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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8 1878.

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NEW ENGLAND

THE OLDEST CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THAT STATE.

Last December the Catholics of Boston had the opportunity of celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the first priest ordained in New England, and in a few months they will be able to celebrate what may be called the Golden Jubilee of the oldest parish church now in use in New England. On the 3rd of October, 1828, according to Father Fitton's records, the second Bishop of Boston, Bishop Fenwick blessed the foundation stone of the present St. Mary's Church, Richmond Street, Charlestown. Under the late zealous Vicar-General, Father Lyndon, it was greatly improved. The first pastor was the Rev. Patrick Byrne, then almost the only priest at the disposal of the Bisnop, and the present one, Rev. William Byrne, proves a worthy successor to the line of zealous pastors intervening. It would be a pity if the jubilee of the venerable old church could not be celebrated by a parish clear of debt, and the parishioners have resolved by a special effort to pay it off.

TIPPERARY.

THE MUTINY OF THE TIPPERARY MILITIA.

The death is announced of General Hart, who some twenty years ago was in command of a detachment of troops which was called on to suppress a very extraordinary mutiny in the South of Ireland. The North Tipperary Militia, rebelled against their entire deprivation of the uniform annually supplied to them, disarmed their officers, and held possession of the barracks at Nenagh. Lieutenant-Colonel Hart marched from Templemore at the head of five or six hundred men of the battalion stationed at the depot, and after a brief hand-to-hand struggle in the streets of the capital of the North Riding quelled the insurrection. Many lives were lost, and the determination with which the militiamen fought was such that when their supply of bullets were exhaust ed they cut of the buttons from their tunics and fired them on the regulars. Penal servitude was the fate of some of the North tips, who maintained their dogged resistance to the last, but none of them were subjected to the last penalty of the law. The touching address of the late General Hart when the soldiers and mutineers were buried in the same | Roman Catholic Church graveyard may be remembered by many living in during the yast two weeks.

MR. M'CARTHY-DOWNING

MR. M'CARTHY-DOWNING has presented to Parliament a very important petition with reference to the magistracy of the county Tyrone. From this document it seems that there are eleven Catholics in the county to nine of all other denominations. Ascendency is still, however, rampant there. The Catholics are rigidly excluded from all offices of emolument, and the Catholics of the country, constituting the majority of the entire population, have not a single representative of their own religion on the bench. The petition also shews that while Catholics of acknowledged position have been passed over, men devoid of substance have been elevated to the magistracy, the only ostensible reason for the promotion being that they were office-holders in the Orange society. Surely, not the veriest stickler for existing institutions will advocate the retention of such a system of bigoted exclusion. Reform is urgently needed.

AFRICA.

----:n: -----THE GORILLA AT HOME IN HIS NATIVE LAND.

Du Chaillu gives the following account of the aspect of the gorilla in his native woods :-- " Sud- | land. denly, as we were yet creeping along in a silence which made even a heavy breath seem loud and distinct, the woods were at once filled with a tremendous barking roar; then the underbrush swayed rapidly just ahead, and presently stood before us an immense gorilla. He had gone through the jungle on all-fours; but when he saw our party he erected himself and looked us boldly in the face. He stood about a dozen yards from us, and was a sight I think I never shall forget. Nearly six feet high (he proved four inches shorter), with immense body, huge chest, and great muscular arms, with fiercelyglaring, large, deep-gray eyes, and a hellish expression of face, which seemed to me some nightmare vision; thus stood before us the king of the African forest. He was not afraid of us; he stood there and beat his breasts with his large fists till it but as fierce as the most carnivorous animals. He is said to show an enraged enmity against men, probably because he had found them not only hos. show the military and even naval debility of Great the world would not affect her. The merchant, change," he replied. "What," I exclaimed, "you Russia!" and he spoke for 12,000,000 Sclavs!

and we wind this is

tile to himself, but successful in securing the fruits which the gorilla loves, for he shows a similar batred to the elephant, which also seeks these fruits. We are told that when the gorilla " sees the elephant busy with his trunk among the twigs, he inproperty, and, dropping silently down to the bough, he suddenly brings his club smartly down on the sensitive finger of the Elephant's proboscis, and drives off the alarmed animal, trumpeting shrilly andacious publicists advocated a formidable xpediwith rage and pain." His enmity to man is more terribly manifested. "The young atbletic negroes in their ivory haunts," says Gosse, "well know the prowess of the gorilla. He does not, like the lien, sullenly retreat on seeing them, but swings himself rapidly down to the lower branches, courting the conflict, and clutches the nearest of his enemies. prominent brows being drawn spasmodically un and down, with the hair erect, causing a horrible possessor's grasp, gun-barrels bent and crushed in enraged brute. More horrid still, however, is the its territory, confiscated by Russia some time ago, have sent agents to St. Peters burgh to explore the sudden and unexpected fate which is often inflicted to China. The measures recently taken by the t ground; but so far, it is said, the se offers have only

by him. Two negroes will be walking through one of the woodland paths unsuspicious of evil, when in an instant one misses his companion, or turns to see him drawn up in the air with a convulsed, choking cry, and in a few minutes dropped to the ground, a strangled corrse terrified survivor gazes up, and meets the grin and glare of the fiend ish giant, who, watching his opportunity, had suddenly put down his immense hind hand, caught the wretch by the neck with resistless power, and dropped him only when be ceased to struggle."-Gentleman's Magazine.

RITUALISM.

The John Bull is inform. ed that over one hundred members of the congregation of St. Barthold Brighton have joined the An open retreat is announced to be held at St. Bartolomew's next week, from Monday to Thursday, to "strenghten waverers who are persistenly tempted to leave the Church of England by Messrs Greene and Fletcher, the two curates who recently scceded from St. Bartholomew's to the Church of There will be Rome. three celebrations of the Holy Communion every day, and addresses, pravers or meditations every hour.

· MANITOBA.

On the 15th inst., eight cars full of French Canadian emigrants from New England started for Manitobs, where they settle Government land, nα Sixty members of families took cars from Nashua, N H., the remainder coming from Worcester, Lowell, Boston, Fall River and Providence. The

serious attention :-

475 Feb. 1

departure. It is expected that the party will num. only an answer to these demonstrations. Another ber 600 when it reaches Montreal. The party go out under the auspices of the Canadian Government. which gives to each head of a family 160 acres of

RUSSIA.

WAR FEELING - PROPOSAL TO FIT OUT PRIVATEERS.

most interesting and important details concerning the state of public opinion in Russia. The

"A war between England and Russia has become so probable that nothing else is spoken of here. It must be confessed that if confidence he a pledge of success, that force is conspicuous enough in Bussia. as they no longer seem to fear the susceptibilities might as well talk of abolishing war as abolishing of Austria. During the past month all the Russian privateering. The interest of Russia, in the matter; papers have been publishing articles destined to

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scene at Concord depot was quite exciting on their | Viceroy of India with regard to the native press are campaign has been opened against the prejudices based on the Declaration of Paris concerning the abolition of privateering. The question of privateering was already the order of the day in 1876. A writer, whom the Journal de St. Petters durg recently as a high authority, Prof. Martens contended at the epoch, in the Messoger de Cronstadt that Russia need not deliver letters of marque in the event of a maritime war, he believed the cruisers of the State would do more harm to the enemy than privateers, and then there was the Paris Declaration. But this took place at a time when threats were not seasonable, and the opinion The St. Petersburg correspondent of the of M. Martens is quoted to day merely to put the public on their guard against erroneous interpreta-Republique Française supplies a letter full of tions of the declaration. By that international convention privateering was abolised, and Russia was among the signatories; but it is argued, it would be going too far to conclude from this fact most salient parts deserve to be read with that the Russian Government could not without breaking its word set cruisers equipped by private persons on to the merchant navy of England. All that is necessary is to come to an understanding as to the meaning of the said document, which ignorance or passion may misinterpret. It is thought that Russian diplomacy would be fully resounded like an immense base drum (which is their mode of bidding defiance), meanwhile giving their mode of bidding defiance), meanwhile giving their to roar after roar." The gorilla is a fruit-eater, but or fact their mode of bidding defiance, meanwhile giving the mode of bid however, is so manifest that all the declaration in ် မြော်သည်။ မြော်သည် မြော်သည်။ မြော်သည် မြော်သည် မြော်သည် မြော်သည် မြော်သည် သည်။ မြော်သည်။ မြော်သည် မြော်သည် မ မြော်သည်။ မြော်သည် မော်သည်။ မြော်သည်။ မြော်သည် မြော်သည် မော်သည် မြော်သည်။ မော်သည်။ မော်သည် မော်သည် မြော်သည် မေ

of the English army and its organic defects; they 28,015 salling vessels and 3,900 steamers, with a nal regions?" "Never; they work every day all the consider the English private beneath criticism, and total tonnage of 7,588,000 tons; that of Russia describe the English officer as a gentleman rather comprises 3,136 sailing ships and 249 steamers; in than a soldier. As for the English navy, they say all 605, 328 tons. The adversary of England it is not half so terrible as it appears to be. The may therefore, hope for numerous and magnificent stantly regards this as an infraction of the laws of Russian press has also opened a regular campaign captures, whereas, the adversary of Russian would against British India. It began on the morrow of have little to expect. The number of Russian ships the signing of the San Stefano treaty. Before then employed in long voyages is very restricted, and if the yearning for India only cropped up occasionally the navigation of the whole of the Russian merchant in what might be termed academic discussion; some fleet were interrupted, the essential damage to the country would not be great. Suppose, on the coution to the Ganges, while others, more timid, contrary, rapid cruisers, no matter of what nationality t nded that it would be better to stop at home aimed in conformity with the prescriptions of interand plant cabbages than follow in the track of national law, as the N. w. ie Fremin says—i.e., pro-Alexander of Macedonia. But now the public are vided by the Russian Government with letters of fed daily with articles on the Asiastic alliances of marque for a certain length of time, subject to Russia, and everybody has something to say as to military discipline, and entitled to the right of capthe best means of restoring the classic land of the ture only after the decision of special tribunalstiger to its legitimative owner, the Russian bear, these new Alabamas would soon become the ter-China, Persia, and Afghanistan are to form a holy for of the British dag, and England would be The bideous aspect of his visage (his green eyes alliance with Russia and help in hunting out the wounded in the sources of her national prosperity, flashing with rage) is heightened by the thick and British lion. The San Stefano treaty allots to Persis the contested town of Lindeur; Russian agents | faution of private cruisers, has railfied to the only are visiting the Emir of Khaboul; and we are led liberal interpretation of the engagement signed by to understand that M. de Giere, first Secretary to Russia in 1856. It is probable that M. Martins and fiendish scowl. Weapons are torn from their Prince Gortschakoff, and manager of the Asiatic himself will ultimately take a higher view of the department of Foreign Office, is stringgling ener- question. A good deal is being already said about by the powerful hands and vice-like teeth of the own to obtain the restoration of Kouldja and shipownets. It is true that certain American firms

been made to the chairmin of the Stock Exchange Committee, who has, promised his meditation. Some of the contractors offer \$50 000 for a letter of marque."

SIBERIA. The tender mercies of the Russians to their own country are well displayed in "A visit to a Mine in Sibetia," by Prince Joseph Lubomirski. The barren ridge or a high mountain, with a wide opening from which fetid miarms exhale and a damb and slimy pool surrounded by a gray frozen border. Close by was an outpost of Cassacks A wretched but formed tneir barracks, and on a little wooden platform adorned with black and vellow stakes, were ranged their guns. I showed my order to visit the mine to post, who, after selecting a guide for me, pointed to the entrance of the hole, I descended down a sort of dark and narrow passage, the ground was damp and slippery, and the sides were covered with some unknown moisture a compound of mud and putrid water. The cold was penetrating; the obscurity darker than night, hurt my eyes. I descended so rapidly that my guide had some difficulty in following me. A flickering light I perceived at the end of the passage guiding my

steps. The ground becomes still more sticky and muddy At length I reached the end of the passage. An Iron gateway with rusty rails and enormous padlocks arrests my progress. The warden, on the appearance of my guide, opens the gate. The room into which I now enter is large but low. A brass lamp hangs from the ceiling and gives a flickering light. It is an abandoned quarry,

which is temporarily used

as a habitation for the "exiles." On the right and left are holes, as in the Catacombs, in which the "extles" sleep. The ground and walls are formed of earth, and there are neither doors nor windows. In each alcove a heap of rotten straw forms the bed. There is no table or chair to be seen. * In a corner is an image of the Blessed Virgin(!) After having traversed this room, this most doleful dormitory, and passed through a passage somewhat wider than the first, where a few lamps in niches give a glimmer of light, we reached an immense hall lit by large torches of Pitch stuck in the walls. A few open ings lead to no one knows where! A hole in the roof lets in a small streak of daylight, which, mingling with the smoky light of the torches, gives a mucky light of an unearthly appearance. Water running everywhere, mud sticking to everything and in the midst of this mass of humidity a black grimy, hideous-looking people, with wan sallow complexion, livid brows, sore eyes, swollen and bloodsot, eyelashes darkened by sorrow and smoke, disorded hair on end, unkempt beards, chests bare and marked with black and blue stripes, the result of frequent blows, idiotic stares, and gasping mouths perpetually contracted by painful convulsions. Here was an infernal concert of strokes with the hammer or the whip, screams, cries, yells, supressed The intense smoke of the place was stifling,

and I was glad enough to get out and breathe the fresh air of heaven. "What pleasure these poor wretches must feel when they get into the open air,"

Britain. They dwell on the numerical weakness navy of England and her colonies comprise about | don't mean to say that they never leave these inferyear round . . except on two days—Easter Sun-day and the day of the Emperor's Fee P

POPE LEO XIII.

His Holiness has issued an important Encyclical, wherein the following reference is made to the spiritual and civil power:—

"The hopes of Italy and the world rest on the benefi ent influences of the H ly See, and on the intimate reunion of all the faithful with the Roman Pontiff. It therefore stands to reason that] we should with all diligence do all in our power to observe intact the dignity of the Roman Cathedra in order, before all things, to guard the rights and liberties of the Holy See. We shall never cease to insist that our authority be respected, that our ministry and our power be left fully free and independent, and that the position be restored to us in which divine wisdom long ago placed us. It is no vain desire of dominion which moves us to demand the re-establishment of our civil power. We demand it, because our duties and our solemn oaths exact it, and because it is not only necessary to conservestally the liberty of the spiritual power, but also because it is evident that when it is a question of the temporal domain of the Apostolic Sec it involves the well-being and safety of the whole human family.

His Holiness also distinctly indorses the attitude and acts of his illustrious predecessor in relation to the spoliation of the Church by the Italian Government, and speaks throughout as the great Pius the Ninth would have done in like circumstances. The tone of the Encyclical is quiet and dignified, but at the same time as strong and firm as steel.

RELIGION IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

A soldier has the choice of five different kinds of eligion; but while he is permitted to choose for himself, he must choose one or another. No man is permitted to absent 1 imself from divine service on the ground that he professes no religion at all, or that he professes a religion for which no provision is made in the regulations. He may be liuddhist, a Darwin'st; a Pantheist or a Pocythelst, if he likes, in principle, but he must be a Roman Catholic, Episcopalisa, Methodist or Baptist in practice. There is no evasion whatever. Attempts are sometimes made to evade it, however.

A recruit, when asked to indicate his theological preference by the sergeant of the company

"I haint got no religion, an'I don't want none."

"You must attend a church of some kind-one of those I have named to you," said the sergeaut.

"__my__eyes if I do," said he.
The sergeaut wheeled his man before the officer of the company.
"What is your religion?" asked the officer after

the matter was explained to him.

"I hain't got none; I'am a hinfidel, Your Worship."

"A what?"

"A hinfidel-a free thinker!"

"O, I see. Very well. We usually send persons of your faith to the Roman Catholic Church. You want a course of theological discipline. The Catholics usually go to church early in the morning, and they are usually kept an hour longer than the others. That's the church for you, my man, depend upon it. At the same time permit me to say your are free to think as much as you like. Sergeant, put him down a Roman Catholic."

Instead of evading the regulation by an open confession of infidelity, he found himself obliged to go to church earlier on Sundays, and remain a considerable time longer than if he had made a choice when given the chance,- Boston Bulletin.

THE STRENGTH OF AUSTRIA.

From Mr. Carl Bremer's article in The Golden Rule we take the following on Austrian military strength:

Considering the imminent danger with which the virtual downfall of the Ottoman Empire threatens the House of Hapsburg, the recent actions of Austria seem not unlike those of a man who, seeing his neighbor's house on fire and his own threatened by the flames, instead of securing his valuables and important papers, seizes upon mere trifles.

Austria has not ordinarily allowed a wise patriot-

ism to hold the helm of state; but her attempts to take the lead where it is essential to her existence either to remain as quiet as possible, or to unfalter. ingly throw her fortunes from the outset with either Turkey or Russia-instead of alternately salaaming to both-indicate more than her usual fatuity. So much has recently been said about Austria's strength, that the facts concerning it are worthy of attention. The Australian field-army has been roughly estimated at 800,000. The total of her present military force when mobilized for war, will amount to :--

INFANTRY. 56,593 " ARTILLEBY, 2,136 " 83,471 " 1,600 guns.

But mark, of these troops 570,000 are Landwehr! The heterogeneous composition of the empire neutralizes all efforts at unity of purposes or actions The Austrian army is subjected to a crushing discipline, which in a measure stamps out race interests, but it also and yet more effectually eradicates the spirit of national and individual independence without which an army is rendered almost worthless by the first serious defeat. And this danger would be greatly augumented in an issue between Austria, Hungary and Bussis. As Herr Fanderlik, the leader of the Solave, said to the house, Nov I exclaimed to my guide. "They never have a 1876: "The Austrian Solavs will never fight against



THEOBALD WOLFE TONE.

SEE FIFTH PAGE. # 1

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

RESTORATION OF THE SCOTTISH HIERARCHY. -:0:

APOSTOLIC LETTER OF OUR MOST HOLY FATHER IN JESUS CHRIST, LEO XIII., POPE BY DIV-INE PROVIDENCE, RESTORING THE EPISCOPAL HIERARCHY IN SCOTLAND.

LEO, BISHOP,

SERVANT OF THE SERVANTS OF GOD, FOR THE PERPETUAL MEMORY OF THE MATTER.

From the highest summit of the Apostleship, to which without any merits of ours, but by disposition of the divine goodness, to which all things are obedient, we have recently been raised, the Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors never ceased to watch as from a mountain-top the various portions of the Lords' field in order that they might perceive what, as years rolled on, would be most conducive to the estate, beauty, and stability of all the churches. Hence, as far as was given them on high, they were exceedingly solicitous, not only to erect and plant episcopal Sees in every land, but also to recall to a new life such as had through evil times ceased to exist. For, inasmuch as the Holy Ghost has placed bishops to rule the Church of God, whensoever the state of most holy religion in any region is such as to admit of the ordinary episcopal government to be either established or restored therein, it certainly is not lawful to deprive it of those benefits which naturally flow from this divinely-established in stitution.

Wherefore, our immediate predecessor, Pius IX., ago, even from the beginning of his Pontificate, when it was apparent that the missions in the most noble and flourishing kingdom of England had made such progress that the form of Church government which exists in other Catholic nations could be restored therein, he restored to the English their ordinary bishops by an Apostolic letter, dated 1st October, 1850, beginning Universalis ecclesice; and as not long after, he perceived that the illustrious regions of Holland and Brabant could enjoy the same salutary dispositions, he there also, without delay, restored the episcopal hierarchy by another Apostolic letter, dated 4th March, 1853, beginning Exqua die. The wisdom of these measures-to say nothing of the restoration of the l'atriarchate of Jerusalem-has been amply proved by the result, which, through the divine grace, has fully realized the hopes of this Holy See; since it is known and evident to all how great an increase the Catholic Church has received in both these places through the restoration of the episcopal hierarchy.

The loving heart of the Pontiff could ill brook that Scotland could not as yet have the same good fortune. And this grief of his paternal heart was the more keen, inasmuch as the great progress made by the Catholic Church in Scotland in days gone by was well known. And, indeed, whoever is even slightly conversant with Church history must have known that the light of the Gospel shone upon the Scots at an early date; for, to say nothing of what tradition has handed down of more ancient Apostalic missions to the said kingdom, it is recounted that towards the end of the fourth century, St. Ninian-who, Venerable Bede attests, had been correctly taught the faith and mysteries of the truth at Rome-and in the fifth century, St. Palladius, a Deacon of the Roman Church, having been invested with the sacred mitre, preached the faith of Christ therein; and that St. Columba, Abbot, who landed there in the sixth century, built a monastery, from which many others sprang. And, although from the middle of the eighth century to the eleventh, historical documents concerning the ecclesiastical state of Scotland are almost entirely awanting, still it has been handed down that there were many Bishops in the country, although some of them had no fixed Sees. But after Malcolm III, came into possession of the sovereign power in the year 1057, through his exertions at the exhortation of his sainted spouse, Margaret, the Christian religion, which, either through the inroads of foreign peoples, or through various political vicisaltudes had suffered neavy losses, began to be restored and spread, and the still existing remains of churches, monasteries, and religious buildings bear a brilliant witness to the piety of the ancient Scots. But, to come more directly to the subject, it is known that, in fifteenth century, the Episcopal See had so increased as to number thirteen, to wit :- St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Dankeld, Aberdeen, likewise Morav, Brechin, Dumblane, Ross and Caithness, Whithom and Lismore, Sodor, or the Isles, and Orkney-all which were immediately subject to the Apostolic See. It is also known—and the Scots are justly proud of the fact—that the Roman Pontiffs taking the Kingdom of Scotland under special protection, regarded the abovenamed churches with special favor; hence, whilst they themselves acted as Metropolitans of Scotland, they more than once decreed that their liberties and immunities, granted them in the past times by the Roman Church, mother and teacher of all the churches, should be preserved intact; so that, as was decreed by Honorius III., of holy memory, the Scottish Church should be like a favorite daughter, immediately subject to the Apos tolic See without any intermediary. But whereas up to his time, Scotland was without a Metropolitan. Sixtus IV., reflecting on the expense and delays which the Scots had to undergo in coming to the Roman metropolis, by an Apostolic letter of the 17th August, 1472, beginning Triumphans Pastor Elernus raised the See of St. Andrew's, which, owing to its remote origin and the veneration due to the apostle, patron of the Kingdom, had undoubtedly obtained the first plac:-- to be the Metropolitan and Archiepiscopal See of the whole kingdom, the other Sees being subjected to it as suffragans. This was also in the case of the See of Glasgow, in the year 1491, which, being withdrawn from the ecclesiastical province of St. Andrew's, was, by Innocent VIII., raised to the dignity of Metropolitan See, and had some of the above Sees a; signed to it as suffragans.

Whilst the Scotish church thus constituted was in a flourishing condition, it was reduced to a pitiable state of utter ruin by the outbreak of heresy in the sixteenth century. Yet never did the anxious care, solicitude, and watchfulness of the Supreme Pontiffs, our predecessors, fail the Scots to make them preserve strong faith as is clearly seen from many evidences. For, moved with compassion for that people, and seeing the wide havoc wrought by the storm, now by repeatedly sending missionaries from various families of religious, again by Apostolic legations and by every kind of assistance, they labored strenuously to succor religion thus laid laid now. By their means, in this citadel of the Catholic world, besides the Urban College, a special college was opened for chosen youths of the Scottish nation, in which they should be trained in sacred knowledge, and prepar. d for the priesthood, in order, thereafter, to exercise the sacred duties in their native land, and to bring spiritual aid to their fellow-countrymen. And as that beloved pertion of the Lord's flock was bereft of its pastore, Gregory XV., of happy memory, as soon as he had it in his power, sent William, ordained Bishop of Chalcedon, and fur- and the southern part of Fife, which lies to the nished with ample faculties, even those which by right of the River Eden; also the c unty of Stirproper right belong to ordinaries, to both England and Scotland, in order to assume the pastoral charge of those scattered sheep; as may be seen in

Holy Roman Church, as is shown by his letter. Inter gravissimas in form of a brief, dated 18th of May, 1630. To the same intent also is another letter of the same Pontiff, beginning Multz sunt. written to the Queen of France for the purpose of recommending to her good offices the faithful of the said church, reduced to a most sad state.

Again, in order to provide in the best manner possible for the spiritual government of the Scots. in 1694, Pope Innocent XIII deputed, as his Vicar-Apostolic, Thomas Nicholson, who was created and consecrated Bishop of Peristachium, committing to his care all the kingdom and the islands adjacent. And not long thereafter, when one Vicar-Apostolic was no longer sufficient for cultivation of the whole of the said vineyard of the Lord, Benedict XIII. hastened to give the aforesaid Bishop a companion, which he was able to effect in the year 1727. Thus it came to pass that the whole of the kingdom of Scotland was divided into two Apostolic Vicariates, one of which embraced the southern, the other the northern portion. But the division which had appeared sufficient for the government of the number of Catholics then existing, when through the Lord's blessing their numbers daily increased, was no longer suitable. Hence this Apostolic See perceived the necessity of providing additional help for watching over and spreading religion in Loch Luing to the eastern boundary of the said Scotland, by the institution of a third vicariate. | county according to the line above described. Wherefore, Lea XII., of happy memory, by an Apostolic Letter of the 13th of February, 1827, beginning: Quanta letitia offectisusmus, divided Scotland into three districts or Apostolic Vicariates, namely, the Eastern, Western, and Northern. It is known to all what a rich harvest, through the zeal of the new Bishops and the anxious care of of sacred memory, whom we grieve to have been our Congregation de Propaganda Fide has been called away, to the great regret of all, a few days gathered in by the Catholic Church in the said kingdom. Whence it is sufficiently clear that this Holy See, through that solicitude which it bears for all the churches, has used every endeavor to recruit and strengthen day by day the Scottish nation from the sad calamities of by gone days.

But Pius IX., of happy memory, had exceedingly at heart the restoration to its pristing beauty and comeliness of the illustrious Scottish Church, For the bright example of his predecessors urged him, they having, as it were, smoothed the way to him for this work. And, in truth, having, on the one hand, considered attentively the whole state of the Catholic religion in Scotland, and the daily increase of the number of the faithful, of sacred workers, churches, missious, and religious houses, and likein stitutions, well as the sufficiency of temporal wants on the other hand being aware that owing to the liberty which the renowned British Government grants to Catholics, any impediment there might be in the way of giving back to the Scots the ordinary rule of Bishops by which the Catholics of other nations are governed was being day by day removed the said Pontiff was persuaded that the restoration of the episcopal hierarchy should not be put off till another time. Mean while the Vicars-Apostolic themselve, and very many of the clergy and laity, men conspicuous by noble birth and virtue, besought him earnestly to delay, no longer to satisfy their earnest wishes in this matter. This humble request was again laid before him when a chosen band from every cank in the said region, having at their head our venerable brother, John Strain, Blshop of Abila, in partibus infidelium, and Vicar-Apostolic of the Eastern District, came to this city to congratulate him on the tifdeth anniversary of his episcopal consecration. When the matter was in this position, the said Pius IX. intrusted it, as its importance demanded, for full discussion to our venerable brethern Cardinals of Holy Roman Church of the Congregation Propagandre Fidie, and their opinion confirmed him more and more in the resolution he had formed. But whilst he rejoiced that he had come to the complexion of a work long and greatly wished for, he was called by a just judge to receive the crown of justice.

What, therefore, our predecessor was hindered by death from bringing to a conclusion, God, who is plentiful in mercy, and glorious in all His works, has granted us to effect, so that we might, as it were inaugurate with a happy omen our Pontificate, which in these calamitous times we have received with a trembling. Wherefore, after having acquired a full knowledge of the entire matter, we have
willingly deemed that had been decreed by the latewillingly desired that had been decreed by ly deceased Pius IX, should be put in execution. Therefore, raising up our eyes to the Father of Light, from whom comes every best gift, and every perfect gift, we have invoked the aid of Divine grace, praying also for the help of the Blessed Virgin Mary, conceived without a stain; of Blessed Joseph, her Spouse and Patron of the Universal Church; of the Blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, of Andrew and of the other saints whom the Scots venerate as patrons, in order that they by their suffrages before God might aid us to bring the said matter to

a prosperous issue. Having therefore promised these things, by an act of our will, with certain knowledge, and acting in virtue of the Apostolic authority which we possess over the whole Church, to the greater glory of Almighty God, and exultation of the Catholic faith, we ordain and decree that in the kingdom of Scotland, according to what is prescribed by the cannon laws, the hierarchy of ordinary bishops, who shall be named from the Sees which by this our constitution we erect, shall be revived, and shall constitute an ecclesiastical province. Moreover, we ordain that, for the present, six Sees shall be erected and these we will to be founded, to wit: St. Andrew's with the addition of the title o iEdinlugh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dunkeld, Whithern or Gailoway; likewise Argyll and the Isles.

Recalling to mind the illustrious remembrances of the Church of St. Andrew, and taking into account the present chief city of the said kingdom, and after weighing other considerations, calling up, as it were, from the grave, the said renowned See, we cannot but raise it or restore it with the addition to the title of Edinburgh to the rank of the metropolitan or archiepiscopal dignity to which it had formerly been raised by our predecessor, Sixtus IV., of yenerable memory, and assign to it as by these presents, by virtue of our Apostolic authority, we do assign, add and give unto it-four of the above-Seesnamely, Aberdeen, Dunkeld. Whithorn or Galloway. Argyll and the Isles. As regards the see of Glasgow, considering the anticulty, importance and nobility of that city, and especially in view of the highly flourishing state of religion therein, and the archiepiscopal pre-eminence conferred upon it by Innocent VIII, we have thought it altogether fitting to decree to give to its bishop the name and insignia of an archbishop, an also by these presents, we give; in such manner, however, that until it shall have been otherwise ordained by us or our successors he shall not receive, beyond the preroga- addition or with any other defect, of our intention tive of the name and honor, any right proper to a true archbishop and metropolitan. We will also ordain that the Archoishop of Glasgow, as long as he shall be without suffragahs, shall be present with the other bishops in the Provincial Synod of

Now, in the aforesaid Archiepiscopal or Metropolitan See of St. Andrew's and Edingurgh shall be included the counties of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, Berwick, Selkirk, Peebles, Roxburgh, ing, saving the territories of Baldernock and East

In the Archdiocese of Glasgow shall be included

islands of Great and Little Cumbrae.

In the Diocese of Aberdeen shall be contained the counties of Aberdeen, Kincardine, Banff, Elgin or Moray, Nain, Ross (except Lewis in the Hebrides) Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, the Orkney and Shetland Islands; finally, that portion of the county of Inverness which lies to the north of a straight line drawn from the most northerly point of Loch Luing to the eastern boundary of the said county of Inverness, where the counties of Aberdeen and Banff join.

In the Diocese of Dunkeld shall be included the counties of Perth, Forfar, Clachmannan. Kinrose, and the nortnern portion of the county of Fife lying to the left of the River Eden; also those portions of the county of Stirling which are disjoined from it and are surrendered by the counties of Perth and Clachmannan.

The Diocese of Whithorn or Galloway shall conain the counties of Damfries, Kirkendbright, Wigtown, and that portion of Ayr which stretches southwards to the left of the Lugton Water flowing into the River Garnock.

Finally, the Diocese of Argyll, and the Isles shall embrace the county of Argyll, the Islands of Bute and Arran, the Hebrides, and the southern portion of the county of Inverness which stretches from

Thus, therefore, in the Kingdom of Scotland, besides the honary Archbishopric of Glasgow there shall be one only ecclesiastical province, consisting of one Archbishop or Metropolitan and four suf-

fragan Bishops. We doubt not but what the new prelates, following in the footsteps of their predecessors, who, by their virtues rendered the Church of Scotland illustrious, will use every endeavor to make the name of the Catholic religion in their country shine with still greater brightness, and to promote the salva-tion of souls and the increase of the Divine worship in the best manner possible Wherefore, we from now declare that we reserve to ourselves and to our successors in the Apostolic See, to divide when needful the aforesaid dioceses into others, to increase their number, to change their boundaries, and to freely execute whatever else may seem to us in the Lord most conducive to the propagation of the orthodox faith in the same.

And as we see clearly that it will be of great benefit to the said churches, we will and ordain that their prelates shall never fail to transmit to our Congregation de Propaganda Fide, which hitherto has bestowed special and assiduous care upon the said region, reports upon their sees and flocks committed to their care; and shall inform us through the said congregation concerning whatever they may deem it necessary or useful to decree in fulfillment of their pastoral duty, and for the increase of their churches. Let them remember moreover, that they are bound to send in this report, as well as to visit the Tombs of the Holy Apostles every four years, as is enacted in the constitution of Sixtus V., of sacred memory, dated 20th December, 1585, beginning Romanus Pontifez. In all other matters, likewise, which belong to the same pastoral office, the above-named Archbishops and Bishops shall enjoy all the rights and faculties which the Catholic Bishops of other nations by virtue of the common laws of the canons and Apostolic constitutions do enjoy or can now or hereafter enjoy; and shall be bound by the same obligations which, through the same common and general discipline of the Catholic Church, bind other Bishops. Whatever, therefore, either owing to the ancient state of the churches of Scotland, or in the subsequent condition of the missions by special constitutions or privileges or particular customs may have been in force, now that the circumstances are changed, shall not henceforward have any power to convey any right or to impose any obligation. And for this end, in order that no doubt may arise in future on this head. we, by the plentitude of our Apostolic authority deprive the said special statutes, ordinances, and privileges of whatever kind, and customs, at however a remote or immemorial time they may have been introduced and are now in force, of all power of inducing any

obligation or conveying any right. Wherefore it shall be in the power of the Scotaid of our Apostolic authority in whatever may seem conductive toward increasing the Glory of God's name and helping on the spiritual welfare of souls. And as an earnest of this our good will toward the beloved daughter of the Holy See, the Church of Scotland, we will and declare that the bishops when they have been invested with the name and rights of ordinary bishops, must by no means be deprived of those advantages and more ample faculties which they formerly enjoyed along with the title of our and the Holy See's vicars. For it is not right that they should suffer any loss from what, in compliance with the wishes of Scottish Catholics has been decreed by us for the greater good of religion in their country. And whereas the condition of Scotland is such that sufficient means for the support of the clergy and the various needs of each church are wanting, we have a certain hope that our beloved sons in Christ, to whose earnest wish for the restoration of the episcopal hierarchy we have acceeded, will continue to aid those whom we shall place over them with still more ample alms and offerings, whereby they may be able to provide for the restoration of the episcopal sees, the splendor of the churches and of the Divine worship, the support of the clergy and the poor, and

the other needs of the Church. But now we turn with most humble prayer to Him in whom it hath pleased God the Father in the dispensation of the fulness of time to restore all things, beseeching Him who has begun the good work to perfect it, confirm it, and strengthen it, and to give, to all those whose duty it is to execute the things which we have decreed, the light and strength of heavenly grace, so that the episcopal hierarchy restored by us in the kingdom of Scotland may be for the greatest good of Catholic religion. For this end, also, we invoke as our intercessors with our Saviour, Jesus Christ, His most Blessed Mother, blessed Joseph, His reputed Fatner, the blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul; likewise St. Andrew, whom Scotland venerates with Blessed Margaret Queen of Scotland, for the honor and safety of this kingdom, to the end that they may look with benign favor upon this renascent

Finally we decree this, our letter can never at any time be charged with the fault of omission or or with any other defect, but shall always be held valid and tirm, and shall obtain effect in all things, and shall be inviolably observed. Notwithstanding Apostolic ediats and general or special sanctions published in synodal, provincial, and Universal councils, and notwithstanding the rights and privileges of the ancient sees of Scotland, and of the missions and apostolic, vicariates afterwards constituted therein, and notwithstanding the rights and privileges of all churches or plous institutes whatsoever, even although ratified by oath or by Apestolic or any other confirmation, and all fhings to the contrary notwithstanding, we expressly abrogate all these things in so far as they contradict the foregoing, although for their abrogation they would re-

faith in the said regions, and to procure the salval situated in the county of Stirling, the northern portion of the English and Scots, Urban VIII. granted tion of the county of Ayr, which is separated from antly by any person in the name of any authority tion of the English and Scots, Urban VIII. granted tion of the county of Ayr, which is separated from antly by any person in the name of any authority whatsoever shall be null and void. We will also is bringing forth from her "treasury old things and help Roman Church, as is shown by his letter. Water flowing into the River Garnock; also the see that copies, ever printed, of this letter when new," wherewith to honor Peter in the person of his subscribed by a public notary, and confirmed by the our will by the exhibition of this diploma itself.

Let no man therefore dare to infringe or rashly gainsay this page of our erection, constitution, restoration, institution, assignation, addition, attribution, decree, mandate, and will. If any one should presume to attempt this, let him know that he shall incur the indignation of Almighty God and of His Blessed Apostles Peter and Paul.

Given at Eome at St. Peter's in the year of the Lord's Incarnarnation, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, the fourth of the nonez of March (4th March, 187y) in the first year of our Pontificate.

F. CARDINAL ASQUINI. C. CARDINAL SACCONI, Pro-Datarius. Visa de Curia J. de Aquila e Vicomitibus. Reg. in Secretaria Brevium - Catholic Times.

GRAND OVATION TO

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. CONROY,

AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

The reception accorded his Excellency, Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh, at St. Mary's College on Thursday, April 4th, was a worthy tribute to the high dignity and personal worth of the distinguished guest. His Grace Archbishop Alemany, and Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Connell, Bishor of Marysville, accompanied Dr. Conroy to the College, where they met, in addition to the faculty and students, a large number of invited guests, representing the most distinguished citizens of San Francisco. The College Hall was elaborately and tastefully decorated, the walls were draped with American flags, bunting streamed from the ceiling and festoons of evergreens and flowers were pendant from every chandelier and pillar. In the centre of the stage on a raised pedestal was placed a life sized bust of Pius IX, surrounded by vases of immortelles; back of this was the Irish harp, wreathed in shamrocks and above all was the Papal shield, surrounded by the Stars and Stripes.

President Justin conducted the distinguished visitors into the hall, where appropriate music, beautifully rendered by the College band, greeted their arrival.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Brother Justin of the College announced the presence of the delegate and the following programme was carried out :

Addresss of welcome, Vincent P. Buckley: "The Tramp," Thomas C. Cavanagh; recitation, "The Legend Beautiful," W. J. McCormick; music, Souvenir de Lucretia Borgia, Orchestra; essay, The Papacy and Liberty," James B. Egan; music Coronation March," Thomas B Reardon and T. C. Cavanagh; poem, "Pius IX," Edward J. Mc-Ganney; vocal quartet, A McCormack, T. Cavanagh J. M. Dolan, Wm. McCarthy; essay, "The Irish in America," Andrew J. Dean; music, "Helter Skelter Galop," orchestra; recitation, "The Union," (Webster), Francis D. Ryan; music, "Star Spangled Banner, James C. Dumphy; essay, "Modern Thought," John F. McLaughlin; finale, College

ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY-We, the students of St. Mary's College, the pupils of the venerable De La Salle, beg leave to approach your Excellency in a spirit of the most profound respect and veneration for your sacred character, and to assure your Excellency that we regard your visit as the most distinguished honor that could be conferred upon us. Under any circumstances, the presence amongst us of a dignatory of our Holy Mother, the Church, would demand an expression of our reverence and homage; but, in your Excellency, we recognize, not only the sacred character and high dignity of bishop, but the chosen counsellor of the another distinguished bishop, and so many zealous pastors of the Church, that we are brought nearer the Chair of Peter, and more under the direct influence of the paternal care of the Holy Father. Your Excellency in his mouthpiece, his messenger of peace and reconciliation, the executor of his mature deliberations and wise conclusions; and mindful as we are of the high esteem in which our late Hely Father held the American Church, and his tender solicitude for the welfare of Catholic youth and Catholic education, we cannot adequately express the reverence, gratification, and joy that fill our hearts in the presence of your Excellency, who was his confident and is the angel of his love and good-will. There are other sentiments which bid us rejoice on this occasion. Your Excellency is a distinguished representative of the glorious hierarchy of that old nation which is the home of the love and the inflictions of the ancestors of most of us. Our mothers have breathed into our hearts, with their caresses the same respect, reverence, and love for the Church and its ministers that the labors. sacrifice and sufferings of the prieshood of Ireland have made part of their nature; and they have committed us to the care of the sons of De La Salle, that, while we acquire science, art and literature, we may know their true inspiration, the principles that called them into being, and be able to give a reason for the faith that is in us. As Catholic students and humble votaries of science, your Excellency is also endeared to us by your extensive knowledge of the laws of physics and the happy facility with which you have moulded missiles aimed by so called scientists for the destruction of religion into an additional buttress of the Church of God. Your Excellency, the Catholic Sons of the Golden West bid you welcome; here, at America's uttermost bounds of the boundless kingdom of the Church, by the sunset sea; within the hearing of the solemn throbs of the Pacific, which in its immensity, grandeur and calmness, so well typifies the power your Excellency represents; here are young Catholic hearts true to special devotion, and the other Saints, especially the | the old faith and to the traditions of their fathers; and we assure your Excellency that in your travels throughout our vast country, none can greet you with a more heartfelt welcome than the Students of St Mary's,

May we ask your Excellency, in the deepest sincerity of our souls, to present to his Holiness Leo XIII, the offering of the love and attachment of the Outholic youth of California, whom we represent on this festive occasion.

And may it please your Excellency to say to his Holiness, that in the Western World there are none more attached to his person, none more firmly connected with the light, truth and unity than the students of St. Mary's College.

REPLY OF DR. CONSOY.

My STUDENTS: I received with pleasure the address with which you welcome me to this College. While I thank his Grace the Archbishop for the kind thought of honoring in my humble person the Supreme authority of the Apostolic See. I congratu-

latest sucsessor, Leo. It is a pleasing sight to be. zeal of an ecclesiastical dignitary, shall have the hold the bishops of countries made great by centuries same credit as would be given to the expressions of of ancient civilization thanking the new-made Pontiff for the benefits conferred upon the nations by the beneficient power of which he is now the depository. But I think a still more touching tribute is that which your Bishop offers to day in pledging to it as he has done here to day the promise of the future. Since I have come to this country, I have observed with interest the various features of your national life which, in a sufficiently extended survey, fell on my notice, and I was glad to read in them the promise of a greater destiny. I found it to be the noble characteristic of an American citizen that he loves not merely liberty, but a well-ordered liberty. Now, the very essence of well-ordered liberty consists in due respect for the rights of all -alike of the governors and of the governed, and the laws framed to make rights respected-find their best, I had almost said their only, efficient sanction in religion. The Christian theory in civil allegiance would have man obey, not from fear but from conscience' sake. Now, to us, who know that religion is not a vague sentiment or a floating opinion, but a well-defined body of truth set forth by the living Church, built as upon a rock upon Peter and his successors, there can be no surer guarantee of the future strength of a nation than that its sous should be devoted by conviction and by affection to the centre of unity the Apostolic See. No nobler tribute, therefore, could be offered to the Roman Pontificate than has been given to-day by this band of American youth, strong in their faith, and in their attachment to his person. For a richer offering cannot be made be youth to the Pontiff and the homage of a cultured intellect, and of unfeigned affection nobler still, is this tribute, when it comes from the growing city of San Francisco. For not Venice, when she became the centro of Eastern commerce, nor a Genoa, when she rivalled her sister city, ever held in the history of the world, a position of such importance as that created for San Francisco, for seated on the highway of commerce, at the gate of the two worlds, she is destined to exercise an incalculable influence on both. You were pleased to address me also, as a representative of the Irish Catholic Church, and I confess that your words, most agreeable to me as they otherwise were, have awakened in me a feeling akin to sadness. I cannot help contrasting the scenes that I now witness, with that which I have so often beheld in the capital of my beloved native land. There, as here, I have rejoiced to the sons of Irish fathers, true to the best instincts of their race. throng the halls of the noble institutions which Catholic Ireland has created, and year by year endow, to be for her people a centre of intellectual life, made perfect by religious truth.
There, as here to-day, I have noted in the Irish student the flashing eye that tells of intellectual

power; and I have felt how masterful in their eloquence and young voices when their theme is God or their country or the truth of science. But at this point unhappily the parallel ceases. that this College, notwithstanding that it lifts on its summit high over the Pacific water the cross of Christ-notwithstanding that its directors are men vowed to the religious life-is yet a chartered university, recognized by the State, and entitled to confer on its students those academic honors which are among the most precious rewards of scholarship, I know that its students can pass at once from its halls to make their way in the liberal professions without first having been forced to wrest a degree from other Universities, whose office it is to kill the Church faith in men's souls. There is no hateful monopoly hers, created by jealous statecraft, to secure and perpetuate the ascendancy of a handful of citizens over the great mass of the nation. Not so in Ireland. There, the State refuses to make any notice of the splendid efforts made in the cause of education by a people by no means rich in the substance of this world. There you may see the amazing spectacle of two parallel systems of education which absolutely ignore each otner. One the creation of the nation, the other, the handicraft of the civil power, and the two divide everything between tuem, but in such wise that one possesses the confidence and affection of the masses of the people, while the other wields the patronage of the State. With you, when a student c gree, the State does not ask him where he has common discipline of the Church. Let them feel our dear and venerated Archbishop, the father of studied, or by what process he has been taught, but assured that we shall willingly lend them the the Church in California, and in the presence of what he knows, and it it should find in him gifts what he knows, and it it should find in him gifts and acquirements such as are calculated to make bim eminently useful in his generation, it will not refuse to reward him for his years of study because he has chosen to add religion to his science by making a Catholic College his alma mater. But, if what I have seen here and in other similar justitutions in America has somewhat saddened me, it has also taught me a lesson which I hope I shall never forget. It has given me fresh courage to fight, as becomes an Irish Catholic Bishop, the battle of Catholic education in Ireland, and to strive to win for Irishmen at home what enlightened Governments have right willingly conceded to Irishmen abroad-faculties to educate their children in religion as well as in science. It has taught me not to brook the inteference of the State between the parent and the soul of the child, and to resent as an outrage any attempt to dictate to a Catholic nation how it should educate its youth. I will tell my people what I have seen here, and in the noble Dominion of Canada. By the aid of a truly Catholic education in university, intermediate and in primary schools, the Irish race at home and abroad shall become once again distinguished among the nations of the earth for its rarest gifts of genius, refined and strengthened by highest culture; et, prouder than all its thought and its brilliancy, s the satisfaction of being a willing captive to the fuith of Christ .- Sun Francisco Monitor.

POPE LEO XIII AND POLAND.

In replying to an address presented April 8, by the Polish deputations from the Provinces of Cracow, of Leopolis or East Galicia, and of Pruss an Poland, the Pope, having expressed the happiness he felt on learning that the deputation from Poland was coming to the Pontifical threshold, said that Poland had given splen lid proofs of persevering fidelity to the Church and to her doctrines. She had always with heroic valor defended the Church and the Faith, not only with the force of arms, but by the exercise of those highest Christian virtues which had exalted so many of her children to the glory of the Saints. He observed that, following the traditions of the past, they continued faithfully to defend the authority and hierarchy of the Church in giving so manifest a proof of their veneration towards its Head. He exhorted them to persevere in faith and affection towards the Church by giving that Christian education to their children which would secure in Poland the blessing of Heaven, in token of which he gave them the Apos-

SIR BRYAN OLOGHLEN, M.P.,

tolic benediction,

As Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, M P., has been appointed Attorney-General of Victoria and has been elected member for West Melbourne, there must be soon a new election for the historic county of Clare. Sir Bryan has not acted with courtesy to those who paid him the high compliment of returning him to the Imperial Parliament. He neither took his seat nor sent any public explanatory address. Let us hope late him on having been able to offer to-day to the that the great county which fifty years ago won the Apostolic letter, beginning Eccleia Romana, the counties of Lamark, Renfrew, Dumbarton, the dated March 23, 1623. To restore the orthodox dated March 24, 1623. To restore the orthodox dated March 24, 1623. To restore the orthodox dated March 24, 16

THE OKA QUESTION.

IMPORTANT LETTERS

The Spectator is decidedly radical in the manner with which it deals with the Oka Question. It thinks that if the Seminary of St. Sulpice was "spoiled and disestablished" it would be the best thing that could happen. It acknowledges indeed that the Seminary has that it also has obligations as well. It is all a fight between has and had. Sometime since the mouthpieces of the "Civil Rights Alliance" declared that the land belonged to the Indians: now they admit that that was a mistake, and that the land belongs to the Seminary, but that the Indians have certain privileges, &c., &c. The Spectator and Dr. Beers, to whose energy the Indians owe their protracted and useless struggle-champion the Civil Rights Alliance, and the Minister of Finance, champions the Seminary. The Civil Rights Alliance, say the Indians had rights, but that they forfeited them when they ceased to be Catholics. In order to place both sides of the question before our readers, we give the letter of the Deputy Minister of the Interior, and a reply written by Dr. Beers, who is perhaps the ablest champion the Oka Indians have. The Deputy agent at Oka says:---

THE OKA INDIANS.

A STRANGE GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT. ----C---

OTTAWA, March 23rd, 1878.

Sir,-I am directed by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, communicating the effect of a conversation you had with the Rev. Mr. Borland, a member of the Civil Rights Alliance of Montreal, with respect to the proposition of the Department to remove the Indians of Oka to Cockburn Island, and enclosing a written statement by Mr. Borland of his views on the aubject.

The Department have gone into the whole history of the Oka Indian matter, have read and carefully considered all that Mr. Borland and other friends of the Indians have advanced on the subject and have taken the best possible legal advice, that advice has uniformly been that the Indians have no legal title to the soil, that the gentlemen of the Seminary are not trustees for the Indians but absolute proprietors of the land, and that no suit against the Seminary with a view to obtain possession of the property for the Indians could be successful. The Department, therefore, cannot accept Mr. Borland's opinion in a legal question as against the opinion of the first lawyers in the country.

More than twe years ago Mr. Bortand and those associated with him were given an opportunity of bringing a test case before the courts, but up to the present moment they have neglected or at least failed to do so, leaving the Department to draw the obvious inference that their counsel is not of opinion in a legal question as against the opinion of the first lawyers in the country.

More than two years ago Mr. Borland and those associated with him were given an opportunity of bringing a test case before the courts, but up to the present moment they have neglected or at least failed to do so, leaving the Department to draw the obvious inference that their council is not of opinion such a suit would succeed. It there is any blame resting upon anybody on account of no action having been taken, it is not certainly upon the Department, From advice given by counsel who have considered every phase of the question with the o brought to their work ability of the highest order, the Department is convinced that the only result of taking the case into court would be to confirm the Seminary in what they claim to be their rights. I need scarcely say that in that event the Indians would receive nothing. dollars at present for any rights they may have, if they will move altogether from the seigniory.

The Department believe it in the interest of all parties to the dispute, and especially in the interest of the Indians, that all causes of difficulty and difference should be removed, and have therefore earnestly pressed upon the chiefs and leading men of the band the desirability of accepting the offer not been informed what those who interfere between the Indians and the Department propose to favourable to the Indians an amount equal to that which the gentlemen of the Seminary now offer? Are they prepared to give some satisfactory assurto lose by doing so? These are considerations upon | the Seminary to fulfil them? themselves the onerous responsibility of urging the and refuse to entertain the propositions which have

been made to them. If an early and favourable conclusion to these negociations is not arrived at, it is the intention of the Department to withdraw their Agent from the seigniory and leave those who have interfered to prevent the Government from exercising successfully their good offices with the Indians the responsibility of any difficulty which may arise in consequence. It would be well that the Indians, Mr. Borland and all concerned should know that the gentlemen of the Seminary renewed their offer with a great deal of reluctance, and that it will be open for acceptance for but a limited period.

As to the points raised in the resume of the conclusions arrived at by the committees of the Civil Rights Alliance and the Methodist Church, which Mr. Borland recites, the Superintendent-General directs me to say :-

1st. That very serious objections have been raised by some of the people of the Manitoulin Islands to that locality being selected for the Oka Indians; but even were this not the case, the Department considered Cockburn Island the best suited and at the same time the most available for the purpose of an Indian Settlement.

2. In discussing what the Government would or would not do for the Indians in case of their removal as proposed, it must be borne in mind that the Indians are not nor is it desirable to make them pensioners upon the country. The Government and the Department are merely trustees to administer the property of the Indians as may be thought best for the Indians themselves. There is no fund in the possession of the Government belonging to the Oka Indians, and beyond administering these funds and seeing that no injustice is done them it has not been the practice to go. Their personal wants must be met by their own industry and by Provincial and Municipal authorities.

that the erection of a church and personage by the Government is something entirely at variance with firewood or timber for building purposes, we such a case as will make this possible. It has been one can read that reply without seeing that "He was near dying of grief." McGee's Weekly.

the well settled policy of the Department something which must in this case and every other be left for the churches and religious organizations interested in the spiritual welfare of the Indians to accom-

4th. Of course it would be necessary to defray the cost of whatever lands on Cockburn Island was purchased for the Indians, out of the sum offered by the Seminary. These lands have recently been surrendered by another band of Indians, and the proceeds of any sale which takes place goes to the credit of the fund which the Department administers in their behalf.

The department have no means of purchasing these or any other lands for the Oka band other than some right to the land at Oka, but it declares such as the amount given by the Seminary in consideration for their removal may afford; but the price of the lauds on Cockburn Island is so small, only fifty cents an acre, that the expenditure would be quite inconsiderable.

5th. In conclusion I am to say that the Superintendent General in his capacity as Trustee for the Indians, in case the proposition he has made to them is accepted, would arrange all minor details connected with their removal, respecting which Mr. Borland makes inquiry, as he might find it best in their interest.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant (Signed)

E. A. MEREDITH, Deputy Minister of Finance John McGirr, Esq., Indian Agent, Oka, P, Q

To that letter Dr. Beers as Secretary pro tem to the Civil Rights Alliance sent the following reply.

ANSWER OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ALLIANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

MONTREAL, 23rd April, 1878. DEAR SIE,-As the legal defence of the Oka Indians, and the settlement of the questions between them and the Seminary of St. Sulpice have been transferred from the Methodist Church to the Civil Rights Alliance, the letter from the Department of Minister of the Interior writing to the Indian the Interior of the 23rd ult., respecting certain proposals made by the Seminary of St Sulpice had to be submitted to the council. The Civil Rights Alliance is composed of all political and religious creeds, organized to secure the civil and religious rights of any creed or class, and is not a body to interfere between the Government and the In-

> The Council of the Alliance regrets that the letter of the Minister of the Interior is a plea in defence of the Seminary, containing not only an undignified threat as to the removal of the agent placed in Oka, but a further retraction of concessions proffered by the Government. The Alliance has no political or religious animus. It simply seeks to secure certain nights for a people to whom these rights were given, and which rights were recognized for over a century by the very corporation which now aims to reject them. The questions between the Oka Indians and the Seminary of St. Sulpice are not mere questions of sentiment, but of momentuous fact and inalienable legal claims. It may have happened, that in the multitude of advisers, voluntary and even official, who have persistently urged the Government to do justice hetween there claimants, that some conflicting opinions have obtained, as to the real claims and demands of the Indians

It does not appear that "the best possible legal advice "taken by Government, has been directed to the real question at issue, inasmuch as the letter of the Minister of the Interior declares that this legal advice" has uniformly been that the Indians have no legal title to the soil, that the Gentlemen of the Seminary are not trustees for the Indians, but absolute proprieture of the land, and that no suit against the Seminary to obtain possession of the property for the Indians could be successful." Eminent legal gentlemen have given the opinion that the titles and a which the Seminary claim an absolute ownership of the Seignories, destroy instead of establishing their claim; that the ordinance of the Special Council of 1840, merely confirmed the original grants with the same obligations; that the Act abolishing the Seignorial Tenure put the Seignories under the common law, as it did the Seignory of Sault St. Louis, the abolition being for the Indians respectively, who should receive the constituted rent in lieu of cens et rentes, and the indemnity for the abolition of lods et ventes, or the interest of the capital set apart for such indemnity. The 16th e ordinance in question (nd & Vict cap. 30, now cap 42 of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada), preserves the rights of the Indians. Nothing in this Act or in the ordinance aforesaid contained, shall . x end to destroy, diminish, or in any manner to affect, the rights and privileges of The Seminary offer the Indians twenty thousand the Crown, or of any person or persons, society or corporate body, excepting such only as this Act and the said ordinance expressly and specially destroys, diminishes or affects."

Yet this is not the present question between the Okas and the Seminary, and no such desire has been officially expressed to the Government by this Alliance, as the dispossession of the gentlemen of the Suminary, and the installation of the Indians as of the Seminary. The Superintendent-General has absolute proprietors. It seems evident that the legal advice taken by Government has been directed to an issue not now in question, and one likely to do in case a suit is brought and the result is un- prejudice public opinion against the interests and real claims of the Okas.

The simple questions are these: 1st. Has the Seminary of St. Sulpice obligations to fulfil towards ance that the Indians, should they prrfer their ad- the Indians? 2nd. What are these obligations? vice to the advice of the Government, are not going 3rd. Will the Government or the courts compel

The Minister of the Interior will perceive that Indians to disregard the advice of the Government, the legal advice received by his Department, as expressed in his letter of the 23rd ult., has no bearing at all upon these questions, and that much of the argument contained in his letter, therefore, fails to

meet the real issue. The Alliance recognizes the fact that the Act of 1840 confirmed certain claims of the Seminary. It does not, however, recognize any revocation of the obligations imposed upon the Seminary by the concessions of the King of France. It rather sees therein an explicit confirmation of these obligations. To satisfy the Minister of the Interior that this position is tenable and just, it would fix his attention upon a few undeniable facts. 1st. The Act of 1837-88, which sought to confirm the Seminary es absolute owners with no obligations to the Indians was disallowed by the Crown. 2nd. The Act of 1840 was only allowed by the Crown because it contained the very obligations towards the Indiana and others which the disallowed Act was made to evade. 3rd. Until within the last forty years or thereabouts, the gentlemen of the Seminary faithfully fulfilled the obligations this Alliance now seeks to have continued, to wit: Erecting house and home for the people, or at least permitting them to erect house and home for themselves with timber from the seignories; prosecuting in the name of and as the guardians of the Indians, trespassors who cut wood on the lands; permitting the people to cut what wood they re ur for fuel or building purposes, as well as for the small industries upon which much of their existence depends; providing means for moral and religious instruction, and act-

ing in every sense as Trustees. Attention is requested to the admissions of the Rev. T. A. Baile, Superior of the Seminary, in his letter of the 12th October, 1868 (Parliamentary Return, Third Session, First Parliament, 33 Vict., 1878, page 13), in which he says," We allow them to take what wood they require for building pur-poses or for frewood, but we do not allow them 3. It will at once be apparent to Mr. Borland to sell it." Also to his reiteration of this statement

allow them to have it." "We have but a few pines capable of being converted into canoes; when the Indians require any, we allow them to take them, but on the condition that they will not sell them. In general we cut wood on the lands reserved for the Indians at their demand only, either to enlarge their fields or to make new ones; and if sometimes we have cut some without consulting them, it was on unoccupied or deserted lands." Again on page 36, in a letter dated 26th February, 1870, he repeats, " The Seminary has always allowed the Indiana of the Like to take firewood in the forest for their own use. They have also been allowed, when asked for. to take timber for building purposes." Again in the "Historical Notice" of the question published in 1876 under the names of the present Cure of Oka and the advocate of the Seminary, pages 17 and 26 the admissions are made: "Each head of a family of these tribes of Indians has had permission to take in the Domaine of the Seminary all the wood necessary for building and heating

If these statements were at all correct, one of the most serious grievance of the Indians could or would have had no existence. But they are directly contradicted by the plain facts that 'n every instance where the Indians have attempted to cut wood for these purposes, the Seminary has invariably caused their arrest and prosecution since they have seen fit to change their creed. It has also been stated that permission had to be asked from the forest-keepers; but it is a fact, known to residents of the Seigniories that these forest-keepers were solely appointed for the purpose of keeping the French population at the rear of the domains from cutting wood. They never interfered with the Indians until within the last eight or ten years, but frequently arrested French residents for trespass and cutting wood. It is also wholly incorrect that since the Indians have changed their creed they have been allowed to cut wood: The residence of the Methodist Missionary, owned by an Indian, bad to be repaired with lumber bought by private gentlemen; many houses are badly in want of repair, and the Seminary will not let the people cut wood for this purpose; houses have fallen into decay from age, and hundreds of the Indians and their families have been obliged to leave Oka for want of house and home, and are now residenta in various parts of Quebec and Outario. Several families are crowded into small dwellings for want of sufficient houses. The necessary firewood has only been obtained by purchase, and by using decayed stumps found on the lands or canoed from across the Lake. These matters are here en. larged upon to show the Department of the Interior, that the statements made by the Rev. Mr. Baile are utterly disproved by facts; and that in no instance have the Protestant Indians of Oka enjoyed the ancient privileges, which have been continued uninterruptedly to the few Indians on the Seigniory who are Roman Catholics.

The Alliance and its advocates do not consider that the Government has any such relations with the Okas as with other Indian bands. The Seminary of St. Sulpice voluntarily assumed the same direct suffered without themselves soliciting aid. Trusteeship of these Indians and the lands, which the Government now occupy towards other Indian bands. Proof of this is apparent from the statements in the letter of the Minister of the Interior, that "there is no fund in the possession of the Government belonging to the Oka Indians," and that " the Department have no means of purchasing these or any other lands from the Oka band, other than such as the amount given by the Seminary!

The Okas occupy a peculiar legal position by no King of France in 1717 for the Scigniory of the Lake "as a Mission to these Indians," plainly expressing the desire to secure it for "the advantage of the Indian Mission, not only because of the conversion of the Indians, who being further from the city would as be beyond the danger of becoming drunkards, but also to the colony, which in this wa would be protected from the incursions of the Iraquois in time of war." It must be remembered that when England took possession of this country this band of Indians were then under the guardianship and special care of the Seminary of St. Sulpice on the very seignory where they still remain; and that from that period till the confirmation of the Semin ry Title in 1840, the highest legal opinions held that the estates of the Seminary were being illegally having become by the capitulation the property of the Crown. It was no fault of the Indisns if they were placed by old legislation in this peculiar position, and left by the ordinance of 184 under the Seminary trusteeship instead of exclusively Government control. In fact, the Crown is directly responsible for this peculiar relationship as it disallowed the Act of 1837-38, by which the Seminary tried to get rid of their obligations to the Indians, and put their care upon the Crown.

The plain reason therefore why the Government has no fund belonging to the Okas is that the Seminary of St. Sulpice hold and have always held this fund in trust; have held the positon towards the Indians for over two hundred years, one hundred and sixty of which have been in Oka. The Government occupy a certain relation towards the Caughnawaga, St. Regis and other Indian bands, which gives it the exclusive control of these Indian funds. The Seminary of St. Sulpice, by the original deeds of concersion and the ordinance of 1840, occupy a similar relation towards these Okes, which has given in the exclusive control of the funds belonging to

the Okas. The Seminary maintain that the Okas have no legal rights in Oka; that they are a toleraten people. Government seems to confirm this view. Now if the Okas have no legal rights in the Seignory there clearly they have no rights anywhere else. Thus they are placed in an inferior and anomalous position, which no other band of Indians occupy. If the ordinance of 1540 was meant to alienate the Indians rights, it was a wrong and an injustice which no Government had or has a legal power to perpetuate, and for which Government must be held responsible. Nothing is clearer, however, from the original deeds of concession, as well as from the petitions presented to the French King by the Seminary, than that these Indians were specially chosen for special instruction and care, as. well as a special defence of the Island of Montreal from Iroquois invasions. The letter of the Minister of the interior declares that the Government has no funds belonging to the Oka Indians," and has no means of purchasing land for them. Supposing now, as the letter of the Department intimates, that in the event of the refusal of the Okas to accept a money inducement from the Seminary to leave the Seignory, and they are ultimately forced to do so by the same circumstance of annoyance and restriction which have forced hundreds of others to leave, and then there is "no fund forthcoming," does the Department of the Interior wish it to be understood that the Government has no fund to do for these In lians what it has den and is doing for others?

Does the Department inmate that by withdrawing its agent at Oka, and " leaving the responsibility of the consequences to the friends of the Indians that it is willing to expose the Okas to the annoyances and open perseutions they have endured for so many years? This must inevitably follow, and the Alliance arges the Minister of the Interior to reconsider the position in which these people would then be placed-one dangerous to the

peace and prosperity of the country.

In regard to the Test Case, said in the letter of the Minister of the Interior to have been offered in the interest of the Indians, the offer was made by the previous Government, but no case, has been secured under which the questions at issue could be tested, and the Seminary has refused to agree to the constant aim of the advisers of the Indians to Dr. Beers is merely fighting in retreat. Posis obtains legal settlement of the difficulty, but the Seminary has systematically resisted every effort to bring a proper test case before the Courts, by harrassing the Indians by criminal proceedings and arrests without ever yet having secured a verdict,-thes arrests having been almost exclusively for attempting to exercise the privilege of cutting wco which the Rev. Mr. Baile declares they "have al ways been allowed to exercise."

No such judicial opinion has been solicited as that expressed in the letter of the Minister of the Interior, viz: that " the Department is convinced that the only result of taking the case into Court would be to confirm the Seminary in what they claim to be their rights," and " that in that event the Indians would receive nothing." This, it seems to us, is the jurisdiction of the Cours to decide, and it is the carnest desire of the Alliance that if no fair settlement can otherwise be made, such a test case be entered in the Courts by Government as will finally settle the disputed points. It does not appear to us probable that if the Seminary believed the Okas "have no legal rights," they would offer them even \$20,000 "for what rights they may have."

In the consideration of the proposal to give the Indians \$20,000, the fact stated in the letter of the Minister of the Interior that "out of this sum lands would have to be purchased for the Indians elsewhere,' at once renders such a compromise impos-The fact, too, that Cockburn Island has been described by less civilized Indians is certainly no inducement for the Okas to remove there. The letter of the Department speaks strongly in the interests of the Seminary. It offers very poor encouragement to the Indians. Removal under such circumstances would reduce these radians to the condition of pamperism, which the Department says it is undesirable should occur. Not only is the sum offered wholly insdequate, but the Alliance speaks the earnest desire of the Indians themselves, and speaks it authoritatively, that they be secure on the lands where they have lived so long th rights they claim, and previously enjoyed undis

The Alliance is unaware that any hint of making the Okas "pensioners upon the country" has been made by their friends. Societies by the hundred for the relief of the poor of enfranchised communities are necessary; yet the relief which it has been found necessary to extend to the Okas, has been solely in consequence of the curtailment by the Seminary of the privileges and rights they always previously enjoyed to maintain themselves. The people were independent of charity until the Seminary infringed upon their rights. Government has been frequently solicited to relieve communities of white people Whatever the faults of the Indians may be-and they bear no comparison to those of the more privileged pale face public-an Indian mendicant among the Okas has not been known within the last eight or ten years. In their present distress they have

It would be a cruel blow tothe interests of the Indians to remove the Agent appointed by the Department. The Alliance is fully satisfied that his presence alone has tended to peace, and is confident that his personal observation and inquiry will convince the Government, that the reports and statements made by the Alliance are fully borne out by facts ; and that statements prejudicial to the conduct of the Indians are unworthy of belief. The Alliance would rather suggest that in the interval of fault of their own. The Sominary petitioned the the settlement of these questions, the Agent now at Oka, who has evidently familiarized himself with both sides, be given higher discretionary powers, so as to secure to the Indians the acknowledged right to cut what wood they require for building and heating purposes. A serious grie-shortly before his death, he wrote to the Minister of the Navy—'If there be a favorable moment, let me the Interior will see, that if the Seminary is sincere in its expressions, as represented by the Rev. Mr. Baile, a simple plan is here presented to prove it, and one to which it is hoped the Seminary will consent.

In reply to the questions in the letter of the Minister of the Interior, as to "whether the genilemen who are inter ering between the Government and the Indians are prepared to guarantee that the Indians will not lose by rejecting the offer of the Seminary," &c., the Alliance is estisfied, from the statements of the Indians themselves, that if they are secured in the rights they enjoy for over a hun- disinterested, which did not even look for victory. dred years and are not nersecuted y the Seminar for daring to change their religious creed, their 1804, when Napoleon intended to make it, was very content and material progress will be almost a

certainty. The Alliance would gladly see the Government relieved from anxiety in this whole matter, and will second any fair and reasonable effort to this end, The "personal wants" of the Indians will be secured by themselves once they are allowed to live and labour undisturbed. Responsible gentlemen are willing to try experiments to promote the social and material progress of this special band,-experiments which will cost the Government nothing. and be of deep interest to the Department of the Interior. It is desirable to engage them in various branches of mechanical industry, for which they have shown special capacity.-To accomplish this, it is necessary to secure the civil and religious rights of the people, the safety of capital invested, and the retention of the band in their present convenient proximity to the metropolis. No movement is made by this Association on their behalf without first consulting the Chiefs and obtaining their approval. The Alliance would feel it a deep injustice and wrong, were the Okas to be left to their own untutored opinion, in a dispute with a rich and talented body of gentlemen like the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and its advocates, more especially as the Department of the Interior seems disposed to deny that the Okas have any illegal rights in the Seminary.

The Alliance would respectfully suggest and urge the appointment of a commission composed of three gentlemen of the Seminary, three members of the Alliance, the head-chief of Oka, with one legal Counsel of the Seminary and one of the Alliance, to discuss the claims of the Incians, the best and most peaceful arbitration or settlement, and to present a signed report to the Department of the Interior. In the event of disagreement, the Alliance will then pray the Government to enter a test case to finally settle the difficulties in the Courts.

The Alliance trusts that immediate action will be taken to bring about some settlement.

Soliciting an early reply,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant. W. GEO. BEERS.

Here then is the question, reasoned by the

Secretary pro tem. Civil Rights Alliance. HON DAVID MILLS,
Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Out.

Government on the one hand, and Dr. Beers upon the other. The Deputy Minister of the Interior, with the "best possible legal advise" to sustain him, says: "that the Indians have no legal title to the soil, that the gentlemen of the Seminary are not trustees for the Indians, but absolute proprietors of the land, and that no suit against the Seminary, with a view to obtain possession of the property for the Iudians, could be successful." In reply, Dr. Beers makes the best of a bad case, and no landing any men, had sailed off.

tion after position is abandoned, and he is unwise enough to advise the Indians not to accept the generous offer of \$20,000 made by the Seminary, but instead suggests that a "Commission composed of three gentlemen of the Seminary, and three of the Alliance, the head chief of Oka, with one legal council of each to discuss the claims of the India's " This, we hope, the Seminary will take no notice of. The gentlemen of the Seminary have no cause to recognize the Civil Rights Alliance at all. Perhaps Dr. Beers would take into consideration the \$60,000 of property destroyed, which belonged to the Seminary, and if as he says the object of the Civil Rights Alliance is to secure Civil and Religious Liberty for the Indians, it might assist in obtaining it for the "Civil" repreation for the Seminary as well. The fault of the Seminary is, that they have been too kind to the Oka Indians, and that kindness has been interpreted into weakness. The privileges as Father Baile admits, of allowing the Indians " to take what wood they require for building purposes or for firewood, has been interpreted as a right by the bullies at Oka, backed by Orange lodges, who vowed to "defend said Oka Indians at the risk of their lives." If the gentlemen of the Seminary fought their battles as men of the world. there would have been no Oka difficulty, but their retiring dispensation and easy manner, accepting everything with ealm and Christian resignation, has brought to the front a party of rction, hostile to the interests of the Church, and who under the name of "Civil Rights," would destroy the Seminary, -" spoil and disestablish" its property, and hug the fancy that it had done all in the name of "Civil and Religious Liberty," although "the Department of the Interior have gone into the whole history of the Gka Indian matter," and have decided that the Saminary is Richer, and the insurgent Indians Whose.

STRAY LEAVES FROM HISTORY.

HOCHE.

-:0:--

The following extracts, from a posthurnous work of the late historian, Michelet, was published recently in the Rappel of Paris:

"The Vendome war was over. Hoche then had but one thought—to be avenged of England. "He said, with that good sense and judgment

which characterize the Parisian, that wars on the Continent were secondary things; that it would be necessary to make war at the fountain-head in England, where was the wealth that paid the armies of the Continent. " He thought little of the war on the Rhine, which

gave him all his glory. Obliged to return to it know; even if I reach Vienna, I shall leave everything to fly to the Rhine and embark. "The only way to stop England in this war,

which, while undisturbed at home, she makes to the world, was not, as Bonaparte imagined, to strike her in the Alps, or in Egypt, but to shake her vigorously and near, in threatening her in Ireland.

"It was not necessary to be victorious, but to alarm her constantly in her commerce, in her money interests, and on the exchange.
"Such were the projects of Hoche, and of his

friend, Admiral Truguet. Bold projects, heroic and "The descent on Ireland, really impossible possible in 1793 and the following years. Why was it so? For a very simple reason: England was not informed of it, was not prepared, and had not all the means of defense which she accumulated

in ten vears. " And to that reason let us add another important one, which made the project of Hoche as reasonable as that of Napoleon in 1804 was hazardous, and that is, that in 1793, and even in 1708, there was in Ireland a people who held out their arms to us. There existed an Ireland; it was not yet drowned in blood, it had not yet entered on that career of increasing misery and famine, which made us witness one of the most terrible phenomena the physical destruction of a race, without its disappearance or decrease

of population. "Hoche, in isolating Ireland, was cutting off the right hand of England, and extinguishing Welling-

ton in advance.

"The undertaking was no doubt an uncertain one, but a splendid danger, one of those to which a hero would love to give his life. It was more than a war of destruction-it was, above all, the evocation, the resurrection of a people, that France would have brought from their tomb-of a traternal people so good and so amiable!

"What a stimulant for the enthusiasm of our young navy, delighted to know that on another shore there was another France expecting them. A France half harbarous, but enthusiastic and impatient to join in that fraternal union. Our men, brothers of those who made the Federation in 1790 who continued on the Rhine the military federation of the armies, imagined that they would begin in Ireland the maritime federation of the human race.

"While Bonaparte and Massena crossed the snows Hocho affronted the tempests of the ocean (16th Dec) The fluet at Brest was not ready; he will go alone (3d Nov., 1796.) The Directory refused permission. Hoche lost a precious month. Discouraged, he offered to take, no matter where, the 13,-000 men reserved for the expedition. It was a means of reminding the Government, and getting the order to leave. The Directory, on the contrary, took him at his word, and congratulated him for having abandoned his project. It came too late. The fleet had sailed for Ireland.

"Having sailed on the 16th, on a dark night, four ships came in contact with other. It was necessary to wait until morning. During the night of the 17th a new calamity happened—the Sequisant, on passing the Raz, went down with her 64 cannons

and 1,3000 men. "The fleet went to sail for the Bay of Bantry. A terrible tempest came on the 18th, dispersing the ships-Hoche's vessel the farthest off. In his absence, Commodore Bouret rallied what remained, and when the tempest was over entered the Bay of Bantry, with seventeen vessels and 7,000 men. But the wind blowing hard sgain, he cut his cables and sailed for France. A second tempest assailed the fleet, and it was only a fortnight after that the ships

reached Brest.
When they were entering the French harbor, Hoche arrived at Bantry. No one! not a single ship

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

CALENDAR-MAY, 1878.

WEDNESDAY, 8-Apparition of St. Michael, Arch. angel. First Plenary Council in Baltimore, 1852-Battle of Lough Swilly, 1567. Battle of Palo-

THURSDAY, 9-St. Gregory Mazianzen, Bishop Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Cromwell repulsed at Clonmell, 1649. FRIDAY, 10-St. Antonius, Bishop and Confessor

SS. Cardianus and Epimacius, Martyrs. SATURDAY, 11-St. MARK, EVANGELIST, (April 25). Battle of Fontenoy, 1745. Charleston, S.C., sur-

rendered to the British, 1780. SUNDAY, 12-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. Patronage of St. Joseph. Crown Point taken by Ethan Allan, 1775.

Monday, 13-St. Anselin, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. (April 25). Pope Pius IX. born, 1792. Society of "The Cincinnati" formed by officers of the American

Tuesday, 14-St. Fidelis of Sigmaringen, Martyr. (April 25). St. Boniface, Martyr. Henry Grattan, died, 1820. O'Connell's remains deposited under Round Tower, Glasnevin.

THE "EVENING POST."

The proparations for bringing out the Evening Post are progressing favourably. We still hope to have it out before the end of this month.

THE WITNESS.

An article that we had written in reply to an editorial in the Witness, has been crushed out.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY COMPANY

There will be no drill to-morrow (Thursday) evening.

On Thursday, the 16th inst., every man belonging to the Company and Band must attend, and all winter clothing must be returned.

> M. W. KIBWAN. Captain Commanding

PARTY PROCESSIONS.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

The only remedy for the state of affairs xisting in Montreal, is the passing of a Party Procession Act. Let the Corporation act upon the excellent motion of Alderman Stephens, and pass a bye-law prohibiting all Party Processions, and the question is settled forever. Let us do away with Reform, Conservative and Orange processions, and then we may expect peace. Until then peace is impossible. Orange processions do not exist in any part of the world where the Catholics are strong enough to prevent them. Blood will flow so long as they exist in any land and the Catholies of Montreal are just the same as the Catholies all over the world. To a man we say Orange processions are an insult, and to to a man we are resolved not to put up with that insult, if we can legally help it. ABOLISH BOTH THE ORANGE PRO-CESSIONS AND THE CATHOLIC UNION PROCESsions, and then we shall have peace in Montreal.

"THE FENIANS ARE COMING."

Again we are disturbed by the Fenian Scare. Again we hear of "Fenian preparations for the invasion of Canada," &c. In spite of the declaration of the leaders of the Fenian party, it is difficult to give serious consideration to these commotions. We hope, for many reasons, that the report is, as we believe it to be, silly and without foundation. The Irishmen of Canada certainly do not wish it. They would be sorry for it for many reasons. In the first place they would be sorry to be compelled to meet their countrymen in opposite ranks on the battle field. It would be a painful duty, but yet one which their allegiance to the Dominion would force them to accept.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

We have received two letters this week, from men employed at the Grand Trunk depot in Montreal, complaining of the offensive conduct of the Orangemen towards them. There are, it appears according to our informants, a number of Britons and Orangemen engaged in the work shops and the depot, and as they vastly outnumber the Catholics who are engaged in the same place, they lose no opportunity of in ated, and with St. Jean Baptiste Company, citizens, and if the Catholics are to be shot let us hope, in a better world. He is only one sulting the "Papists." In one place—"the were to form the new battalion. It was not an down, let it be done by men who are known to of many thousands who died because Orangeism

and Britons is, it seems, particularly offensive, and hostile demonstrations are of daily occurrence. We have heard of such things before but not having them authenticated, we hesi tated to make them public, but now it appears that the state of affairs is such, that we would not be surprised to hear of another Catholic being made the victim of Orange hate any day.

PARTY TUNES.

Now that the authorities are taking measures to secure peace to Montreal, it may be well be remember those fruitful sources of disturbance Party Tunes. Of late those tunes have become common in Montreal, and wherever they are common disturbances are sure to occur. In Belfast—the Montreal of Ireland—anyone heard whistling a Party Tune is fined. There the carrying of deadly weapons is not as common as in Montreal, and a fine would hardly meet the necessity of the case here. Imprisonment without the option of a fine, would put an end, both to the carrying of fire-arms, and the whistling or playing of Party Tunes, and it the authorities are determined to secure peace to our city, imprisonment in both cases will become a necessity. People may ask, what are Party Tunes? This question has been answered before in these columns. For instance "The Protestant Boys," "The Boync Water,' "Rise Sons of William," "The Spot Where Hackett Fell," "Kick the Pope," and all the "pious" glorias which appeal to ignorant and Orange fanaticism, are all Party Tunes. On the other side, we do not know of a single air that could be called a PARTY TUNE. "The Wearing of the Green" is played by the bands of her Majesty's troops, and that is the only tune we know to which the most bigoted Orangeman could take objection. However if the authorities are serious in their movement to secure peace, the effect of PARTY Tunes cannot be overlooked.

THE ORANGE QUESTION IN THE

HOUSE. Cn Monday night, the Orange question was discussed in the House of Commons. Mr. White, of Hastings, who is a leading member of the order, spoke as it Orangemen were very angels, when history proves them to be quite the reverse. He thinks that "if Catholics of Montreal, if the Neveau Monde and the TRUE WITNESS would say let the Orangemen walk," all the difficulties would be overcome. Just so! We cannot speak for the Noveau Monde, but the TRUE WITNESS fancies that Mr. White was jesting, and so it leaves him. After Mr. White had spoken, Mr. Devlin took up the cudgels and truly said that "if the Orange body of Montreal celebrated the 12th of July by a procession, it would be looked upon as an insult, and he very much feared that it would cause bloodshed, riot and disorder, which would be regretted by people all over the Dominion." No doubt of it. If the Orangemen walk, and are protected, the day may pass over quietly, but the night will we fear bring trouble in spite of all the authorities can do to prevent it. Again, Mr. Devlin said that in the "Province of Quebec there was only a Protestant population of 150,000; the province was therefore essentially Catholic, and Orange processions were sure to give offence." Yes. an Orange procession in Montreal will give mortal offence to every Catholic, not only in the province, but to every Catholic in the Dominion. After Mr. Devlin's spirited speech, Mr, Rochester caught the speaker's eye. and he thought that the "Orangemen of Montreal had just as good a right to walk in Montreal as the Ribbonmen to walk in Toronto." Certainly they have. We do not deny it for an instant, but when did Ribbonmen walk in Toronto? We have enquired from all sources, and the answer has been-Never. It is a fiction to say anything of the kind, for in the first place we do not believe that there is even the skeleton of such an organization as Ribbonism in Canada. Catholics would be the first to stifle such an organization, for no Cathelic in this country could for an instant countenance anything that would insult his neighbour.

WHY? Some time since it was mooted that it was intended to revive the 4th Battalion of Volunteer Militia, now vacant in the 6th Military District. A requisition was drawn up, and signed by the Mayor and every Councellor in Montreal in favour of the scheme. This requisition was supported by two of the city representatives, and would in all probability be supported by the third. The vacancy existed, and further, the formation of the new battalion was, we are informed, recommended by General Smyth. It was to be done in this way. Acting upon the advise of the General, five Independent Companies were to be abolished, or rather consoli- treal volunteers are at least known to the

turning shop,"—the conduct of the Orangemen | increase of the force, but it would make inefficient Independent Companies, into an efficient battalion. The plea of expense could not be urged, for these Independent Companies are now on the muster roll; in fact, the scheme had everything in its favour, and yet it has not been granted. Asked for by the Mayor and EVERY Councillor in the city, with hundreds of men eager to join the ranks, yet it hangs fire. Now, there are many reasons why the Catholics of Canada should look upon the present Government with favour. We frankly confess that the present administration has done much for Catholic interests, but people hiss it into our ears that if Sir John A was in a moment's hesitation. Others tell us that it is because the 6th Military District is beliefs, would do more to allay the turbulent feeling which at present exists in Montreal, than even the BLAKE ACT. We are not in favour of a dividing line, in Volunteer Corps, and we think that "Catholic" and "Protestant" corns should be unknown; nor do we wish to see the new battalion exclusively Catholic, but we merely wish to see a new corps that will give the Catholics as well as Protestants, an opportunity of joining. The Catholics of the Dominion and especially of Montreal, would accept the formation of such a corps, as Government to harken to their wants.

THE BLAKE ACT.

In a few days the provisions of the Blake Act will be in force in Montreal. By that Act, either a policeman or a civilian will have the power of searching, or of ordering to be searched, any one who may be suspected of carrying fire-arms. It gives arbitrary power both to the constituted authorities, and to the ordinary citizen, and it punishes with imprisonment anyone on whom deadly weapons may be found. That the condition of society in our midst warrants some such measure as this, no one will deay. Something must be done to limit, if not to abolish, the wholesale carrying of fire-arms, Already enough of harm has been done, and it now only remains to see how the Blake Act will remedy the evil. Although originally framed for Montreal, the provisions of the Act may, by proclamation, be extended to any part of Canada, and this we regard as necessary and wise. Exceptional legislation is nearly always an evil, Blake Act would be productive of more harm than good. In the first place the Act disarms the people of Montreal, Orangemen and Catholics alike, but unless its provisions extended to the whole of Canada, it might disarm the Catholics of Montreal, only to leave threathen us on the 12th of July. For instance,-Suppose the people of Montreal to be disarmed-and that 3,000 or 4,000 Orangemen to disarm them? The volunteers? doubt it. We regret that the majority of the force is so constituted that the Catholics cannot have confidence in its impartiality. The officers are no doubt well enough disposed, and would we believe do all in their power to check any evidence of sympathy with the Orangemen, but it is in the nature of things that the Orangemen who form such a large proportion of the volunteers, should take sides. In spite of all the officers could do, the conduct of the Orangemen in the ranks, would be settled at the lodges. No doubt nothing would be done to openly violate the provisions of Military Law, but the well known sympathy between the volunteers and Orangemen would encourage the latter, as it would certainly furnish the Catholics with cause for alarm. We can have no confidence in such an arrangement. Discipline is too lax in the volunteers to allow us to believe that they would do their duty impartially, and no amount of talk in the council will ever convince Catholics that volunteers, who may be Orangemen, could act impartially in the case of troubles between members of their order and Catholics whom they are sworn to destroy. The only means by which we can hope to secure an even-handed justice from the volunteers, is by having the force more liberally composed of Catholics. At present some of the corps are closed to Cutholics, and so long as this state of affairs exist, we cannot repose much confidence in them. The Herald suggests that strange volunteers should be brought to Montreal for the occasion. This, in our opinion would make the matter worse. The strange volunteers would be almost to a mun in sympathy with the Orangemen, and having no responsibility in our midst, would

meekly consent to be taxed, year after year, in its birth. In that long and awfully silent proorder to afford Orangemen an opportunity of cession, many had a somewhat similar tale to insulting them? We have asked this question | tell of how a father, or a mother, or some one before, and it is so ludricious that people smile akin to either met their death at the hands of and say nothing. It appears that it is not the craft, whose history is choked with the enough that the Orangemen should tell the blood of eight decays of crime. The mortal protected in doing so, and we are to pay for Monday until Sunday, in order to afford the that protection, under the plea of law and order. power he would grant this battalion without It is an outrage which the Catholics will to a man protest against. In a document which we publish elsewhere, the Orangemen speak French Canadian and Catholic, that the request of the right to walk, "for mutual protechas been refused. This we are slow to be tion, and to commemmorate their delivery their duty. Amidst the breathless attention lieve, but we are sure that the formation of from the "tyranny" of King James of the multitude the dead man was taken this new battalion, officered by men of different | They walk then to commemorate this deliverance from a "tyranny," Now for argument silently he was carried into the hearse that was sake let us grant this; what then? Are all to convey all that was left him to the men who have been delivered from a tyranny to insult their neighbors? The Orangemen say they will walk because they were at one time delivered from "tyranny" and yet they object to, nay insult a procession in honor of Jesus Christ, who not only saved us, "from a tyranny," but from hell itself. No that is not their reason at all. They walk because they hate the Catholic Church, because they know they insult us, and because they like to another recognition of the willingness of the fling insults into our faces. Failing the volunteers, who else is to disarm the Orangemen who are expected to come here on the I2th of July? The Police would not be equal to the task, and special constables would hardly undertake it. It appears to us that this is a very serious aspect of the question, and Mr. Blake will incurr a grave responsibility if he does not provide for the disarming of everyone who may come to Montreal, and as well as those who may reside in it. Men will | members of the Union up to nearly 2,500 men, come here without any responsibility, they will have no stake in our midst, to them it will be a matter of indifference whether half the city is laid in ashes or not, they may dance to the music, but they will not have to pay the piper. They will come here too, armed to the teeth. with the sympathy of the Volunteers to sustain them, and we repeat that any law that does not | prayer was to be heard, that "God may have provide for their complete disarmament will be a violation of justice, and the cause of serious apprehension to the Catholic residents of the but failed to lessen the forest of umbrellas that city. No one knows how the 12th of July followed the cortege the greater part of the may end in Montreal. There may be a general way. Approaching the spot where he was riot, and if the Orangemen have reason to think | shot, hats were taken off, and a close observer and exceptional legislation in the case of the that the Catholics are disarmed, then "Woe to Montreal." Nor will it do to search the Orangemen either as they enter the city, or as present in the ranks, we learn from the daily they may be stopped en route. Such an attempt we believe to be futile, for it is probable that they will send their arms in cases, or in the charge of individuals, days, perhaps weeks. them at the mercy of the fanatical raiders who before the day of "glorious memory." We confess that the question is surrounded by difficulties. If the provisions of the Act can be fulfilled we would accept it as a blessing to our come into our city on the 12th of July, who is city, but the danger is that the Act will operate against the Catholics, and in favor of their fanatical opponents who were called by the anti-Catholic nobleman, Lord Gosford, a 'BANDITTI' whose persecution of Catholics he said "WAS AN ATROCIOUS CRUELTY, SPARING NEITHER AGE, NOR SEX, NOR INNOCENCE; AND THAT MODERN NOR ANCIENT HISTORY COULD SUPPLY NO EXAMPLE OF THE RUIN AND MISERY IN-FLICTED BY ORANGEMEN" upon their unoffending Catholic neighbors. The Catholics of Canada will die hard before they put up with ly draped in crape, tied with green ribbons. It is this "ATROCIOUS CRUELTY" here. Let us hope that the Blake Act will not be the means of driver as a mark of respect for the deceased. commencing it,

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE JOHN COLLIGAN. It rained, as the saying goes " Heavens hard" on Sunday last. All day the downpour continued, and that too with a violence, which looked more like a day in the "rainy season" in India, than a day in Canada. It was such a day as was likely to quench the ardour of men of uncertain minds, when their souls are there in earnest, nor eager for a fray. The sun was hid from view, and the slop in our thoroughfares was ankle deep. Men floundered over the "crossings," and the occasional lady, excuse us "Orange lady" or "Catholic female," who ventured abroad did so at the hazard of finding herse'f besmearad with mud, and could not have presented a holiday appearance when she once more secured the shelter of her roof-tree. In was a day in fact to keep people within doors, after they have braved the weather to make their early devotion. Such was the day when John Colligen was laid "with the majority," and one more victim to the genius of Orangeism was given to the grave. But "dust thou art, be more likely to commit excesses. The Mon- and to dust though shalt return" was "not spoken to the soul," and John Colligan lives

us all. If outsiders are to be brought to lived, and, we fear, he is but one of many Montreal, let them be regulars. One battalion who are destined to die, for the same of regular troops would inspire confidence, for cause, before Orangeism is no more. So they would at least be impartial and obey orders, thought the five thousand men who plodded whatever they might be. But what of the after the hearse, and with muffled voices raked expenses. Are the Catholics of this city to up the history of the foulsome institution from "Croppies to lie down," but they are to be remains of John Colligan were kept from Catholics of Montreal an opportunity of attending the funeral of this last victim to the grossest fanaticism of this Christian age, and the rain that poured in ceaseless torrents did not prevent the Catholics of the city from doing from the house where he had lived, and grave. There were no defiant cheers disgracing the solemn scene; there were vows of vengeance muttered above the bier: there was instead the stern purpose of Christian men, who mourned the loss of one of their fellows. The burial of Hackett was a disgraceful orgie, more becoming a community of free-thinkers than a body of Christian men: the burial of John Colligan was a solemn ceremony conducted with Christian meekness, and regret. One was a brave outburst over the remains of a fanatical youth; the other was the calm fortitude of men who regarded the death of John Colligan with no great surprise, because wherever Orangeism exists, there "the way to dusty death" has often marked its history with a bier and a corpse. The Catholic Union alone, mustered some 2,350 members, which with a deputation of 40 that came from Ottawa, and 150 from Quebec, swelled the all of whom wore crape tied with green ribbon around the left arm. There was no other regalia, none was necessary, for the crape and ribbon were sufficient for all. Along the line of route hats were respectfully raised as the hearse passed bye, and among the thousands who lined the thoroughfares, the murmur of mercy on his soul." And so the remains passed on to the grave, while the rain still poured, might notice that many were praying, aye and praying too as men can pray. Amongst those papers that there were: Brother Arnold, Professor McKay, St. Patrick's

Academy, M P Ryan, Mr. Kirwan, Alderman Laberge, Alderman Donovan, Alderman Kennedy, Messrs B Maguire, Frank Brennan, W Stafford, B Tansey, W Farmer, B Emmerson, F McNamee, J W McGauvran, M Stewurt, M Farmer, B Connaughton, W Brennan, J McShanc, MPP, and a host of others of our prominent citizens.

There were many letters and telegrams of condolence from all parts of the Dominion, amongst the rest one from Mr. Devlin MP who was at Ottawa.

The casket for the reception of the body was made by M Feron, St Antoine street, and was composed of rosewood beautifully polished, with six silver handles and a plate silver cross, on which was engraved a harp and shamrocks, with the following inscription :-

> JOHN COLLIGAN. SHOT APRIL 29TH, 1878. Aged 23 Years.

The hearse was drawn by four black horses deepconsidered one of the finest hearses in the Dominion. Mr. Feron the proprietor, sat on the seat near the At about a quarter to three o'clock the procession started from the deceased's residence, No. 58 Seig-

neurs street, Point St. Charles, in the following

IRISH CATHOLIC UNION. Grand Marshal-Edward Coyle. Standard Bearer-Edward Murphy. Jacques Cartier Band. Grand President-J. McEvenue. Grand Secretary-J. D Quinn. No. 1 Branch-Fresident, Henry Buller. No. 2 Branch—President, P. Cutler. No. 3 Branch-President, J. Toner. No 4 Branch-President, W. O'Meara No. 5 Branch-President, D. Harney. No 6 Branch-President, P. Burke. No. 7 Branch-President, George Clarke. No. 8 Branch-President, J. Kelly. St. Gabriel's Band.

No. 9 Branch-President, L. Quinlan. No. 10 Branch—President, J. Kane. No. 11 Branch-President, J. J. Sherry No. 12 Branch-President J Murray. No. 13 Branch-President, P. Beynolds. Sons of Erin.

St. Jean Baptiste Band. HEARSE.

M. ROCHFORD. G. Woods. Pall W. BOYLE. R. PATENACDE. Bearers E. BUTLER. Two Brothers of Deceased as Chief Mourners. No. 14 Branch of Irish Catholic Union-President, J. Marshall, (Branch to which

deceased belonged) Shamrock Band. Young Trishmen's Literary and Benefit Society-St. Bridget's Temperance Society—President, T.

Heffernan. St. Patrick's Society—President, pro tem D. Barry.
St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, President, O. Smith.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

St. Patrick's National Society, Vice-President, C. H.

Cox. St. Anne's Temperance. St. Gabriel's Temperance. Catholic Young Men. Khights of St. Patrick. French Union Societies. McMahon Guards.

The route was down Centre Street, along Wellington Street, through Murray, William, Mc-Gill and St. Antione. The rain never ceased and yet the weary multitude plodded on, until at 4.30, the end of the procession only reached Mountain street, where wet, and tired, about one-half of the processionist fellout. The Union and the Young Irishmen, who turned out to a man and presented a magnificent appearance, still trudging on through slush and rain, until they deposited the remains of their friend within the limits of the graveyard, where John Colligan will rest until the angel "with one foot on sea, and one on solid land" shall proclaim-Time was, but is no more.

CATHOLIC MORALITY.

A few days ago the Witness published some statistics about the condition of morals in Rome. The Witness we find took its information from the New York Advocate, which in turn took it from a communist organ called El Selfco. The article contained according to our contemporary the following " reliable statistical facts." Rome in 1870 had a population of 205,000, and the number of deaths reached. in the same year, 4,378 of which 1215 were legitimate and 3163 illegitimate, the illegitimate, therefore, being in the proportion of 75 to 25 per 100 of the total births! This story we find has been going the rounds of the press, and it found its way into the columns of the South Western Christian Advocate, a pestiferous organ published in New Orleans. A gentleman in that city sent the following letter to the editor of the Advocate, and the Witness will find some difficulty in answering it.

In reply to these " curious, reliable statistical facts," now published by you, the New York Advo cute and El Selfeo, as the true statistical tables of Rome for 1870, I will state that the same tables, the same figures, the same results, were given and published in 1854, in a work by Rev. M. Hobart Seymour, and have been published and re-published in this country by nearly all the evangelical journals and anti-Catholic reviews, magazines and pamphlets, previous ty the date assigned by the New York Advocate as that to which they refer, namely, 1870. I have now before me a list of the names of seven publications in 1868 and 1869 with the same identical statements, so that the "reliable Italian journal" is somewhat behind its enterprising brethern in giving the moral statistics of Rome for 1870, as others have been publishing the same statements, the same figures, periodically for the last twenty-four years-that is, sixteen years before the events are supposed to have happened.

The official census of Rome, published December 21, 1867—that is, before Rome was the capital of the Kingdom of Italy—Civilta Catolica,, gives the total population at 215,573, and the number of legitimate births for the year, from Easter 1866 to Easter 1867, at 5739. The average number of legitimate births for the previous ten years was 5657, and the average number of illegitimate births was less than six per cent., in place of the seventy-five per cent. given in the article from the New York Advocate. The efficial statistics for the whole of Italy for the a neriod gives the illegitimate hirths a cent.

"The statistics corresponding to the latest years of the Pontificial Government show that there was committed one murder in England for every 187,000 inhabitants, and in the estates of the Pope one for every 750." These figures are sufficiently suggestive," says the New York Advocate. I should suppose that every one would think so. Let us examine them. This statement would give 130 murders in England and Wales for the twenty-millions of inhabitants, and for the the three millions of inhabit ants in the "Pope's Estates" it would give 4000 murders, or 249 times as many as in the Pope's late dominions, for the same number of inhabitants as are committed in England in the same time.

The difference in this single crime between any two countries in the world-Catholic, Protestant, Mohammedan or Pagan, naving any kind of government-could hardly he believed by any person who investigated the statistics of crime; but when it is stated as between England and the Roman States, as giving their moral condition some ten or twelve years ago, I thing that this is only necessary to point it out to any sane man or women to have the statement discredited.

The Statistical Journal of London, for 1867, gives the following tables for England for 1865-coroner's

Wilful murder 227

I will make no other observation on this article at present, but ask you in justice to fellow Christians to publish it, as I write it, this answer to these terrible charges against my religious brethern in Italy, and against Roman Catholic morality everywhere, and thus allow my reply to go before your readers and be contradicted if not true.

Your obedient servant,

MELANCHOLY EVENT.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE REV. DR. CHISHOLM.

We have seldom been called upon to chronicle an event which caused more excitement and community, than that which forms the subject of this article—the death of the REV. DR. CHISHOLM, paster of the Roman Catholic congregation of this place, and a gentleman widely known in many portions of this province. The occurrence was so awfully sudden and unexpected that for a little people were stunned by the intelligene and unable to comprehend the messenger of death had so sternly and pointedly placed before them. The oircumstances attending the decease of the rev. gentleman are as here narrated.

Between three and four o'clock on Wednes-

the Rev. R. L. Stephenson were walking protection, and I would advise the formation of down town together. Suddenly the doctor was seized with illness, and stepped into the drug store of J. Bower & Co., near which they happened to be, and obtained some suitable medecine for his ailment. A few minutes after taking the mixture he became easy and cheerful, so much so that he sent for his carriage to take him home; but in a little while he was seized with another attack, which was attended with an intense pain in the region of the heart and with convulsions; and, suddenly while taking a second dose of the medecine from the hands of Mr. Stephenson, he fell back on the floor and almost instantly expired. The end came within twenty minutes from the time he went into the drug store. The cause of his death is stated by medical gentlemen to be Angidia Pectoris, or spasm of the heart.

The late James J. CHISHOLM, D. D., was son of Col. Chisholm, M.P.P., of the Royal African Corps, and was born at Alexandria, in the county of Glengarry, in February, 1821, and, as his home and birthplace indicate, was of Highland-Scotch extraction. He attended the Montreal college until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to Rome, Italy, to complete his education, remaining there until 1846. For about a year after this, he served as director of Regiopolis College, at Kingston, after which he was placed over the congregation at Lindsay, Ontario, and filled the position of parish-priest there for ten years, He was then transferred to his native place, Alexandria, where he remained another ten years, after which he came to Perth. This was in 1867, and for the past twelve years of his life devoted his time to a wholesome and faithful spiritual oversight of his flock in Perth and neighborhood, by whom he was much beloved and reverenced. His liberality of opinion and goodness of heart rendered him popular with all classes and creeds; and the spirit with which he entered into all public enterprises gave much assistance to schemes of this nature. At the time of his death he was Secretary of the County of Lanark Board of of Examiners, and a member of the Perth R. C. Separate School Board and of the Board of Education. In his death we can only say that this community has sustained a loss which will not easily be made up.

MEETING OF CONDOLENCE-ALEXANDRIA. A telegram from Alexandria, Co. Glen-

garry, says:-A large meeting of citizens was held here last evening (May1), at which resolutions of condolence in reference to the death of Rev. Dr. Chisholm, of Perth, were passed. It was agreed to meet the remains at Lancaster, if buried here; if buried in Perth, a dulegation to represent the parish at the funeral was appointed .- Perth Courier.

The funeral of the late Very Rev. Dr. Chisholm, which took place on Saturday, the 4th inst., was attended by His Lordship Bishop O'Brien, V. G. Farrelly, Belleville, F. Lonergan, Montreal, and twenty priests of the diocese of Kingston. Vast crowds of people lined the streets and took part in the funeral procession, and the inhabitants of Perth, of every denomination, closed their places of business during the procession and the requiem services, to testify their sorrow for the deceased and their respect for his memory. The Very Rev. V. G. Farrelly officiated at the solemn requeim mass, Futhers O'Donnell, Prescott, and Davis, Hungerford, acting as deacon and sub-deacon. and Father Corbett, Kingston, as Master of Ceremonies. At the conclusion of the holy sacrifice, Bishop O'Brien paid a tribute to the character, labors, and virtues of the Very Rev. deceased, in such touching and eloquent words as to draw tears of genuine sorrow from many in the vast congregation. The good Bishop had known the Very Rev. deceased for a period of thirty-one years, and the terms of enlogy and regret in which he spoke to the people of their late pastor, will long continue to evoke prayerful recollections of him amongst them.—R.I.P.

THE COMING 12th.

MONTREAL, MAY 1878

To the Editor of the "TRUE WITNESS." DEAR SIR,-The evident determination of the Orangemen to flaunt their insulting insignia in the faces of the French and Irish Catholics on the coming 12th of July, reinforced by detachments of fanatics from Upper Canada must I think now be met with active and immediate preparations for resistance. It will not do to leave this matter hanging fire until the actual moment of the intended attack of these invaders. With this view would you permit me to make a few suggestions? I would advise in the first place the calling of a public meeting by French and Irish Catholics, and by respectable Protestant gentlemen, with a view that the exact reasons for our hostility to Orangeism may be made known, so that honest men who now fancy that our objection to Orangemen is based merely on their celebration of King William's victory at the Boyne, may understand our feelings and appreciate our resistance. We must disabuse their minds of the idea that we care three straws about the issue of the Boyne, and show them that our hatred of this mare general sorrow, among all classes of the infernal organization arises from the horrible outrages and atrocities linked to its history in our native land. Both French Catholics and British Protestants are entirely ignorant of the causes of our oppostion, and believing it is because we feel sore at the defeat of our Fathers at the Boyne, naturally conclude that at such a late date as this, it is foolish on our part to notice the movements of these Orange fanatics... Let us throw light upon this wretched order, expose their history, and ask our friends to put themselves in our place and try to act and feel naked truth, or to realize the fact which the differently. I have no doubt but every honorable citizen, possessed of manhood and humanity, will cry aloud against this attempt to insult the Cath-olics of Montreal. I would seek in the second place the opinion of the first law officer of the Province, as to whether Orangelam is or is not an illegal association under the laws of Quebec. In the event

in maintaining the laws against armed agressors if necessary. If Orangeism be not an illegal association according to our Provincial laws, then let us take the best course possible under the circumstances, to maintain our honor and self respect, but certainly we must look out that we shall not be stripped of every means of defence, and then forced to submit to degrading insults from Orange fanatics on their annual feast or juggernaut. Resolute and prompt action is necessary, and if the worst comes to the worst, the writer is ready to take a man's share with his fellow Catholies.

" TONJOURS PREST."

We insert this letter in order to show the temper of the Catholics upon this subject. While we cannot agree with any act of lawlessness, yet we are all unanimous in our opposition to the hated craft.] - Ep. T. W.

OUR TORONTO; LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The separate school question is one which has

been agitating the minds of the Catholic populace

of this city, in fact that of Ontario, for some months

TORONTO, May 4th, 1878.

SEPARATE ECHOOL QUESTION.

past. Prior to 1876, the Board of Trustees was composed almost exclusively of clergymen. Subsequently a number of laymon have been returned as Trustees, and at the first meeting of the present year the clergymen numbered only seven, while the laymen numbered eleven. Since the advent on the Board, of the latter, who have investigated everything of importance, Catholic parents and others have taken considerably more interest in school matters than heretofore, and the result is, that the meetings have attracted representatives of all the daily newspapers in the city, and a large number of spectators, and thus it is that more notoriety is given to the proceedings. The laymen made motions to have all accounts for the past fifteen years laid on the table; for the reports of the Local Superintendent and other officials to be read; and generally to have everything carried out and completely executed, that was heretofore neglected. Almost all these motions were voted down. The Board, I may say, is divided like the Legislature, and the Government and opposition sides. The clergymen, (although in point of numbers in a minority, yet they are supported by 3 or 4 laymen, thus being enabled to secure a working majority,) are known as the gov. ernment or conservative side, and the laymen are known as the opposition or reform side of the House. The consequence of the persistent defeating of every motion made by the Reformers is, that disputes of all kinds have arisen between them, grave charges have been preferred, personal abuse even has been resorted to, and in fact unpleasant features of every description have taken the place of those which only should be known to exist among a body of men in whom there is an important trust reposed -viz: to poovide for the education of the rising gen. eration. At a recent meeting four of the laymen submitted their resignations and accompanied them with their reasons therefor. The chief cause for their resignations appears to be that they consider themselves unable to perform the daties of their trust and they allege that the cause is evidenced by the fact that notwithstanding the repeated and determined efforts they have made to advance these interests which it was their bounden duty to do, no substantial good has resulted because their course was obstructed and every step forward was really one in retrogression. The clergymen assert that, since the establishment of separate schools, to within the past few years laymen, could not be induced to become members of the Board, and as a necessary consequence they were obliged to assume the government of Catholic Education and to do everything necessary and essential to its due administration, and now for the reason that laymen did not participate at all in that government it is unjust and ungracious, and moreover and unlikely to result in any ultimate good, to ask of them to report the proceedings of 19, 15 and 26 years ago. They further assert that the opposition are extreme. not only in their actions, but in their comments. Concerning this last assertion the opposition not only give it a most emphatic denial, but declare that it is the elergymen who are not only extreme, but cannot be induced to act in any reasonable manner whatever. Truly this state of affairs is deplorable, but whatever may destroy the harmony which should characterize the relationship of such a body of men, it is an undeniable fact that both parties are laboring with the same object in view-viz: the promotion of Catholic educational interests, and the future welfare of the rising Catholic generation. However, this state of affairs will awaken Catholic parents and enable them to realize the terrible results that might follow from remainand ultimately a thorough and complete reconciliation will be effected. A similar suggestion has differences are now at an end. It is to be hoped that the future actions of the members will shew that notwithstanding all these disputes and differences irreparable injury has not been worked. The vacaucies caused by the resignation of the four members above alluded to, will be filled by a new

election, to take place within a few weeks. DISTURBANCES IN MONTREAL.

The reports of party disturbances in Montreal have become so numerous recently that people are conjecturing unlimitedly as to when and where they are to terminate. It strikes me that our coreligionists are receiving the majority of insulta and injuries, and this makes the Orangemen and their friends wink at such proceedings. But it is only more evidence of the fact that not-

are a lawless band unfit to be tolerated in a civilized nation, where they continually taunt thousands of people with their peculiarly inexhaustive expressions and demonical actions, characteristic only of the inhabitants of the infernal regions. It is the same wherever there is Orangelsm. Peace and happiness never find a resting place where it exists. It has been, it is, and it always will be the curse of a country. It is undoubtedly an uncontroverted fact that the rules of the order have to be observed by the members at their peril, and that the laws of the land are to be conformed to when they do not in anywey interfere with the aforesaid rules of the order. That such an organization should be tolerated, is most to be regretted in this young country, where the cherished object of all law-abiding citizens is to promote a spirit of harmony and well being among all classes of the people, irrespective of creed or nationality. Resolutions of regret have been passed by a number of Orange lodges at the action of the Protestant clergymen of Montreal in petitioning the Orangemen of that city to abandon their contemplated parade on next 12th July; and concluded by expressing a hope that the prayer of the petition would not be granted, because they assert that no influence, however great, should induce them to abandon the exercise of their "lawful rights." "Lawful rights" indeed! Why such a blood thirsty body should ever have been granted any rights of the slightest kind is utterly beyond my comprehension. Civil rights which by law are incidental to every individual or individuals cannot reasonably be held applicable to Orangeism, although it may be within the letter, it is certainly not within the spirit of that law. Are not the rights of Catholics infringed upon, and equal rights to all disregarded when lunatics are allowed to be at large, thereby placing the lives and property of Catholics and others in jespardy? And when they have carried into execution their infernal schemes, and perpetrated their dastardly acts, they are allowed to go with impunity because it is in the exercise of their 'lawful rights." By the way it is rumored that an excursion of Orangemen will leave Toronto on the loth July next for Montreal, tickets good for 3 days. So far as can be assertained the rumor is without foundation, but it is more than possible for such an event to happen, because people will undertake anything and everything whilst they are not of sound mind.

QUEHER ELECTIONS. Considerable interest has been manifested by active politicians here, in the Quebec elections. The surmising as to the probable result was unlimited. The alleged unconstitutional acts of the Lieutenant Governor made the Conservatives feel that the people of Quebec would not allow such an act to become a precedent and would therefore reinstate the old ministry. On the other hand, the Rereformers were singuine that their cause would triumph, as they considered that the people of Quebec were above trying the issue apart from the merits of the case and on the question whether the Lieutenant Governor acted constitutionally or not, It afforded unbounded amusement to glance over the Globe and and in large letters the following, "Quebec Elections." "Great Liberal Victory," and then to turn to the Mail and find therein in letters of similar dimensions the following: "Quebec elections." "Decided Conservative victory." I am inclined to believe, however, that the Globe can be safely recommended for its truthful report of the contest, as it cannot be said that there was a " decided Conservative victory" when the party has lost 14 constituencies and 3 members of the ex-Ministry have been defeated. The Conservatives console themselves with the thought that Quebec will redeem itself at the general elections for the House of Commons, by returning a majority of Conserva tives. With this thought they have retired from the scene of action for the present.

LACROSSE.

The Toronto Lacrosse Club, having abandoned its centemplated European trip, the playing members have set to work with the object of obtaining the much coveted title of champions of the World at present vested in the redoubtable Shamrocks of Montreal. The first day of the present month being the opening of the regular Lacrosse Season witnessed the handing of a challenge by the repre sentative in Montreal of the Toronto Club to the Shamrocks. Being the first challenge received by the Shamrocks this season, it is expected that a match will be arranged to come off within the next 3 weeks. I sincerely hope the Shamrocks will not gratify the wishes of the Torontos by coming to Toronto to play the match, as the treatment received by the Shamrocks at the hands of the Torontos, does not merit any such concession. The Torontos say they never were in better condition. and feel confinent that they will sweep everything before them this season. The Shamrocks have numerous friends in Toronto, and one and all hope the end of the season will find them carried through all the contests of the season with their professional reputation untarnished.

MYLES NA-COPPALEEN.

THEOBALD WOLFE TONE.

Amid the gloom of a chill autumnal evening in " fatal but glorious '98," calmly though peacefully ing dormant while they have important duties to gasping away his life, there lay on a Dublin prison perform. The only possible remedy I can conceive that stirring epoch produced—Theobald Wolfe Tone. for the evils that have arisen is for each party to Born in 1763, he was a mere school-boy when the make certain concessions and continue doing so, American Revolution began; but, young as he was, the inspiration of the event flashed in upon bis soul, and its electric principles were there inscribed been made, and I have no doubt it will be acted and was called to the bar; but the dull routine of upon, and it is generally felt that all disputes and the profession was too tame and prosaic for a spirit such as his. He was a born revolutionist, and unfortunately the condition of his native land afforded full scope for his best endeavor in that line. Wolfe Tone was a Protestant; but as he grew to manhood, all his sympathies went out towards his plundered and degraded Catholic countrymen. He

set himself the task of uniting together Irishmen of every creed, and to further his project, he accepted the position of Secretary to the Catholic Committee. When reverses began to overtake the French arms, Englands conciliatory measures ceased, and steps were taken towards undoing the work of 82. The volunteers were disbanded their aims withdrawn, and hired mercenaries poured in. Out of this state of affairs grew the United Irishmen—ardent, tolerant, patriotic, republican, mistaken and impracticable. The parent club was founded by Tone, its professed object being by constitutional agitation to remove the civil disabilities of the frish Catholics. The association grew space, but its leading spirits soon perceived the futility of peaceful manimously; Assistant Secretary, Mr. Daulel O'Neil; Treasurer, Mr. Lawrence in Surer, Mr. Stephen D. Trapps [unanimously realized in M and steps were taken towards undoing the work of McCann [re-blected unanimously]; Assistant-Secre32. The volunteers were disbanded their arms tary, Mr. Daniel O'Nell; Treasurer, Mr. Lawrence day afternoon, 1st inst., the late Doctor and of an affirmative answer, we should demand legal withstanding their apparent loyalty the Orangemen methods. The foreign government was slowly but to \$1,500.

surely crushing them, as well as the "Paplats," so with the instlucts of freemen, they changed base, and began to preach insurrection.

Tone saw that the issue must be total separation or subjugation. The plot was discovered, and Tone sought temporary refuge in exile, settling down on a New Jersey farm, where urgent letters soon reached him, stating that Ireland was ripe for revolt, but lacked military training and munitions of war, A disciplined nucleus was required, around which to rally and consolidate the rude strength of the nation. In this emergency all hopes were centred on the French Republic, which had sworn everlasting enmity to British aggression; so in January, 1796, leaving wife and babes, Wolfe Tone sailed for France, to procure such aid, if possible, from the Directory as was extended twenty years before to the struggling compatriots of Washington Though forced to struggle against grave difficulties, Tone succeeded in six or eight months in gaining from the Directory a formidable expedition under Hoche; but his efforts were builted by the elements, which scattered the fleet when nearing Ireland, a fate which befell another armament that Tone had succeeded in persuading the Dutch Republic to fit out for the invasion of Ireland. With indomitable energy, Tone betook himself once more to France, and appealed to the young Republic so successfully that another fleet was prepared; but at the moment of sailing for Ireland its destination was changed, and it was sent to Egypt.

The English government, finding the coast clear, now determined to good the Irish into a revolt for which they were unprepared, and thus effectually crush them Accordingly, the Hessian hirelings were let loose, and to them and to the infuriated Orange yeomanry were given "free quarters" upon the people, in order that their last and ruffianism might prevoke partial risings. The troops were authorized to administer justice without the intervention of any civil process, and to such lengths did the licentious soldiery go, that the commander, Sir Ralph Abererombie resigned in disgust and horror at their unchecked atrocities,

Meantime Tone, in Paris scemed to take neither food ner rest, in his eagerness to procure some aid. Finally a small squadron was fitted out, only to be surrounded on the Irish coast by a British fleet, which cut it to pieces. Tone was urged to escape, and might have done so, but would not desert his friends, though he know he could expect no mercy, while they would be treated as prisoners of war He was captured, hurried to Dublin in chains, and tried by drumhead court martial. Despite a brilliant and impassioned plea, in the course of which he vindicated the policy of his life, he was condemued to be hanged within forty-eighthours. Batherthan give them the gratification of disgracing his uniform and gloating over his ignominious end, he, unfortunately for his reputation as a Christian and a man of fortitude, opened a vein in his neck with the blade of a penknife. He lingered for a week, and tho Government was in favor of taking him out and strangling him, half dead and wounded though he was, and would have done so, only they dreaded the effect upon the nation. On the 19th of November he died, adding an honored name to the long roll of Ireland's ill-starred patriots .- McGee's Illustrated

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

A Computsorr lock out is threatened by the cotton musters of Preston. ROUMANIA still protests against the Russian ad-

OFTAWA WILL GIVE \$2,500 for the celebration of

Dominion Day, AUSTRIA WILL INFORM the Powers that she will not occupy the Herzegovina and Dalmatia without their consent, in fact, that she will do nothing without

their approval.

MR JOHN WHITE has been nominated for the Commons for East Hastings, in the Conservative interest and Mr. Watts for South Brant : also the Hon Mr. Mills for Bothwell, and Wm. McGregor for Essex Centre in the Liberal interest Mr. Laflamme, a cousin of the Minister of Justice, has been nominated for Dundas via Gibson, who has declined to sit again, Mr. Oscar Fulton, a merchant, of Avonmore, has been nominated by the Conscrutives of

CITY ITEMS.

St. PATRICK! BENEVOLENT SOCIETY .- At a meeting of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, held Thursday evening, the following gentlemen were elected oftice hearers for the ensuing term: Owen Smith President; P. O'Donohue, 2nd Vice-President; Jas. Connelly, Secretary [re-elected]; J. Ryan, Treasurer Abraham Poherty, Col. Treasurer [re electric]; Thos. Clark, Grand Marshal; Jas. McAran and Hugh O'Connor, Assistant Marshals.

McGill College.-We are pleased to notice that at the annual convocation of this University, the Earl of Dufferin Medal was awarded to Mr Edmund W P Guerin son of Thomas Guerin Esq C E. Wm Edmund Guerin also carried off the Shake plate gold medal, besides having the honor of being chosen by his fellow students to deliver the valedictory address which was received with much applause. The same young gentleman having completed his classical studies received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

THE WOLFE TONE ASSOCIATION .- At the annual meeting of the above Association held in the r rooms on Friday evening the 3rd lust, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing six months. President, Thos Carroll; Vice President, J J Costigan; Cor. Secretary, John J Mullin; Recording Secretary, William McMahon; Treasurer, J P Tansey. Committee. P N Callaghan, Chairman ; James Shes, W McElroy, F A Mc-Donald, It Bishop. From the repeats presented this young organization seems to be in a prosperous condition. It is the intention of the members to celebrate the birthday of the great patriot in a suitable manner.

POSTPONED.-In consequence of the state of the weather last Sunday, the benediction of the corner stone of the public chapel of the Sisters of the Good Shepherds, which was to have taken place last Sunday, was postponed until Sunday next. The ceremony will commence at 4 P.M., and will be presided over by his Lordship Bishop Fabre. There will be a sermon in French and one in English. St. Mary's band will assist at the ceremony. Reserved tickets will be distributed at the house of the Good Shepherd, to those who wish to secure good places. All who give aims on the occasion will answer to the wish of the good Sisters who are desirous of keeping in the annals of the community a list of the benefactors of their chapel.

Ini-n Carnolio Benerit Society.—At the semiannual meeting of the above Bociety, the following officers were elected :- President, Mr. John Power; itt 1st Vice-President, Mr. Arthur Jones; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. John Dwyer; Secretary, Mr. Josephio

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend SIX PER CENT.

upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after

SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF JUNE NEXT, The Chair to be taken at ONE o'clok. R. B. ANGUS.

General Manager.

Montreal, 16th April, 1878.

THE MAMMOTH.

RAFTER & CO. JOHN.

450 NOTRE EAME STREET. The stock of Dry Goods held at the above address comprises a full assortmenr of useful and cheap lots, as will prove by the following price list, and for quality and value we defy competition to the

trade of Canada. Remember our motto-" Value for Value Received:" CATALOGUE OF PRICES: Flannel Department.

Canton Flanuels, 10c. 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 171c. 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c,

White Welsh Flannels, 25c, 30c, 33c, 35c, 38, 40c, Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 17½c, 20c, 23c, 25c 27c, 45c.

30c, 33c. Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 30c, 35c, 38c, 45c. Grey Flannels, 25c, 33c, 35c, 37c, 42c. Plain colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber, all

selling at 29c and 32c.
Fancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c, 23c, 29c, 30c 35c, 40c, 45, 55c. The 55c line measures 7.8 of a yard wide.

Rlankets For Man And Beast. Stocke of White Blankets, selling from \$1,75 to

\$6.50. Piles of Grey Blankets, selling from \$1,25 to \$4,00. Large lot of Horse Blankets, from \$1,25. Table Linen Department.

Grey Table Linen, price from 14c to 50c. Unbleached Table Linen, price from 25c to 60c. Half-Bleached Table Linen, price from 271c to 50c. White Table Linen, price from 35c to 75c. Napkins in endless variety, price from 75c per

Roller Towelling. Heavy stock of Towelling, prices, 5c, 7c, 9c, 10c,

123c. Huckaback Towelling, price, 121c, 14c, 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain, price Se, 12c, lac,

Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c, 6c, 8c 10c, 121c, 15c, 20c, 25c each. Bath Towels, selling at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.

White and Grey Cottons. Horrockses White Cottons, full stock. Water Twist White Cottons, price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, English, price from 31e.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c. Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. Large lot of all wooi Tweeds, only 50c. Good line of Tweeds, only 60c. Extra large lot English Tweeds, only 70c. Splendid assortment Scotch, only Soc. Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c. Real English Buckskin, only 95c. Special lot Silk Mixed, only \$1,00. Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1,00. Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1,35. Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1,30. Basket Coatings, only \$2,20. Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2,40. Rest make Diagonal Coati Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3,15. Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings, prices

75c, 90c, \$1,00, \$1,20, \$1,30, \$1,35. Overcoatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankers, Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety, price from 90c-Underclothing Department.

Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers, prices, 35c, 50c! 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1,00.
Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers, prices from \$1,00 to \$2,00 each.

Oxford Regatta Shirts, price from 35c. Men's Tweed Shirts, price 75c. Men's Flannel Shirts, price, 75c.

Endless variety: Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mists, Gloves, &c., prices low.

Call early and secure the Bargains.
Oct 31st-12-ly

OUR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS. THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF

J. G. KENNEDY & CO. It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, in the exhibits we have made of the various branches of industry with which our city abounds, to mention only those establishment that can be fairly called representatives of their trade. And while as a general rule we have taken only those which do a wholsale business, we have not overlooked those in the retail trade which, from the magnitude of their operations, deserve especial mention. Within the last few years a great change has taken place in the clothing trade. Ready made goods are now produced in as fine fabrics and as good styles and make as are the most of custom-made suits. In fact there are many of our best citizens who buy ready-made clothing entirely, and none of their acquaintances are aware that their stylish suit do not come from a fashionable tailor. Especially has this feature of the grade been apparent during the hard times and when economy was a necessity. The most extensive retail clothing house in this city is that of Messrs, J. G. Kennedy & Co, No. 31 St. Lawrence st. We had the pleasure of visiting this establishment a few days since, and we can safely assert that a larger finer or more stylish stock of clothing would be hard to find. The building occupied by them is four stories in height and is filled to repletion with every class of goods in the clothing line, comprising men's boys', and youths' ready-made clothing nevery variety, Canadian and Scotch tweeds, cas-simeres, doeskins, &c. On the first floor is the stock of over coats, suits, &c., in the latest styles and makes, and sold at prices to suit the most exacting. Indeed it would be difficult to find a customer who could not be suited in his department. The measuring and culting department is also on this floor. Here the finest custom-made dothing can be obtained at minimum prices. The 3rd and 4th floors are devoted to clothing of every description. They carry at all times a fine stock of tweeds, broadcloths, &c, &c., in bales. Their cloth ing for excellence of quality and first class work manship and finish cannot be surpassed. We commend any of our readers who really want superior, well fitting, stylish, and durable custom or ready-made garments at bottom prices to pay this house a visit they are sure to be suited by going to this fine establishment.—Advl.

MONTHLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during month of 19590 April, 1818: — 17235 Same month last year :-Increase 2355.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week 4530. ending May 4th, 1878:-Corresponding week last year:-387**2.** Increase.....658.

S. Carsley

Does the largest shirt and collar trade in the Dominion. The fit, quality and value are bound to tell.

Gents' beautifully finished Cufis, 23c and 25c per pair. Gents' 4 ply Linen Collars, 12c 15c 18c. Shirts, Shirts, Shirts, White, 90c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50.

The Notre Dame Cash Store.

For Regatta Shirts, 38c. For Regatta Shirts with Collars, 60c.

For Oxford Shirts, 45c each. E. Carsley's

Fer Sash Ribbons, 35c, 45c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1 45. For Fancy Ribbons, fringed edge, 20c per yd. For Tartan Ribbons, from 1 in. to 10 in. wide.

Value For Money Store. Ladies' Kid Gloves, at wholesale prices, 33c, 43c, Wholesale prices for Kids, 63c, 75c, \$1. Four-Button Kid Gloves, 75c, \$1.

Full stock Newest Shades Kid Gloves. Patronize The Cash Store

and save a big percentage. Ladies' rich Plush and Chenille Scarfs, 45c to 95c. Silk Grenadine, Lisse, Turlatan and Embroidered Silk in all prices from 18c to \$2.50. S. Carsley's

immense stock and great choice in Children's, Ladies'

and Gents' Cotton Hose have become a common household topic. Call and see them. ASTOUNDING PRICES. All Will Be Glad

to learn that S. Carsley's Handsome Colored Silk Fringes have arrived, price 60c; credit store price for the same, \$1.00. S. Carsley's

The house for White Sash Ribbons, White S'lk Fringes, Bridal Veils,

Tulles, Nets, Laces, Streamers, &c. and an assortment of Embroidered, Colored, and China Silk Scarfs, which would do your eyes good to

Show Room.

Waterproof Ulsters, good quality, only \$3,50. Cloth Jackets, good quality, only \$2.50 Funcy Cloth, good quality only \$3.35. Diagonal Cloth Jackets, good quality, only \$3.50 Serge Cloth Jackets, good quality only \$4.50. Cashmere cloth Jackets at prices to suit every one. Silk Jackets, good qualities, from \$13,50. Vienna Cloth Dolmans.

Camels' Hair Cloth Dolmans and Cashmere Dolmans at prices to suit every one. S. CARSLEY.

393 and 395 Notre Dame Street.

QTILL GOING ON!

THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS

STILL GOING ON!

We are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THOMAS BRADY'S,

LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE

June 20, 1y]

400 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

JAMES FOLEY.

.... DEALER N....

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY,

213 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Opposite Dow's Brewery.

Ladies' and Childrens' Jackets

Also, a large assortment of

Gents' Shirts and Drawers.

MEW DAIRY BUTTER.

Received daily by Expressf rom the Eastern Townships, very choice, at the

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE.

DRIED BEEF, BEEF HAM, SUGUR CURED HAMS. SMOKED TONGUES, PICKLED . CAMPBELL'S BACON (in select cuts,)

EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE

APPLES (very choice, for table use,) ORANGES (Algeria, very aweet,) LEMONS.

BANANAS, and all kinds of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables,

1363 St. Catherine street.

AT THE EUROPEAN WAREHOUSE, THOMAS CRATHERN.

WILLIAM DOW & CO. BREWERS & MALTSTERS

Superior Pale and Brown Malt; India Pale and other Ales, Extra Double and single Stout, in wood and bottle. Families Supplied.

The following Bottlers only are authorized to use our labels

THOMAS KERMODE, WIRE WORKER,

30 BLEURY STREET Flower Baskets, Flower Stands, Bird Cages, Window Guards and Sieves, always on hand. All kinds of WIRE WORK made to order on the shortest notice and at lowest passible prices.

RENEMBER THE PLACE: -30 Bleury Street March 27, 178-83

GOLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly Outfit free. Address Jan 30 78-25 True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

AGRICULTURE.

THE PLANTING SBASON.

If this weather continues, will be short, and the work must be pressed.

INSECTS.

Where the "Canker-worm" is troublesome, look to the barriers to prevent its ascent, and renew the tar or printer's ink upon the bands. Dead insects will often make a bridge over which the living may cross; a daily inspection is needed. ROOTS.

No other crop is more profitable than a good root crop. Mangolds and augar-beets are the most

valuable of these crops. For these the ground should be prepared this month. SPRING WHEAT. In spring wheat sections this is the first crop to be put into the ground. Where it will grow, it will

succeed all the better for the best culture. Unless

more than 10 bushels of grain per acre can be hatvested it is labor lost to grow this crop, and it would be better to raise oats.

OVERHEATING IN BOX OR BUNDLE. causing the buds to push. We have received trees, long on the journey, the shoots of which had pushed two or three inches. It will be found that it is always the upper buds on the branches which start first, and the only remedy is to cut every branch back to a dormant bud-one that has not startedno matter if it leaves the tree a mere stick with stubs upon it. This is severe treatment, but is the BAfest.

WHAT VARIETIES TO PLANT

is a question often asked of us, and is one of the most difficult to answer. If the fruit is for home use, a succession from the earliest to the latest will be needed. If fruit is to be grown for market, then it is necessary to know what the market requires. In all these cases, the fruit growers in the neighborhood can give better advice than anyone else, and we have never yet met a successful fruit-grower who was not willing to tell what he knew for the benefit of others. It is only quacks who have

HOME NURSERY.

Those who propose, in a year or two, to set out orchards, can well prepare for it now. They can buy from the nurseries root-grafts, or nursery stocks "in bud," i.e., stocks budded last year, on which the buds have "taken" and which will start into growth this year, from which the stock above the bud, must of course be cut back. These, the very beginnings of trees, can be bought very cheaply, and if set 18 to 24 inches apart, in rows wide enough apart to be well cultivated, will, at the end of two years, give excellent young trees to set in the orchard, at a small cost.

POTATOES.

While the potato beetle is about, most farmers will plant early potatoes. They are cut of the way before the great army arrives. But we look for a great dimunition of this pest if potato growers will fight them at all times for a year of two. The open winter may have destroyed a great many, but enough will remain. Yet we would plant potatoes. There is no more profitable crop when planted on good soil, and well cultivated. The Early Rose is still the best for general crop.

TOP-DRESSING SOD FOR CORN. We doubt if any better disposal of manure could

be made at this season than to top-dress at once the sod to be plowed by and by for corn. It is easy to grow 100 bushels of corn to the acre if we set about it. Many farmers are doing it. It only needs 2 good ears to each bill 3 feet apart each way that is all. Having a corn that yields four or five ears to a stalk, it is as easy to grow 100 bushels per acre of corn as 22 bushels of wheat, with the manure and

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS,

The ground should be made rich enough to grow the largest possible crops; else we are laboring with our hands and not with our heads, and unprofitably. Now that we have the most useful artificial fertilizer specially prepared for all crops, honest and responsible dealers, there is no excuse for poor crops, unless the farmer is too poor to procure these fertilizers. In that case he should cultivate less land and learn to grow the largest crops, by better work and more liberal tertilizing.

HIGH FARMING. High Farming is simply making the most of our resources. It is simply putting our work where it will do the most gaod and suffering no wastes to exist. It requires skill more than money, and good management rather than costly tools, fine stock, and showy buildings. It is not altogether in burying miles of tiles in the ground, but in bringing our fields under such a degree of cultivation, according to our means, as will produce crops with the greatest profit. The farmer who gains the most

from the least outlay, is a" high farmer.' TREES FROM THE NURSERY.

If transported a long distance may be injured in warm weather in two ways. 1st. They may be dried out. This will be shown by the shrivelling of the bark on the twigs. For trees in this condition, open a trench in light, mellow soil, large enough that the labels are all right, bury them entirely in moist, but not wet soil, putting a stake at the roots, as a guide in taking them out. Let them remain well fortified with pure blood and a properly buried five days or a week, and, when taken out nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only they will be found perfectly restored. Another in Packets labelled—"James Erps & Co., Homæopadanger is, second from

MILK, CHEESE, SUGAR.

The above three arttcles are of prime necessity and are also products of Agriculture. The first two are now produced largely by co-operate effort among the farmers; and the last can be as well, if the cheese factories now organized would add the requisite machinery for grating and pressing the Sugar Beets. Such as is now used for making cider and pans such as are used for evaporating Sorghum juice will answer the purpose as well as those more costly. The farmers would raise the Sugar Beets, the pulp and leaves of which are good for stock, particularly milch cows, improving the quality as well as increasing the quantity of the milk produced. The patrons of the cheese factory would be benefited pecuniarily, and, as choose is an article of large export demand and sugar principally imported, if these interests were united, as suggested above, it would benefit the whole country and the dairy interest in particular. The cost of the necessary apparatus is but little and the product large. It adds another remunerative crop to those now grown; and, as all the mineral elements are again returned to the soil, its capacity for larger crops is increased without any extra expense, which enables the farmers to carry more stock, and consequently increases his profits from the sale of its products.— N. Y. Independant.

MANAGING POULTRY.

If it is desired to obtain a stock of heas for laying eggs to sell when they bring the highest price, I like the hatching to take place the first week in May, if of the Black Spanish, White or Brown Leghorn breed. They will lay as soon as the tenth of October. From that time until the first

by which she can make up for lost time, any more than I can tell how a farmer can make up the loss of two days' time per week in a grocery store dis-cussing his neighbor's business. As to a hen not being profitable to keep for eggs after she is two years old, I cannot endorse it, as I have hens that are four years old, and still continue to deposit one dozen per month; still I prefer young hens. In selecting eggs to set, select eggs from those hens in your flock that you know are continually laying. Black Spanish, White and Brown Leghorns are not of much account for the table; to kill them for the market is folly .- Cor. Maasackusetts Ploughmon.

A REMARKABLE JERSEY COW.

Authentic records of the performances of good cows are valuable. They not only show what may be aimed at by preeders, and farmers, who should keep only the best animals, and breed from these with the greatest care, but such records show very clearly the vast difference there is between good cows and the common ones generally kept, and how much more profitable the best cows are than others. There have been recorded from time to time, the products of a number of more than usually good cows, and we have seen these records gathered carefully by agricultural writers as evidence of the value to farmers of such excellent animals. These records, therefore, have a certain value, and as from time to time we are authentically informed of the performances of extra good cows, we gladly publish them as information of both present and future interest. The record of this Jersey cow "Abbie," from April 17th, 1876, to March, 1877, during which time she yielded 10,070 lbs. of milk is as follows: April 17th to 30th, 417 lbs. ; May, 1,365 lbs. ; June, April 17th to 30th, 41710s.; May, 1,365 10s.; June, 1,406 lbs; July, 1,247 lbs. Aug., 1,155 lbs.; Sept, 991 lbs.; Oct., 907 lbs.; Nov., 754 lbs.; Dec., 788 lbs.; Jan., 1877, 707 lbs.; Feb., 551 lbs.; March, 371 lbs. Total, 10,790 lbs. On April 15, 1877, she calved again. The butter produced within the year was 486 lbs.; besides which, milk and cream were supplied for family use .- American Agricul-

GEESE RAISING IN ENGLAND.

The diligent and careful attention that has been paid of late years in England to the improvement of poultry has resulted in a great increase in the size and weight of geese. At the Birmingham show, a few years since, the heaviest pair exhibited were the old gray geese, the first prize pair of which weighed sixty pounds, the first-prize old white geess being fifty-six pounds. The first-prize young white birds of that year weighed forty-eight pounds white the gray ones weighed forty-seven pounds. A few years previous the raising of a pair of geese, of any age or variety, that would weigh like these specimens would have been regarded almost an impossibility -N. I. Independent.

BEMITTANCES RECEIVED.

BEMITTANCES RECEIVED.

QUERRC.—Danville, I. A. M., Ptr., S4. Huntingdon, per E.P., W. W., Jr., 1-50., J. McG, 1-50., J. McG, 1-50., Wm H. Jr., 1-50., Wm. H., 1-50., J. H., 1-50., J. F., 1-50., R. P., 1-50., Wm. P., 1-50., R. F., 1-50., Revd. F. W., 1-50. Thurso, per P. N., M. O'L., 1-50., M. D., 1-50., J. M. C. A., 1-50. St. John's, J. B., 2-00., St. Patrick's Hill, B. C. B., Ptr., 1-00. Longue Pointe, I. D., 2-00., Grenville, O. P. C., 2-00., Cote St. Paul, P. McD., 2-00., St. Hyacinthe, J. C. B., 2-00., Tingwick, E. G., 4-00., St. Lamberts, J. F., 2-00., Compton, J. F., 2-00., Rigand, J. M., 1-00., North Onslow, J. B., 2-00., Grenville, per T. F., M. L., 4-00., Nicolet, P. J. and A. B., 1-00., Monte Bello, per T. F., Revd. A. M. B., 2-00., Grenville, M. McA, 2-00., Point St. Charles, J. M. M., 1-00., Grenville, M. McA, 2-00., Farnham, I. E. S. C., 2-00., Quebcc, W. & Co., 20-85., Point St. Charles, J. M. M., 1-00., Richmond, J. P., 2-00., Farnham, I. E. S. C., 2-00., Gaspe, M. B., P., 2-00., Danville, J. McX, 2-00., St. Alphonse, M. K., 1-00., St. Anlicet, C. L., 1-50., Richmond, per J. G. J. B., J., 2-00., Grand River, R. J. S. P. P., 4-00. Barachois Malbaie, P. J., 4-25., Valleyfield, per J. J. K., P. K., 1-50., Cote des Neiges, G. R., 2-00., Three Rivers, A. B., 2-00. St. Simon, Revd. F. P. 2-00., Warden, T. C., 2-00., St. Jonchim de Shefford, per P. W. F. D., 1-00., M. McG, 2-00., St. Jonchim de Shefford, per P. W. F. D., 1-00., M. McG, 2-00., St. Jonchim de Shefford, per P. W. F. D., 1-00., M. McG, 2-00., St. Anicet, per E. H. E. G., 1-50., Huntingdon, per F. P. J. F., 1-50. St. Vincent de Paul, 500., Mount J. 50., Thurso, per P. N., Rev F. A., 1-50., J. K. McD, 500., Hintingdon, per Rev J. U. C., J. 50., Huntingdon, Per Rev J. U. C., J. 50., Huntingdon, Per Rev J. U. C., 1-50., Lachine, J. N., 2-00. St. Arsene, T. M. P. J. 2-00., St. Anicet, per Rev. J. U. C., 1-50., Lachine, J. N., 2-00. St. Arsene, T. M. P. J. 2-00., Chichester, per P. L., P. Lang, 1-00. St. Sophia, A. N., 1-00., Ironside, P. M., 1-00

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R I, C J W, 1.00. Cincinnati, O E A, 24.75. Swanton,
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E D S, 4.40., S M P and Co., 2.19., E D S, 1.20., E D S,
S.75., E D S, 1.00.

75., EDS, 1.00. NEWFOUNDLAND---St John's, J P 2.00. St George's, T S, BRITISH COLUMBIA .-- Kamloops, Sullivan, 2.00. MANITORA, ... Potogan, Wm S, 2.00. ITALY... ROME, ... J. F K, 5.00. IRELAND.... Lismore, per R P, Sister M F.

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tenth of October. From that time until the first of March is when I find it a good time to sell eggs. In the matter of feeding, feed so that your hens shall be healthy. The healthy hens are those from which we may expect eggs, and not those that are extremely fat. When a hen does not lay for four months in succession, I know of no way

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June 20, '77

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NOTICE.

THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA BUILDING L SOCIETY will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, to obtain a special act of incorporation, giving it power: 1st. To become an ordinary loan and investment

Building Societies according to the laws in force. 2nd. To discontinue and abandon the system of allotments. 3rd. To reduce its capital to twenty per cent of the amount now subscribed, except in so far as re-

society, with the privileges accorded to Permanent

pects the holdings of present borrowers, who will remain shareholders for the full amount advanced to them. And if they prefer not to retain such shares, power to make arrangements with them for the repayment of what is due on their loans will be asked.

4th. To increase its capital stock from time to time; to create a reserve fund; to continue to issue temporary shares, if thought advisable; to create a lien on the shares for the payment of claims due to the Society; and to invest its moneys in public securities, and to accept personal, in addition to hypothecary guarantees as collateral security for

loans made by it. And generally for any other powers necessary for

the proper working of the said Society. H. JEANNOTTF, N. P. Sec .- Treas.

PROVINCE OF QUEEC, }
District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Mary Donahoe, of the City of Montreal, wife of Henry McVittie of the same place, and duly authorized to ester en justice by an order of one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Superior Court.

The said Henry McVittie,

Defendant. The Plaintiff has instituted an action separation de

bions against the Defendant, CURRAN & COYLE,

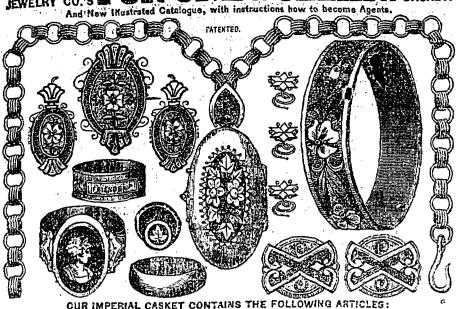
Attorneys for I laintif. Montreal, 23rd April, 1878.

Plaintiff;

Accountant

1-41-y

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We warrant to be exactly as represented by the engravings, and to stand the test of solid gold. We will send this grand narray of Clemant Jewelry, securely packed in a beautiful morocco casket, to any Post Office anddress in the British Provinces, free of duty and other expense, on receipt of the Dollar, and Twenty-five Cents to pay cost of packing and Custom Home duties.

The most wonderful collection of lewelry we ever beheld for st. Witness. Received the Imperial Casket promptly, am highly delighted with the contents, and consider them worth double the money.—Latis Eazzano, Dresdeu, Ont.

Casket received, it answers your description and my expectations.—P. G. McGrigon, Halfax, N. S. I am happy to say I find your Imperial Casket just as represented.—M. Williams, St. Marys, Ont. An honorable house whose superior facilities and system entities them to the confidence of their patrons.—Christian Advocate.

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knowledge. Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY. Price \$5 per package.

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THE TONIC ELINIR is prepared under the immediate direction of Dr. F. Emery Coderre, and has been admin istered with the greatest success for more than 20 years, in diseases requiring the use of Tonics. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leucorrhea, or Whites; Dysmenorrhea, or difficult courses; Anamia, or thinness of the blood; General Debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Scrofula, Ringworm, and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c. CERTIFICATES.

We, the undersigned Physicians, after carefully examining the composition of the Expectorant Syrup of J. Emery Coderre, M.D. certily that it is prepared with medical substances suitable for the treatment of diseases requiring the

use of expectorants.

We, the undersigned Physicians, after having examined the composition of the Invants' Syrup certify that it is prepared with proper medical substances for the treatment of Infants' Complaints, such as Colics, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Coughs, Colds, &c.

We, the undersigned Physicians, after having examined the composition of the Tonic Elixit, as above, certify that it is prepared with medical substances for the treatment of diseases requiring the combined use of tonic and alterant agents. use of expectorants.

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P. BEAUBIEN, M.D., Prof. of Theory & Practice of

Medicine.

J. G. BIBAUD, M.D., Professor of Auatomy.

HECTOR PELTIER, M.D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine.
THOS. D'ODET D'ORSONNENS, M.D., Prof. of Chem. &

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McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADE-MES, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY MOSHANE & CO. | Aug. 27, 1875] BALTIMORE, MO

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

STORKS.—It is said that the stork retains its affection for its parents to the close of life. After the relations of the nest are broken up, they will feed and protect them in old age, as they were protected and fed by them in their youth.

THE IVORY-NOT TREE.-The ivory-nut tree is very common in South America. It is a species of palm; the nuts make choice buttons and small ivory articles, while the broad and substantial leaves form a covering for the huts of the natives.

A GREENLAND SHARK .- There arrived at St. Pancras goods station the other day a rather unusual freight—a Greenland stark, 15 test long, weighing three quarters of a ton, and consigned to the authorities of the British Museum by Mr. Montague Browne, naturalist, of Birmingham, from whom it was purchased as a great rarity.

THE TORTOISE-SHELL CAT -The Spanish or tortoise-shell cat is the most beautiful and pleasing of the cut species. These animals are often kept for their beauty alone, and at one period a well-marked tortoise-shell among cat fanciers, bought a high price. It is said that the tortoise-shell cat is found wild in South-America, where it was probably introduced by the Spaniards.

A New WHALE.—The gigantic whale captured in February last in the Gulf of Taranto, Italy, has been subjected to a critical examination by Professor Capellini, who, in a report lately published, states it is as his opinion that the whale is a species hitherto unknown to science, and he has named it Balena Tarentina, in allusion to the locality of its capture.

MONSTER SKATE-FOOD OF SEA FISH .-- A gentle. man in Scotland sends the following: -" Amongst other fishes which came to our baits, my daughters caught upon their long line a skate weighing 152 lbs. Inside the skate was a codfish weighing 14 Ib., and inside the codfish a plaice, weighing about one pound. As there was a book inside the plaice, no doubt the flat fish took the bait first, and was afterwards awallowed by the cod, who in his turn was swallowed by the skate."

A VENERABLE CHESTNUT TREE. - The largest chestnut tree probably in the State of New Jersey was felled recently in Camden. Oa account of its giant size, it was left standing when the land on which it grew was cleared by John Sickler in 1774. For many years this monarch of the ancient forests has been a landmark in Camden County. Under its shade Iudian children have doubtless sported, probably in the time of Columbus. It was 21 feet 0 nches round the butt.

SIZE OF THE GREENLAND WHALE .- An idea of the enormous size of the Greenland whale is obtained on reading in an account of captures that "some of the men descended into the mouth of the whale to remove the baleen." The mouth is a capacious chamber in which several men c n be busy at once chopping or detaching huge blades of baleen from the roof of their temporary workship. As much as two tons weight has been obtained from the mouth of a single whale.

VEGETATION WITHOUT RAIN .- That vegetation of a certain kind will not only exist but flourish without rain, appears to have been proved beyond doubt, for in Dr. Schweinfurth's account of his journey across the Arabian desert, published in Petermann's Mittheilungm, he mentions that in one part where no rain had been known for six years he found some acacias and tamarisk still green and flourishing, while the last traces of herbaceous plants had dis appeared. A sky blue salvia was found in profusion in more favored localities.

ARTIFICIAL CULTURE OF CRAWFISH .- The Piscicultural Institution of Schwerin has recently made some important experiments with a view to ascertain whether the artificial culture of river crawfish (Astacus fluviatilis) is possible on a large scale. The experiments were entirely successful. In the spring of 1876 some seven hundred crawfish with ova were put into two circular ponds of only six feet in diameter, and for each animal a separate hole had been constructed. At the end of November the ponds were drained in order to separate the oung crawfish from the old ones. that of the latter only three or four were crawling at the bottem of the pond, while all the others had occupied their respective dwellings. The young were of the size of a bee, and extremely lively They were taken out of the ponds, and already on the following day could be fed artificially on carrots and meat. Many a land and garden proprietor could thus make crawfish culture a lucrative pasttime at very little cost, particularly since the consumption of these crustaceans increase largely every year.

AMERICAN CROWS .-- It is not generally known that crows go on further south than Washington during the winter. They congregate there by the millions, and have roosting-places within three miles of the city. Early in the morning, in huge flocks, they course down the Potomac, and late in the evening return to their roosts in the pine groves which he adjacent to the river. They follow the tide swamps whenever bared by the ebb tide and subsist upon the crabs and other water animal life which may be left exposed. But why they do not remain some twenty or thirty miles down the Potomac, where the pine groves are a hundred times more extensive than here, and where ice never forms, is unexplained. We have gone near a roosting-place, of a few acres extent about dusk, and were surprised to note the immense number of these birds clinging to the branches of the trees. They keep up an incessant cawing all night long, and when disturbed, literally fill the air with their confused masses and cries. When warm weather comes, they leave us, and are as rarely seen here during the summer as

WAY BEES WORK IN THE DARK -A lifetime may be spent in investigating the mysteries hidden in bee hive, and still half of the secrets would be undiscovered. The formation of the cells has long been a celebrated problem for the mathematician. whilst the changes which the honey undergoes offer at least an equal interest to the chemist. Every one knows what honey fresh from the comb is like. It is a clear, yellow syrup, without a trace of solid sugar in it. Upon straining, however, it gradually assumes a crystalline appearance—it candies, as the saying is, and ultimately becomes a solid mass of sugar. It has not been suspected that this change was due to a potographic action; that the same agent which alters the molecular arrangement of the iodide of silver on the excited collodion plate, and determines the formation of camphor and iodine crystle in a bottle, causes the syrupy honey to assume a crystalline form. This, however, is the case. Mgr. Schelber has enclosed honey in stoppered flasks, some of which he has kept in perfect darkness, whilst others have been exposed to the light. The invariable result has been that the sunned portion rapidly crystallises whilst that kept in the dark remained perfectly winds that kept in the data lemants perfectly liquid. We now see why bees are so careful to work in the dark, and why they are so careful to obscure the glass windows which are sometimes placed in their hives. The existence of their young depends on the liquidity of the saccharine food presented to them, and if light were allowed access to this, the syrup would gradually acquire a more or less solid consistency; it would seal up the cells, and in all probability prove false to the inmates of

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EGG,

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Fresh Mined and well Screened. By the Ton or

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Entrance on St. Peter Street.) GEORGE BURY, JOHN MCINTOSH.

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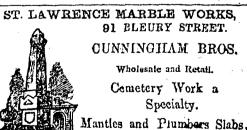


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(ESTABLISHED 1819.)

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Queen Bess Corsets, with shoulder straps and skirt supporters.

Corsets for Children. Children's Bands.

25c to 50c.

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English Prints from 6c to 17c per yard. Brown Cotton from 5c up. White Cotton from 7c up. An extra bargain in 36 in. White Cotton for 10c, worth

13c, per yard. Twilled Cotton, a good make, for 20c, worth 25c; sold elsewhere for 25c.

Table Linens, in all makes, from 30c to \$2.50 per

Towels, Brown and Bleached, a spledid assortment, from 7c each to \$1.00 each. Oxford Shirting from 10c to 40c per yard; are splendid value,

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full finish for evening dress. A good assortment of White Dress Shirts, from 75c

to \$2.25 each. Our 75c White Shirt is the best value in the trade.

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REV. JAMES CARMICHAEL.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION BY THE

IRISH CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL.

A pleasing evidence of good will and kindly feelwas exhibited towards the Rev. James Carmichael, on the occasion of his leaving for Hamilton, Ont., by our Irish Catholic fellow-citizens. When it became known that Mr. Carmichael was going away, a meeting was called, as subscription entered into and an address voted. The presentation took place last evening in St, George's Schoolhouse, when a deputation composed of Wm. Wilson. President of St. Patrick's National Society P. J. Coyle, Esq., President of St. Patrick's Society Messrs, F. B. McNamee, M. P. Ryan, E. J. Charlton, R. J. Devins, George Barry and John O'Neil, waited on Mr. Carmichael, Mr. John O'Neil occupied the chair, read the address, and presented Mr. Carmichael with a purse of money.

Montreal, 25th April, 1878.

Rev. James Carmichael, M.A., etc., etc., Montreal :-

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR-It is my pleasing duty to convey to you the following resolutions and accompaniment, voted unanimously at an impromtu meeting of Irish Catholic citizens, held at the rooms of the St. Patrick's National Association, on Wednesday evening, the 24 instant Mr. Wm. Wilson in the chair:

That, having learned with regret the approaching departure, from this city, of the Reverend James Carmichael, who, during his residence, has exercised a powerful influence in promoting harmony and good-will among Irishmen generally; who has stimulated in them a love for the land of their sires and for the poets, historians, and statesmen whom she has nurtured; whose delineations of Itish character, and impartial sketches of incident in Trish history, furnished at the same time evidences in his own persons o, that supremacy in oratory which has long been accorded to Ireland's sons.

Resolved, That unalloyed feelings of regret are entertained at his departure, and a cead mille foilthe would welcome his return.

Resolved, That the Bev. Mr. Carmichael be requested to accept the contents of a hastly collected purse, as the spontaneous offering of those differing from him in religious sentiment, but who honor none the less, the Christian gentleman and the man of honor and good-will.

I have the honor to be, Rev. and dear sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN O'NEILL, Secretary.

The names of the subscribers are :-Mr. P. J. Coyle, President of St. Patrick's Society; Mr. Wm. Wilson, President of St. Patrick's National Society.; Hon. Thos. Ryan, Messrs. B. Devlin, M. P.; J. W. McGauvran, F. B. McNamee, W. H. Hingston, M. D.; M. P. Ryan, Edward Murphy, Owen McGarvey, Denis O' Brien, D. McCarthy, of Sorel; J. H. Semple P. C. Warren, John Murphy, Jos. E. Palmer, H. J. McCready, M. C. Mullarky, Wm. Stafford, R. J. Devins, Joseph Cloran, Alderman J. E. Mullin, James O'Brien, John Tucker, Henry R. Gray, P. Doran, M. W. Kirwan, Michael Conway, John Brennan, Patrick Rooney, Michael Ryan, J. P. Sexton (the Recorder), M. Hicks, E. J. Charlton, James Howley, Bernard Tansey, P. J. Kearney, George Bury, Bernard McGuire and John O'Neill,

The Rev. Mr. Carmichael made the following reply :-

GENTLEMEN-I need scarcely tell you how pleasent and honord I feel by the address just read and kindly gift accompanying it. I accept both with gratefull feelings, as an evidence that, in my humble way, I have been enabled to do something towards increasing that good will and sympathy which should ever exist between fellow-countrymen and fellow-citizens. Reared and trained as I have been, I have natuarlly held in view that civil and religious liberty is the birthright of every man; and hence while prizing deeply as I do, with love unchangeable, save for its ever increasing depth, the Church to which I belong, the great underlying science which I claim for myself. And that feeiing as follows:—led me to make a marked distinction between those religious opinions for the holding of which Protestant and Roman Catholic alike are responsible to God, and those kindly brotherly feelings, which love of a common country, and principles of true citizen-ship, should generate in every loyal heart. Making that distinction, conscientiously, I have done my best, conscientiously, to live at peace with all my countrymen that my citizenship has brought me into contact with, and to strengthen, as far as I possibly could, that loyal patriotic spirit which, in a young land like this, is an actual necessity for the well-being of our common interests. That you. so widely differing from me in creed, have endorsed these sentiments; that you have appreciated my weak efforts in cultivating these things which make pleasure to be thought over quietly and thankfully, rather than to be described. Yet, I cannot but say that far more than kindly written words, or valued gift, is the happy, joyous thought that there is ground on which Irishmen can meet with feelings of fellowship and good-will, creditable alike to all. That God, in His mercy, may deepen this good-will between all Irishmen; that its culture may bring harvest of lasting peace, well worth our united reaping, is the earnest prayer of him who, once again, and parling with you, lacks but words to thank you for your kindly sentiments and valued gift.

The members of the deputation shook hands with the Revd. gentlemen and withdrew.

THE PEACE OF OUR CITY.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL ON FRIDAY.... LETTERS FROM THE CLERGY AND CORN EXCHANGE...THE ADDRESS TO THE ORANGE. MEN...THE BLAKE ACT...PROMPT MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO BE TAKEN.

afternoon, His Worship Mayor Beaudry presiding. Present-Aldermen Stephens, Grenier, Clendineng, Mercer, Mullin, Hood, Melancon, Kennedy, Taylor, Hagar, Gauthier, Genereaux, Martin, Jeannotte, Donovan, Laurent, Laberge, McShane, Wilson.

Mayor Beaudry announced that he called the meeting upon the requisition of five members of the Council to consider certain measures other than which the Council could not take up. He announced that he had received letters from the Corn Exchange Association and from the Roman Catholic clergy of Montreal bearing upon the question to be considered, which would both be

The City Clerk then read the resolution of the Corn Exchange Association calling the Council's children of your Father which is in heaven." Even attention to the lawlessness prevalent in Montreal, and asking their interference to stop it peremptorily.

THE LETTER FROM THE CATHOLIC CLERGY was read by the City Clerk as follows:---

His Honor Moyor Beaudry of Montreal, Sc., Sc.

J.c:-RESPECTED SIE,—Deeply interested in the peace St. Paulsays: "Follow peace with all men, and holiand welfare of the city, as pastors of the Catholic ness without which no man shall see the Lord;" and

the deeds of lawless violence and bloodshed culminating just now in an act of murder that are daily occurring in our midst to the alarm and terror of every well-disposed citizen, and to expose to you the necessity of adopting in the City Council such efficacious measures as may appear to your enlightened wisdom equal to the greatness of the e**v**il.

The press of the city chronicles week after week murderous assaults on unarmed and in offending young men, yet nothing is done on the part of the authorities or of the civizens generally to arrest the progress of the evil. Public justice has overtaken a few of the guilty, but the punishment of those criminals appears to only stimulate their associates to commit deeds of blood of a still darker hue. What is the natural consequence of this state of things? It appears evident that in a city situated as Montreal is, it can result only in a therefore, would we press upon you as Christian war of religion, accompanied with all the sad consequence of such a conflict.

With such a gloomy prospect staring us in the face, no thinking man—be his religious opinions what they may—will judge an interference inopportune. We cannot remain indifferent whilst we see well-conducted and inoffensive young men, members of our own flocks struck down one after another by an organized system of assassination. Besides, we owe a duty to our good city. We do not think it prudent to try the forbearance of Catholics much longer. Finding themselves without due protection against insult, and against repeated attempts of assassination treacherously directed against them, they may be tempted in their desperation to do what every well-wisher of Montreal would deplore.

The confidence of your fellow-citizens has charged you, respected sir, and the Council over which you preside, with the guardianship of the peace, the good order and general welfare of the city. We therefore appeal to you as our Chief Magistrate, and to the City Council, to adopt efficacious measures to secure this sacred trust. As a gage of our readiness to cooperate with you, we submit the following suggestions for consideration :-

So long as bands of people, especially young men can parade the streets by day and by night, having deadly weapons concealed on their person and hatred in their hearts, there can be no security for the peace of the city, nor even for human life. The radical evil lies here, and at any cost it has to be rooted out. Let the law that forbids the carrying of concealed arms be made operative, and the great object will be attained. If at present deadly weapons must show themselves before the law can interfere, that is, the harm must be done before the law affords a remedy-let the defect be supplied at once, by an application to Parliament to give the right of searching all suspected persons. This right may be given only when necessary and for a limited time, and may be guarded against abuse; but such a right is imperatively called for here to quench the thirst for blood that exists in certain classes, and to prevent its becoming chronic. The action of this right will be feared only by the evil-disposed in the community. In fact, as the security of human life is the first necessity of society, every other consideration has to yield to it.

We also think that the present occasion demands an efficient addition to the Police Force.

We respectfully place before you and the City Council these suggestions feeling that in doing so we discharge ourselves of a serious responsibility, which we trust shall hereafter rest with the authorities of our city.

We have the honor to remain, Respected Sir,

Your obedient serrants. P. O'DOWD, Priest, Pastor of St. Patrick's,

J. HOGAN, Priest, Pastor of St. Ann's, P. LONERGAN, Priest, Pastor of St. Bridget's.

Ald. STEPHENS was pleased to see that the Caholic clergy had taken the matter in hand, and would like to submit to the Council a copy of the ad.

THE PROTESTANT CLEEGY'S ADDRESS TO THE ORANGEMEN

dress which some time previously had been submitted to the Orangemen, signed by his Lordship the principles of my own faith have logically led me to regard as the rights of others that liberty of contestant Church. It was then read by the City Clerk

Montreal, April 3, 1878.

To the Orangemen and Members of the Order of Young Britons in Montreal and throughout the Dominion of

DEAR FRIENDS,-As ministers of the reformed faith, and as those who may be supposed to have the best interests of our pure religion at heart, permit us to address you a few affectionate words for your earnest and prayerful consideration.

It is needless, we feel, to recur to the painful and ever to be regretted events of the last 12th of July. The incidents of that day are all too vividly before your eyes to require that we should rehearse them to you We will, therefore, confine ourselves strictly to the things of the future, and to a consideration of for public peace, is to me a deep and brightened | those principles which, as Christian men, should undoubtedly guide us all. In doing so, we trust you will credit us with acting from the most conscientions of motives and from the kindliest feelings towards yourselves, and from the most anxious desire to maintain, as far as possible, the peace and welfare of the country.

In writing to you on the present occasion we are acting on the assumption, which possibly may be incorrect, that the rumor is well founded which credits the Orangemen and Young Britons of Canada with having come to a fixed resolution to walk publicly in the streets of Montreal on the 12th of July next. Now, admitting that this is your present determination, we would most earnestly entreat you to reconsider it, and for the following reasons:—

First The Orange society is an order which honors the Bible above all other books, regarding it alone as the foundation of its faith and the guide of its conduct. You make it the grand central point around which you all rally ; you carry it before you in your processions; in short, you base all your hopes on the Redeemer Whom it exalts and the promises it enfolds.

Such, then, being the case, is it not, dear friends, incumbent upon you to submit the whole matter to A meeting of the Council was held on Friday | the teaching of Him Who is not only our Saviour and Deliverer, but our Counsellor and Guide.

Now, what were the principles He taught? Were they not those of meekness, gentleness and love? "When He was reviled," it is written, "He reviled not again" When He suffered, He threatened not, but committed Himself to Him that judgeth rightcously. Turning to His sublime sermon on the Mount, we find Him saying, " Blessed are the poor in spirit" "Blessrd are the weak;" "Blessed are the peacemakers." "Ye have heard" He adds, "that it hath been said thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy; but I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you, that ye may be the when dying by the hands of his enemies, He said : Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do. As regards empire or the possession of earthly power, He said: My kingdom is not of this world, if My kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews but now is My kingdom not from hence. Similar to this was the teaching of all the Apostles English-speaking congregation of Montreal, we again: "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, deem it our urgent duty to call your attention to live peaceably with all men." "Put on, therefore, the Criminal Law of the Dominion, respecting

as the elect of God, holy and beloved, bowels of the carrying of deadly weapons in the street and mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meckness, long suffering, forbearing one another and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any,

even as Christ forgave you, so also do ye."

Now such being the undoubted teaching of the blessed Saviour and his Apostles, can you, dear friends, really believe that He, your admitted Head requires of you a policy so contrary to all His principles, of peace, and so calculated to arouse the worst passions of the beart, as that with which you are now credited? With his words, "Blessed are the peacemakers," sounding in your ears, can you agree among yourselves to do that which will sow bitterness and discord throughout the length and breath of the land-which will not only drench our streets with blood, but carry enmity and strife into every city and town in Canada? Most earnestly, menthis solemn consideration, urging upon you at the same time to reflect whether, after all, the vic-tories you seek for may not be achieved in a calmer and more Christ-like way.

Second. As the question of legal rights is continually being raised, we wish to say we are quite willing to admit that, as far as the actual law is concerned, there may be nothing against your walking in public procession on that day; but we would most solemnly urge upon you to prayerfully consider the question whether such a course is really expedient. "All things," said the Apostle Paul are lawful unto me, but all things and not expedient." Now, in this instance, when you reflect what the inevitable results of a public parade in Montreal would be, can you really look up before God and say "it is expedient that we should walk?" As far as our judgment dear brethern, goes we should say

Third. Is such a course necessary? If we, the Protestants of Montreal, were suffering dire persecution from the hands of Roman Catholics, or were we in any way hindered from serving God according to the dictates of our own conscience, then our position would be such as might reasonably cause alarm and call for your interposition and aid, but seeing that such a state of things does not exist, and that whatever political or social disadvantages there may be from which we are suffering, are only those which necessarily result from our numerical inferiority too patent to admit of any dispute, therefore for these reasons, conclusive to our mind, we would affectionately urge you to wholly abandon the in tention, if any such there may be of walking in-Montreal on the 12th of July next, and most sincerely will we pray that the God of all Grace may guide you, dear brethern, to a right judgment in this most important matter, and lead you for Christ's sake to consult only those things which make for peace.

Yours affectionately,

A MONTREAL. WM. BOND, Dean of Montreal. WM. T. LEACH, Archdeacon of Montreal. MAURICE S. BALDWIN, Rector of the Parish of Montreal.

GAVIN LANG, Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Church of Scotland, Montreal.
RICHARD LONSDELL, Archdeacon of St. And-

GEO. DOUGLAS, JAMES CARMICHAEL, Assistant Minister St. George's Church.

JOHN EMPSON, Rector of St. Matthew's. S. BELCHER, Rector Grace Church, Montreal. ELLEGOOD, Rector Church of St. James the Apostle, and honorary Canon, Cathedral, LEWIS EVANS, Rector of St. Stephen's Church,

and honorary Canon, Christ Church Cathedral. JOHN FREDERICK STEVENSON, LL.B., Minister of Emmanuel Church. JOHN JENKINS, D. D., Minister of St. Paul's Church.

D. H. MACVICAR, LL.D., S.T.P., Principal Presbyterian College, Montreal.

JOHN CAMPBELL, M. A., L.T.P., Presbyterian

College.
LEO. GAETZ, St. James street Methodist Church JOHN SCHIMGER, M.A., Minister of St. Joseph street Presbyterian Church. ANDERSON, Rector of Sorel, Hon. Canon of Christ

Church Cathedral. JOHN C. BAXTER, Minister of Stanley street NOTICE—All persons indebted to Dr. F. Rourk, Presbyterian Church. ROBT. CAMPBELL, M.A., Minister of the St.

Gabriel Church J. PHILIP DUMOULIN, Rector of St. Martin's WM. HENDERSON, M.A., Principal M.D., S.C.

ROBERT LINDSAY, Rector of St. Thomas', Mont-JAS. H. DIXON, St. Jude's, Montreal. GEO. ROBINSON, Incumbent Christ Church, Aylmer.

J. GILBERT BAYLIS, Assistant Minister, Christ Church Cathedral. H. J. EVANS, Missionary to Lachute and Arundel. LESTOCK DES BRISAY, BA., Rector of St. Luke's

Montreal. HENRY WILKES, D.D., LL.D., Principal of the Con. Coll. of B.N.A. ALFRED J. BRAY, Zion Church. J. H. BLACK, Erskine Church.

JAMES ROY, M.A., Minister of Wesley Church. BEN. LONGLEY, Douglas Methodist Church. J. CORDNER, Minister, Unitarian Church. JCHN GORDON, Pastor of Olivet Baptist Church. GEO. H. WELLS, Pastor American Presbyterian Church.

WM. CRAIG, Rector Trinity Church, Montreal.

THE BLAKE ACT.

Mayor Beaudry here announced that he had that day received a copy of the Blake Act, now before Parliament, and intended to be applicable to Montreal's present condition. The Council ordered it read.

It is similar to that already published in the Gazette a few days ago, is modelled after the Public Works Act and the Irish Act, and to remain in force until next sesion of Parliament; the Act to apply to any district named in a proclamation published in the Canada Gazette. A proclamation to be published before it be

deemed inope ative, and public notice to be given of its enforcement or discontinuance. It proposes that from and after the time named on the proclamation it should not be lawful for any person not an officer of the peace, soldier or sailor in Her Majesty's service, to carry and have else-where than in his own house, any firearms or other dangerous and deadly weapons; any person carrying such weapons in contravention of the statute should be guilty of a misdeameanor, and liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding 12 months; and it shall be lawful for any person to apprehend any person found in the act of carrying weapons, and to deliver him over to an officer of the peace, with a view to his being dealt with according to law; that it should be the duty of any constable or officer to take from any person their arms or deadly weapons which should be thereupon forfeited to Her Majesty; that the Governor in-Council should appoint commissioners to grant licenses to persons to carry arms, the license to be revocable by such persons at will; and that the seventh clause of the Act respecting offences against the person should apply with reference to the pro-

Ald. STEPHENS now moxed, seconded by Ald. GENEREUX-

That in the opinion of this Council, the most stringent regulations should be incorporated into

public places.

That, in order to effectively carry out the provisions of the law in this respect, it is advisable to provide:-

1. That the persons of suspected parties may be searched by police constables.

2. That persons found in to session of deadly weapons upon the streets may be arrested for this offence alone, and the arms confiscated. 3. That a heavy penalty shall be enforced for

the offence, of at least \$100, or one year's imprisonment. 4. That offenders be summarily tried before a justice; and such other amendments as in the wisdom of the Legislature shall be deemed

necessary. That a copy of these resolutions be telegarphed to the Hon. Edward Blake.

J. H. SEMPIE

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ST. PATRICK'S HALL ASSOCIATION. All claims against the above Association must be placed, duly attested, in the hands of the Treasurer, Mr. M. C. Mullarky, No. 8 St. Helen Street, within thirty days from date, and all amounts thirty days from date, and all amounts due to the Association must be paid within the

> By order of the DIRECTORS.

same period, preparatory to a final closing of the

affairs of the Association.

Montreal, May 8th, 1878.

KNIGHT'S OF ST. PATRICK. A meeting of the above organization will be held in their Hall, BONAVEN. TURE STREET, opposite Little St. Antoine Street, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 10th, at EIGHT o'clock Sharp.

Members of Irish Catholic Societies, and Catholic lics in general are invited to attend. JOHN GRANT.

Secretary. R. DEZIEL, 190 ST. JOSEPH STREET

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1878.

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