sacred trust inherent in the electorate to be made subservient to the exigencies of political place hunters. Professional politicians are becoming altogether too numerous in Canada. We cannot believe that this arises from the avenues to a useful career, being too few or too crewded. Really able, practical men, were never in greater demand outside of politics than at present. Perhaps it is owing to the fact that there is more money in politics than there is in ordinary industry. This latter requires, in order to be successful, skill, ap-

WRECK OF THE "POMMERANIAN." FURTHER DETAILS.

London, November 26 .- The London, Chatham and Dover Railway brought free to London this afternoon 109 of the "Pommerania" survivors, 65 being seamen, and the others second and third-class passengers. There were no first-class and no women

Germany. A telegram has been sent to Cherbourg for a list of passengers by the "Pommerania." Clymer and Miss Rose M. Clymer, of Philadelphia; Mr. Albert Faber, of New York Mrs. S. Ohrnstiel, of New York, and Mr. C.

ship "Pommerania" was built at Greenock, on the Clyde, in 1873; she was 3,883 tons burthen, length 365 feet, breadth, 40 feet; she had six bulkheads, and was the most popular vessel of the whole Hamburg line. Captain Schwanson, who was lost, celebrated his hundredth round trip as commander of Hamburg steamers, on April 26th, 1875, on which occasion a banquet was given him by prominent gentlemen of this city, among whom were costumes are the fancy of the passing Bayard Taylor, Baron Schloser and other moment. diplomatic representatives of Germany. At the Hamburg Steamship Co.'s office in this city the excitement, unrelieved by any cer- back. tainty of those who are saved on their list, is most intense. Postmaster James thinks 12 bags of letters and 25 bags of papers of the Pommerania's " mails are lost.

Lospon, November 26.-The "Pommerania" landed fourteen first-class passengers a revival of an old style, with the difference and twenty-six others at Cherbourg. The "Moel Eilian" struck the "Pommerania" on the starboard side abaft the funnel, making a | They are of colored pearl, jet, brass, sheel large aperture. Chief officer Franzer com-manded the last boat. As he put off, the captain, who was on the bridge, called to him [to keep as close to the "Pommerania" as possible. He laid to about ten yards from the steamer, but she went down in a few minutes. The boat, which had forty people on board. had taken in considerable water, and was too much laden to attempt to rescue any of the persons floating. The "Moel Eilian," now in Dover harbor, is a magnificent new iron barque, 1.110 tons gross. What was her bow s now a gaping tissure, and only her watertight compartments keep her affoat.

The following are the first class passengers landed at Cherbourg :-- Mr. E. A. Ward and family, Mrs. Rufus King, Mr. Earnstine and family, L. Y. Schwartz, Mrs. Clementine, D. Freire and family. Various accounts of the survivors concur in praising Captain Schwanson and his officers, but represent that of good faith—is no doubt attributable only his crew only added to the confusion by the to an involuntary neglect, which, it is to be unintelligible low German which they spoke, and their determination to save themselves. Schwanson, to quell excitement, told the pas sengers the vessel was aground.

The Central News says it is believed Captain Schwanson, of the "Pommerania," and his wife perished. Their four year old child was saved, as well as several other young of the Confederation, and for other details conchildren.

A steerage passenger who escaped in the last boat says Capt. Schwanzon's last words, when the boat was obliged to row away, were crew saw the barque's lights 10 minutes (Pommerania' went to port as far as she

ould, but a collision was then unavoidable. Roderick Schnieler, a passenger who was in the last boat, says the captain, replying to was rowing about we saw many people in the

water with LIFESURESERVERS WRONGLY PUT ON,

so that the lower part of the body was floating while the head was under water. We did not pick them up. The conduct of the 2nd boatswain on board the steamer in endeavoring to save the ladies was admirable, and the carpenter stood by with a hatchet, threatening to kill anybody who attempted to rush into the boat. It is a noticeable fact that a hundred and eight sailors out of a hundred and

eleven are saved. Loxbox, November 26 .- A telegram has been received at Lloyds' from Maashuis, Holland, announcing that the 4 City of Amsterdam" had arrived with the captain of the "Pommerania" on board. A despatch from in the 521 miles and fifty-four feet said to have Maasluis says the captain of the "Pommer-been walked. It is alleged, however, that the ania" thinks there was another steamer near the wreck which saved many lives.

The first officer, Francen, says it was his watch, and he was in charge of the ship. Capt. Schwanson was on deck, but not on the bridge. Francen declines to answer whether the whistle was blowing or not.

ROTTERDAM, November 27 .- It is impossible to converse with Captain Schwenzen, who is under medical treatment, his nervous system being strongly affected. He has received no-

body. The Captain of the steamer "City of Amsterdam" gives the following information:-It was very dark when the "Pommerania" was off Folkestone. Captain Schwenzen left the bridge for a moment, when he felt a shock. He immediately returned to the bridge, but cannot recollect subsequent events. The "City of Amsterdam," which was passing, heard cries for help, but could see nothing; nevertheless she lowered her life beat, which found Captain Schwenzen floating on a piece of wood. It was then about marks).

12.45 o'clock. Captain Schwenzen's watch __Thi

had stopped at 12.15. Loxnox, November 27 .- One female and two male corpses from the wreck of the " Pommerania" have been landed at Hastings. One of the bodies was apparently that of an officer of the steamer.

-The King of Portugal not only translates Shakespeare into Portuguese, but is a conchologist.

-In Asia Minor hereafter the police is to be composed of Christians and Turks in equal proportions, and to be commanded by English

there is in ordinary industry. This latter requires, in order to be successful, skill, application, labor; politics only require, in Canada just now, at all events, superficial glibness, impudence and the confidence of a faction, to secure ease and plenty for the most worthless aspirant.

IN ROUND NUMBERS seventy-eight thousand arrests were made in the city during the past year. The Talmages, however, will do well to bear in mind that nearly one-third of the number were next morning discharged. In small matters our police force are exceedingly zealous.—New York Heraid.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa. Mr. the properties of diet that a constitution may begin to the fine properties of well selected cocoa. Mr. the properties of well selec

FASILION NOTES.

Musts are of medium size. Sleeves are tighter than ever. Repped fabrics are in high favor.

Black dresses are as popular as ever.

Gold brocaded cap ribbons are much worn. Medium sized bonnets are not fashion-

Watered silk-moire-is very fashionable.

All dresses of woolen materials are ent short.

All new bonnets are very small or very small.

It is fashionable at the moment not to be ashionable. Stockings are in more bizarre styles than

ever hefore. The Loudon fall styles for women are very

nasculine. Slashes at the elbow and at the top are

een on many Parisian dress sleeves. All winter wraps and cloaks are very long, out very short jackets are also worn.

The clan tartan and Scotch plaid short Dresses, to be fashionable, must be very

short in front, even when trained in the Striped Pekins and striped moires are

in demand for parts of dressy composite estumes. The talma is a new mantle which is simply

of a tight back. The newest buttons are bullet sixped crochet, and tine porcelain.

brim turned either up or down and when down it is an excellent shade, for the eyes, Silk or spun silk stockings to match costumes are to be worn with black kid for slaves. with a strap across the instep and .. steel buckle, but no bows -New York San.

The beef-eater hat may be worn with the

SUNBEAMS.

.- The Corporation of Belfast (heland) purpose erecting new markets for the accumus lated profits of the gas works, which are run by the town

-The Peking Stante-Zeiting prints a latter from a Chinese scholar asserting that the telephone was invented prior to 1966. 1 by a resident of Peking. -Lord Dufferin, in passing down Pall Mall, on his way to the Colonial Office. on the day of his return to London was

windows of the Carleton, Reform, and Travellers' clubs. -The Russian Legation in Switz-riand have applied for a copy of the Constitution cerning the cantonal Governments, in order to apply them to the organization of

loudly cheered by gentlemen at the club

Central Roumania.

NEWS COMMENTS. The guests at Marshal McMahon's Verstilles fete comsumed 2,000 bottles of champagne, 4,000 of claret, 2,000 litres of passels, 2,400 litres of syrup and leed conec, 4,000 cups seem probable until three minutes before it of chocolate, 20,000 cakes, 20,000 sandwiches occurred. As the "Moel Eilian" was going and rolls, 400 patridges, 500 fowls, 50 hams and 200 pounds of candy,

German soldiers have of late had their fare greatly varied and improved without adding to its cost, as witness the bill of fare for one week: Sunday-Broth, reast beef and potatoes, repeated entreaties to get into the boat, asked with onion sauce. Monday-Breakfast and to the detriment of the English manu- them to stand alongside, when the mate thickened soup; dinner, pork, potatoes and peas. Tuesday-Breakfast, Semotina broth; of Lorne is to administer the affairs of Canada | The Captain told them to pull away a little dinner, oatmeal gruel, beek polatoes and Wednesday -- Brenkfast, thickened -cabbage. soup; dinner, vegetable soup, meat potatoes and beans. Thursday-Breakfast, Semolina broth; dinner, rice broth, beef and fried potatoes. Friday -- Breakfast, thickened so my dinner, fried bacon, potatoes and bean-Saturday - Breakfast, Semolina broth (dinne. oatment gruel, beef, potatoes and cabbage.

PEDESTRIANISMAA FRAUD.

Some time since, when one Campana was credited with having walked 521 miles, while suffering from a painful physical ailment, in less than six days, we ventured to doubt the record, and it appears that our doubts have now been verified. We learn from a contemporary that the sporting press generally denonnee Campana's recent exploit at Bridgeport as a fraud. The short track was allowed for record was carelessly, if not dishonestly kept, and that the persons who kept tally refused to make affidavit to its correctness. Wilkes Spirit says :- "The whole affair was a most shameless fraud, engineered by unscrupulous parties who wished to get for Campana some notoriety on which to found a gate-money raid on the long suffering people. There were no judges, timekeepers, or tallymen; and a Mr. Fox kept the fally when he was present, and when he was absent any one of the spectators who was willing scored in his stead.' The Clipper says:—"It was simply a speculation, and it was no part of the purpose of Sport's employer to adopt measures to insure accuracy in keeping a record of the affair. The judges, lap-scorers, &c., were irresponsible persons, and no reliability can be placed upon

-Adelina Patti's engagement in Berlin covers nine evenings, for which she is to receive the round sum of \$18,000 (90,000

their returns."

-This is likely to be a winter of dreadful distress in England. In the cotton districts the forebodings are of the gloomiest. The glut of goods is unprecedented, and production is being restricted on all sides. The New York Sun states that lately it has

been decided to establish an ecclesiastical

court in this country which reduces the power of bishops greatly and places priests on a footing never before known in this country. A Berlin despatch reports that the Russian Embassy to Cabul has gone to Kerat. It is stated that Lord Augustus Loftus, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, will demand an explanation of the speech by Gen. Kauff-

man when presenting a sword to Shere Ali

at Tashkend. Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Rhyl of the Marquis of Lorne's appointment, considered it most judicious, and expressed himself satisfled that the new Governor-General would discharge the duties of his office in a manner equal to that of Lord Dufferin. This Mr. Gladstone said of one who deserted the Liberal camp on several occasions when it sorely needed defenders. But Mr. Gladstone can believe it possible for a man to be sincere in his views and still differ from his leader. Would we had a few Gladstones here to replace the party worshippers of the George Brown stripe!—Toronto Telegram. The state of the s

OFFICE OF THE

FRENCH CANADIAN BUILDING SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

28 ST. GABRIEL STREET.

MONTREAL, 26th November, 1878. NOTICE!

Agreeably to a requisition, dated on the first day of October instant, signed by a large majority of the members of the sald Society, addressed to the Directors of the same, asking for the convocation of a general meeting of the members of the sald Society, for the purpose of abrogating and annuling the By-Laws now in force, if the members agree to it, by substituting therefore the following, with or without amendments; and whereas, in the opinion of the Directors of this Society, it is expedient that the By-Laws and Regulations thereof and also the amendments thereto should be abrogated and replaced by those following. I give you notice, therefore, that a general meeting for the purposes aforesaid is hereby convened and that the same will be held at this office, on Friday, the twentieth day of December next, at 7 o'clock p.in.

(By order), T. LAPALME, Sec.-Treas.

BY-LAWS OF THE

French Canadian Building Society OF MONTREAL.

ART. I.—This Society is called "THE FRENCH CANADIAN BUILDING SOCIETY OF MONTREAL." It is incorporated by virtue of Chapter 69 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, en-titled: "An Act relating to Building Societies." ART. II.—The object of this Society is to offer to its members the means of requiring real

ART. III.—The duration of the Society is undetermined. We shall dissolve so soon as all the members thereof shall have received the amount of their shares.

ART. IV.—The capital of the Society is divided into shares of Two hundred dollars each. These shares are subdivided into Books (Livreis), the number of which is fixed at Four hundred and fifty, each book to have no less than five shares, nor more than ten.

ART. V.—The moneys of the Society are appropriated: 1. For the payment of the necessary expenses

2. For the payment of the debts of the Society. a. For the granting of appropriations to mem-

It shall, however, be lawful for the Directors to purchase books of the Society, or to loan upon the book guarantee of the Society, at such rates and conditions as to them may seem fit.

ART. VI.—The shares are payable at the office of the Society by weekly instalments of ten cents per share, without interruption, until the said weekly payments shall have reached the sain of sixty-two dollars and forty cents per are. These payments shall be made every Monday

These payments said be made every annual between the hours of nine in the morning, and five in the afternoon, or on any other day and hour that the Directors may fix upon.

Each shareholder, on paying twenty-five cents, shall be provided with a book, in which shall be entered his instalments, reimbursements and

Anc. VII.—All members in arrears shall be charged, and they shall pay a fine of two cents per share per week. One week of grace, knowever, shall be granted, and any shareholder in arrear may free himself from the fine, by paying in advance for as many weeks as he shall be in arrear.

ART. X.—No shareholder can exact the remittance of his funds into the Society; he can only sell or transfer his shares. only self or transfer in states.

ART. XI.—To that end, the Society shall keep a Book of Transfer, and no transfer shall be valid, unless it is previously signed by both the grantor and the grantee and countersigned by the Secretary Processing.

tary-Treasurer.
No transfer shall be made unless the granter

and the granter arry-Treasurer.

No transfer shall be made unless the grantor has previously fulfilled all his obligations towards the Society, and the Society shall not be held to acknowledge any such transfer unless the same has been made in the form and on the conditions prescribed by the present Article.

Arr. XII.—All shares and moneys generally of a member indebted to the Society for any eause whatsoever, shall be specially, and by privilege, applied to the payment of all the claims of the Society against him.

Arr. XII.—In case of the decease of any member, the latter shall be represented by his legal heirs.

Arr. XIV.—The appropriations shall be granting by lot.

This report is certified by a majority of the Auditors.

legal heirs.
ART. XIV.—The appropriations shall be granted to members, by means of drawing by lot struge au sort), or sales to the highest bidder alternately. The mode, time and place of these drawings and sales shall be determined by the

drawings and sales shall be determined by the Bourd of Directors.

ART. XV.—Whenever the state of the finances of the Society shall permit, the Directors shall declare a sale or drawing of an appropriation, and all shareholders shall be apprised of the same by a notice posted during two weeks within the office of the Society, and also advertised three times a week during two consecutive weeks, in two newspapers published in the French language.

ART, XVI.—One appropriation only is granted per book.

ART, XVII.—One appropriation only is granted per book.

ART, XVII.—Any shareholder who has become the purchaser of an appropriation, shall immediately thereupon deposit into the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer a sum of twenty-five dollars for the purpose of securing to the society the execution of his obligations as such purchaser; and if the guarantees exacted and prescribed by Article XXI. are not given—at the expiration of a delay of two months—the Directors shall confiscate the said deposit to the profit.

expiration of a delay of two months—the Directors shall confiscate the said deposit to the profit of the Society.

The said deposit shall be returned to the purchaser, if the appropriation is granted to him. The forfeiture of the \$25, shall replace the purchaser in the possession and enjoyment of

all his rights.

ART. XVIII.—The shareholder who has obtained an appropriation, is held to re-imburse the amount of the same to the Society, without interest, in one hundred and twenty equal payments, monthly and consecutive, and the same shall be made at the office of the Society, beginning one month after he has taken possession of the appropriation or part of the

session of the appropriation or part of the same.

ART XIX.—On all monthly re-imbursements, or any other sum owed to the Society, (the weekly instalments excepted,) which shall not be paid when due, a fine of two and a half percent per month, and for each month, shall be imposed and exacted, until complete payment.

This fine may be avoided by paying in advance a number of re-imbursements equal to those in arrear.

a number of re-imbursements equal to those in arrear.

ART. XX.—If any shareholder is desirous of freeing himself from whatever he may be owing the Society, either for weekly instalments or monthly reimbursements, before his obligations become due, he may do so by paying all arrears and fines due up to the day he has asked to be so freed, or on any other conditions, respecting his obligations in future, which the Directors may seem fit to determine.

ART. XXI.—Any member entitled to an appropriation shall, before the amount thereof is handed over to him, give an hypothecary guarantee, to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors, both for securing the reimbursement of the sum loaned, and for the guarantee of the weekly payments and the execution of all his other obligations towards the Society.

ART. XXII.—The expenses of valuation, examination of titles, and fees for Notary, Registrar and others, shall be borne by the shareholder.

XXIII.—The property mortgaged to the Society shall be secured for the benefit of the Society, at the expense of the shareholder, with such insurance company as the Directors may release.

select.

ART. XXIV.—Any member having drawn an appropriation by lot who does not desire to get the amount thereof at once, may, within ten days after the drawing orsaic of such appropriation, notity the Sheretary-Treasurer, that he is willing to receive the same later only.

In which case, when ready to receive the amount, he shall notify the Secretary-Treasurer to that effect; but all such appropriation as shall be granted or merely declared before this last notice, shall be paid out before his own; and he shall begin his reimbursements one month after he shall have received his appropriation or any portion thereof

ART. XXV.—Any member entitled to an appropriation, who desires to leave the amount thereof into the hands of the Society during a certain time, shall have a right to an interest equal to that received by the Society from its own banker. But he shall be bound to make his payments regularly in the same manner as if he had received the amount of his appropriations.

ART. XXVI.—The affairs of the Society are managed and controlled by Eleven Directors, who elect themselves their President and Vice-President

President.

Five Directors shall be a quorum. The Directors are elected by a strict majority of the votes of the members present.

ART. XXVII.—The Directors may arrange with one or more Incorporated Banks in Montreal by virtue of an Act of Parliament, for the deposit therein of the funds and notes of the Society, or in connection with any other financial matter.

society, or in connection with any other manical matter.

Art. XXVIII.—The Directors in charge shall remain in office until they are replaced in a regular manner, unless they cease to be Directors in fact, by reason of any of the following causes, to wit: Decease, resignation, insolvency, bankruptcy, conviction of crime or misdemeanor, or the possession of less than ten shares.

When any Director has failed to attend the meetings of the Board of Directors during three consecutive months, or when he is owing three months of arrears, his office may be declared vacant by a resolution of the majority of the quorum of the other Directors.

The replacing of any Director whose office has became vacant by reason of one or any of the causes hereinbefore mentioned, is made by the Directors remaining in office at the time being, and the new Directors so elected shall be entitled to the same rights as the Directors elected

causes hereinbefore mentioned, is made by the Directors remaining in office at the time being, and the new Directors so elected shall be entitled to the same rights as the Directors elected at a general meeting.

Art. XXIX.—The President (or in his absence, the Vice-President), and the Secretary-Treasurer, on being authorized to that effect by a resolution of the Board of Directors, may contract for all loans deemed necessury or useful by the Directors, and on the conditions and restrictions approved by them. They may likewise, on the same authority and deliberation aforesaid, accept, acquire, possess, selb. allenate, transfer, bind and mortgage, for and on behalf of the Society, any landed estate, real and moveable property of any nature whatsoever; in fact, all titles, obligations for moneys, transfers, subrogations or other deeds carrying obligations, deeds or titles or other documents, and all such eather rights as the Society is empowered to accept, acquire, possess, sell, allenate, transfer and mortgage according to law; and all deeds required for the above objects shall be signed by the President, or in his absence by Vice-Presideat, by one of the Directors duly anthorized to that effect, by the Board of Directors, and by the Secretary-Treasurer.

Agt. XXX.—The Directors shall nozainate and appoint a Treasurer, who shall act as Secretary, and by whom the affairs of the Society under their control are managed.

The said Secretary shall give sufficient security, to the satisfaction of the Directors, and he shall remain in office during the good pleasure of the Directors.

Agt. XXXI.—The Secretary-Treasurer is authorised to receive all sums due to the Society under their control are managed.

He is also authorised to pay over all sums due by the Society, and his receipt holds good for all legal purposes. He is also authorised to pay over all sums due by the President, or Vice-President and another Directors to that effect, and not otherwise.

He is boundito deposit with the Bank, with the least delay possib

ART, XXXIII.—Besides the Secretary-Treasu-er, the Directors may, at their discretion,

paying in advance for as many weeks as he shall be in arrear.

Art. VIII.—At the expiration of such delay as the Directors may consider sufficient, the Society may such any shareholder in arrear, for the payment of his arrears, or for all such other may be liable for.

Whenever any shareholder shall be in arrears for twelve months with the payment of his weekly instalments, the Directors shall, upon resolution to the effect, conficeate his shares to the profit of the Society.

Art. IX.—All shareholder sowing more than one week are thereby incapacitated from the drawings of appropriations.

Art. X.—No shareholder can exact the multimage of his funds by a shareholder can exact the multimage of his funds by a shareholder can exact the multimage of his funds by a shareholder can exact the multimage of the Society, and attesting and certifying the multimage of the funds by a shareholder can exact the multimage of the Society, and attesting and certifying the multimage of the funds by a shareholder can exact the multimage of the Society and attesting and certifying the multimage of the funds by a shareholder can exact the multimage of the Society.

Art. X.—No shareholder can exact the multimage of the Society and attesting and certifying the multimage of his funds by a shareholder can exact the multimage of the Society.

The Directors may, at their discretion, appoint:—

I. An Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, to assist the Secretary-Treasurer, to assist the Secretary-Treasurer, to assist the Secretary-Treasurer in his duties, and to replace him if needed.

L. An Solicitor, for searching and examining the secretary searching and examining appropriations, and all other business of the Society.

J. A. Notary, to prepare and execute all the deeds and doeuments of the Society.

J. Inspectors, for visiting and valuing the properties offered as security.

S. Three Auditors, from amongst the members of the Society.

The reports of the Society.

The provision of the Society and attesting and certifying the annual report of the

ART. XXXVI.-The Directors may convene

ART. XXXVI.—The Directors may convene extraordinary general meetings, and such meetings shall be convened by the President, or three Directors, by public notice Inserted three times a week, during two consecutive weeks before the day of said meetings, in two newspapers published in the City of Montreal.

All general meetings of the members of the Society, and also all meetings of Directors may be adjourned from day to day, or to any other day deemed convenient, for the purpose of deciding and completing the business submitted to their consideration.

ART. XXXVII.—Upon a requisition in writing signed by lifteen members of the Society, and representing the reasons of said requisition, the President shall be bound to convene an extraordinary general meeting, stating in the notice of convocation, the requisition presented to him, and the purpose and object of such general meeting.

meeting.

The meeting so convened shall take up no other matters than the special ones mentioned in the requisition for convening the said meeting. Should the President refuse or neglect to convene such naceting, the Shareholders who have signed the requisition, having previously deposited into the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer, a duplicate copy of their requisition duly signed and attested in presence of witnesses, may, themselves convene such meetings by notice to that effect over their signature, and published as aforesaid in the preceding article.

Art. XXXVIII.—At any general meeting, either for the election of Directors or for any other business, the members shall vote according to the number of Books they hold; and each Book entities its owner to one vote.

Art. XXXIX.—When the day appointed by

ART. XXXIX.—When the day appointed by the By-Laws for a meeting, a payment, or any other business of the Society shall happen to be a non-judicial day, such meeting, payment or business shall be postponed to the judicial day novi enging. next ensuing.

ART. XL.—The Shareholders are bound to give notice of their change of residence.

ART. XLL.—When all the members shall have

ART. XLL.—When all the members shall have received their appropriations, the Society shall be dissolved, and all the obligations not yet owing of the members towards the Society, shall be extinguished.

But all arrears and fines due by members shall be collected, and the amount thereof distributed pro rata amongst those members only whose shares shall not be extinguished at the time of the dissolution.

ART. XLII.-The Directors make all such

rules, and give such orders as may be necessary for the execution of the foregoing by-laws. ART. XLIII.—For the practical observance of the said by-laws and of all amendments thereto that may be passed subsequently, the decision and interpretation of the Directors shall be final; but any member may appeal from such decision at a general meeting.

The said appeal shall be made within a delay of thiery days.

ART. XLIV.—The said by-laws shall come into force on and from the day of the adoption thereof. 15-2

FINANCIAL.

MONTREAL, December 3, 1878. To-morrow being Thanksgiving Day, it will be observed as a holiday by all the banks and public buildings.

The money market continues very dull. In New York, Sterling Exchange is steady at \$1.82, while gold fluctuates from 4 to 4 premium. Good mercantile paper is discounted by the banks at from 7 to 3 per cent, and cati loans are made at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange is very quiet at 81 for round amounts between banks, and 81 to 83 for counter transactions.

There was but little doing on the Stock Exchange to-day. Bank stocks were pretty steady.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, December 5, 1878. FLOUR.—A steady business continues doing, and offerings continue scarce. The sales reported are:—100 burrels Su-perfine at \$4.55; 550 do do at \$4.50; 100 do Extra at \$4.30; 100 do Spring Extra at \$4.05; 200 do do at \$4.00; 100 do do at \$4.07; 100 do Baxer's at \$4.15; 200 do Superfine at \$3.55.

Lendon Markets. London, December 3.—Floating cargoes—Wheat quieter; corn steady. Cargoes on pasage—Wheat and corn, not much demand. Arrivals of coast small. Liverpool spot wheat

and corn quiet. Chiengo Markets.

CRICAGO, December 3.—Wheat—Receipts, 237,000 bushels; shipments, 70,000 bushels; shipments, 70,000 bushels; slic for December, 312c for January. Receipts 147,000 bushels; shipments, 16,000 bushels Pork, \$7,592 for January, \$5.05 for February. Lard, \$5.72 to 5.75 for January, and \$5.82 to 5.85 for February.

Milwankee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, December 3.—Wheat—83le for December: 84je for January, Receipts, 173,000 bushels; shipments, 127,000 bushels

City Retail Markets.

Owing to the heavy rains and muddy condition of our roads, our city markets were not largely attended to-day by market gardeners and farmers, and prices are somewhat firmer.

POULTRY AND GAME are selling very cheap. Turkeys are in large demand at from 75c to \$1.00 per pair; Geese are selling from 60c to \$1 per pair; chickens, 30c to 55c do; ducks 20c per pair; whild ducks are very plentiful 50c to 60c per do; pigeons, are very searce and dear, are selling at \$1.25 do; quails are in large supply at 25c per dozen; prairic hens are selling at \$1 per pair; partridges are very plentiful at 70c per pair; hares, 30c.

GRAIN AND WHEAT.—Flour is selling at from \$2.00 to 2.11 per bag. Oats, 75c to 80c per bag. Orue, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag. Orue, \$1.00 to 1.20 per bag. Peus, 80c per bushel. Corn, 50c to 60c per bushel. Buckwheat, 80c per bag. Beans, \$1.20 per bushel.

per bushel.

FRUIT.-The market still remains glutted with apples, and the prices asked are still very low. American apples are selling at \$1.50 per barrel; Canadian Apples, \$2.00 to 2.50 per barrel; Montreal Fameuse are cheaper, and are now selling at from \$2.50 to 3.00. Malaga grapes are plentiful, at \$6.50 per barrel of 50 pounds. Cranberries, \$3.00 per barrel. Lemons, \$6.00 per box, or \$11.00 per case. Oranges, \$7.00 per case.

appropriations, and all other business of the Society.

3. A Notary, to prepare and execute all the deeds and documents of the Society.

4. Inspectors, for visiting and valuing the properties offered as security.

5. Three Auditors, from amongst the members, for the auditing at any time of the books of the Society, and attesting and certifying the annual report of the Secretary-Treasurer.

The reports of the Inspectors shall always be in writing, and they shall be sworn to if required by the Directors.

Art. XXXIV.—All officers shall be required to have at least ten shares in the capital stock of the Society, and to give sufficient security for the due fulfilment of their duties whenever the Directors shall deem fit.

Art. XXXV.—The annual general meeting of \$11.00 per case. Oranges, \$7.00 per case.

DRESSED Hogs, BEEF AND MUTTON.—The supply of dressed hogs was not large, but there is very little demand for it; prices are from \$1.25 to \$4.75 per 100 lbs, a few rather inferior looking quarters of beef were offered at \$3 per 100 lbs, for the fore-quarters, and \$4.50 for the hind-quarters. Mutton quarters are not plentiful and sell at about 5c per pound for fore-quarters, and 6c per pound for hind-quarters.

Cuttle Market

Cattle Market.

FAT CATTLE.—The offerings of fat cattle at the market to-day were about 140 head. The demand was fair and prices of the better kinds were higher, the range of prices being from 21c to a little over 4c per 1b.

Milch Cows.—Very few good milch cows have been brought into the market during the past week, and the demand to-day was rather small. Prices remain firm; a few sales of choice took place at \$45 to 50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Good lambs continue scarce and dear, but there is a fair supply of common and inferior mutton critters. Superior lambs bring \$3.75 to 4.00 each. Good do sell at \$2.75 to 3.00.

Hogs.—Not a single carload has arrived in this market during the past ten days, and prices

Hogs.—Not a single car load has arrived in this market during the past ten days, and prices have 'gone up considerably of late, the last sales reported being at 4c per 1b.; the price at which the balance are held is 4[c per 1b. More hogs are expected soon and batchers are anxiously waiting for them. Dressed hogs are also scarce, and sell at from \$1.75 to \$5 per 100 pounds.

Horse Market.

Horse Market.

The above market has been more active this week than for some time past, although almost entirely on export account. Since our list report 117 horses have been shipped from this city to the United States, costing \$7,575, average \$64.75 each, and ranging from \$40 to \$105 each, against 113 horses, costing \$7,760.50, for the previous week. For the month ending November 30th there were shipped from here to the United States 356 horses at a cost of \$23,557, as compared with 217 horses, valued at \$20,734, for the month previous.

previous.
The local market is very dull. Mr. James Maguire sold by private sale two horses for \$45 and \$65. At present there are no American buyers at the American House, a very unusual occurrence, but this is accounted for by their going home to spend Tanksgiving.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

WEEKLY KEVIEW.

FLOUR.—Receipts by railway and canal for the week ending 27th November, 7,367 barrels. Total receipts from January to 27th November 864,791 barrels, against 774,829 barrels acorresponding date last year, being an increase of 89,992 barrels. Shipments via River St. Lawrence and other channels for the week ending 27th November, 18,706 barrels. Total shipments from January 1st to 27th November, 701,098 barrels, against 725,953 barrels at corresponding date last year, being a decrease of 27,860. The market is without any animation. Business exceedingly quiet, as usaal at this season of the year, buyers having anticipated their wants previous to the close of navigation. There is no material change to note in value. Fall wheat is held a shade firmer, it being stated that stocks here cannot be replenished at figures now quoted. GRAIN—Wheat receipts by railway and canal for week ending 27th November, 59,150 bushels. Total receipts from 1st January to 20th November, 7,217,773 bushels, against 7,200,656 bushels at corresponding period last year, being an increase of 47,117 bushels. Shipments via river St. Lawrence and other channels for the week ending 27th November, 6,667,736, against 5,766,482 bushels last year, being an increase of 85,284 bushels since the close of navigation.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—Receipts_4,358 pack-

ART. XLIV.—The said by-laws shall come into force on and from the day of the adoption thereof.

15-2

O'Leary and Campana are matched to "go as they please," for six days, for \$1,000 aside, the winner to get three-fourths of the gatemoney, the loser to get the other fourth provided 1e covers 450 miles.

—The Russians are peculiar. When coffins are covered with cloth, the color indicates the character of the deceased. If the body is that of a young person, crimson is used; if a widow, brown; if a father, yellow; but black is never used.

against 5,700,482 busines and 5 to 10 consequence of 895,284 busines since the close of navigation.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—Receipts. 4,358 packages, There is no clange to note in the market, except, perhaps, the close of navigation. Provided 1e 12e for Brockville, 14c to 16e for Morrisburg, and 15e to 17e for Townships, the outside figures representing selections. Cheese—Receipts, 21,078 boxes; shipments, 87,762 boxes, shipments, 8,548 packages. There is no clange to note in the market, except, perhaps, the close of navigation.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—Receipts. 4,358 packages, there is no clange to note in the market, except, perhaps, the close of navigation.

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Provisions.—Butter—Receipts. 4,358 packages.

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Persons whe into the loue of suited in the close of navigation.

Provisions.—In the close of navigation as treat of the close of navigation.

Provisions.—All to 12e for Brock

ter two months at 8c, and at 9c for November, some factories refusing 8c for September and October. Pork—Receipts, 86 barrels; shipments, 185 barrels. Dull and unchanged. Lard—Palis range from 8c to 9c, according to quality. GENERAL PRODUCE.—Ashes—Receipts at inspection stores from 1st January to 28th November, 1878: Pots, 8,255 barrels: Pearis, 1,186 do. Deliveries during the same period: Pots, 9,040 barrels; Pearis, 1,622 do. Stocks in store this morning: Pots, 1,112 barrels; Pearls, 217 do. Receipts very light. Marketearly in the week was very quiet. Sales have been made at \$3.75 to \$85, but business has been small.

Comparative statement of Pickled fish and fish oils inspected in Montreal during the seasons of navigation of the last four years:

1875. 1876. 1877. 1878.

1								
Salmon, tierces do barrels Mackerel, brls de half brls Herring, inspec'd brls de do half brls	120 82 457	103 1126 13 15 1288 500	36 848 44 9 705 88	48 400 48 14 904 12				
Branded Newfound- land, brls do do half brls Green Codfish, tierces do do brls. Lake Trouts, half brls White Fish, half brls Chaw Rich, balf	2729 27 343 393	19,526 1846 385 1188 659	24,831 2410 260 264 284 19	14,791 1258 				
Other Fish, brls do half brls	17	··ii		••••				
Whale, Pale, pkgs do Straw "								
do Brown "	25 1541 652 21 9 334 41 1485	1418 1152 142 15 1267 59 1682	1835 1626 81 18 676 4 1125	3095 277 38 53 1080 1101				
L. E. Morin, Inspector								

LOCAL NEWS.

Montreal, 30th November, 1878.

INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FAIR .- Messrs. M. Hannan & Co., A. A. Ayer & Co., A. Hodgson & Sons, Thomas Leeming & Co., George Wair, Alfred J. Brice, Fuller & Shufeldt, Harlow, Chandler, and W. Kendall.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE AS A PEDESTRIAN. Yesterday evening the Princess Louise and party drove up the Mountain Park. When at the top of the mountain they got out of their carriage and tramped over the mountain, the Princess taking the lead. She appears to be an excellent pedestrian, and more than once broke into a run. The party was accompanied by one of the park rangers. It is well known that Her Royal Highness is an excellent walker, and if she can induce Canadian ladies to make walking fashionable, it will be another good result of her stay

amongst us. A good many people labor under the impression that the Grey Nuns' Grand Lottery and that of the Sacred Heart are identical, but this is entirely a mistake. The Grey Nuns' Lottery will positively be held on the 16th day of next month, and in order to facilitate business, all coupons belonging to tickets sold should be forwarded by the agents and others to the Committee of Management in Montreal, before the 15th, otherwise they will be of no use to the holders. A ticket is but 50 cents, five tickets may be had for \$2.00, and so on becoming cheap in proportion to the number sold.

THE LATE Mr. LACOSTE.—The funeral of this much respected gentleman took place yesterday at Boucherville, and was attended by over six hundred mourners. The late Senator was one of the oldest residents in the district, having been born in 1798. He represented the county of Chambly in the old Legislative Assembly of the Lower Province from 1834 to 1838; also in the Legislative Assembly of United Canada from 1843 to 1861. He was then elected to represent the Montarville division in the Legislative Council, which position he continued to occupy until the Union, when he was called to the Senate. In politics he was always a steadfast Conservative.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post: -Sin,-It may not be generally known that the present Governor-General has in reality Irish blood in his veins. But it is a matter of history that the Marquis of Lorne's greatgrandmother was a very celebrated Irish lady in her time. This was Miss Elizabeth Gunning, one of the "beautiful Gunnings," who created such a furore in London in Horace Walpole's times, and of whom that not overappreciative critic wrote that they were the "handsomest women in the world." Her sister afterwards, if I remember rightly, became Countess of Coventry. Yours, &c., Pedi-GREE.

Her Hoyal Highness the Princess Louise despatched the following telegram to the Princess of Wales, on the occasion of her

birthday: "To Princess of Wales, Sandringham, England. "Happy returns and much love from Louise,

CANADIAN RESTAURANTS.

Montreal."

As a result of the cheapness of meats and vegetables, the prices at the best dining rooms in Montreal are very reasonable. At the very elegant Ottawa Hotel restaurant, for instance, a large porterhouse steak for two was only sixty cents, and it was one of the most delicious I ever had. Δ porterhouse steak for one in any restaurant in New York city costs at least sixty cents. A brace of sweet Canada mutton chops at another restaurant, and a great hot mealy baked potato cost just twenty-five cents. I have paid exactly fifty cents for the same sort of lunch many times in New York chop-houses; but it must be remembered that Canada chops in New York cost fully twenty-five cents per pound, while here the finest mutton is below twelve cents. I noticed a greater number of good restaurants in Montreal this year than ever before. One could never travel more cheaply than now in this section. The people have come down to hard money prices, and a Yankee can buy as cheaply as a Canadian. Better than all, thanks to our Resumption law and the honest money idea, a greenback is now at last as good as gold anywhere in Canada, and everybody glad to get it without humiliating you by charging an onerous discount .- Montreal Correspondence of Troy Times.

VINEGAR FROM MILK .- In several parts of France and on the Alps milk whey is used to make the sharpest vinegar. The process is simple. After having clarified the whey it is poured into a cask, with some aromatic plants or elder blossoms, as it suits the fancy, and then exposed in the open air to the sun, where it soon acquires an uncommon degree of

Persons who have been dilatory in taking into the house their tender plants and now find them occasionally frostbitten, may be glad to know that English gardeners thaw them out occasionally [when not too severelynipped] by sprinkling them copiously with cold water. It is useless, however, to apply the cold water before the temperature rises above the freezing point, for then the cure will be worse than the disease. The disastrous effects of late spring frosts may be remedied in a simi-

KAVANAGH—At 43 Chaboillez Square, on the 13th instant, the wife of Mr. James J Kavanagh, of a son. ORSALI—In this city, on the 8th of November, the wife of Claude Orsali, of a daughter.

DOYLE—On the 15th instant, at 118 Upper St.
Lawrence street, Mrs. P.S. Doyle, of a daughter.

MULLIN—On the 20th instant., at 53 St. Law-rence Main street, Mrs. James Mullin, of a son. O'DAY.—At Cote St. Paul, on the 19th instant, the wife of James O'Day, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHAMPIGNY—CAMARAND.—On the 18th inst., at Sherbrooke, Que., by the Rev. E. D. Dufrense, G.V., J. D. Champigny, to M. L. V. Camarand, widow of G. L. Boswith, both of Sherbrooke.

MCCUAIG—CARSON.—At Lachine, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. Donald Ross, Daniel F. McCuaig, formerly of the fourth concession of Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont., to Maggle Ann, eldest daughter of the late William Carson, of Lachine

STRACHAN—CHEEVERS.—At St. Ann's Church, on the 25th November, by the Rev. Father Hogan, John G. Strachan, of Kingston, to Bridget Cheevers, eldest daughter of William Cheevers, of this city. McIVER-KILEY-In this city, on the 26th instant, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father Hogan, Mr. James McIver, to Miss Mary Kiley, all of this city.

PATON—McADAM—On the 23rd October, at St. Paul's Church Broke Road, Haggerston, Lon-don, David Moir Paton, of London, second son of the late Thomas Paton, of Edinburgh, to Mar-garet Knox, youngest daughter of Charles Mc-Adam, Esq., of Montreal, Canada.

Adam, Esq., of Monreal, Chinada.

WALSH—KEARNS—At St. Bridget's Church
on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Father Lonergan,
William J. Walsh, to Kate Kearns, widow of the
late W. J. Kearns, both of this city.

MOYNIHAN—FOGARTY.—At St. Ann's
Church, on the 26th instant, by the Rev. Father
Hogan, Garrett J. Moynihau, of Glen's Fulls,
N.Y., to Katie Francis, eldest daughter of the
late Timothy Fogarty, of this city. DEATHS.

BOWDEN—In this city, on the 30th Novem-ter, Margaret Bonovan, beloved wife of John Bowden, aged 58 years, a native of the County Kerry, Ireland.

Rerry, Ireland.

CHERRY—In this city, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 6 p.m., Samuel Joseph, youngest son of Robert Cherry, blacksmith, aged 1 year, 8 months and 14 days.

McCALL—On the 21st instant, Jane McCall, aged 20 years, 9 months and 2 days. MORAN—In this city, on the 20th instant, Jane Anne Walsh, wife of M. Moran, of the City and District Savings Bank.

and District Savings Bank.

DONOHOE—On the 20th instant, Martin Donohoe, aged 65 years, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland.

American papers please copy.

FARMER—In this city, on the 24th November instant, Bridget McPhillips, aged 55 years, beloved whie of Michael Farmer, a native of the County of Monaghan, Ireland.

Monaghan papers will please copy.

COSTELLO—On the let instant. Particle third.

COSTELLO—On the 1st instant, Patrick, third son of Patrick Costello, aged 8 years, 8 months and 15 days. HAYES—In this city, on the 26th instant, Timothy William, son of Michael Hayes, of consumption, aged 19 years and 2 months.

ARMSTRONG—In this city, on the 26th inst., James Armstrong, aged 55 years, a native of the County Tipperary, Ireland.

COPEMAN—In this city on Eritor, the 26th

COPEMAN-In this city, on Friday, the 29th instant, Bernard Copeman, aged 39 years. DEVINE—In this city, on the 28th instant, Margaret Sharkey, beloved wife of Denis Devine, aged 60 years, a native of Clogher Head, County Louth, Ireland.

ALTY-In this city, on November 30th, after a long and painful lliness, Mary Ann Walsh, beloved wife of Edward Alty, aged 25 years.

TRACY—In this city, on the 30th instant, Catherine Clarke, beloved wife of Martin Tracy, J.P., aged 66 years, a native of the County Gal-way, Ireland.



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