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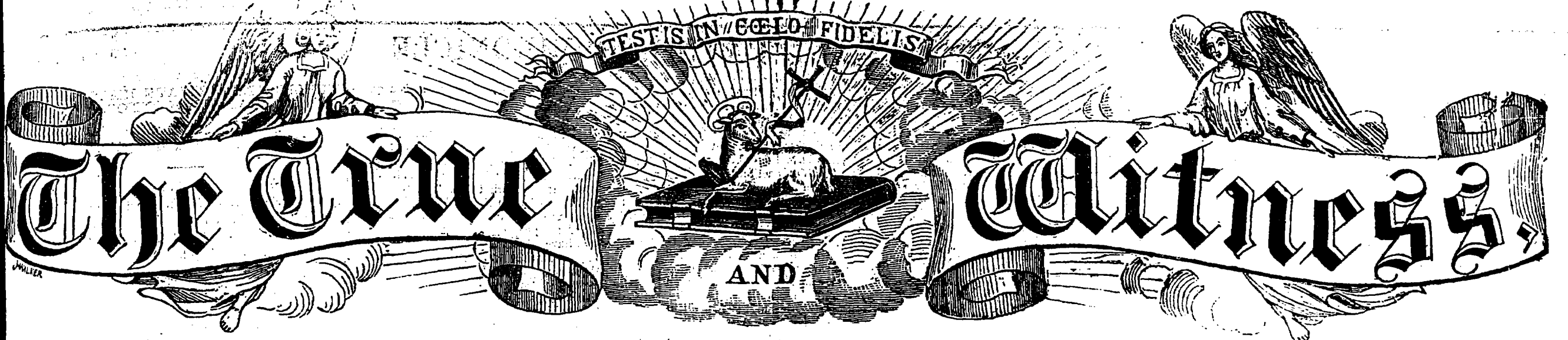
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 8.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1877.

TERMS.—\$2 per annum in advance.

STILL AT IT.

Not only do the sensational mongers make the Pope die every week, but now they have pitched on Cardinal Sforza, whom they suppose will be his successor, and are subjecting him to all sorts of diseases (on paper).

IS IT THE END.

According to a late telegram the war is about to end, but according to common sense it will not.

LAZY RUSSIAN GENERALS.

The chief Russian Generals and their staff do not keep well enough to the front to be thoroughly informed of what is actually going on at any particular moment.

BRITISH FLEET IN BESIKA BAY.

A correspondent of the Cork Herald, writing from Besika Bay on the 6th Inst., says the fleet there consists of twelve ships—namely the Alexandra, Achilles, Agincourt, Sultan, Raleigh, Pallas, Devastation, Hotspur, Rupert, Flamingo, Pelican, and Salamis.

PLEVNA.

The following description of the now historical Plevna is from a correspondent of an English daily:

Plevna contains a population of 17,000 souls with 19 mosques, two churches, 1,600 houses inhabited by Mussulmans, and 1,400 by Christians.

PROPOSED MEETING OF IRISH MEMBERS.

Mr. Butt has sent the following letter to each of the Irish Home Rule members:

Dear Sir,—I believe it is the general wish of the members of the Home Rule party in Parliament that a meeting of their body should be held on a day as early as can conveniently be found; and, regarding such a meeting, under present circumstances, as essential both to our own position and to the interests of the Home Rule cause.

HOME RULE ORGANIZATION.

We clip the following from the Nation:—The address of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain to the people of Ulster has already produced some fruit. A circular has been issued by the leading Nationalists of Derry and Belfast, announcing a conference for the purpose of organizing the Home Rule party throughout Ulster.

SINGULAR.

Father Grogan throws a bible, smirched with obscenity, through the window of a railroad train and immediately the Protestant Press of the continent is ringing with the terrible deed.

IRELAND AND THE INDIAN FAMINE.

The movement for the relief of the sufferers in India, is taking deep root in Ireland, so often famine stricken herself.

Cardinal Cullen has issued a circular to his clergy requesting them to make arrangements for a chapel-door collection on Sunday week in aid of the Indian Famine Fund.

REPUDIATION.

The Dublin Irishman of the 15th September in reference to the situation says:

Mr. O'Donnell made no delay, after the appearance of Mr. Butt's exposition of his views, to write to the Times to say publicly and emphatically that neither he nor his colleagues recognize the accuracy of Mr. Butt's latest description of the policy of "Independent Opposition."

Nothing but a conference of representative Irishmen can possibly effect a reconciliation and unity of action. Even that perhaps may fail to find a course of action upon which all will agree.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The Roman correspondent of one of the New York papers says:

PRODIGALITY OF VICTOR EMMANUEL.—Victor Emmanuel, whose annual income from the public treasury is about \$3,500,000, or nearly double what Victoria of England is paid, flings his money about in a prodigal manner, as if he had the exhaustless purse of Fortunatus in his pocket.

THE FRENCH WORKMAN.

A correspondent from France to an English paper writes:

The French laborer probably gets more for his wages than any other. His food is cheaper and more nourishing. His boudin is the liquid essence of beef, a penny per bowl.

at a sou a cup. It is coffee not slops. His half bottle of claret is thrown in at a meal costing 12 cents. For a few cents he may enjoy an evening's amusement at one of the many minor theaters, with his coffee thrown in.

BISHOP LAVAL.

We take the subjoined in regard to the remains of this illustrious prelate from the Quebec Budget:

The workmen in excavating the cellar of the Basilica, immediately under the sanctuary, discovered the coffin of Monseigneur de Laval, the first Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec.

D. D. FRANCISCO TE LAVAL PRIMUS QUEBECENSIS EPISCOPUS. OBIT DIE 6A MAII, ANNO SALUTIS MILESIMO SEPTECENTESIMO OCTAVO. NATIVIT. SUN. OCTOGESIMO SEXTO, CONSUECINATIONIS QUINQUAGESIMO. REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

Here is the English translation of the above:—Here reposes D D Francois de Laval, first Bishop of Quebec, died the 6th day of May, in the year of our Salvation, 1708, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and the fiftieth of his consecration.

A portion of the top was bent in. Just at the time of this discovery, word was sent to His Grace the Archbishop, who repaired to the scene, in company with several of his clergy, both from the city and country, and ordered the removal of the lid, when the remains were placed in a box.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

The subjoined extract from the correspondent of an English paper in India, furnishes a terrible picture of misery:

"Things here are far worse than people in England have any idea of, far worse even than I had thought, and I know something of what was going on before I came out. Many villages in Bellary have been entirely depopulated. The famine began with the utter failure of the crops. The people pulled the thatch of their houses to feed their cattle. That was soon gone. Then the cattle died. The sticks of the roofs were soon sold, and for a mere song, and the proceeds eaten in a day or two.

IRISH OPINION.

Says the Dublin Irishman of September 15th:

There is a difference of opinion amongst Irish journalists as to the wisdom and prudence of Obstruction. The Freeman, being wise in its generation, essays a safe course between the rock and the whirlpool. But it thinks Mr. Butt's letter shows more of the advocate's ingenuity than of the statesman's power.

EDUCATION.

Our Protestant lecturing and editorial friends are continually crying out about Catholic education and its narrowness, its unfairness, its bigotry, and in fact in all the adjectives with which the English language so copiously abounds.

Saunders, just where they were least expected. Re-lying to Mr. Butt's forewarning that Parliament will put down obstruction, the Saunders says Obstruction cannot be put down if a considerable number of Irish members join it.

EDUCATION.

Our Protestant lecturing and editorial friends are continually crying out about Catholic education and its narrowness, its unfairness, its bigotry, and in fact in all the adjectives with which the English language so copiously abounds.

The Austrian Empire has a population of about 36,000,000, four-fifths of whom are Catholics. The rest consists of Calvinists, Lutherans and Jews. The system of Education is gratuitously open to all, from the village school to the university.

MR. W. B. COURT.

Mr. Court has displeased some of his late friends in the faith, as the following extract from the Gazette will show:

THE CHINIQUEY ACCUSATIONS AGAIN—ZEAL WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Sir,—The following choice specimen of Christian charity has just been received by me. It was enclosed in an envelope directed:

MR. WILLIAM B. COURT, SGT. (?) Ex-Superintendent (?) of St. John's Sabbath School.

The extract taken from the "Presbyterian and Evangelical (?) Protestant Union," of September 20th, was further wrapped in a piece of brown paper, on which the word "Judas" (why wasn't there a death-head, and cross-bones and a coffin?) was written.

This "Evangelical" champion of Father Chiniquy—this friend—thus discourses of your humble servant.

"Liberator of Father Chiniquy and others! A miserable knave in Montreal, named Court, has published a pamphlet basely attacking and vilifying Mr. Chiniquy, Principal MacVicar, D.D., Rev. Professor Campbell, the Canning Street French Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterian French Mission, and even the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Surely such utterances are only equalled by such extreme organs of Ultramontanism as the True Witness. I have the honor to remain, Mr. Editor, Yours truly,

W. B. COURT.

The TRUE WITNESS is infinitely obliged to Mr. Court, and sincerely hopes he will yet become a subscriber to it and a believer in what he unkindly calls Ultramontanism, as a refuge against the sanctimonious knaves he denounces with so much vigor.

OBSTRUCTION.

The Tipperary Advocate thinks the fact of sixty or eighty obstructionists being expelled from the House of Commons would be of advantage:

The honorable member for Limerick says that either Parliament must put down obstruction, or obstruction must put down Parliament, and then asks what does any man believe will really occur? No doubt six hundred members of Parliament can be driven to it, so change the rule of the House as to muzzle the representatives of this country.

END OF THE BEGINNING.

It is very evident that the campaign in Bulgaria is drawing to a close for the present, though why a winter campaign may not be begun in a month or so hence is not so clear.

A despatch from Bucharest says the Russians have recaptured Poggot on the left bank of the Lom.

A despatch from Gorney Studeni says that the Czarowitch advocated the withdrawal of troops for the winter over the Danube leaving a garrison only at Sistova and Nicopolis.

TIPPERARY AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

As a specimen of the speeches generally made at agricultural shows, and fair, dinners in Ireland. We select the following from the Dublin Freeman. It was delivered by Mr. Smith, the chairman, after he had proposed the toast of the Army and navy, and is very suggestive:

The Chairman next proposed the toast of "The Army and Navy." In the course of his remarks he expressed his regret that the lower classes exhibited such reluctance to enlist in the army. It was the duty of every class to work for the interest of their country. The army now comprised a most respectable class of men. Many men might now find a career in the army who might find it otherwise difficult.

Mr. Smith Barry uses the word "lower classes" very often in a short speech and seems very anxious to get them into the army. Why there should be a taste for enlistment in a country where the use of arms is strictly tabooed, is what the worthy chairman did not explain.

THE MEMBER FOR DUNGARVIN ON THE MANIFESTO OF MR. BUTT.

Mr. O'Donnell writes to the Times as follows:—

Temple, Sept. 7th. Sir,—I would be permitted by your courtesy to say most emphatically that I do not recognize, nor as far as I am aware do my colleagues recognize, the accuracy of Mr. Butt's latest description of the policy of the Irish independent opposition.

EXTREMES MEET.

A Roman paper furnished the subjoined:—

COUNT CAVOUR AND ST. FRANCIS OF SALES.—SAVOY, and Count Camillo di Cavour was connected with the saint through his grandmother, Filippina di Sales. The Unita Cattolica, of Turin publishes a letter written by that lady on the 5th of February, 1810, from Turin to the Abate B...

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Those who assail the Prince of Wales are soundly taken to task by the editor of Truth in a long and earnest article, in the course of which the habits of the Heir Apparent are referred to as follows: "He is fond of field sports and rides well to hounds, whilst the shares with the humblest of his future subjects that fondness for racing which is one of our national characteristics. He is equally at home on the ocean as in the hunting-field, and at the covert side, and he is a bold and successful yachtsman. When in London he is, like his ancestor George III., a great patron of theatres, and so singularly is he in unison with theatre-goers that managers are ever anxious to know his real opinion of a new play, for what pleases him is almost certain to please the public. In Norfolk, where he has purchased an estate, he leads the life of a country gentleman, talks learnedly with his neighbours about crops, has strong opinions respecting the merits of different breeds of sheep and cattle, and is never so happy as when he has carried off a prize at an agricultural meeting. There he mixes, almost as a private gentleman, with squires and farmers, and as his popularity in the country where he resides, and where he is so well known, is unbounded, amongst high and low, it is only reasonable to suppose that it is merited, for the savor of princes are those who come in habitual contact with them."

THE SECOND BATTLE OF PLEVNA.

A DESPERATE ATTACK BY THE RUSSIANS.

A RAPID GLANCE AT THE FIELD.

The correspondent of the London Daily News, under date of Sept. 8th, sends another vivid picture of the war. On the battle-field of Plevna, under the fire of the enemy, he gathered materials for the following letter. After describing the position of the army before the town, he states that the right and centre attacks partook rather of the nature of a siege than a battle. He therefore took his position on the left, where the hillside was covered with corn fields, vineyards, and a number of trees, threw himself down under the shade of the trees to lunch with the aid of some delicious grapes just ripe, and watched the battle from this point.

We had not been in our position under the trees more than ten minutes when we were probably perceived by a look-out in one of the Turkish redoubts below Radisova, and, probably believing that the Indian corn field by the side of us, interspersed here and there with trees, was very likely filled with troops, they began to shell us. After they had thrown three shells, all of which fell within twenty yards of us, and the last considerably nearer, we thought it was time to decamp, and withdrew behind the ridge, where a considerable number of soldiers were lying. We finished our lunch under the shade of another tree in a less advantageous position for sight-seeing, and when I again mounted the top of the ridge I was surprised to see two more Russian batteries far down the ridge, in the direction of Plevna, just to the right of the spot where we had seen the Russian troops previously. These batteries were now within a mile of Plevna, and were shelling one of the redoubts behind Plevna in a corner formed by the Sofia road. Columns of white smoke were rising to the sky, and the sharp whip-like crack of these field pieces was mingling angrily with the dull heavy roar of the siege guns in the big battery above. I pushed down through the vineyards and corn fields and trees further and further towards the Lovtcha road, following the ridge down to where it ends in the deep narrow ravine running almost parallel to the Lovtcha road. I had here climbed up into a tree to get a better view of the situation, when a Cossack came and informed me that there was something more interesting going on on our left, that the Russians were advancing there, with "hurrahs." We went back across the ridge a short distance and saw what it was. The Russians under Meritinsky and Skobelev—the same who took Lovtcha the other day—were advancing rapidly along the ridge bordering on the Lovtcha road towards Plevna. The Lovtcha road, before entering Plevna, passes over the high round of a hill covered with trees, which are not so thick, however, as to be called a wood. The summit of this hill is about a mile and a half distant from the Turkish redoubts in the bend of the Sofia road. The Russians were advancing over this mountain in loose order, with cavalry ahead, for we saw a number of horsemen making their way through the trees, and a few minutes later perceived a couple of squadrons of dragoons advancing along the Lovtcha road, cautiously trailing their way as they went. They were already over the top of the hill, probably half a mile, when we saw the dragoons, in skirmishing line, turn their horses' heads back and begin firing as they slowly retired. Then there was considerable firing from the skirmish line on both sides, although I could not distinguish the Turks from the Russians among the trees. Then the Turks began throwing shells towards where the dragoons were massed under the trees. They must have been able to see these dragoons, for the shells fell directly in the line. Each successive shell fell closer and closer, so that the dragoons began to shift their position.

This lasted perhaps twenty minutes. Then from the whole side of the mountain began to be heard the rattle of small arms, which grew heavier and heavier, and the mountain and trees were soon covered with clouds of thin blue smoke. It was the infantry arriving in line and beginning the attack. The Turks were posted in the trees at the foot of this mountain, and probably half a mile in front of the redoubt, and replied to the Russian fire with vigour. The Russians gradually advanced down the side of the mountain through the trees, driving back the Turks, part of whom seemed to retire upon Plevna, but the greater part upon the redoubt. The Russians pushed down to almost the bottom of the hill, and we saw the Turks retreating up the smooth slope leading towards the redoubt by hundreds, and from the redoubt itself began to be poured forth a heavy fire upon the Russians on the opposite slope. The Russians pushed down steadily nevertheless in loose order, firing as they came; but as they neared the foot of the slope the Turkish fire became terrible. From the parapets of the redoubt poured forth a steady wave of flame, and the redoubt itself was soon hidden in the thick fog of white smoke that rose over it. The roar of this tremendous fire was simply fearful. I do not remember to have ever heard anything like it, or to have ever seen in any battle anything like so well sustained a fire. This lasted about twenty minutes. Then the Russian skirmish line, which had already reached the foot of the slope, began to withdraw, and in a few minutes they had retired to a position half way up the slope, where they halted, and the slackening of the fire told that for the moment the attack upon the redoubt, if attack it was, had failed.

We now saw the Turks coming down again from the redoubt, and re-entering the trees at the foot of the slope where the Russians had been, and likewise those who had retreated towards Plevna seemed to come out again, for we saw them in the maize fields just on the other side of the ravine between us and them, pushing along as though they would turn the right of the Russian attack. This was impossible, because the infantry on our side were lying close behind the ridge, and would have effectually prevented any movement of this kind.

During all the time this fight lasted our batteries, which I have already spoken of as having advanced so far down towards Plevna, were quite silent; why I cannot understand, for just at this moment when the attack was going on they should have concentrated their whole fire upon the redoubt, and I cannot understand why the infantry, which was lying in masses near these batteries, did not take part in the attack. The whole burden was on the left column advancing by the Lovtcha road, nor was there any attack made anywhere else at the same time, nor on any other of the Turkish positions. The artillery fire had ceased everywhere. Everybody seemed to be waiting the result of this attack. This was just the very means to make the attack a failure, even if it had any chances of success for the whole army to stand still and look idly on while one small detachment was trying to attack the redoubt. It was a very strange proceeding. Not a single shot was fired at the small body of skirmishers who came out from Plevna, and annoyed the right of the attack, although they were within easy range both of the artillery and infantry. The attack had begun about five, too late in the day to accomplish anything if the capture of the

redoubt had been intended. This was probably not hoped for to-day. The Russians remained in the positions to which they had withdrawn on the slope of the mountain, and the Turks began to swarm out of the redoubt down to the foot of the slope. They were evidently attacking, in their turn, and bent upon driving the Russians back to the point which they had originally occupied in the morning. Although it was not light enough to see, I imagine that the Russians had already been strengthening their positions by digging, for they now poured a fire from the line they had occupied which in steadiness and fury was only equalled by the Turks from their redoubt. The Turks had already advanced a considerable way up the slope before the Russians opened fire, and they did not stand a moment under it. They retreated through the trees, and again up the slope to the redoubt, hotly pursued by the Russians, who followed them to the foot of the slope. The fire on both sides was now dreadful, and the Russians seem to have received a considerable number of reinforcements for their advance was far more steady and swift, more self-confident than the previous one had been. They swept down into the little hollow between the opposite slopes, and then poured a terrible fire on the Turkish redoubt from behind the trees, and under cover of the banks, stones, earth, and anything they could find to shelter themselves. The attack was moreover supported by our batteries on the right, which now advanced still nearer Plevna, and concentrated their fire on the Turkish redoubt. At the same time the Russians were advancing down the hill, the whole valley was filled with smoke. The town of Plevna, as well as the Turkish redoubts, and even part of the wood where the Russians were, had become invisible. The sun was now just setting behind a mass of clouds, but it shone out for a few minutes like a fiery blood-shot eye, which tinged the smoke hanging over everything with the colour of blood. Then it suddenly disappeared behind the mountain, and darkness settled down over the scene. The fire continued for some minutes longer, and from the redoubt, as from the slope at the foot of the mountains, sprang forth thousands upon thousands of jets of flame-like fire-flies. Then the fire suddenly ceased. The fight for the night was over. The Russians remained in their positions at the foot of the slope which leads up to the redoubt, about a quarter of a mile from the parapet. It could not have been their hope or intention to advance any further.

To-day's attack was begun too late to have carried the redoubt, unless it could have been done by a simple assault with the bayonet, a manner of attack which, I think, the Russians have abandoned against the trenches held by the Turks. They will probably dig trenches here in the night so as to shelter themselves from the fire of the redoubt, and then either work gradually up to the redoubt by means of shallow trenches, which could be dug very rapidly, and which would enable them to reach the parapet in the day, or choosing a favourable moment to-morrow morning, make a rush for it. Of the two plans the former, in my opinion, has the better chance of success. The distance from the Russian positions to the redoubt, is probably something over a quarter of a mile, up a smooth even slope, where there is not cover for a rabbit. The glacis is a quarter of a mile, or perhaps a little more in extent. The loss to an assaulting column rushing up over this glacis under the fire of the Turks poured out of the redoubt yesterday would be something terrible. If the Turks stood to their positions and fired with anything like precision not one man would probably reach the parapets; but then it is also possible that the defenders of the redoubt, seeing the Russians close, would lose their presence of mind and fire wildly over the heads of the assaulting party.

I now retired from the position which I had occupied during the whole fight, and although it was almost dark, and I did not think I could be seen from the Turkish redoubt, I soon found out my mistake. I and my comrade had not been under cover for more than three or four minutes when a shell was fired at us, which passed over our heads and exploded not more than forty feet before us, exactly in the road which we were following. As there was no battery anywhere near here, and no Russian troops either, the shot could only have been fired at us, and it was the last fired by this redoubt, this evening.

We made our way back to the top of the plateau behind Radisova, but the night now became so dark that it was impossible to find one's way across the fields. There was no water here for our horses but that contained in a muddy, stinking pool, which, however, they drank greedily. For ourselves, we obtained a drink from an ambulance, and then, coming upon a heap of unthreshed wheat, we gave a few bundles of it to our horses, and made the rest into a bed and a house for the night. The greater part of this telegram was written here in the fields, by the light of a spluttering candle blown about by the wind. All around us we saw the flickering of lights and camp fires in the distance; and every now and then flashes of fire in the direction of the battery of Russian siege guns, or the Turkish redoubt at Grivica, followed by a dull booming like thunder, show that there neither Turk nor Russian is asleep.

LEFT WING, NEAR THE LOVTECHA ROAD, Sunday Morning, 9 o'clock.

The night passed off quietly enough. About ten o'clock there was a sudden outburst of musketry fire which lasted a few minutes, and which was probably a false alarm on the part of the Russians or Turks. Then, again, we were awakened about twelve o'clock by loud cheering away somewhere on our left. I jumped up and looked about me. All was darkness, with here and there in the distance a smouldering camp fire burning dimly. There was not a light but that of the stars, and intermittent flashes now and then on the horizon, that seemed like sheet lightning, followed by a heavy boom that in the stillness of the night made the air vibrate strangely. I laid down again, and went to sleep.

This morning the artillery fire began at daybreak all along the line, but in a desultory manner. Just before sunrise there was a sharp musketry fire somewhere down before Radisova, which lasted perhaps twenty minutes, then ceased. Shortly after sunrise the fusillade began again with violence towards the Lovtcha road, but it seemed to come from considerably behind where it should have been, if it were a renewal of the attack of yesterday. The Turks were shelling this place so hotly, probably under the supposition that the trees and Indian corn concealed Russian troops, that I had to decamp. I retired to a point next the ridge, where I still had an excellent view of the two Turkish redoubts in the bend of the Sofia road, the positions where the attack occurred yesterday, and the whole length of the ridge, behind which lies the Lovtcha road. I then perceived that, so far from renewing the attack this morning, the Russians had withdrawn in the night from the foot of the slope which leads up to the Turkish redoubt, and were back on the summit of the low woody mountain or hill whence they had attacked yesterday.

This hill, or ridge, as it seems from here, is cut in two by a depression of considerable depth, through which passes the Lovtcha road. The Russians, on their side of the road, were not long in perceiving that the Turks were occupying the place where I saw the dragoons first advancing yesterday, about a mile back from the present Russian position on the hill, and fully two and half miles from the redoubts which he was attacking yesterday, and which cannot be even visible from where his artillery is placed.

Meritinsky does not seem to have brought a

single gun nearer to the attack than this point. The Russians seem to be very much afraid of losing their artillery. I have already spoken of the unaccountable conduct of our artillery in stopping fire upon the Turkish redoubts when the attack began, and when it ought to have been hottest. I can so far find no excuse for this inaction unless they suddenly ran short of ammunition at this critical moment, for the Russians were never so near the redoubts as to make it necessary for the artillery to cease firing. The attack was not sustained by the artillery, and was begun far too late in the day to succeed. The five o'clock attack, as I said, was led by Skobelev. When I arrived, at my new stand-point, there was a lively artillery fight going on between Meritinsky and the Turkish batteries, which had advanced during the night on the hill on the other side of the Lovtcha road. Suddenly there arose in front of the hill, against the black thunder cloud which hung over it, an immense pyramid of flame, that seemed to rend the sky to the zenith. Then followed a long volume of smoke that rose, white as snow, against the blackness of the cloud. Then there came a series of starting reports all in a second, as though a battery of a hundred guns had been fired. Then there arose on the Russian hill a loud, loud shout. They had exploded a Turkish magazine. I now learned from an officer here on observation, who was sending reports to General Kioff every few minutes of the progress of events, that Skobelev was on the ridge before me, and was about starting to join him, when the sudden uproar of battle, like a thunder clap, held me spell bound with admiration. The crest of this ridge suddenly began to vomit flame and smoke. Above this ridge, far higher up, were balls of flame that flashed and disappeared, each leaving a small round space of white smoke. The Turkish shrapnel exploding over the heads of the Russians was deafening; and the heavy booming of the distant siege guns, slowly pounding away at short regular intervals, as though keeping time, produced a sublime effect. The Turks were in their turn attacking the Russians from the other side, and the Russians had evidently reserved their fire until the Turks were very near, which accounted for the sudden furious outburst. "That Skobelev!" said the officer near me, "how he is giving it to them!" and three or four Cossacks, watching with intense excitement depicted on their faces, expressed their satisfaction; convinced that he was there in the middle of the fight, with that charmed life of his, ordering and directing.

In the meantime the Turkish skirmishers coming from Plevna pushed along our side of the ridge on the other side of the deep ravine, as though going to take Skobelev in the rear. To-day our artillery seems to be more wide-awake than yesterday, for a battery now came galloping down through the vines and corn, and limbering in a moment, began shelling these skirmishers, while the Turkish redoubts instantly opened on this new battery. The latter, however, paid no attention to the redoubt, but concentrated its whole fire on the skirmishers, and, as it was taking them in rear and flank, they soon began to retire. The Turkish shells fired from the redoubt all passed over the battery and exploded in a little hollow behind, about fifty yards to the right of where we were, and all nearly on the same spot. The Turks never seem to correct their aim. In a few minutes the fire began to slacken, and two or three minutes later a loud shout swept along the ridge before us, followed by prolonged cheering. The Turks were evidently beaten back. Then the firing ceased, but the shouting continued, going farther and farther away. Skobelev was evidently going at the flying Turks with the bayonet.

Now the fighting is over for the present but the big guns are still pounding away on our right.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

We have been requested by the Right Rev. Bishop Fennelly, Vicar Apostolic of Madras, to publish the following letter:—

Catholic Cathedral, Madras, 14th Aug. 1877.

Sr,—A public appeal has been lately made to the people of Great Britain on behalf of the millions suffering from famine in the Madras Presidency. The magnitude of the calamity that has fallen upon this country is little understood in England or Ireland. This country is in every respect so different from any European land that it is almost impossible for a European, who has not resided for some time in India, to understand the country or its people. I hope I shall be excused if I endeavour to convey to the minds of our Catholic brethren at home some notion of the magnitude of the famine; and of the many urgent wants which such a calamity brings home to the Bishops and clergy, who witness its ravages among our Indian population.

In Southern India we have periodical rains in the months of June and October, after which food crops are sown, and are harvested, in favourable seasons, in September and February. Whenever the usual rains fall, there is a failure of crops and consequent distress. If the rains fail for a year or more over any considerable area, the distress becomes a famine.

In June, 1876, there was a failure of the rain, generally known as the south-west monsoon, all over the Madras Presidency, and a consequent failure of the crops which were expected in September following: the October rains, which are called the north-east monsoon, having also failed there was no harvest in January, 1877. The eastern coast of the Madras Presidency was visited by a cyclone in May last, when a considerable quantity of rain fell all along the coast and from fifty to a hundred miles towards the west. Immediately after the fall of rain in May the poor people worked with a will to put in crops, which they hoped to reap in the current month of August; but owing to the failure of rains in June and July last, the crops sown in May have perished. There is now no hope of any crop being harvested before January or February, 1878; nor will there be any then, unless we are favoured with periodical rains in October next. The result of the failure of rain is a failure of food crops and consequent starvation and suffering to the people. The result at present is a famine in the land more severe than any on record, even in this land of famines. A partial failure of rains and of crops is not unusual in India. But I believe we have no instance, at least in modern times, of any famine affecting so large a population, scattered over so great an area. The whole of the Presidency of Madras, excepting the three, or perhaps four, Northern districts and the districts of Malabar and South Canara to the south, has yielded no food for its people since January, 1876; and in 1875 the crops were unusually light. We have in the Madras Presidency 20,000,000 of people scattered over an area of 77,000 square miles depending on imported food for their existence since November last; and they must depend upon the same precarious supplies till the month of January, 1878. Add to this the province of Mysore—an area of 30,000 square miles with a population of 3,500,000 souls—in which the distress is no less severe than in the Madras Presidency. The famine area extends also to the country of Hyderabad and portions of the Bombay Presidency. A glance at these figures is sufficient to show the terrible crisis through which the country is passing. It is a gigantic work to import food from Burma or Calcutta and to distribute it to so many millions scattered over so large an area. So critical is our position that, in the opinion of the Governor of Madras, who had all available information before him, there was only a week's supply of food in the country in July last. Since then increased supplies have been received. But whether the supplies of food will continue

equal to the demand until January next is a question which causes the gravest anxiety to every one interested in the country.

The prices of food grain rose to an unusual figure as soon as it was known that the rains of last October had failed. They are more than double what they were during the Bengal famine of 1874. They have risen so that our market rates are now equivalent to the quarter loaf in England being increased in price from sixpence to two shillings and sixpence. The distress of the people can only be understood by those who have witnessed their sufferings. Government has acted nobly during this trying emergency. All that could be done by Government to save the people from perishing of hunger has been done. No expenditure of money or labour has been spared. The servants of Government have devoted themselves to the work of saving the people with an energy, zeal, and perseverance beyond all praise. But no human power is able to avert the fatal consequences of a failure of the ordinary food of 20,000,000 of people scattered over an area of 77,000 square miles. At the close of July last half a million of the people had already perished of starvation or sickness, the result of starvation. And God only knows how many are to perish of famine and its consequent pestilence before the next harvest in January 1878. The total number of deaths in the Presidency for 5 years past was 215,177 and the number of deaths during the first seven months of this year, from January to July, was 519,201. Of the entire population one million and three quarters are supported by Government, of whom 6,000,000 are on gratuitous relief, being fed in relief camps or getting money payments. One million and three quarters (1,750,000) are entirely dependent upon State aid for support, and the number is daily increasing and must continue to increase for the next five or six months. The entire Vicariate Apostolic of Madras, covering an area of 25,000 square miles, with a population of 8½ millions, of whom 50,000 are Catholics, is suffering from the famine; and in three districts, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, the sufferings of the people have been more severe than anywhere else. In Kurnool and Bellary 27 per cent. of the population depends on Government relief; in Cuddapah 16 per cent., and in Coimbatore near Madras the distress is equally great.

In the town of Madras alone not less than 37,268 persons are in receipt of Government relief; of whom about 12,000 are fed in relief camps. Notwithstanding all the care and attention on the part of the medical officers in charge of those camps as many as 5,117 persons have died during the past seven months. The poor people are so reduced by insufficient or insufficient or unwholesome food before they enter the relief camps that the efforts of science to restore them generally prove a failure.

The famine is daily increasing in severity. Those who had some little resources in grain or money are being gradually reduced to a state of pauperism. The reserves of grain are exhausted, and the little property possessed, in the shape of money or utensils, has been sold to purchase food; and the consequence is that many who hoped to be able to tide over the famine season without the aid of the Government find their means all exhausted, and are compelled to seek State relief. One of the worst results of the famine is the wholesale loss of working cattle, which have perished in thousands for want of fodder. In travelling through the country you can scarcely see a well thatched house, the straw having been everywhere stripped off for food for the famishing cattle. Already men are employed in the place of cattle to work the plough and to haul carts for the transport of grain to remote districts in the interior. And when the famine comes to an end, no one can see how cultivation is to be resumed on account of the scarcity of cattle. The loss to my poor Catholic people is greater than I can realise. In the De lary and Kurnool districts, where the famine was most severe, there were several Catholic congregations, numbering in the aggregate over 4,000 souls, who belonged to a respectable class in Hindoo society. They are all Soudra cultivators, corresponding with the small farmer class in Ireland. They are all of the Telugoo race, and have been able hitherto to maintain themselves comfortably. Their condition at present is wretched. Unwilling to seek Government aid they have sold everything to buy food; their cattle have for the most part perished, and from a condition of comparative comfort they have become absolute paupers. In the Chingleput district, about thirty-two miles from the town of Madras, there are several Christian Soudra villages aggregating over 5,000 souls, who belong to the same class as those in Bellary and Kurnool, and who like them are now reduced to absolute poverty from a condition of comparative comfort. How all these poor Catholics will live till January next, and if they do live, how are they to resume their former position is to me a most serious and perplexing problem.

Out of all these calamities some good is likely to result for religion. There is in the Hindoo population a movement in favor of Catholicity such as has not been witnessed since the days of St. Francis Xavier. The French missionaries of the Congregation of Foreign Missions in the Vicariate immediately South of Madras have, during the past twelve months, baptized some 15,000 adults in addition to 3,000 famine orphans. Though we are not able to reckon our converts in Madras by thousands, the number is five times as large as in any year since the establishment of the mission.

Another way in which the Church draws good out of the calamities of the year is by taking charge of the maintenance and education of the numberless orphans left by the famine. But considerable funds are required to enable the Catholic clergy to turn the present calamity into a blessing. The famine orphans cannot be fed, nor can the many Catechumens who seek instruction be maintained without money. The Vicar Apostolic of Pondicherry, who has the consolation of numbering his converts by thousands, tells me that he has already spent in feeding neophytes and orphans 60,000 rupees (£6,000). He is poor like all the Indian Bishops, but France, so noted for its generous support of the Foreign Missions, has supplied him with the means of using for the good of the Church the present opportunity. Finding his funds exhausted he was most reluctantly compelled to instruct his Priests not to incur any further expense on account of orphans or Catechumens.

Catholics share in common with all other classes the benevolent care of the truly paternal Government under which we live. But it is not unreasonable to hope that, when our condition is made known to Catholic communities at home, the sympathies of some benevolent persons will be enlisted in our behalf; and that, in addition to their subscriptions to the General India Famine Fund, some means will be furnished to help us to conserve the Catholic congregations scattered here and there over this Pagan land, and to maintain for a time the numerous Catechumens who seek instruction and the many orphans who are left destitute by the famine. I may, in conclusion, state that the Vicariate Apostolic of Mysore, served by the priests of the Congregation of Foreign Missions, with a gross population of 3,500,000, and a Catholic population of 26,000, as well as a large part of the Vicariate Apostolic of Pondicherry, with a Catholic population of 113,000 in British territory, suffer as much as Madras. The Vicariates Apostolic of Coimbatore and Madras are great sufferers; though in a less degree than those above mentioned. If any charitable persons be so good as to entrust funds to me for any or all of the above named districts, I shall be happy to distribute the money as I may be instructed.—I remain, my dear Sir, yours very sincerely,

J. S. FENNELLY, Bp. Vic. Ap. Madras. —London Tablet.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HISTORY OF CHARLES O'CONNOR.

HOW HE BEGAN AS A PRINTER'S BOY.

The foremost barrister of the Republic is entirely self-made. His life shows what a man may achieve by untiring diligence and dogged perseverance in the teeth of obstacles. Beginning at the lowest he has climbed up to the highest rung of the ladder. His example is instructive, and full of encouragement to every youth obliged to wrestle with Fortune.

Charles O'Connor wrestled with her long and hard, and threw the sinewy and cunning jade at last. He is generally thought to be of Irish birth, but he was born in this city, and in circumstances the reverse of promising. His father was a typical Irishman, and like the most of his educated countrymen, owed his emigration to an effort to right the wrongs—as if they ever could be righted—of down-trodden Erin. He took part in the rebellion of '09, or some other rebellion (it is difficult to keep track of all the insurrectionary movements in the Green Isle), was arrested, imprisoned, and after divers legal proceedings, was released on condition of quitting the country. Of course he came to the United States, and at the outbreak of the war of 1812 he had an opportunity to uncork the bottle of "his Milesian wrath." He started a weekly journal in order to haul the luxury of denouncing perfidious Allion, in Celtic rhetoric of the most fiery and ornate description. His journal "The War" was soon re-named, and as the *Military Monitor*, continued to pour loaded broadsides into England, but as he was lying on the other side of the sea, she did not sustain any particular damage. That the island was not crushed was not the fault of the rampant editor. His Will was good, and his inventive potent enough for the purpose, and these alone being needed to insure destruction.

His son Charles, who was then but eight years old, was office boy. In addition to looking after things in his father's absence, he delivered the monitor to subscribers here and across both rivers. This city then had barely 90,000 inhabitants, Brooklyn some 2,000, and Jersey City, not more than 600 or 700. But as he could not reach the small towns only by skiff, and as the paper went to press very irregularly, he was sometimes occupied all Saturday night in serving his route. It was an energetic little fellow, and courageous as he was energetic. He never missed a subscriber: he went through all the slums, and dangerous neighbourhoods fearlessly and proved himself in every respect a first-rate carrier. He received a desultory education, which was never completed; but his passion for acquiring knowledge repaired any lack of opportunity. He did not waste an hour; he was diligence personified. When sixteen or seventeen he went to Steuben County, and was for some time clerk in a store at Bath. But, growing tired of ruralism, he came back to the metropolis to study law, for which he had conceived a partiality. Having no influential friends, he was compelled to be a messenger for a twelve-month in an attorney's office. And even in that humble capacity he read a number of legal works. It was his habit to borrow books, take them home at night, and pore over them very late by the light of a flaring talow candle. Any youth so fanatical about study as that is certain, if he can keep his health, to make his mark eventually. Several lawyers noticed his industry and intelligence, and furnished him with books and general facilities. He advanced rapidly and was admitted into the bar at twenty-four. It was remarked then that his legal opinion was worth more than the opinion of many lawyers of long standing.

Recently, certain communications in the newspapers placed O'Connor in a discreditable light, charging him with exacting large fees from Mrs. Forrest after expressing his intent to defend her gratis. He demanded an investigation by the bar, and he was entirely exonerated, which was agreeably to the public, as his reputation for integrity and honor has always been unsmirched. The last case in which he was engaged was the defence of young Walworth for the killing of his father. He volunteered his services, having retired some time previous from legal practice, and he made an excellent argument, his feelings having been enlisted in the youth. He is now in his 63rd year, and not likely to appear again in court, unless his sympathies should be appealed to as in the Walworth instance.

With all his ability and uprightness, O'Connor has strong prejudices and a towering temper. He is disposed to be overbearing both professionally and privately, and his resolution runs into obstinacy. Having once arrived at a conviction, nothing less than an earthquake will shake him out of it. Being a Democrat, he has been with the party unwaveringly in all national measures. From the start he has been dead set against the negro—another trait of his ancestral nationality. He was opposed to his emancipation, his education, his right to the franchise, and it is probable he still thinks abolition a mistake. He was so inimical to the war that he had Grant for defeating the South, and eleven years after its close could write a coarse, violent, bitter letter about "the butcher and wretched tanner of Galena." This was one of many instances in which temper gets the better of his judgment. No doubt he often regrets his explosions after they have passed; but if he did not explode he would not be Charles O'Connor. Men of power are very apt to have infirmities, and those of the great barrister may well be overlooked in consideration of his exalted talents and unflinching virtues. Self-made, as he is, he is not more human than self-made men generally are. He is proud of his descent, for he is of Irish lineage, and is understood to claim among his remote progenitors the most illustrious Iberian kings. Kingly or unprudent of himself than he has had numberless princes in his direct line, for he is a gentleman, which few princes are, and thus which no king can be more.

His wife died recently; but they had not lived together for years, in consequence of temperamental incompatibility. She was a Protestant, he is a Catholic, and they had many irreconcilable differences of opinion. They esteemed one another, but they could not live in harmony; so they separated amicably, without recourse to law. She belonged to a distinguished family of this State, and when he heard of her death he is said to have been moved with the tenderest grief. He is tall, moderately slender, erect and vigorous for his years (he would not die, lately, even to gratify his physicians, who had declared that he could not live), his strong, severe face indolting his lineage and great force of mind and character. He dresses plainly; is very courteous in his social relations, especially toward women, and plumes himself upon being a gentleman of the old school. While he gives and attends entertainments, he is not very fond of society, loving now, as of old, books and study. For years he is said to have been intellectually occupied 16 hours a day and nothing but a very strong, elastic constitution has prevented him from dying of overwork. One of the disappointments of his life is no doubt, that he has never been a father. A man who has made such a name and such a fortune (he is probably worth a million and a half) would naturally like to have children to whom he could leave them. He resides at Fort Washington, where he has a handsome residence, and in these latter days does but little company. He has always been benevolent, and invariably without ostentation.—Cor. of Boston Herald.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

CATHOLICS IN CHINA.—The population of Honan, China, is 23,000,000, of which 5,000 are Catholics, attended by nine missionaries and three native priests.

VISITATIONS.—It is proposed to establish systematic visitations in New York city among Catholic residents, to secure contributions towards the "Propagation of the Faith" in America. The sums contributed last year were very meagre indeed. The school-children are to be made collectors for this fund.

DEPARTURE.—The Observatore Romano announces the departure for Peru of Mgr. Mocenni, who was consecrated Archbishop of Heliopolis, by his Eminence Cardinal Franchi, on August 12. This Prelate goes in the capacity of Apostolic Delegate and Envoy Extraordinary to Peru, Ecuador, Chili and Bolivia. He will reside in Lima.

MONTH'S MEMORY.—On August 22d, the Month's Memory of the late Colman O'Loughlin was celebrated in the Catholic church of Barefield, the parochial church of Drumcondra, the family residence of the deceased baronet, and was attended by a large congregation of clergy and laity. The Rev. J. Vaugheran, P.P., Barefield, made a short and appropriate address on the occasion.

CONVERSIONS.—The Germania, of Berlin, in almost every issue chronicles conversions to Catholicity in the countries of the North. It now announces the return of the Baroness de Berling, of Copenhagen. This lady, on the day of her adoration of Protestantism, donated the Catholic community of the Danish capital over one million in real estate, which will be devoted to Catholic uses in Copenhagen.

RECEPTION.—On August 22d, the most Rev. Dr. Warren, received, in the church of St. James, at St. Catherine's convent of St. Louis, at Ramsgate, the following ladies:—Miss Hannah Curran, of Ballygamban, Cappoquin, in religion Sister Mary Francis; Miss Fisher, New Ross, in religion Sister Mary Agnes; Miss Emily Murray, Dundalk, in religion Sister Mary Louis; Miss Eliza Furlong, Lough, in religion Sister Mary Bernard; Miss Catherine Rannon, Dublin, in religion Sister Mary Patrick; Miss Statia Culleton, Cullinstown, in religion Sister Mary Clare.

MISSION AT CRATLOO.—On August 26th, the Franciscan Fathers of Limerick commenced a Mission which was to last two weeks at Cratloa. Besides other objects, this Mission was intended as an act of reparation for a crime unusual in Ireland in later days, for the wanton robbery and sacrilegious outrage by which, on last St. Patrick's day, or night, a chalice, the most sacred vessel in a Catholic's estimation, was taken from Kiltinan church, in the parish of Cratloa. Claro does not forget the labors of the Franciscans in that country in past ages, for the dismal ruins of the once splendid Abbey of Quin, of Clare Castle, of Ennis, still attest their zeal and the persecutions and confiscations they underwent in the past for their faith and their religion.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, DUNLEWY, COUNTY DONEGAL.—Another of the many evidences seen almost daily of the extension of Catholicity in the North-west was given in one of the widest, most inaccessible, but most romantic of the numerous mountainous districts of the county Donegal, on Wednesday, August 29th, the Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist. In a little valley at the base of the rock-crowned Erigal, beside the dark waters of Dunlewy lake, within about three miles of the famous Gweedore Hotel, with the Slieve, Slaght mountains surrounding amphitheatrically on the south and east, and through which the Glady flowed on its meandering way to the sea, was gathered on the occasion an assembly such as is rarely found in the more recognized centres of society. There were present dignitaries and clergy from many parts of the county, and from many miles distant, as from all the surrounding districts the laity congregated in very large numbers. The event which attracted so large and so respectable an assemblage was the dedication of the new church of the Sacred Heart, Dunlewy. The parish of Gweedore is of considerable extent, and those of the parishioners living in its eastern part were compelled to travel from six to nine miles every Sunday morning to hear Mass at the chapel in Darrybeg. Such discomfort was of course deeply felt, but the expense attendant on the erection of a new chapel where it was so much required was a burden beyond the powers of those affected by the want to bear of themselves.

FATHER MAILLARD.—This remarkable priest, whose irreproachable life, zeal and labors, have reflected such great credit on the Foreign Missions, was an object of confidence and respect on the part of the Acadians and of the Micmacs. For thirty years he devoted himself to their salvation, visiting all the missions scattered over the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and doing good to all. Miramichi and Labrador were the two places in which the Micmacs of those countries used chiefly to assemble. Every year Father Maillard went from village to village, although he had fixed his principal residence with the Micmacs of Labrador. He learned their language thoroughly, wrote all their prayers and canticles, gave them Hieroglyphics, which he made them understand and transcribe, reduced their idiom to regular principles, and which ought to cause young missionaries to tremble—he declared, at the end of one of his last books, that he was frequently obliged to deal with them at random, on account of not being sufficiently acquainted with their character. After the conquest of Canada, the Micmacs sharing in the dissatisfaction which the Canadians and Acadians felt for having passed under the English dominion but less moderate and enlightened than these two nations, thought they could indemnify themselves for their subjection, by laboring for the destruction of the English. On this principle the Micmacs of Nova Scotia began to lay violent hands on them wherever they could surprise them. Scarcely could the citizens of Halifax get out of the city but they fell into some ambush. Those murders became of such frequent occurrence, that the Government determined to adopt strong means by which to resist or prevent those deadly assaults. But how to get hold of savages who, no sooner perpetrated those deeds, than they darted into the woods? The Government instead of attempting to repel force by force, came to this wise conclusion. It was to attach F. Maillard to themselves, to treat him well, and use his influence over the Micmacs, that they might put an end to their acts of violence. This was done; F. Maillard was invited to take up his residence in Halifax. The Government paid him an amount of two hundred pounds sterling. At a time when the hatred of the English Government towards the Catholic religion knew no bounds, F. Maillard had a church in that capital. His Indians followed him there, and it was no longer a question of the murders which, before desolated the city. The Acadians themselves, odious to the same Government, and dispersed, as we know, were allowed to gather around the missionary, and to practise under his protection, in Halifax, their religion as long as he lived. F. Maillard enjoyed in Halifax the highest consideration. After a sojourn of a few years, he was taken dangerously ill. An Anglican minister kindly offered him his services to prepare him for death. F. Maillard made him an answer worthy of a Catholic priest, and died without the sacrament, but full of confidence in the goodness of God, whom he had served so faithfully, leaving nothing but his mortal remains to the Protestants, who honored his memory with magnificent obsequies. (J. O. P. Journal de la Mission, etc., 1872, etc.)

IRISH NEWS.

THE INDIAN RELIEF FUND.—It is the intention of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin to issue a pastoral letter, directing a collection at the church doors of the diocese on Sunday week, in aid of the fund for the relief of the suffering millions of India.

RETIREMENT FROM PUBLIC LIFE.—Alderman Peter Paul McSwiney, who was twice Lord Mayor of Dublin, and who held that office during the year of the O'Connell centenary celebration, for his part in which the Pope made him a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory, announces his retirement from the Corporation.

DEMONSTRATIONS POSTPONED.—It has been determined not to proceed with the public demonstrations in Ireland in favor of the Obstructionists members of the Home Rule party, pending the assembling of the National Conference on the question. This determination has been arrived at in consequence of representations made by influential leaders of Irish opinion to the Central Committee for the purpose of carrying out the demonstrations.

MILITARY RIOT AT THE CURRAGH.—An episode of rather a serious character has just taken place at the Curragh Camp. The troops with whom it originated were men of the 10th Hussars. It would seem that the regiment had been ordered to do some military duty which the men considered rather severe, and as a result more than a hundred of them broke from barracks, and took shelter in a village some couple of miles distant. They were met by some of the officers, who, after some time persuaded them to return to barracks. The matter is to be the subject of a court-martial, but everything is now quiet and orderly at the camp.

THE CROPS.—The farmers of the Wicklow district are somewhat alarmed at the state of agriculture, owing to the continuous downpour of rain and severe frosts at night. The potato crop may be reckoned at half the yield of last season, but very inferior in quality—the stack almost gone—with the old enemy—blight. Oats a fair yield, and should fine weather set in, will be secured without loss. Wheat is safe as yet, and only requires sunshine to be saved. The hay crop suffers materially, and want of hay barns sadly felt, as fully half the crop is damaged. Mangolds and turnips up to the average of other years. Should wet weather still continue it will harden previous prices of provisions.

MISSION AT PALLASKENY, CO. LIMERICK.—A very successful mission was brought to a close on Sunday, Sept. 2, in Pallaskeny, Co. Limerick. It had been given by Fathers McLoughlin, O'Neill, and Frohn, C.S.S.B. The Bishop of Limerick assisted at the closing service. Mr. Waller, who is at once an extensive landlord Protestant clergyman, conducted an opposition mission in the Protestant church of Pallaskeny. Mr. Waller is known everywhere as the greatest proselytiser in the South of Ireland. He employed two ministers, each as bigoted as himself, to help him in the work of his mission. His mission, however, was a ridiculous failure. While thousands and thousands flock to the Catholic church, one wagonette (and not an over large one) was sufficient to contain Mr. Waller, his two proselytising associates, and the five persons who formed the ordinary congregation—eight in all. On no occasion did the congregation reach the modest number of twelve. The discourses did not deserve a larger audience.—From a correspondent.

MR. MITCHELL HENRY ON IRISH POLICY.—Mr. Mitchell Henry has written a letter in which he tells some unpleasant tales about the ways of Irish members in Parliament. He gives great credit to Mr. Parnell for his most useful and humane action in so calmly watching and so fastly improving the Prisoners Bill of last session, and thinks that Mr. Butt has not candidly dealt with the policy with which Mr. Parnell's name is closely associated. He says distinctly that the Irish Home Rule party in Parliament give but little evidence of sincerity in their work, and treat Irish questions with indifference, if not with absolute contempt and ridicule. He says that they do not look like a party that intends to win, and that honest, vigorous action by a couple of members is sure to be "repudiated" by others of the party, who drop into the house for "a flying visit between a convivial dinner party, and a noisy adjournment to the smoking room." He denies Mr. Butt's statement that the Home Rule party have done good for Irish questions, and maintains directly the opposite. He concludes a graphic but gloomy picture of our representatives by adding that Mr. Parnell and some others are hated by the English Press, and by many English members, because they deem them formidable inasmuch as "they are not likely to be bought by office, or by what is quite as fatal, by personal flattery." He quite agrees in the need of a National Conference to decide and direct the Irish Parliamentary policy of next session.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.—On Monday September 3d, H. R. H. Prince Arthur Patrick, Duke of Connaught, Lieutenant Colonel of the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade (1st Batt.) left Fernoy for Scotland, en route for the 3rd inst. to the 8th prox. During his stay of nearly a month at the Fernoy garrison, he has been particularly partial to the new and fashionable game of Polo, and the seat of the Earl of Listowel, on the Blackwater near the village of Ballyhooley, has been many times frequented by him, where fishing, boating and shooting are easily accessible. He has established himself firmly in the hearts of the people even in the short time of his sojourn. The corps of which he is in command is a model for the best corps in the English, or perhaps the Continental service, and this stage, so nearly approaching perfection, has been gained, not so much through a guiding discipline, as through kindly encouragement to the nine or ten hundred of the rank and file. Several entertainments are expected in the station during the dull winter months, and if they be as successful in their way as the late athletic sports more can scarcely be desired.—Cork Examiner.

RAILROAD OPENED.—On Monday, Sept. 3d, the new line connecting the Great Southern and Western Railway with the London and North Western Company's depot at the North Wall was formally opened for traffic. The extension works have been open for a long time in progress, but the undertaking, it is long since remembered, was one of great magnitude, and it has been carried out on a scale commensurate with the great interests involved. The connecting line leaves the Great Southern Railway at a point nearly opposite the Wellington Monument in the Phoenix Park, runs through a tunnel under the park to the Midland line, over which it passes to the North Wall quay. Here a fine terminus has been erected, and elaborate arrangements have been made for the convenience of passengers and the despatch of business. The Holyhead boats of the Company have their berth alongside the terminus, so that the passengers from the South of England are saved the trouble of driving across the city. The facility for goods traffic is, of course, equally important, and the influence which such a system, when it reaches its full development, must have on the commerce of the country cannot be overestimated. Although the formal opening took place yesterday morning a regular system of goods traffic has been going on for some time over the new line, and in the respect alone the advantage which the extension confers has already made itself very apparent. The first passenger train departed from the North Wall at 11.15 a.m. and arrived at the North Wall at 11.45 a.m. The first goods train departed from the North Wall at 12.15 p.m. and arrived at the North Wall at 12.45 p.m.

WAR NEWS.

SURRENDERED.—Goransko has surrendered to the Montenegrins.

DECREASE.—The billion in the Bank of England has decreased £143,000 during the week.

REASSURING.—It is learned that the Porte assures Greece that the parties who attacked the Greek Consulate at Larissa will be punished.

NOT CONFIRMED.—There is no confirmation yet of the rumour that the Turks had crossed the Danube opposite Siliestria.

THE GESHOFFS.—Lord Derby tells Manchester's Mayor that the case of the Geshoffs is a serious one, but he hopes that his representations to the Porte may prove effectual in their behalf.

BLOODY REPULSE.—Private telegrams state that the Russian centre attacked Plevna on Tuesday, and were repulsed with a loss of 7,000 and of four guns.

FURTHER GERMAN REMONSTRANCE.—Germany will renew her remonstrances to the Porte against the breaches of the Geneva Convention in a more pointed manner.

TURKISH OUTRAGES.—The condition of Thessaly is terrible. The Turkish regulars plunder men and outrage women. It seems as if Turkey is resolved to drive the Greeks to despair.

RETREATING.—It is announced that in consequence of the large concentration of Russian troops and the difficulty of obtaining supplies Mehemet Ali on the 21st commenced retreating to his former positions on the Kara Lom.

ITALIAN ENQUIRY.—A despatch from Athens reports that an Italian gunboat arrived at Volo to enquire into the misdeeds of the Bashi-bazouks. The Italian Vice-Consul at Volo will go to Larissa to enquire into the outrages against Italians there.

SICK BUT HAPPY.—A correspondent with the Czarewitsch's army telegraphs from Caikoi that fever is prevalent and dysentery has increased much with the bad weather. The spirit of the troops is unchanged, they are always cheerful and undergo hardships without a murmur.

WAR NEWS.—A Russian official despatch issued at Gorney-Student says that on the 22d about ten thousand Turkish infantry from Sofia, supported by artillery, forced their way through our cavalry, posted to intercept them, and entered Plevna. All is quiet around Rutchuk and in the Balkans.

AUSTRIAN NEUTRALITY.—In the Reichsrath to-day, in replying to interpellations, Prince Adolf Auersberg, President of the Council, declared that the Government maintained the policy of perfect neutrality regarding the contingency of Serbian participation of the war. He said the Government could not declare its policy in anticipation of the event.

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN ENDED.—DISCONTENT WITH THE RESULT IN THE BALKANS.—A despatch says the Russian campaign is considered ended for this season and that heavy rains now falling on both sides of the Black Sea preclude any serious injury to the Russians by the Turks. Dissatisfaction is reported in Russian ranks at the course and result of the campaign.

MONTENEGRO VICINOUS.—At Goransko the Montenegrins took 300 regular prisoners and captured three cannons and 500 rifles; the Montenegrins have also occupied Piva, captured Fort Cakvoia and now hold the whole territory as far as Foischa; they have totally burned Bilek and the surrounding villages after sending the sick, wounded and non-combatants to Trebinge.

SERVIA AGAIN.—Serbia is about to demand the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the Serbian frontier. A similar demand preluded the war last year. Two million francs have arrived from Russia, the final instalment of the loan. The mobilization of the troops continues. Russia insists on Serbia speedily finishing the work of mobilization, and complains that the Serbian hesitation has enabled the Turks to relieve Plevna.

RUSSIAN DISCOMFORTS.—A Constantinople special says there is a rumour there that Suleiman Pasha intercepted the communications of the Russians between Shipka Pass and the town of Garnova. The Turks have also cut off the retreat of the Russians, then on all sides. Osman Pasha also is reported as having repulsed the Russian attack on the Eastern redoubt at Plevna, the Russians losing 8,000 men and four guns.

THE RUSSIANS DISCOURAGED.—A correspondent at Zagallance reports great discontent and discouragement in the Russian army. There is scarcely an officer who does not regard success hopeless. Fourteen thousand Turkish wounded are reported in Plevna, whom the Turks are unable to remove. The Turkish losses seem as heavy as the Russian. A despatch from Bucharest says the discontent in the Russian army is very great on account of the incapacity evidenced by the personnel at headquarters.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK.—An unsuccessful attack on the second Grivitzia redoubt may be the foundation for the despatch from Constantinople stating that the Russian centre attacked Plevna on Tuesday and was repulsed with a loss of 7,000 and four guns. A Bucharest correspondent on Wednesday makes no mention of the attack but says the Rumanian trenches have been pushed within 50 yards the redoubt. An attack must therefore have been imminent.

MEHEMET ALI'S POSITION.—The retirement of Mehemet Ali behind the Kara Lom seems to indicate that the Turks will be satisfied to maintain present advantages and depend upon time to force the Russians back across the Danube. A Schumla special says the retrograde movement was partly because recent rains rendered it difficult to bring up supplies, and partly on account of the Russians massing considerable forces on the Lom. It would appear from this that the idea of holding the country between the Lom and the Jantira is abandoned by the Turks. This notion more becomes possible to force the Russians to isolate and blockade Rutchuk. The army has probably been supplied for winter during the past month. Mehemet Ali's right will again be about Kasanlyk with Rasgrad as a base, while his left will extend as far as the defiles south of Osman-Bazar, being within easy support from Shumla.

THE POLICY OF AUSTRIA.—In the Hungarian Diet to-day Prime Minister Tisza, replying to an interpellation on the Eastern question, said the foreign policy hitherto pursued had resulted in the fact that now no danger whatever threatened the interests of the monarchy. He denied that the Government had exercised neutrality in a way unduly favourable to Russia, or that the policy pursued by the Government was contrary to the opinion of the people. If Serbia broke the peace, Austria and Hungary would not impede Turkey's action against her. The three Emperors alliance did not exist in the sense that the three Powers had entered into engagements with each other upon the Eastern question. The Emperors and their Governments had only agreed in the interest of European peace to proceed in harmony, but not in common on any great question which might arise. The fact that the war had not become an European one, is partly due to their amicable relations. The fact that one of the parties to the alliance had entered upon war contrary to the views of the two others, threw no responsibility upon those others. He denied that the Government wished the dismemberment of Turkey. Relative to the Salzburg interview, he said that Austria's relations with Germany remained very good, as they had been for a long time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECORDER.—Mr. Elzear Dery, advocate, of Quebec, was on the 26th inst., appointed Recorder of Quebec by the Local Government. Mr. Dery is a young lawyer who was admitted to the Bar in the year 1860, and has consequently been in practice for eight years.

LORD DUFFERIN'S SUCCESSOR.—The *Mail's* Ottawa correspondent says that there is a rumour current in that city that the Marquis of Lorne will succeed Lord Dufferin as Governor-General of Canada. The name of Sir James Ferguson, ex-Governor of New Zealand, has been mentioned for some time past in connection with the Vice Royalty of Canada.

BRASS.—The settlement of Stoneham in the County of Quebec has been visited by a number of members of the Brain species of late. Two of them were captured in traps by two different farmers of the settlement only a few days ago, and during last week, a large bear sat in the way of an approaching horse and cart on the Lake St. John road, and refused for several minutes to get up and relinquish possession of the right of way.

ROTSCCHILD.—It appears that Baron Edmund de Rothschild is to marry a Rothschild, not of Berlin, but of Frankfurt. Mr. Labouchere gives her name as "Adelaide, daughter of Baron Willy de Rothschild," and thus "explains" the relationship: Edmund de Rothschild's father, Baron de Rothschild, married his own niece Bette, the daughter of Baron Salomon de Rothschild, and now her son is going to marry Baron Willy's daughter.

VOTING AT THE FABRIQUE STREET BAZAAR.—Voting was continued again yesterday at the bazaar of the Ladies of the Good Shepherd for the most popular gentleman. Exclusive of the votes polled on the previous day, the following were deposited yesterday:—For Hon. H. Langevin 71, for Mayor Murphy 34, for Mr. Jas. Malouin, advocate, 40, Sir J. A. Macdonald 10, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie 11, H. G. Joly Esq., 3, and for several other gentlemen, one vote each.—*Quebec Paper.*

SCENE IN A RESTAURANT.—Mr. Labouchere says he observed lately the following little scene in a restaurant at the seaside. Two gentlemen had a tolerable good dinner and were looking at the bill. There was a mistake in it. In lieu of two bottles of champagne which had been consumed the waiter had charged for only one. "Shall we point out the thing?" says one, probably the most scrupulous. "Well," replied the other, after a moment of doubt, "we had better not; the waiter would be sure to be scolded, poor fellow!"

FRESH SNOW ON THE MOUNTAINS.—The scenery south from the Divide yesterday morning was more glorious than ever. The storm, which came fitfully here and left nothing but discomfort and disgust there, seems to have swept gloriously along, lighting up the mountain tops with the sparkle of the snow and leaving thereon a touch of heavenly beauty, till it is hard to tell where earth ends and heaven begins, so perfect is the blending of the two. The view makes a man long for wings, which would, after all, doubtless dispel the illusion, was the beauty of which distance is so prolific and set heaven in the hollow overhead, just as far from there as here or anywhere else.—*Virginia (New) Enterprise, 26th inst.*

WHO IS HE?—In 1850, when England was going mad about the question of "Papal Aggression," the interest of Londoners was centred upon Cardinal Wiseman, who had just been created Archbishop of Westminster. One day a portly gentleman, who much resembled the newly-titled ecclesiastic, hailed a West-end bus, and got inside, whereupon a controversy in an undertone arose between the driver and the conductor as to the identity of their passenger, the former treating with contempt the assertion of the latter that it was Dr. Wiseman. In order to settle the point, the conductor descended from his perch on to the step, and with a touch of his hat, apologetically addressed the stranger: "Beg your pardon, sir; but me and my mate has a bit of a dispute about you; are you Cardinal Wiseman?" The old gentleman being a staunch Protestant, and, withal, troubled with a rather short temper, met the conductor's inquiry with a storm of oaths, and consigned him to a place where he certainly would not be in danger of catching cold. As soon as the passenger's vocabulary began to fall, the bus cad civilly touched his hat: "Thank you, kindly, sir," and then called out in a loud tone to the driver, so that everybody in the vehicle could hear, "Drive on, Jim; it is the Cardinal!"

INTERVIEWING GENERAL GRANT.—A letter from Edinburgh to the *New York Herald* contains an interview with General Grant, in which he says Mr. Motley was removed for disobeying instructions relative to the Alabama affair. In connection with the displacement of Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Foreign Commission, General Grant said that George W. Curtis requested him to have Sumner re-instated, but General Grant told him that he never interfered with Senators. He further said: "I told Mr. Curtis that I proposed to prove to him that his friend Mr. Sumner had not told him facts, and that he made these statements knowing them to be falsehoods." The result of the enquiry was that General Grant's accusation was established, and Curtis said it was remarkable. Regarding the Civil Service, General Grant said: "I do not attach much importance to that matter, and do not believe it will succeed, though I wish it would in some practical way. Take Schurz for instance; he is making a business of Civil Service reform, but he is a humbug, and Mr. Hayes will soon find him out. General Grant said he would stay away from home until after the exciting scenes that will surround the test of Hayes's policy; for if he were at home he would be charged with every kind of political manoeuvring. He could say for every thing, however, that if he were at home he should exert his influence, as far as he could in aid of Hayes's plan of reconciliation."

THE WAR SITUATION.—In the present campaign in Bulgaria the contestants seem evenly matched. If the armies are not handled as well as were the opposing armies in the Franco-German campaign, it is certain they show as much spirit, pluck, and courage. The country, cut up as it is by numerous rivers running down from a mountainous country, is not favorable for dashing military operations. There have been two surprises for the military critics. The first was the ease with which the Russians forced their way to the Balkans and established themselves in Bulgaria. The second was the astonishing vigor, vitality, and boldness the Turkish army has shown since it was reorganized under Mehemet Ali. There have been mistakes on both sides, but actual war is not carried on with the symmetry that belongs to a fine theory. The actual work of the campaign has not covered very many weeks, but it has included a large number of bloody battles and engagements. There have been really four battles at Plevna, since Osman Pasha occupied it in July. In the first two the Russians were repulsed. In the third, Aug. 30, the Turks were the attacking party and they were repulsed. In the fourth or grand attack the Russians were repulsed. Within the time covered by these battles the Turks were defeated in a battle at Lovatz, and in a series of engagements at Shipka Pass, and the Russians were defeated in two battles of the line of the Lom. All of these were stubbornly contested struggles. At Shipka Pass the Turks in twelve days made one hundred and four separate assaults on the Russian position, and yet did not succeed. They persisted, however, and it is now reported that they have captured the fort on Mount St. Nicholas, the highest point in Shipka Pass.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

SOLAN GEESE AND HERRINGS.—In one hour a solan goose, will eat no fewer than fourteen full grown herrings; and, as there are millions of solan geese, all of which, no doubt, indulge in a herring diet, some idea may be formed of the number of fish destroyed by these voracious birds.

THE TURTLE OF THE AMAZON.—According to the late Professor Agassiz, the turtle of the Amazon swam to such an extent as to form an important article of food, and he laments the destruction of millions of their eggs by the natives, who make a sort of butter out of the oily matter in the yolk.

THE HIGHEST PEAK REACHED BY MAN.—Baron de Humboldt is surpassed. The celebrated traveller, in making the ascent of Chimborazo, attained the highest point ever reached by the foot of man. Mr. Charles Wiener, who is charged with a scientific mission by the French Government, has just ascended Mount Illimani, in South America, a height of 20,112 feet, while Chimborazo measures only 18,000 ft. Mr. Wiener, exercising a right consecrated by custom, has given that point on which he was the first to set foot the name of the Peak of Paris.

A CANARY TRAINED TO SING.—Piping bulfinches are no longer novelties, but a canary trained to sing a definite tune is a decided rarity. A Transatlantic bird fancier has taught a canary to sing "Home Sweet Home" in a clear, distinct tone. Instead of instructing the bird by means of a bird organ, the owner hung its cage opposite a mirror, and placed underneath it a musical box, which continually played the desired tune. The bird, seeing its reflection in the glass, concluded the music came from one of its own species, and speedily imitated and acquired the notes.

GREAT CATARACT IN INDIA.—Where the River Shirhawi, between Bombay and Cape Comorin, falls into the Gulf of Arabia it is about one-fourth of a mile in width, and in the rainy season some thirty feet in depth. This immense body of water rushes down a rocky slope, 300 feet, at an angle of 45°, at the bottom of which it makes a perpendicular plunge of 850 feet into a black and dismal abyss, with a noise like the loudest thunder. The whole descent is therefore 1,150 feet, or several times that of Niagara; but the volume of water in the latter is somewhat larger than the former.

INTEREST HEAT AND COLD OF THE DESERT.—Among crystalline bodies, rock-crystal, or silica, is the best conductor of heat. This fact accounts for the steadiness of temperature in one set district and the extremes of heat and cold presented by day and night on such sandy wastes as the Sahara. The sand, which is for the most part silica, drinks in the noon-day heat, and loses it by night just as speedily. The influence of the hot winds from the Sahara has been observed in vessels traversing the Atlantic at a distance of upwards of 1,100 geographical miles from the African shores by the coating of impalpable dust upon the sails.

A NEW WAY OF CATCHING RATS AND MICE.—A correspondent writes—"I do not think it is generally known that rats and mice will go into a trap much more readily if a piece of looking-glass is put in any part of the trap where they can see themselves. They are soocial little creatures, and where they see any of their tribe there they will go. I am quite sure of the effect the looking-glass has, as I properly baited my trap for the whole week without being able to coax one of the depredaters in; but the first night after putting in the looking-glass I caught two—one very large and one small rat; and, every night since this device has caught one or more."

IMPORTANT MILK DISCOVERY.—Professor Beadeler, with a view to arrive at certain results, has analysed the milk of a healthy cow at different periods of the day. The professor found that the solids of the evening's milk (13 per cent.); exceeded those of the morning's milk (10 per cent.); while the water contained in the fluid was diminished from 89 per cent to 86 per cent. The fat matter gradually increases as the day progresses. In the morning it amounts to 2½ per cent, and at noon 3½ per cent, and in the evening to 5½ per cent. The practical importance of this discovery is at once apparent: it develops the fact that, while 16 ounces of morning's milk will yield but half an ounce of butter, about double the quantity can be obtained from the evening's milk. The case is also increased in the evening's milk from 2½ to 2¾ per cent, but the albumen is diminished from 0.44 per cent, to 0.31 per cent. Sugar is least abundant at mid-night (4½ per cent) and most plenty at noon (4½ per cent). The percentage of the salt undergoes scarcely any change at any time of this day.

A MOUSE'S STRATAGEM.—Not long since the writer witnessed a strange sight in the Recorder office. Our attention was attracted by several lusty squawks from the inside of a pail, almost full of water, into which a half-grown mouse had fallen. The alarm had hardly died away, when four or five more mice appeared on the scene, and began climbing to the top edge of the pail. For several moments after gaining the top of the pail and catching sight of the mouse in the water a squeaking confab was held. First one mouse, and then another, would cling to the rim of the bucket with his hind legs, and while almost touching the water with his nose, squeak out their consolation or advice to the immersed; but while all this was going on, the swimming powers of this unfortunate mouse in the pail were rapidly giving out. At last a happy thought seemed to strike the biggest mouse in the crowd, and almost without a squeak, he firmly fastened his fore feet on the edge of the pail and let his body and tail hang down. The drowning mouse saw it, and making a last desperate effort for life, swam to the spot, seized the tail of his brother mouse, and amid squeals of delight from all the mice present, was hauled high and dry out of the water and over the edge of the bucket. *Courtesy of the Recorder.*

ESSENTIAL REQUISITES.—The expense of maintaining the camel is remarkably little; a cake of barley, a few dates, a handful of beans, will suffice, in addition to the hard and prickly shrubs which they find in every district but the wildest of the desert. They are particularly fond of those vegetable productions which other animals would never touch, such as plants which are like spears and daggers in comparison with the needles of the thistle, and which often pierce the incautious traveller's boot. He might wish such thorns eradicated from the earth, if he did not behold the camel, contentedly browsing upon them; for he thus learns that Providence has made nothing in vain. Their teeth are peculiarly adapted for such a diet. Differing from all other ruminating tribes, camels have two strong cutting teeth in the upper jaw; and of these grinding teeth, one on each side in the same jaw, has a crooked form; they can bite teeth of which they have two in each jaw, are very strong, and in the lower jaw the two external cutting teeth have a pointed form, and the foremost of the grinders is also pointed and crooked. They are thus provided with a formidable apparatus for cutting and tearing the hardest vegetable substance. But the camel is, at the same time, organized so as to graze upon the finest herbage, and browse upon the most delicate leaves for his upper lip being divided, he is enabled to nip off the tender shoots, and turn them into his mouth with the greatest facility. Whether the sustenance therefore, which he finds in the coarsest of the desert kind, is equally prepared to be satisfied with and enjoy it.

The True Witness

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M. W. KIRWAN—EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TERMS—\$2.00 per annum—in Advance

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER, 1877.

- WEDNESDAY, 3—Feia. The Americans attempted to retake Savannah, but were unsuccessful; Pulaski mortally wounded, 1777. THURSDAY, 4—St. Francis of Assisi, Confessor. Battle of Germantown, Penn., 1777. Dublin lighted with gas, 1825.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY COMPANY.

The members of the above Company will assemble at the CITY HALL THIS EVENING, at 7.30, for DRILL, and will meet NEXT FRIDAY, as usual, at the MARKET HALL, ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE.

M. W. KIRWAN, Capt. Commanding.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"SLIGO."—Sligo was disfranchised on account of bribery.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We must again urge our subscribers to see to their accounts. By looking at the date on their paper they will at once ascertain the time when their subscriptions are due.

AGENTS.

Mr. E. Pollan is our authorized agent for Huntingdon and surrounding district, and as such entitled to receive subscriptions.

Mr. Alexander McDonald, Teacher, is our duly authorized Agent for Alexandria and vicinity.

Mr. John Gough is our Traveling Agent, and is fully authorized to receive monies and grant receipts as such.

Mr. Patrick J. Shea, is our agent for St. Thomas and the district surrounding, to whom subscriptions may be paid.

NO BILLS.

The honorable Chief Justice, Sir A. A. Dorian, having stated from the bench that it was improper that a newspaper should criticise the Grand Jury whilst it remained in Session, we refrain from making any observations in reply to the outrageous attack recently made on that body by the Daily Witness.

HOW THE POPE DIES.

As an instance of the eagerness in certain quarters for the death of the Sovereign Pontiff, the Times correspondent writing from Rome on the 7th of September, mentions that Cardinal Simeoni and His Holiness being in conference lights were brought into the room and the unusual illumination caused a rumor of the Pope's death to be disseminated.

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

It is a pity that our Catholic School Commissioners will not drill their boys. We all complain that we are not fairly represented in the volunteer force, and it is our own fault. If institutions like the Catholic Schools of Montreal imitated the Protestant High School in this respect they would sow the seed of the future defensive and protective force of the country.

MONTENEGRO.

The people of Europe and America are watching the magnificent struggle in which Montenegro is engaged at present with intense interest, and no matter whether their affection be with the Russians or the Turks they cannot withhold their admiration from the sparse population of the Black Country, or slice of Country rather, which seems to bid

defiance to numbers, combinations, and to fate itself. Their history is almost unique, and their valor if paralleled cannot certainly be surpassed. They fight now, as they fought when they had to contend single handed against the Turks with similar obstinacy, skill and resolution, and their bravery can without exaggeration be compared to that of the ancient Spartans.

"AN OUTRAGE"

Mr. P. S. Murphy has been charged by the Witness with giving away apples "belonging to the people." We have gone to the trouble of seeing Mr. Murphy, and he assured us that the first he knew about it was what he saw in the Witness. Whatever "outrage" has been committed, has been by the Witness itself, in falsely charging a gentleman with doing what he was innocent of.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLES.

The Mexicans, notwithstanding the '47-'48 campaign, and the annexation of Texas, refuse to recognize the power of the Universal nation, and in the coolest manner possible, cross the border and walk off, almost daily, with the cattle and loose chattels of American citizens. The latest news from the Rio Grande is that an American General, following the law of retaliation has crossed that dividing river with six hundred men, and that the Mexicans are about massing a large army on its banks.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN THE STATES

When one little Indian war is over in the States another little war begins. Now it is the Modocs, then the Nez Percés, and next the Sioux. The newspapers inform us that the primary cause of every one of those miserable struggles must be ascribed to the swindling of Indian agents, who cheat the aborigines in such ingenious ways as halving blankets given them by the Indian bureau, and using other devices which enable them, the agents, to build palatial mansions on Fifth Avenue, and retire on an honest and honorable competence.

THE DUTY OF JURORS.

One of the jurors in the Hackett and Elliott cases, who doubtless wished to immortalize himself among the lodges made himself ridiculous and silly on last Friday by the manner in which he conducted himself in Court. He would persist in explaining that there had been a difference of opinion amongst them, that he was for true bills and what not, but that he was over ruled. This grand juror, a Mr. Boa, almost catechised the Chief Justice on the bench, and it was only after having been repeatedly told to hold his tongue that he submitted. He finds it hard that Orangemen cannot always have their own way in a jury room.

ARMED RUFFIANS.

The Witness in an editorial of the 2nd inst., says in reference to the vote of the Council on Monday night, "There seems to be no question but that the volunteers were called out with every possible regularity. Moreover, those who have voted thus, assert in the strongest terms that the city was on that day full of armed ruffians; so that there can be no question as to the necessity of a strong and disciplined force for the maintenance of law."

As to the regularity in calling out the volunteers we shall say nothing, and as to the "armed ruffians" we heartily endorse the assertion of the Witness, and indeed, any one should be blind to doubt it who witnessed there ruffianly conduct, their party tufts, their Kentish fire, and general appearance and behaviour. But they are gone and we hope they will stay away.

PARTY TUNES.

What is a party tune? We often here the question asked and as often hear an unsatisfactory reply. All agree that every Orange tune comes under the designation of party tunes. They are the tunes of a section of a people. They are offensive, and are intended to be so. Then some say that the "Wearing of the Green" is a party tune. But, how can the "Wearing of the Green" be a party tune, when it is played by the bands in Her Majesty's regular army? This fact alone, in our opinion, settles the matter. The "Wearing of the Green" is more national than party. It is not a song that insults any man's religion. The most objectionable words in it are: "Be England's cruel red, Let it remind us of the blood That England has shed." This is directed against a nation, not against a

party. At the same time if we were assured that any of our airs or songs were insulting to respectable Protestants—Orangemen we do not count—we should certainly be prepared to consider whether, in our opinion, they should be retained or not.

LACROSSE.

On last Saturday the Toronto Lacrosse Club won three straight games from the Montrealers. The play appeared to us to be indifferent on both sides. On the part of the Toronto team there was some rough work, and "shouldering" was not uncommon. After the game was over, Mr. Stafford, President of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, challenged the Torontos, and offered to pay their expenses if they remained in Montreal until Monday. This the Torontos refused. The Torontos played much rougher than the Shamrocks did in their match with White Eagle, in which one of the Shamrocks was knocked down with a blow from the lacrosse of an Indian, and the press said not one word about it, while the gallant fellow himself took his punishment smiling, bandaged up his wound, and did excellent work during the remainder of the game. If a Shamrock, men had struck an Indian what a howl we would have had! Tomorrow the Shamrocks meet Keronawas team. This is said to be the best Indian team in Canada, and we repeat that if the Shamrocks are successful the Irish people of Montreal should cheerfully give either the team, or each member of the team, some recognition of their prowess.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The city government has refused to pay the Volunteers for their services on the 16th and 17th of July. The sum required was \$4,697, and the claim was refused by 13 to 11 votes. The matter will now go to the Courts, and the legality of the three Magistrates calling out the Volunteers will be duly tested by law. Public opinion is fairly divided upon the subject—the Catholics going one side—the Protestants the other. The Catholics think that the Volunteers protected an armed and an illegal display, that their services were not required and that there were exhibitions of partiality, which were dangerous to the peace of the community. However, for that no one is so much to blame as the Catholics themselves. They appear to have studiously avoided entering the Volunteers, and they should not be surprised when they find almost the entire force composed of men of a different faith, some of whom are members of a Society, every member of which is a sworn antagonist to the Catholic Church. Besides volunteering is a duty which men owe the state. The Catholics receive the protection of the law just as much as Protestants, and they should take their share in defending it. We hope the Catholic youth of Canada will remedy, as far as possible, this evil, and that we shall hear of numbers of them taking their place in line.

THE WAR.

The lovers of sensation and graphic battle pieces, who were so disappointed during the first few months of the Russo-Turkish war must surely be entirely satisfied at the blood and slaughter connected with it of late. What of the terrific fighting at Plevna, on the River Lom, and at Shipka Pass, there has been bloodshed enough and to spare, far more in fact than had ever been crowded into a month of the Franco-German war, terrible as were the combats during the historic month of August in Eastern France. What surprises people generally, as a phase of the present struggle, is the moderate and truthful official Russian reports, impartial enough to have been given by a Chinaman. Another singular circumstance is that notwithstanding the Russians were badly beaten, ten times at the Shipka Pass and four times at Plevna, they still hold the former and are steadily snoring the latter. In so far as we can judge at present if the Russians do not very soon make a fierce attack in force they will have to waste their strength on winter sieges. The Russians however are accustomed to the winter, and the Turks, who besides seem to have spent their fiery valor, are not. But then the Turks have already accomplished so many extraordinary feats that we are almost prepared for a December attack on their part.

RUSSIAN GENERALS.

Few will deny that the Russian soldiers fight well. Their history proves this conclusively, for although they may not possess the clan of the Frenchman, or the intelligence of the German, they have a dogged obstinacy which answers for both, and approaches that of the British soldier. They certainly are not brilliant fighters and they do not profess to be, but there is fight in them if they could get generals to bring it out. As a rule, Russian generals are stupid, antonely stupid, why we cannot say. They never had a great general before Suvarron, and have never had one since.

The war correspondent of the Daily News is not far from the truth, when he says, "they are lions led by asses." The London Times, a fast friend of the Russians, in its issue of the 28th September, in a telegram, sarcastically says:—

"It is said the Turkish soldiers have received strict orders not to fire at any Russian general lest he should be killed or disabled, and replaced."

It is very certain that the Russian grand dukes are not men of genius, like their cousins during the Franco-Prussian war, though we do not commit ourselves by saying that the Crown Prince, the Duke of Saxewimer, &c., won the fame given them, still they were educated men. If the Russians win, they may ascribe the victory to courage, and attribute it to obstinacy.

BIGOTRY.

We have often said that we dislike bigotry in a Catholic just as much as we do in a Protestant. We have also often said that the bigot cannot be a true christian. A curse to the community in which he lives, a sower of strife, and a fosterer of evil, the bigot should have every man's hand against him. This is our position and from its consequences we cannot shrink. Persuing these lines we have to-day a painful task to perform, but it is a task that we must perform nevertheless. It is painful because we are forced to take exception to the language which a contemporary attributes to a Catholic clergyman in the United States. The gentleman to whom we refer is reported to have said that "all Protestants were bigots." If he was reported correctly, then he said what was not true. All Protestants are not bigots. There are Protestants, aye, and the majority of them too, just as broad-minded and generous as any people in the world. There are Protestants who never insult any man, and who would resent an insult to a Catholic just as much as they would to themselves. There are thousands of Protestants, in this and in every other city, who desire peace and entertain good will towards all men. It is a wild delusion to assert that "all Protestants are bigots." Many of the brightest ornaments in Irish history were Protestants, and none of them were bigots. Were Grattan, Fitzgerald, Emmet, Davis, O'Brien and Parnell, were they bigots, and yet they were Protestants to a man? Are the Rev. Messrs. Carmichael and Gavin Lang and Dumoulin bigots, and are they not Protestants and clergymen as well? Are the Protestant friends we meet at every corner, with whom we talk and amongst whom we live, are they all bigots when we turn our back upon them? We will not, we do not, believe it. A few fanatics like Bray and McViears, with the Orangemen, may be bigots, but we refuse to accept the reported assertion of any man, we care not what he may be, who openly insults our Protestant neighbours by an assertion which is not true.

THE OTTAWA "DAILY BANNER."

There is a small paper in Ottawa called the Ottawa Daily Banner. It is a sheet of four pages, and perhaps twelve inches square. As its circulation in Ottawa is so small that none of our friends may ever have seen it, we are thus somewhat particular in describing the latest thing in journalism. As well as being known as the Ottawa Daily Banner, this contemporary of ours carries the title of Protestant Vindicator, while it has the magic words: "I have set the watchman upon thy walls, O Jerusalem," is inscribed as its motto. Now, we have no objection, either to the size or title of this Daily Banner. With these we have nothing to do. But the logic of the Daily Banner is public property, and it is like Jerondi Jerome "all of a heap." Last week the Banner had an imaginative article on the probability of invasion from the United States, and the manner in which it disposed of the army of Uncle Sam was amusingly simple. In the first place the Banner placed our squadrons in the field, and all told, it found that we could muster 120,000 men. So far, so good, and we only wish that the editor of the Banner could double the number. Then the story runs thus:—

"Say the two armies had encamped near the old wind mill in the vicinity of Prescott; then suppose skirmishers were thrown out on both sides, a fire of artillery commenced with both armies, till the smoke became so dense that the soldiers could not see two or three yards ahead of them. At this juncture suppose the British Gen. taking advantage of the smoke, orders a charge on the American lines, then ten thousand of the British leading the van at double quick time and close in on the American lines, before the enemy was aware that such a foe was closing in on them. What we would ask would be the result of that charge? we hesitate not to state, that they would go right through the American army and drive the greater portion of them into the St. Lawrence, or take them prisoners of war."

This is charming, and most heartily do we wish it may be true if invasion occurs. It is fortunate for Canada that she has an Ottawa Daily Banner. A new light shines upon us all. Jomini, Bonaparte, Bourgoyne, Von Moltke, Tolleben, Napoleon, Sherman are nothing to the Ottawa Daily Banner. But seriously, we think the editor had better confine himself to suoking lolly-pops than writing articles on the "Invasion of Canada."

THE REV. MR. DUMOULIN.

On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. Dumoulin, Episcopal Minister of St. Martin's Church, Montreal, delivered a sermon highly calculated to promote the peace and good will of the community. He spoke like a true Christian clergyman, and we heartily respond to the noble sentiments he uttered. Let such or similar sentiments be the guiding policy of the pulpit—Catholic and Protestant—and then we shall have order. All we want is to be allowed to go our way in peace. When rampant bigots let us alone, then good order will be universal. Until then the hatchet never will be buried. Give us gentlemen of the stamp of the Rev. Mr. Dumoulin, the Rev. Gavin Lang, the Rev. Mr. Carmichael, the Dean of Ontario, and many other broad-minded, generous Christians, and then the demon of discord will vanish for ever. We say distinctly that we never insulted any man's religion. Even when provoked we never said one unkind word of our Protestant neighbours. Insult after insult has been flung at us because we are Catholics, and yet we never retorted, because we hate bigotry, aye and hate it in a Catholic just as much as we hate it in a Protestant. We wish then, the Rev. Mr. Dumoulin many years of happiness in our midst and hope that the noble words he uttered on Sunday will be a guiding light to those fanatical assailants upon our faith, who seek by sectionalism to obtain that notoriety which they could not acquire by the little talents which God has given them. We append the address to which we refer:—

"I hold it just as strongly that those who differ from us in race and religion, or in religion only, have their rights equally sacred; with their properties and possessions, with their rights and privileges, we have no more right to interfere than they have with ours. In the sacred observance, by each side, of this mutual respect and toleration the peace and good order of this country can only exist. So long as these our fellow-countrymen of a different faith live quietly and peaceably side by side with us, not molesting us or assailing us, it is an outrage, and to say the least of it, a most unchristian course of conduct to attack them, and rail at them, to call them hard names, to ridicule what they hold sacred, and to revive the memory of old feuds and animosities that had better lie buried in the deep grave of a more god-like charity. In a sound Protestant heart and sentiment; in love of the Bible and the right of private judgment; in a thorough and hearty belief in the doctrines and principles of the Reformation of the 16th century, also in an earnest detestation of all that is bigoted, tyrannical and oppressive we will yield to no man. But while we claim liberty, let us take heed that we are ready to give it, and while we declare that we are ready to love all men without respect of persons, let it be ours to love one another, to forgive one another, even as God, for Christ's sake, hath forgiven us. It is the wisdom and the duty of all lovers of this young Dominion, of all who dwell within her borders and wish her well, to do their best to lay the demon of religious rancour; to avoid the things that irritate and exasperate and provoke, and to seek out and follow the things that make peace. Whether in your own homes, or in the Church of God, or in the commonwealth, never were words spoken more fraught with celestial practical truth than these: 'Blessed are the peacemakers, they shall be called the children of God.'"

FRENCH CANADIANS AND IRISH.

The union of the two elements, which constitute most of the Catholic population of the Dominion, is now almost assured. Necessity has been the mother of this NEW ALLIANCE, and let us hope that kindly feeling and mutual interests will be its guardian angel. The estrangements of the past have been disastrous to us all, and the time is now upon us when we should acquire experience from the trials we have passed through. Bye-gones should to-day be bye-gones, the living present, and the near future alone, should engross all our attention. And why should not this alliance become an accomplished fact? It is the wish of the leading men on both sides of the line—lay, and clerical as well. When at Three Rivers, His Excellency, the Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, spoke strongly in its favour. He advised French-Canadian Catholics and the Irish Catholics to unite upon all questions effecting Catholic interests. Our interests are as one when the Church is assailed, and as one we should stand ready in its defence. If a French Canadian priest is insulted, we are not to stop to enquire what his nationality is. If a French-Canadian church is razed to the ground, we are not to pause in declaring our horror of the deed, because it is not presided over by one of our own nationality. To the Catholic all nationalities should be the same, and his sympathy should be universal. The Catholic Church is the monopoly of no one people; it is the heritage of all. Our Lord did not die for Irish Catholics nor French-Canadians; He died for every one. It is the narrowest form of religious zeal to confine one's sympathy merely to the race from which one comes. We should never forget that the necessity of the hour, as well as the necessity of our faith, makes this NEW ALLIANCE desirable. United, we can secure for our posterity the rights we now possess; divided we may not be able to retain them for ourselves. The French-Canadian Catholics and the Irish Catholics will, unless they are wise in time too late discovered, have gone by the board; and what their foes have been playing the game of "Divide and Conquer" with success. This will for a certain

our fate unless we are wise in time. Nor is it to French Canadian Catholics alone that we should feel thus. To our Scotch co-religionists, and indeed to all Catholics we say the same. We know it to be the wish of our priests—French Canadian and Irish—and we know it to be the wish of our leading laymen too. We advocate it merely for defensive purposes. The threatening elements of hatred to our faith are around us, and it behoves us to seek such measures of defence as will secure for us the full measure of religious liberty. If we thought such an alliance could ever be prosecuted into hurting or offending our Protestant neighbours, we would not advocate it. We shall never be identified with any order of things that would deny to one man the just privileges possessed by another. At the present moment we are just as ready to defend the civil and religious liberties of our Protestant friends, as we are to defend our own. We have often said that all we want is freedom from insult, and civil and religious liberty for all men. But we are assured that we can best retain this for ourselves by courting the assistance of the Catholics of every nationality in defence of the interest of our Church, when it is assailed. To our co-religionists then, we once more extend the hand of fellowship and good will. Let the bitterness of the past but cement the Union in the present, and let all remember the golden maxim: "United we stand—divided we fall."

CANADIAN NATIONALITY.

Of late we have heard a good deal about "Canadian Nationality." The subject has been treated in the pulpit and in the press. The necessity of cultivating a spirit of "Canadian Nationality" has been universally conceded. No one questions the prudence of such a course, while most men declare it to be a duty which we all owe this, our native, or our adopted land. To develop Canadian resources, to cultivate Canadian institutions, and to foster a generous love of the land we live in, should be the duty of every man who finds here a refuge or a home. We are blessed by living under one of the best governments in the world. Before the law all men are free and equal. Our ministers are free from the corrupting influence which, American's say, characterise their rulers in Washington. We have here the stability of a Monarchical Government, with the impetus of a Republic. With us there can be no quarrel about who is to be our ruler. Like O'Connell, we believe that the head of a state should be placed above the petty feuds of party warfare. With the succession secured, freedom from Revolution is almost guaranteed. As this is so in the highest grade of political life, so should it be in our social intercourse as well. Good government alone cannot make a people prosperous or happy. There must be a willingness to sustain authority, on behalf of the people. Social disorder may bring about political disaster and commercial decay. When society is disarranged, commerce takes fright; life and property become insecure, and prosperity vanishes from the land. "Canadian Nationality" will never be successful until social order is secured. So long as it is Catholic against Protestant, and Orangemen against all, so long will "Canadian Nationality" be retarded. So long as insult is heaped upon any man's faith or original country, so long is "Canadian Nationality" impossible. It is such papers as the *Globe* and the *Witness*, and such clergymen as Messrs. Bray and McVicars that have hitherto retarded the growth of "Canadian Nationality." How could we become thorough Canadians, when we were insulted for being Catholics and Irishmen? How could we become thorough Canadians, when our priests were called "petti-coated gentry," and our convents "harems?" How could we become thorough Canadians, when the manhood of our race were called "dogana," and when all the coarse invective of bigotry was hurled at the head of every man claiming to be of Irish birth? Was that the way to promote the interests of "Canadian Nationality?" Here, where there are men of every race, none should be offended. The cry for "Canadian Nationality" must ever be a failure until there is freedom from insult for all men. Our social system must be put in order, if we are to have that "Canadian Nationality," which every loyal citizen of this Dominion must heartily desire. No man must be insulted for following the dictates of his conscience. Neither Jew nor Gentile should be outraged because of the belief he professes. Every man should be allowed to go his way in peace. If we are to have discussions, let them be conducted as become Christian gentlemen. Let us have no "friends of popular ignorance," "colossus of crime," "immorality of the priesthood," "brass money and wooden shoes." Give us Protestant clergymen, of a Christian stamp, and you will promote "Canadian Nationality." Let Christians feel, be the guiding policy of the ministers of all churches, and you will do more to develop a thorough spirit

of "Canadian Nationality" than it is possible to do by the mechanical efforts of a dozen parliaments. "Canadian Nationality" is a social more than a political question. It is, we contend, the pulpit and the press that have retarded the growth of "Canadian Nationality" in the past, as it is Orangemen and kindred associations which retard it in the present. Purify the pulpit, and the press, make all men feel that it is no crime, in the eyes of their neighbours, to belong to any faith—then, but not until then, will "Canadian Nationality" become a success.

"IDOLATROUS."

The enemies of our faith often charge us with being "Idolatrous." False gods are, they say, placed in our tabernacles, and in the humiliation of our spirit, we bow down and worship "gods of bread," "brazen images" and "winking Madonnas." Passages from our standard authors are contorted, exaggerated, and falsely interpreted, in order to puff the heinous accusation of "Idolatrous." Our denial goes for naught; the accusation of our foes satisfies our enemies. We are accused and are found guilty without the absurdity of a trial. Chiniquy, Bray, and McVicars have frequently charged us with being "Idolatrous" and before such ornaments of the Protestant Church we pale in attempting our poor defence. To be sure they are only three, but then they are the Tooley Street clerics of the Dominion. When they speak let no man open his lips. They are the beginning and the end, the Alpha and the Omega of this territory of ours. Other Protestant clergymen can be gentlemen as well as ministers, but the "triple alliance" care nothing for precedents. They are of the independent order, bold in conception, and disastrous in the execution of it. However, they have a little following in their way, and they are applauded when in the fulness of their vigour, and in the height of their folly, they denounce our faith and charge us with being "Idolatrous." Church history counts for nothing with men who never read it. It does not signify what we are taught—is there not the fact that we bow down before "gods of bread" and "brazen images?" But it might be instructive to enquire if the charge be true. Are then the Catholics "Idolatrous?" Indeed we find it difficult to answer the question seriously. But for the sake of accuracy we will, and our answer is—No, certainly not. We neither worship "brazen images" nor "gods of bread." We kneel before "images" indeed, but not in adoration. We worship the Living God in the Blessed Sacrament 'tis true, but we worship the Real Presence and not a false one. We shall not now enquire into that great mystery. The Catholic doctrine respecting transubstantiation is well known. It is a supernatural phenomenon. Those who differ from us say that they cannot understand it. Neither do we. No one understands it, yet it is true. If we could understand all God's works we would be nearly as great as He. We have reason, sound substantial reason, to believe that that consecrated wafer becomes the Living God. At all events we believe this. Cannot our enemies give us credit for our belief? Can they not allow us to worship at our own altars without insulting us. In the Eucharist, God is there, and it is true worship and not idolatry which guides us to kneel before His adorable presence. All we ask is to be allowed to pursue our way in peace. If we are "Idolatrous" well, we harm no one but ourselves. If we bow before "brazen images," well that is our own business. So long as we do not violate the law of the land we have a right to do just as we please. No man has the right to insult us so long as we do not insult him. We never call Protestants hard names, and Protestants should treat us as we treat them. As for being "Idolatrous" the charge is false. The Catholic Church has always been the open foe of idolatry in any, and in every, form. Any one who ever read the proceedings of the Council of Trent should be satisfied on that point. There, an explicit and solemn disclaimer of all superstition and idolatry was openly pronounced. There is no idolatry to be found in our missal or in our breviary. Our prayers are direct to God, but through the intercession of saints. All blessings come from "Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour." We believe that when we honour the saints we doubly honour their redeemer. We add to His glory by adding to the glory of His servants in heaven. We no more worship "brazen images" than Protestants do. But we are told that we have changed. It is said that the Catholic Church, as pure, and that it is corrupt. It is said that at one time the Church was not "Idolatrous," but that it is so now. We answer that the Catholic Church has abundant evidences, from the Greek and Latin fathers, to prove, that in early ages quite as much reverence was given to the saints as there is now. Dr. Wiseman fully established that in his celebrated reply to Mr. Palmer. The people who charge us

with being "Idolatrous" do not understand us. We have no more respect for a "brazen image" than we have for the sea serpent. We respect the ideal which the image represents. It recalls a virtuous life and pious actions. It inspires us to emulate all the good that was done by whoever the image represents. Men like to have statues and photographs of their great men and their friends: we like to have them of the greatest of men, of His blessed Mother—and of the saints as well. Who can look upon the picture of a dead mother without emotion? Does it not conjure up a thousand associations connected with her life? If she was a good woman does it not do good to look at her likeness, while the recollections of her pious life and motherly affection may turn many a man from evil unto good. No one worships that picture, no one cares for the card or the canvass upon which it is taken, yet no one dare destroy it for all that. What Protestant would allow a ruffian hand to harm that honoured relic of the beloved dead? And so it is with us. "The storied urn or monumental bust" are not to us anything more than the likeness of those whose memory we respect, and by the assistance of whom we hope to lead virtuous lives, and to prepare for a Christian end.

SCIENCE.

A great many people who hate to see further than their noses, fancy that Rome is in utter darkness and dreads science more than all things. The following telegram from Rome shows that there is at least one distinguished Catholic, and clerical scientist:—

The distinguished astronomer, Father Secchi, S. J., has left Rome at the desire of the Meteorological Commission to visit Monte Cassino, Naples, Poggia, and other places. He will afterwards proceed to Florence to examine the Arceetri observatory, which has been almost abandoned.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Montreal 1st October, 1877.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Sir,—Some times since a leader appeared in your columns animadverting on the exclusiveness practised in the selection of members of the Fire Brigade and objecting to the men (with the exception of a few French Stations) being almost exclusively Protestants or perhaps Orangemen. The Police Force, fortunately, was not open to the same objection in the past, but it would seem, from recent events, that public opinion should also be directed to that department, where bigotry and tyrannical oppression on account of religious professions are already making themselves felt. I will, with your permission, give you a few instances as briefly as possible. During the summer, Chief Penton (who, by the way, receives a salary of \$2,800 per annum, in addition to house, gas, water, fuel, servants, &c.) obtained leave of absence for two months to re-establish his health. Deputy Chief Naegle acted in the interim, having full power and concurrent jurisdiction with the Chief. The Deputy finding some vacancies to be filled appointed a man named Ryan who, it appears, performed his duties to the satisfaction of his superiors, until the return of Chief Penton, who at once dismissed him refusing to give any reasons for such a course. It has since been intimated to Ryan that his discharge was owing to his connection with the Catholic Union, and this is not at all improbable, as a great many of the most respected and experienced men of the Force Catholic, as well as Protestant, are afraid to be seen, even when off duty, in company with a Union man, or a prominent or well-known Catholic. Such is the conduct of a Protestant Chief of Police, in a city composed of three-fourths Catholics. The sooner the unlimited power now enjoyed by Penton is curtailed, the better for the Force, for good men will certainly not remain in a corps where a Union man is considered worse than a traitor, while Orangemen and bigots are eagerly taken into the ranks and welcomed with delight. Next week, with your permission, I shall give you a few facts, concerning the discharge of Clark, also a Catholic, as well as some important particulars in reference to a certain official of the Force who has been bringing himself into notoriety by his determined anti-Catholic conduct since and before the 12th of July. "FIAT LUX."

THE HERALD ON ST. PAUL.

To the Editor of the Gazette. Sir,—Under the heading "Clerical Cunning," the *Herald* says, "the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove are recommended by the Apostle Paul." Permit me to enquire of your contemporary in what portion of the writings of St. Paul this recommendation is to be found? I would strongly recommend that the Bible Society send a copy of the Testament to the *Herald* man.

BIBLE STUDENT.

CARDINAL MANNING.

We extract the following from the *London World*:—"Five-sixths of the Roman Catholics in England are Irish, too many of whom, sunk in the depths of poverty and material wretchedness, look, as with the wistful helplessness of dumb creatures, to their chief pastor for active sympathy and practical guidance. The Cardinal's indefatigable personal labors among the poor, his ardent and earnest advocacy of the claims of the agricultural laborer for something more than a pittance barely sufficient to sustain life, his efforts to improve the social and intellectual position of the artisan, have secured the generous and ungrudging admiration of the most cordial enemies of his Church. But what is less generally known is the work which he has done for the poor children of his flock. The movement associated with the name of the 'Westminster Diocesan Education Fund,'

is, perhaps, the achievement to which he looks with the greatest satisfaction. Originated by him ten years ago, it has gone on in spite of every obstacle, until, as he will tell you of the 33,000 Roman Catholic children of London, some 30,000 are now receiving such education as their Church allows. Of the other 3,000, 1,200 are detained—in the word is pronounced with an intonation which leaves no doubt that it has been advisedly chosen—in the district or workhouse schools of the metropolis, whence it is his unceasing effort to deliver them upon any pecuniary terms the guardians choose to fix. And here, possibly, the Cardinal will show you some of the details of this work which he has so much at heart. He will take you into a room where files of correspondence with the Poor Law Board and with Boards of Guardians tell their own tale: where certificates of births, marriages, and deaths, and other documents necessary for establishing the cases he has to maintain, are arranged with a precision and order which would not do discredit to a lawyer's office.

SPIRITUALISTS IN COURT.

The Spiritualists are now beginning to experience the same treatment in the United States that they met with at the hands of Englishmen. One Bliss and his wife who have been indulging the faithful in Philadelphia with seances for a year or so, and presumably pocketing their money at a good rate, are now on trial for conspiracy and swindling. It is rather a wonder that wide-awake Yankees should have waited for an example from Englishmen, but a "free country" admits of many peculiar impositions which the stolid and not easily convinced Briton resents at once if not completely gulled at the outset. Tweed trials and corruptionist investigations together with these sort of proceedings argue the return of a reign of common sense in the United States.—*Herald this morning.*

ROSA D'ERINA.

Rosa D'Erina, the renowned Queen of Song, is about making an extended tour of Canada, previous to her departure for California and probably Australia. D'Erina has made a great reputation in the States, having had immense audiences everywhere. During the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, her vocal and instrumental recitals were one of the attractions of the Main Building, she having audiences frequently of from eight to ten thousand. In her coming tour of Canada she will appear in a new entertainment entitled "The Music of the Nations and Songs of the Peoples." The *St. Paul, Minnesota, Daily Dispatch* says of her: "A Cretion in languages, a Catherine Hayes in melody, a Paropa in sacred song, and an Arbellia Goddard on the piano-forte; whilst as an interpreter of sacred song, and as an organist, Rosa D'Erina is supreme." All societies, religious or benevolent institutions wishing to arrange for one of D'Erina's sacred or secular, literary or musical evenings, should apply at once for vacant dates, to the manager, Rosa D'Erina, DeFoe House, Belleville, Ont.—*Gazette.*

MR. MITCHELL HENRY ON HOME RULE.

Mr. Mitchell Henry has written a letter in which he tells some unpleasant tales about the ways of Irish members in Parliament. He gives great credit to Mr. Parnell for his most useful and humane action in so clearly watching and so vastly improving the Prison's Bill of last session, and thinks that Mr. Butt has not candidly dealt with the policy with which Mr. Parnell's name is so closely associated. He says distinctly that the Irish Home Rule party in Parliament give but little evidence of sincerity in their work, and treat Irish questions with indifference, if not with absolute contempt and ridicule. He says that they do not look like a party that intends to win, and that honest, vigorous action by a couple of members is sure to be "repudiated" by others of the party who drop into the House for "flying visit between a convivial dinner party, and a noisy adjournment to the smoking room." He denies Mr. Butt's statement that the Home Rule party have done good for Irish questions, and maintains directly the opposite. He concludes a graphic but gloomy picture of our representatives by adding that Mr. Parnell and some others are hated by the English press; and by many English members, because they deem them formidable inasmuch as "they are not likely to be bought by office, or what is quite as fatal, by personal flattery." He quite agrees in the need of a National Conference to decide and direct the Irish Parliamentary policy of next session.—*London Tablet.*

THE FREEMAN ON MR. BUTT.

The *Dublin Freeman* of the 15th Sept. thus comments on Mr. Butt's manifesto:—"It displays the ingenuity of the advocate quite as much as the power of the statesman. Indeed, when the letter is criticised closely, many will think that it has more of the former than of the latter quality." Mr. Butt sets himself to prove two things, and does, in our opinion, prove them—first, that although the Home Rule party have not been able to carry much actual legislation, still that their action has been of essential service to the country, both in preventing bad legislation and promoting good measures, which in due course may be expected to become law; and, second, that the action of the so-called obstructive members has so considerable alienated English and Scotch members from voting with the Home Rule members on some of their demands. Allowing, as we have said, for the zeal of the advocate, which in our opinion causes Mr. Butt unconsciously to push his arguments somewhat farther than they are warranted by the facts; we say: No hesitation in saying that we think he has fairly established both these assertions. But, after all, they carry us only a little way. They do not of themselves prove that a regular policy of obstruction would entail on the country all the disasters Mr. Butt anticipates. The sometimes factious, sometimes silly action of a few individuals cannot fairly be taken as the criterion of what would be the effect of a regular policy, carried out by an organized and powerful body, working under competent leadership and avoiding all justification for the enforcement of autocratic rules for their suppression. Let us not be misunderstood. We are not the advocates of a policy of obstruction. But, assuming such a policy to be adopted by, say, the fifty-seven members of the Home Rule Party, and further assuming that their action was calm and prudent as well as determined, we question whether the party could be silenced by any rules whatever which would not at the same time have the effect of utterly destroying the prestige and the moral position of Parliament as a free legislative assembly. But the great argument of the hon member for Limerick against the policy of obstruction is not that it is unfeasible, but that it is "unconstitutional." But how often has Mr. Butt demonstrated to the Irish people that the British Constitution is not for them? How often has he proved it and out of Parliament that as far as Ireland was concerned the British Constitution was a hollow mockery and transparent sham? How often has he appealed, and appealed in vain, to the English Parliament to give to Ireland in reality that which she enjoys in name alone—the protection of the British Constitution?

PERSONALS.

DEVLIN—Mr. Devlin, M. P. has gone to Ottawa. WORKMAN—The *Herald* has gained the suit against Mr. Workman, M.P. SHEEHAN—The ultra Protestant Press of Canada abuses the jury that acquitted Sheehan. CUNNEGONDE—The Church of St. Cunnegonde was consecrated last Sunday. CHAUVEAU—Hon Mr. Chauveau was sworn in as sheriff of Montreal on Friday. MAGUIRE—Messrs Maguire of Quebec have bought the wooden ship, "H. Pregel," for \$4,010 cash. DERING—Mr. Dering has been appointed Recorder of Quebec. GREVY—Mr. Grevy succeeds Thiers as the leader of the French Republicans. SPOTTED TAIL—This great chief pronounces the Washington officials frauds. GRANT—General Grant is caricatured in the English papers, but is popular with the masses. CZAR—The rumour of the Czar's withdrawal from the scene of hostilities is unfounded. IGNATIEFF—General Ignatiew is reported ill from overwork. WORKMAN—Mr. Wm. Workman is recovering from his illness. FABRE—Monsieur Fabre held a reception on Monday evening last. ELBA—It is said the Island of Elba is to be converted into a penal settlement. JOLY—It is rumoured that Mr. Joly intends seeking re-election for the Commons. BEEF—Joe Beef is at present in firm alliance with the Evangelists. SIMON—A despatch from Paris announces that M. Jules Simon is seriously ill. VATICAN—The Vatican has refused to countenance the canonization of Columbus. LITERARY—A Catholic Literary Association has been organized in Perth. MACHALE—Archbishop Macfale laid the cornerstone of a new church at Castlebar recently. KIERNAN—The Hon. Laurence Kiernan has returned from Europe. BAYLEY—The estate of Archbishop Bayley is again declared precarious. DUBAMEL—Alderman Dhamel was not present at the vote of the Council on Monday night. BOYLE—Mr. P. Boyle, of the *Irish Canadian*, has been visiting New York lately. MANNING—Cardinal Manning is one of the hardest workers in Europe. O'DONNELL—Mr. T. Hugh O'Donnell the M.P. for Dungarvan, will deliver lectures during the winter. RUSSELL—The French Canadians intend bringing out a candidate of their own nationality for Russell County, at the next general election. CONKLING—Senator Conkling, the great Republican leader, is waging war against President Hayes. ELLIOTT—Wm. H. Elliott who was shot on the 16th July, was in town last week. The bullet has not yet been extracted. MALONEY—Mr. Maloney, of Quebec, advocate has taken an action against Dr. Madden for defamation of character. Damages \$10,000. MORRIS—Mr. F. J. Morris opened the Academy of Music on last Monday week, much to the delight of his numerous friends and admirers. McCANN—Father McCann has been called, from Whitley to Toronto, to assume the duties of rector of St. Nicholas and Chancellor of the diocese. GRAY—Mr. O'Dwyer Gray, M. P. for Tipperary was received into the Catholic Church on the 28th September. McALLISTER—The Grand Jury found "no true bill" against Mr. McAllister, for complicity in the July riots. NORRIS—It is said Mr. Norris, late of the *Herald* will be manager of a new daily to be established in Quebec. LAIRBRANCHE—The 65th battalion, under its commander, Col. Lairbranche, attended divine service on Sunday last. BURNS—A harp owned by Robert Burns, the poet, was recently advertised as for sale in Cork, the price asked being \$225. PRENDERGAST—Lieutenant-General Prendergast has been appointed Civil Governor of the Oriental Department of Cuba. FLANAGAN—Mr. P. B. Flanagan is Grand President of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Canada for the present year. ROSECRANS—General Rosecrans has been visiting his daughter, who is dying of consumption at St. Martin's, Ohio, where she is a nun. TWEED—Boss Tweed continues his revelations, much to the chagrin of prominent New York citizens. NEWMAN—This famous Catholic theologian is one of the many Catholic Divines, engaged in revising the bible. MOUSSEAU—Mr. Mousseau, one of the Crown prosecutors in the case of McAllister, Sheehan, &c., has left town. NAPOLEON—The Prince Imperial is keenly watching the French elections, and all the Bonapartists are on the qui vive. HINKS—The "Past History of Canada," will be the subject of Sir Francis Hinks lecture, on the 17th inst. GIBBONS—Bishop Gibbons will take formal leave of the diocese of Richmond on October 14, preparatory to entering on his duties as coadjutor to Archbishop Bayley. BRADLEY—South Lawrence Mass., has lost its oldest inhabitant in the person of Mrs. R. Bradley, who died there recently, aged 105 years and 10 months. She was a native of Ireland. O'HAGAN—The recent session of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations, at Antwerp, was presided over by Lord O'Hagan, who is President of the Association. POWER—Harold Power, son of the famous Irish comedian, Tyrone Power, is now in the States, where he proposes giving entertainments in which the drama, music, and humor will be blended. BOSANQUET—It is reported that Father Bosanquet will succeed Father Berrigan at Duffin Creek. The latter gentleman has been called to Toronto. PARNELL—Mr. Parnell having been recently elected to the presidency of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain has determined to inaugurate his official career by visiting all the branches of the organization. INDEPENDENT FIRE CO.—The new independent Fire Company being at present organized, are, it is said, composed mainly of "not altogether young" Britons. Why cannot the Catholics organize a Fire Company? What is to prevent them? DORE—Sergeant Dore of the Provincial Police was assaulted at Trington Saturday last. He was one of the men who went to Oka and distinguished himself by arresting Chief Joseph's father at Glengarry, under peculiar and trying circumstances.

HOW WE STAND.

The following shows how our business stand in connection with last year.

Table with columns for months (January to August) and years (1876 and 1877), showing sales figures.

This increase of ready money trade, speaks well for our City. Montreal is the City above all others in the world, that we wish to see advancing, and we shall continue to try our best to make it the most prosperous City on this continent.

Important Dress Sale. Splendid line of new Fencil Stripes Cashmere, in all the new shades, to be sold at 30c. per yd.

Special line of Vineland Damase Cloth, to be sold at 25c per yd. Splendid line of Snow Flake Cloth, to be sold from 13c to 30c per yd.

Remarkable Lot. Special line of Pine Patterns. Cashmerien in all the new colors, to be sold at 25c per yd.

Very Choice Goods. Special line of all wool Camel's Hair Cloth, to be sold at 63c per yd. Splendid line of all wool Worsted Serges, from 28c to 43c per yd.

Separate Lots. Two cases really good quality Plain Worsted berges wide and heavy, to be sold at only 13c.

S. CARSLY, 393 and 395 Notre Dame Street. P.S.—This week will be given especially to the sale of Dress Goods, the largest Assortment in the Country to select from, all market at very low rates.

Our Umbrellas. Silk Umbrellas at the reduced rates are still selling well. Now is the time for Silk Umbrellas at less than value.

P. A. MURPHY & CO., IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LEATHERS, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, ELASTIC WEBS, &c., &c., &c., No. 19 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

OAK HALL CLOTHING STORE. 149 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Clothing at Wholesale Prices, marked in plain Figures, and no Second Price.

FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR SONS. J. G. KENNEDY & COMPANY, 31 St. Lawrence Street, SUPPLY EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ATTIRE, READY-MADE, or to MEASURE.

BOYS' SUITS.....\$2 to 12 PARISIAN, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, LORNE, SWISS, TUNIC, SAILOR. NEW STYLES

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, beg to draw attention to their Home-Spun Fabrics which are especially manufactured in every variety of color and design.

COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED. Display the Largest and Most Varied Stock in the Dominion. COMPLETE OUTFIT—INSPECTION INVITED.

RECEPTION AND RELIGIOUS PROFESSION

The very interesting ceremony of Reception of the Holy Habit and Religious Profession took place in the chapel of the Hotel Dieu yesterday morning. The young lady who received the white veil was Miss Kate Leahy, cousin of the Rev. Mother, and she who made her final vows was Miss O'Gorman, of Ennismore.

THE PAPIST IN SPITE OF HIMSELF. Mr. Ennon:—An event which might have been edifying were it not somewhat amusing, occurred in Nelson county not long since.

PRINCE CHARLES' PROCLAMATION TO THE ROUMANIANS. Bulgaria having been laid waste, its population abandoned to the cruelties of undisciplined Asiatic hordes, and a war of extermination having been declared against all Christians we should have no guarantee that our lot would be better than that of the Christians in Turkey.

EXPECTED DEMONSTRATION. The Kilmallock demonstration in honour of Messrs. Parnell and Biggar and their fellow obstructives, promises to be one of the most hearty and enthusiastic witnessed in this country.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF STOVES AT E. & C. GURNEY & CO'S., 216, 218, and 220 ST. JAMES STREET.

DO NOT FAIL TO GIVE THEM A CALL AND ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Strinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

ASSIGNEES AND ACCOUNTANTS, MOLSON'S BANK CHAMBERS, Corner St. James and St. Peter Street.

INSURANCE. DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT \$50,000. NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY MONTREAL.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY. ALEX. V. O'GILVIE, M.P.F., President. HENRY LYE, Secretary. C. D. HANSON, Chief Inspector.

PIANOS Magnificent Brand-New \$650 Rosewood Pianos, only \$175. Must be sold. Fine Organs-Rosewood Upright Pianos, little used, cost \$300, only \$120.

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12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

D. BARRY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, 12 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. J. JAMES KEHOE, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Office: 'Cor. Rideau and Sussex Sts., Ottawa.

A. LEVEQUE, ARCHITECT, No. 12 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL. DOHERTY & DOHERTY, ADVOCATES, &c. No. 60 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

MULLARKY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 8 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL. DR. A. C. MACDONELL, 90 CATHEDRAL STREET, MONTREAL.

F. ROURE, M. D. PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. 217 ST. JOSEPH STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P.M.

M. FERON, UNDERTAKER, 21 ST. ANTOINE STREET. July 25th-70-ly

NO CURE NO PAY. Catarth, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Epilepsy, Piles, all Blood Diseases, permanently cured. Pay after it is made.

MCSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacturers who celebrate Bells for Churches, Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY MCSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

COSTELLO BROTHERS. GROCERIES and LIQUORS, WHOLESALE, (Nun's Buildings), 49 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

RICHARD BURKE, Custom BOOT and SHOE-MAKER, 689 CRAIG STREET, (Between Bleury and Hermine Streets) Montreal.

W. STAFFORD & Co., WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 6 Lemoine Street, MONTREAL, P. Q.

WILLIAM HODSON, ARCHITECT, No 59 & 61 ST. BONAVENTURE ST., MONTREAL. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Moderate Charges.

F. B. McNAMEE & CO., GENERAL CONTRACTORS, 444 St. Joseph Street, MONTREAL.

W. E. MULLIN & Co., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. 14 Chaboillez Square, near G.T.R. Depot, MONTREAL.

NEW AND VERY ELEGANT PATTERNS OF BRONZED and CRYSTAL GASALERS, SETTEES, TABLES and STOOLS for GARDENS, New Designs. UNION WATER METER COMPANY METERS AT CHANTELOUP'S

ROLLAND, O'BRIEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, 333 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

MATTHEW GAHAN, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, &c., &c., 61-INSPECTOR STREET-61 MONTREAL. JOBBING CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.—[March 16, 12m]

CANADIAN ITEMS.

PROBABLE CHILD MURDER.—On Tuesday morning a box was found on the road near the St. Charles Cemetery, Quebec, containing the dead bodies of twin infants, new born. Suspicious of foul play are entertained.

LANCS. RECEIPTS OF GRAIN.—The receipts of wheat in this city up to the 22nd inst. being no less than 313,985 bushels, and for the week ending September 23rd, 1877, the receipts were 545,346 bushels, against 69,988 for the corresponding period last year, being an increase of 475,358 bushels for the above week this year.

NONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Flour, Superior Extra, \$4.30 to \$4.40; Extra Superior, \$4.10 to \$4.15; Fancy, \$3.85 to \$3.90; Spring Extra, \$3.95 to \$4.00.

GUELPH MARKETS. Flour, per bbl \$5.50 to 6.50, White Wheat, per bu \$1.20 to 1.40; Tremble, do \$1.15 to 1.25; Spring Wheat, (do \$1.15 to 1.25).

KINGSTON MARKETS. Flour—XXX per bbl \$7.50 to 8.00; XXX per 100 lbs \$3.75 to 4.00; Family, per lb \$0.30 to 0.35; per 10 lbs \$3.00 to 3.40.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. A K Chesterville, \$2; F G, Scranton, Ohio, U S; 2; Accountants office, Quebec, \$2; J J, Frampton, 2; D McC, Rimouski, 2; J D Rawdon, 1; J A South Dintow, 3; T D, 2; J L, St Ambrose, 2; J H, 1.50; M W, 1.50; J F, 1.50; C McC, 1.50; M C, 1.50; C F, 1.50; P M, 1.50; Huntingdon, Per M E Polan, W D, St John's, N B, 2; J F F, Marine City, Mich, 2; P W, Lancaster, 2; J M, Marysville, 2; J McC, Sillery, 2; J B G, De Varenne, 2; J O E, Spencer Cove, 2; M O N, Sillery, 2; J T, Sillery Cove, 2; M McN, 2; J B, Sillery Cove, 2; W E, Bridgewater Cove, 2; J McK, 2; D McC, 2; R McC, 2; Mrs L, 2; W B, Jr., 2; (all per Mr M H O Ryan), 2; J H, P E, 2; J R, Ingersoll, 2; J F, Moncton, 2; J H, Harbor Grace, N Y, 1; J S, do 1; W G, do 1; G C, do 1; A T D, 1; 1; (per M A T Drysdale), J S D, Westwood 2; J W St Patrick's Hill, 2; D McC, St Agatha, 2; F D, do 2.

J. H. SEMPLE, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER, 53 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

BOSSANGE & GARDINER, MONTREAL, GENERAL MERCHANTS IN FRENCH CALF MOROCCOS, KIDS AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.

HOUSE IN FRANCE: GUSTAVE BOSSANGE, 16 RUE DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE, PARIS.

A HEAD LYRIC. Said B 2 A the other day, Whilst they together sat, Let U & I just go and buy At Robertson's a hat.

JAMES FOLEY, DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY, 213 ST. JOSEPH STR. (Opposite Dow's Brewery).

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. PRICE \$35 with attachments. THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength.

THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, silliness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits.

THE NEW LAWLOR FAMILY MACHINE is unequalled in light running, beauty and strength of stitch, range of work, silliness of motion and a reputation attained by its own merits.

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CATHOLIC ART.

THE FINEST STAINED GLASS WINDOWS FOR CHURCHES. All paintings for Altars, Stations of the Cross, Banners, and Moral Pictures, any subject to order, at low prices.

THE PRIZE WINDOWS NOW FOR SALE.—Cheap. Subjects: "The Holy Family," "The Adoration of the Shepherds," "Our Lord in the Temple," "St. Augustine," "St. George," &c. June 20, 77-ly

PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR CONFESSION AND COMMUNION. A short treatise on the Sacrament of Penance for the use of Schools and Colleges. This little book contains every thing necessary to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Sacrament of Penance in its practical part.

STILL GOING ON! THE GREAT CHEAP SALE OF DRY GOODS IS STILL GOING ON! We are determined to CLEAR OUT our ENTIRE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES, DO NOT FORGET THE CHEAP SALE AT THOMAS BRADYS, 400 ST. JOSEPH STREET. July 20, 1877

A NEW INVENTION. DEATH TO INSECTS. LIFE TO PLANTS. LYMAN'S PHOSPHORUS SOAP, For Destroying Insects, Worms, &c., on Plants and Trees.

THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, (Established in 1826.) THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c.

NOTICE. We give notice that we intend to apply to the Corporation for permission to keep a Wood yard at No. 160 St. Catherine Street.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2660.

Dame Asilde Doinne, of the City of Montreal in the District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Beaudoin, junior, of the same place, Post Office clerk, and duly authorized to enter en judgment, Plaintiff,

vs. The said Joseph Beaudoin, junior, of the same place, Defendant. Plaintiff has, this day, instituted an action en separation de biens against the Defendant, her husband.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2173.

Dame Margaret Maria Dawson, of Montreal, wife of John David Laug Ambrose, trader, of Montreal, duly authorized a ceter en justice, Plaintiff,

vs. The said John David Laug Ambrose, Defendant. An action for separation of property has been instituted this day in this cause.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1673.

Dame Adeline Prouneur, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Octave Drouin, Joiner, of the same place, duly authorized a ceter en justice, Plaintiff,

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF
THE HARP
The Montreal subscribers of THE HARP are hereby notified that the three numbers wanted to complete the Second Volume will be issued in a few days, all those who have changed their residences will please call at the Office 195 Boulevard St. Louis, and leave their present address. Our subscribers throughout the country who have changed their addresses are requested to write to P. O. Box 2014, giving their former as well as present address.
Terms: One dollar per annum, in advance.
GILLES & CALLAHAN, Publishers
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GRAY'S CASTOR FLUID,
A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing—cooling, stimulating and cleansing.
Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition; prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy.
Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Druggists.
HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist,
144 St. Lawrence Main Street
(Established 1859.)

P. DORAN,
UNDERTAKER and CABINET-MAKER,
186 & 188 ST. JOSEPH STREET.
Wishes to inform his friends and the general public that he has secured several
ELEGANT OVAL-GLASS HEARSEs,
which he offers for the use of the public at extremely moderate rates.
WOOD AND IRON COFFINS.
of all descriptions constantly on hand and supplied on the shortest notice.
ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. [47-52]

OWEN M'GARVEY,
MANUFACTURER
OF EVERY STYLE OF
PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE,
Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET,
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Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMERS Sailing from NEW
YORK every TUESDAY for
QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL.
MONTANA..... 4320 Tons.
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NEVADA..... 3135 "
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INTERMEDIATE—Or Second Class, \$40
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For further particulars apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
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THE MIC-MAC REMEDY
A SPECIFIC FOR
SMALL-POX.
ANOTHER VICTORY FOR MAJOR LANE.
A DOZENS CASES OF SMALL-POX CURED BY THE MIC-MAC REMEDY.
To Major Jno. Lane, GREENFIELD, Mass.
Dear Sir,—I telegraphed for a package of your Small-Pox Remedy on last Monday, which I received the following day. I would have instantly responded and forwarded the money, but thought I would await the result of its trial. I prepared the medicine myself so as to render everything secure; and I am proud to be able to state that it produced almost instantaneous relief. It was a malignant case of Small-Pox—in fact, there was no hope of recovery expressed on any side; but by the application of your famous Remedy it easily yielded. Enclosed I send you a five dollar bill. Please acknowledge.
Your truly, Rev. W. A. HENNEBERRY.
Price \$5 per package.
Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid on receipt of price—a liberal discount to Clergymen, Physicians and Charitable Institutions.
B. E. MCGALE,
Dispensing Chemist, 301 St. Joseph Street.

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DESIGNERS
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CRAIG & BLEURY STS
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(Entrance on Bleury st.)
We beg to intimate that our facilities now exceed those of all the Wood Engravers of the Dominion combined, and in consequence of this, we are enabled to give superior work at lower charges than good engraving can be done for elsewhere. As we do not canvass parties requiring Cuts will do well to obtain estimates from us.
J. H. WALKER,
PETRUS PALLASCIO.

ORDER YOUR CARDS AT
GEO BISHOP & CO'S
ENGRAVERS
169 JAMES ST.
J. P. NUGENT,
MERCHANT TAILOR
157 ST. JOSEPH STREET,
(Sign of the Red Ball)
First-Class Tailor and Workman's Guarantee.
A large assortment of Gents Haberdashery constantly on hand.
\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STRONG & CO., Portland, Maine.

FARMERS' COLUMN.
STRAW.—The straw is too valuable to be used for litter. Plenty of material can be procured for this purpose which cost nothing, and is good for nothing else, such as leaves, coarse grass, weeds cut before they blossom or seed, sand, dry earth, swamp muck, etc. These should be gathered in good time, and stored under a cover or protected from the rain.
A VERMONT DAIRYMAN.—A young farmer in Shelton, Vt., bought a farm stocked with 60 cows, and in two years reduced the number to 35, and made as much butter therefrom as he did from the former 60. So much for the difference in the quality of cows. We presume he may still further lessen the number without diminishing the production.
POTATOES AS AN ARTICLE OF DIET.—A distinguished German chemist has recently been making investigations relative to the value of the potato as an article of human food, stock-feeding and for making and for making starch, and concludes that the value of the food, depends not only upon the amount of starch, but on the potash salts it contains, and it is important that these salts should not be lost in cooking.
BONE MEAL FOR GRAPES.—The editor of the London Horticulturalist asserts that among all the fertilizers proposed for the grape none embody meal. It should be applied as early in the season as possible. About a ton to the acre makes a dressing that will prove valuable the necessity for two or three years. In the West, as a rule, the necessity for the phosphates is not yet felt to any considerable degree. Where it is so, bone meal is to be recommended. The quantity however, is excessive. One thousand pounds ought to make itself felt for years.
MILK AT REGULAR INTERVALS.—At the Creamery at "Ridge Hill Farm," in the State of New York, it was found to take 20 per cent. more of milk to make a pound of butter when the cows were milked at irregular intervals, than when regularly milked, a fact that dairymen should remember. Milking should not only be regularly done at the end of every twelve hours, but so far as possible by the same milkers, that is to say every milker should milk the same cow morning and evening. No milker should either speak harshly, or roughly treat his cows, or allow others to do so. Treat milch cows as if they were pets, and they will reward their owners as the pail twice every twenty-four hours. Too much stress can hardly be put upon such hints and suggestions as are here thrown out for the treatment of milch cows.
CURED CORN FODDER.—Over the parts of the United States and Canada where the cattle are fed in the stable for six months in the year, more or less because grazing is impracticable, owing to long winters, cured corn fodder becomes a very valuable forage when properly treated or prepared for the herd, whether milch cows or store cattle. To throw it out in the yard, or to feed it in the stable as hay is fed, is wasteful. To use it at the best possible advantage, it should be finely cut and well mixed with shorts or cotton-seed meal wet with boiling hot water. Prepared in this way—a layer of cut-corn fodder, and then a layer of shorts or cotton-seed meal, or Indian meal instead, a very excellent feed for cattle is thus made, better than hay that sells for \$20 a ton and upwards. Maize meal, and its like contain too much of the albumenoid elements, fat, starch, etc., for healthful, economical feed, while the cured fodder contains too little, for the amount of coarse fibre; the mixing in the way indicated, even though farmers do not all believe in cooking food for cattle, will prove highly advantageous.—Try it.
RAISING CALVES FOR MILCH COWS.—A dairyman in a paper read before the "Illinois State Dairy-men's Association" on the expediency of raising calves to supply the dairy herd, said, "Let it first be fixed in your minds that it costs no more to raise a good calf than it does a poor one. Good stock for the dairy seems to be within the reach of every dairyman. There are the Holsteins, which have been bred for centuries with the object in view of perfecting them in milking qualities. There are the Ayrshires, for which wonders are claimed; and there are the Jerseys, that, when crossed with our larger kinds of stock, make cows far above the average. The milking strain of Short-horns we know to be good, and we have now calves from this stock that are richly worth raising, but instead we are sending them to the butcher. Good males from all the above breeds are within the reach of all; and when we consider that it costs no more to keep a good bull than a poor one, what matter if we pay two hundred dollars? Suppose four or five dairy-men join in the purchase of a first-class male, and breed him to the best milkers—raise the heifers and sell the males. Good milking stock is thus within the reach of every dairyman."
POTATO DIGGING.—There is quite a discussion going on in some of the agricultural papers as to the proper time for taking up potatoes. On one side it is contended that this should be done as soon as the tops are dead, and on the other that the tubers will increase in size even after the tops are withered. Fear of second growth being stimulated by frequent showers, has led us to begin digging. As anticipated, the crop is light. We have been disappointed in the Alpha, which has made such a feeble growth that we suspect hot-bed culture for the purpose of multiplying the seed was resorted to. The tops were very thin and spindling, and were preyed upon savagely by the turnip fly and the potato bug. This appears to be a potato well worthy of cultivation, but another year's trial will be necessary to decide as to its earliness and prolificity. The Snowflake is a splendid variety. It yields well, and when boiled, is a mass of pure white meal. It is well named. Brownell Beauty appears to be a very late variety for the tops are still green, and the tuber, not yet ripe. Hence we cannot pronounce an opinion of its merits. The Early Rose does not maintain the large size it had when it first came out, but its quality seems to be as good as ever. We cannot spare it yet, for there is no variety that equals it in earliness and general excellence.
THE HAY-CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.—The value of the hay-crop is stated as follows by governmental statistics:—"In 1875 it was third in the list of farm products in respect to increase, and second as regards the value of the crop. Under Indian corn were 44,000,000 acres 28,000,000 in wheat, and 23,000,000 in grass for hay. These crops alone aggregated 93,000,000 acre out of 123,000,000 under cultivation, of which reports were published. The value of the products for the same year is set down as follows:—Indian corn, \$555,445,930; hay, \$342,203,445; wheat, 204,530,950; cotton, \$372,936,400; oats, \$129,499,930; potatoes, \$65,019,420; tobacco, \$33,342,600; barley, \$29,953,082; rye, \$13,631,920; buckwheat, \$7,166,267; the hay-crop being worth nearly 2) per cent. of the value of all the farm products of the country." [It may be well enough to state the value of the hay crop with the other leading crops of the farms of this country, but it should be remembered, meanwhile, that it is mostly consumed on the farms where it is produced to feed the live stock kept on these farms; it is used to supplement the grazing forage of the summer season during the winter season, and is employed mostly for the subsistence of the cattle, sheep, and horses. In other words, as a means of production, such as milk, butter, cheese, beef, etc., etc. This has long seemed to us as a fallacy in our governmental statistics, one that should not be suffered to be repeated from decade to decade through another country, as in that which has just closed.]

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List of Prizes:
1 Prize in Gold of..... \$10,000 00 \$10,000 00
1 " " " " " " 2,000 00 2,000 00
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1 " " " " " " 500 00 500 00
1 " " " " " " 100 00 100 00
5 " " " " " " 50 00 250 00
25 " " " " " " 10 00 250 00
500 Building Lots, valued each at..... 500 00 250,000 00
50 Prizes, " " " " " " 24 00 1,200 00
20 " " " " " " 20 00 400 00
42 " " " " " " 18 00 756 00
8 " " " " " " 6 00 48 00
12 " " " " " " 32 00 384 00
12 " " " " " " 6 00 72 00
12 " " " " " " 30 00 360 00
300 " " " " " " 3 00 870 00
1000 " " " " " " 2 00 2,000 00
2000 " " " " " " 1 00 2,000 00
1 " " " " " " 4 00 4 00
Total..... \$272,594 00

All tickets will bear the signatures of F. X. LANTHIER, President, and of BEN. CLEMENT, Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Management, and the Autograph signature of F. X. COCHUE, Managing-Director, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeit, and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided in such cases. Eleven tickets for ten dollars.
Special inducements to agents and buyers of a large number of tickets.
Single Tickets \$1.00, to be had personally or by mail, on application at the office of the Managing-Director
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CANADIAN ITEMS.
SUDDEN DEATH.—The steward of the steamer Hastings was found dead in his berth on board that vessel on Saturday, shortly after leaving Mill Point. He must have died whilst attempting to rise, as his head was out of the window and feet out of the berth.
THE CROPS IN WINNIPEG.—Arrivals from Prince Albert settlement on the North Saskatchewan report magnificent weather all the season, and extraordinary grain and root crops. The market for wheat on the spot is \$2 per bushel, cash; barley and oats average \$1.50 in trade; potatoes, \$1.20 to \$1.50.
OBITUARY.—An old blind colored man named Cline, supposed to have been upwards of 100 years old, died at Belleville on the 21st ult. Cline was a servant to one of the British officers in the war of 1812-14, and was present at the battle of Lundy's Lane. Of late years he has been blind, and owing to this infirmity and the effects of age he had been supported by the Corporation.
THRASHING MACHINE ACCIDENT.—A son of Mr. James Haig, of Seymour east, was the victim of an accident by a threshing machine, one day last week. While oiling certain parts of the machine, a board from above fell upon his hand, and forced it into the gearing in such a way as to completely sever three of his fingers, leaving only the thumb and index finger of the hand remaining.
ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE.—On Thursday the man Conkright, who is in jail on commitment to the Central Prison for two years, made a bold attempt to escape from custody. Whilst engaged in carrying in wood, he mounted a door which opens against the gnot wall, and in a moment had scaled the wall and was outside. He was missed at once, and gaoler Myers, who saw him running past St. Andrew's Church, started instantly in chase. Turnkey Gilbert and others joined in the pursuit, and the escaped prisoner, after running up John Street and down the hill near Mr. Denmark's residence, was recaptured and brought back to prison. The door by which he mounted the wall has been complained of by the Deputy Sheriff to the County Council, and ought to be removed.—Belleville Intelligence.
HORRIBLE WIFE MURDER.—A man named John Williams, brickmaker, employed by John Eagle, hotel keeper, Weston, murdered his wife last week. The murdered woman presents a horrible appearance, being literally hacked to pieces. The weapon used was an axe. The murderer was arrested. The affair caused the most intense excitement here and in the surrounding country. Williams was drunk at the time he committed the crime, and denies knowing anything about it. He has a family of 12 children, and was a very industrious, hard-working man. He has heretofore borne a good character, and although not given habitually to drink, was very violent and quarrelsome when in liquor. The murder took place in his own house. He killed his wife in the kitchen with an axe, and dragged her into the bedroom and tried to push her under the bed. His oldest son is in the employ of John Eagle, and is a very steady, industrious young man.

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COOKING RANGES AND STOVES,
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THE UNEMPLOYED.

What is to be done with the unemployed? WISACONS recommend that they be sent to cultivate unsettled lands.

FRAGMENTS will allow them to starve if they cannot take care of themselves.

PROTECTIONS, would secure them in the possession of work by a STIFF PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The hopes of all new countries are centred in their working people. Let us protect ours by a tariff which will overtop the Great American Chinese wall!

So says CHEAPSIDE and what is good for the working people is good for CHEAPSIDE.

GRAND SALE NOW GOING ON. Black Alpaccas and Lustres.

Good useful Lustres, 10c per yard, worth 15c. Good Dress Lustre, 12c, worth 20c.

Black Persian Cords. Good Black Persian Cords, 25c, worth 40c.

Black French Cashmeres. Extra Wide Heavy French Cashmeres, 50c.

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Black Balmoral Cape Cloth. Good Black Cape Cloth, 35c.

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Courtaulds Crapes. All widths. Prices kept in Stock. The best in the world.

CHEAPSIDE For Crapes. Black Silks! Black Silks!

Good Dress Silks, 60c. Good Dress Gro Grain Silks, 75c.

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Black and Cold Checked Grenadine, worth 40c, 50c, 50c.

Wincey, Wincey, Wincey. Good Useful Wincey, 7c, yard.

Chambly Flannels, Chambly Flannels. 300 ps Grey Chambly Flannels, 30c, yard.

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REQUIEM MASS AT VILLAMARIA

On Friday last a Requiem Mass was celebrated at Villa Maria for Miss E. Murphy, in religion Sister St. Mary Edward.

The following lines were written by a pupil who returned to Villa Maria only to find that her beloved teacher Sister St. Mary Edward, whom she hoped to find in life and health, was no more.

Behold us once more in the homes of our youth Cherish'd Villa of fame, of science and truth,

Where grace, love, and virtue in harmony dwell, Yet, why those sad faces! Oh! who can we tell,

Ah! mystery dread! Why thus tremble and fear, What woe can betide us, in those scenes ever dear?

Kind friends warmly greet us, with a tear in the eye, But the kindest of all, ah! list the deep sigh!

On lawn and on terrace we seek her in vain, No trace of her footsteps, oh! anguish and pain!

In dreams we behold her, around her we cling, And to our Queen Mother, our Vesper hymn sing,

Our hearts are borne off to yon region on high, 'Mid Seraphs so bright, our angel behold,

On a throne of pure azure, purple and gold. Again we behold her as midst us she stood,

When calmly she guided our wayward childhood; The sunbeam still shone on her sweet lovely face,

Naught else could we witness, naught else could we trace. With holy St. Florine those pupils so dear,

To the mother we mourn and daily revere, Their pilgrimage brief in the annals of time,

But fraught with long years in the records divine. Oh! Mary our Mother, now teach us the way,

To reach those blest spirits we weep for to-day; In glory we see them now kneel at thy shrine,

They pray for their children in accents sublime; Oh! may their sweet missions of kind love unto'd Be graven on tablets of pure loving gold.

And when dreary shadows our pathway o'rcast, A sunbeam may brighten our path to the last.

LORETTO ABBEY, TORONTO—RECEPTION AND PROFESSION.

On Monday the 24th ult., the Feast of our Blessed Lady of Mercy, and the anniversary of the foundation of the Order of Loretto, the solemn and, for the Catholic, ever edifying ceremonies of a religious profession and reception, took place at the Abbey, Toronto.

The novices received were Miss Massey, daughter of the late Henry Massey, Esq., Co. Dublin, and niece of Mr. J. G. Moylan, Ottawa, and Miss Kelleher of Guelph, Ont. Miss Massey took, in religion, the name of Sister M. Ida.

The name adopted by the other young lady your correspondent did not learn.

His Grace the Archbishop, Most Rev. J. E. Lynch officiated, assisted by the Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, V.G., Very Rev. B. Proulx, Dean and M.A.; Very Rev. P. Conway, Chancellors, &c., &c.

The ceremony was held in the Chapel of the Abbey, a place eminently fitted for renouncing the world and its vanities, by reason of its holy surroundings and heavenly associations.

A number of the ladies of the community, including Rev. Mother Teresa, and Mothers Patricia, and Ignatia, the young ladies, pupils of the Abbey, and several friends of the nun professed, and of the novices were present.

The singing, appropriate to the reception, fully sustained the musical reputation of the Loretto Order.

In every respect as regards their acquirements, superior attainments as educationalists, and their success in winning the esteem and confidence of the general community in the pursuit of their holy calling, the ladies of Loretto, in Canada, may challenge comparison with their Sisters in Rathfriland or Newry, Bray or Navin, "and that is saying enough."

A choice dejeuner was served, at the conclusion of the ceremonies, which was partaken of by His Grace the Archbishop, the clergy present, and friends of the young religieuses.—Com. September 29th, 1877.

DEATH OF THE REV. T. M. RYAN, O.M.I. With profound sorrow we have to announce the death of the Very Rev. T. M. Ryan, Superior of the Oblate Fathers, Inchicore, which sad event took place, after a very brief illness, at a little before nine o'clock on Sunday evening.

The Very Rev. Father Ryan was apparently in his usual good health last week, when he gave a retreat. Towards the end of the week he became indisposed, but was able to complete the retreat. Within the last two days his illness assumed a dangerous character, and he expired last night calmly and with Christian resignation, fortified by all the rites of his Church and consoled by the presence and prayers of those Fathers of the Order who were not absent on mission work.

The Very Rev. Father Ryan was well known not merely in Dublin but throughout all Ireland, in almost every county in which he had, within the last fifteen years, assisted in one or more of those missions, which are the special work of the Oblate Fathers. Wherever he was known he was beloved for his earnestness, his kindness and his goodness. It is not for us to pronounce any panegyric on his virtues. They are written on the hearts of thousands, and even after his death we shall respect that modest self-depreciation which was one of his characteristics during life. The Very Rev. gentleman was the second son of Mr. Edmund Ryan, of Coologue, County Limerick. He was born in 1834, and was in the 43rd year of his age and the 20th of his ministry when he was called away. From an early age he manifested the vocation to which his life was devoted. In his thirteenth year he joined the community of the Oblate Fathers at Old Oscott; whence he went to Franco to the College of Notre Dame, de Lozier, Dauphine, where he passed his novitiate. He then went to Marseilles, where he completed his theological

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(Continued on Fourth Column.)



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"In the eyes of Catholics, it will be no small recommendation of the work that the terms peculiar to the Catholic Church have been carefully revised or re-written by Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, of Albany, who was named to the publishers by the late Archbishop Hughes as one of the most competent persons who could anywhere be found for the performance of this service."—Boston Pilot.

ALSO Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary. 1049 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings. Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

IRISHMEN IN CANADA. Mr. JOHN MCCORMICK, the well-known Irish Nationalist, is at present in Montreal, canvassing for "The Irishmen in Canada."

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RIVARD'S CHEAP MUSIC STORE, 614 CRAIG STREET, near St. Lawrence Hall.

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EVENING CLASS. The Evening Commercial Course (Business Course) in connection with the Catholic Commercial Academy of Montreal, PLATEAU AVENUE, No. 1077 ST. CATHERINE STREET, will be resumed in the above Institution, on MONDAY, the 10th OCTOBER next. CLASS HOURS—From 7.30 till 9.30 P.M.

LORETTO ABBEY, WELLINGTON PLACE, TORONTO, CANADA. A Branch of the Ladies of Loretto, Dublin, Ireland. Board and Tuition—\$150 per annum. Send for circular and address to LADY SUPERIOR July 25-ly

LORETTO CONVENT, Niagara Falls, Canada. Two Medals for General proficiency in the different courses will be presented by His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada. Board and Tuition per year \$150. For further information and prospectus, address July 18-ly LADY SUPERIOR.

DISCOUNT. CHEAP SALES. Mr. J. B. LANE having purchased the stock of Battle Brothers & Sheil, 21 Bleury street, is prepared to sell off the old stock at low discount rates. He will have on hand all the Books, Newspapers, Magazines, and Periodicals of the day; also Pictures, Chromes and Stationery, Irish and other Maps, and papers. CALL AT NO. 21 BLEURY ST. Aug 23, '77 5-3m

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS, Belleville, Ontario. Conducted by the Ladies of Loretto. Studies will be resumed at this Institution, for Boarders and Day-Scholars, on the 1st of September.

THE WANZER SEWING MACHINE. I beg to inform the public that I have relinquished the agency for the sale of the WANZER SEWING MACHINE, which will in future be carried on by Messrs. WILLIS & ROY at their store, 404 NOTRE DAME STREET.

H. R. IVES & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWARE, STOVES, &c. IRON RAILING of every description. A SPECIALTY. Send for cuts and prices. 123 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL. Sept., 26th, 1877. 8-3m

THE VERY BEST AMERICAN COOKING RANGES—Price, \$31.50 to \$75.00. REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, CHURNS; CORNICES, CORNICE POLES AND STAIR RODS, CHEAPER THAN EVER AT L. J. A. SURVEYOR, 524 Craig Street, Montreal. (SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PADLOCK.)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal—Circuit Court, Montreal, No 6864—Joseph A. Hudson of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs John Wanless of the same place, Defendant. Will be sold by public auction by authority of Justice, on the twelfth day of October, 1877, at nine of the o'clock in the forenoon, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause; consisting of household furniture, &c., &c. Terms cash. FRANCIS MURRAY, B.S.C. Montreal, 2nd October, 1877. 8-1.

studies, and was ordained in 1857. He then returned to England, and labored hard and successfully at the Oblate missions in Leeds, Liverpool, and, subsequently, at Inchicore. His piety and learning pointing him out as eminently fitted for the post, he was selected in 1868 to fill the Presidency of the Catholic College at Ottawa, Canada, and so successful was he in his new sphere that in a short time he obtained a charter for that Institution. About the year 1866 he returned to Ireland and Inchicore, and since then devoted himself entirely to missionary work, in which as we have said, he visited almost every part of Ireland. Two years ago he was appointed superior of the house at Inchicore, and with his usual energy, in the midst of his other engrossing duties, set to himself the task erecting a new church there. The history of the present church is well known. About twenty years ago it was erected in less than a week by voluntary labour of the people of the district, who, when their ordinary day's toil was over, came in hundreds to work without fee or reward for the good Fathers, to whom they owe so much. But the old structure was not situated to the day or to the wants of this rising neighborhood, and already the walls of the new Church of Mary Immaculate, Inchicore give evidence of what it will be when completed. His devotion to his work may have tended to shorten the Very Rev. Father Ryan's life. He died in the midst of his labors. He has gone to his reward, and many a fervent prayer for him will be offered to day throughout the country by those to whom, during his long career, he has brought consolation and comfort. The office and mass will take place at Inchicore at half-past ten on Friday next.—Freeman's Journal, Sept. 12th.

VOLE OF THANKS. At a meeting of No.1 Branch of the Irish Catholic Union of Quebec it was:— Resolved,—That the thanks of this branch are due and are hereby tendered to Mr. Raymond Byrne, President of No. 10 Branch of the Irish Catholic Union of Montreal, for his courtesy in attending a mass meeting of the Irish Catholics of Quebec for the purpose of organizing a Branch of the Irish Catholic Union in Quebec, and for the ability and skill which he displayed in imparting all desirable information, his thorough knowledge of all the details which are necessary to the perfection of the organization, which was imparted clearly and concisely and in a manner which cannot fail to be profitable.

It was further resolved that a copy of the foregoing be sent to the True Witness for publication.

WM. SLATTERY, Secretary. No. 1 Branch Irish Catholic Union, Quebec.

OBITUARY.—Died in Quebec on the 9th September, Richard Slattery, printer, aged 33 years, a native of the County Limerick, Ireland, from congestion of the lungs, cut off in the pride of his youth, he during his short career evidenced the possession of superior poetical ability. The whole community mourn his untimely end as sorrowing friends.

A SPLENDID WORK—Webster's Dictionary Unabridged, a new addition of which has just been published, is illustrated by 3,000 engravings, and contains 1840 pages royal quarto. With Very Rev. Father Sorin, S. S. C. (President of Notre Dame University) we can only say, "It is a splendid work,—a model,—a wonder in the art of lexicography." The more we examine it the better we are pleased with it,—it leaves us nothing to desire, and far exceeds our expectations.—Catholic Herald.

ACCURACY OF DEFINITIONS.—Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.—We understand that in the revision of this work, a Catholic clergyman had the supervision of the definitions of words expressing points of Catholic dogmas, discipline, or ceremonial; and had we been told nothing of it, the extreme accuracy of those definitions would have led us to suspect it. Webster's orthography is good enough for us. His definitions—the substantial matter of a dictionary—establish beyond question, his immense superiority as a lexicographer over any other of the English language. We are glad to see his work being universally adopted by Catholic Schools.—Catholic Telegraph.

GRAND LACROSSE MATCH! KERONAWA'S TEAM, (FIRST TWELVE) VS. SHAMROCKS, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, MONTREAL LACROSSE GROUNDS. Admission, 25 cents. - Ladies free to grand stand. Gate open at 2 p.m. Game to commence at 3 o'clock, sharp. J. J. McKEOWN, Secy.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ANN HALL and MARY HALL, who emigrated from Ireland about 18 years ago, and at last accounts, were residing in the city of Montreal. Address—Arthur Finegan, care Rev. Patrick O'Brien, Pastor, Church of the Good Shepherd, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.

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