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VOL. XXVIII.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1878.

\$2 per annum TERMS :--

NEW AGENTS.

Mr. J. W. Kennedy of Richmond is our authorized agent for the counties of Bichmond and Sherbrooke. We trust that our friends in these counties will receive him kindly.

Mr. James J. Kelly has kindly consented to act as our agent in St. Stanislaus de Kostka.

HORRORS OF THE FAMINE IN CHINA

A correspondent engaged in the relief work in the Northeast of China writes:-

"People of all ages die of actual starvation by thousands. The famine extends over a district which includes, at least, 5,000 villages, and in these latter together I am certainly within the mark in saying that 500 die daily, perhaps 1,000 may be within it. A few days ago I traversed the worst part. Thousands upon thousands have perished already. Houses are pulled down in every village to sell the timber and thatch in order to get food, Those who can get husks and dry leaves, ordinarily used for fuel, are considered well off. Most of the poor young girls had been sold; old men, middle-aged, young men, and children die daily of sheer starvation, and others freeze. The dead cannot get a burial; they are too many, and none can afford the expense; so they are cast daily into large pits." This is a description of what happened last year. This year even worse horrors are reported. The people at Shausi are said to be living on the corpses of their fellow beings who died of starvation! And the strong are killing the weak for the sake of obtaining their flesh for food! Up to the present time the principal relief has come from the Christian missionaries Protestant and Roman Catholic, who have distributed among the sufferers the funds subscribed by their communities in the open ports.

AN ENEMY'S TESTIMONY.

M. Louis Blanc, a French socialistic writer and a bitter enemy of the Catholic Church, in a lecture recently delivered, speaking of the destitute condition of thousands of sick weavers in Lyons out of employment, said:

"When King Henry, three centuries ago, laid his hands on the cloisters and abbeys of England and gave them to his courtiers or appropriated them to his own use; when he confiscated into his own treasury the revenues of the Church, which then aggregated more than 28,000,000 francs—when he did these things he introduced poverty, pauperism, and starvation into his dominions, and necessarily so, since after the suppression of the cloisters the poor found no longer existing the presence of that warm-hearted charity which previously had extended alms and assistance to them in their distress."

Since the suppr self-elected regenerators of society, of whom M. Louis Blanc, is a conspicuous member, have found nothing substantial to substitute in their stead. Promises in abundance they give us, but nothing that we can see or touch. They are what Burke justly calls "architects of rain," powerful to destroy but incapable of effecting anything productive of good. And it is because they follow the advice of such as these that many of the working classes of the European countries are the prey of designing the very means which will have been set at work demagogues and wretched poverty. If Louis Blanc and his followers believe the suppression of the mediæval monasteries was a crime, why, if they are sincere, do they persist in upholding that same policy as carried out in our day by the late wolf of Savoy, or the barbarian who guides the destinies of the German Empire?

IRISH PRISONERS IN CHAIN GANGS

We quote the following passage from the report of Mr. Chamber's examination on the Mc-Carthy inquest:

I ask you how you were removed? Always chained in gangs except from Dublin, when we were in twos. Were you removed by night or day? Night.

generally. Had you sufficient clothes on these removals? Worse than we had in prisons on some occasions.

Mr. Anderson-I presume this is only with regard to McCarthy.

Mr Moriarity-McCarthy was with him. Coroner-When you say loaded with chains do yo mean anything different from ordinary handcuffs? Except after the first removal to England; after that we were handcuffed and then chained, and chains passed through the handouffs. It is a peculiar

way they have in England. A Juror-What was the length of the chain? It will depend on the number of men who are chained by it. There is a bracelet placed on our hands. There is a chain passed through a link and then brought round from the man on the left, up from the left hand. We had a chain in our hand which went round the whole circle. There were six of us

removed together.

The Coroner—There were other prisoners besides yourselves? Yes, sir. I believe about eight form a gang. McCarthy was one of the gang.

Now, what food did McCarthy get during these two years-how many ounces of meat did you get a week? Fifteen ounces a week.

WHAT THE NEW POPE DID AS CAMERLINGO

The duty of verifying the Pope's death falls upon the cardinal Camerlingo, and he does this by visiting the chamber of death, striking the Pope on the forehead with a silver mallet and cailing upon him by name. It is not till this has been done, and till the Pope has been officially set in form certified to be truly dead, that the great bell in the Capitol is tolled to announce to the Romans that they are

city has passed to the College of Cardinals and their marshal. Such of the cardinals as happen to be in Rome are at once summoned together, and notices are sent to those at a distance. The Maestro di FORECASTING RESULTS-REVIEW OF THE MEA-Camera delivers the Fisherman's ring to the camerlingo, or chamberlain of the Vatican, and it is formally broken before the assembled cardinals: coins are struck bearing the arms of the camerlingo, sede vacante; and the camerlingo, taking pos-cesion of the Vatican and its treasures, consigns the corps of the Holy Father to the penetentiaries of the Vatican basilica for interment .- I'all Mall Gazette.

AN ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF THE POPE.

Pecci is tall, with a fine head, high forehead narrowing at the temples, long face, and straight features. He has a large mouth, prominent chin, cheerful, open countenance, and large, well-shaped cars. His face reminds one of Gonsalvi, the re | At a time when the minds of the English members nowned minister of Pius VII. He has a fine sonorous voice, great dignity even austerity of manners in public life, but privately is affectionate, unassuming, sociable, and witty. The general opinion is that for learning, tact, energy, dignity, amiability, real moral worth; and sincers piety the Sacred College could not find a more deserving Pope than Cardinal Pecci. At Perugia he followed the same policy recommended by the late Cardinal Riaria Sforza. Cardinal Pecci's private life at all periods is above reproach. He has considerable literary talent, and has written poetry. He never has had intercourse with the functionaries of the present Italian Government, but is esteemed by them all, and those with whom the mecessity of his duty brings him into contact are perfectly charmed with him .- London Times.

VICTOR ENMANUEL'S SUCCESSOR.

The successor of Victor Emmanuel, who has taken the title uf Humbert I., will very probably prove a more bitter enemy of the Church than his deceased father was. Victor Emmanuel did what he did unwillingly, and because his ambition got the ascendancy over better feelings. Humbert has no such feelings. He is said to be a freemason and an infidel at heart. The London Tablet

There is much to apprehend from the accession of Humbert I. the son of Victor Emmanuel is supposed to posses many of his father's defects with none of his redeeming qualities. A bigoted Rationalist, and of a morose and suspicious nature, he has never held out much hope of a noble future. The Republican party are known to rejoice at his accession, because it at once deprives the brandnew Monarchy of the strength derived from Victor Emmanuel's personal reputation, and opens up wide prospects of further persecution of the Church to be encouraged by the free-thinking Prince, and of the ultimate destruction of the Monarchy by against the Church. Subservient to German influences, according to common report, easily cajoled by flatterers, nourishing a bitter hatred of the Pontifical regime, uncultivated, headstrong, and presumptuous, the new King of Italy is not unlikely to add to the afflictions of the Papacy even while preparing the way for the ruin of the house of Savoy.

"It is said that M. Gambetta has returned from his visit to Rome, even during the late King's life, with a profound and depressing conviction that the Italian statesmen were irrevocably committed to the policy of Prince Bismarck. Victor Emman. nuel was, however, still inclined to oppose a certain restraint upon designs against France or the Papacy. His son had no such inclination. No sentiment of gratitude to the Napoleons for Magenta and Solferino has ever stamped itself upon his heart, and even the Freach "Anti-Clerical" may soon have to confess that the "Ultramontanes" are not so dangerous to the Frenchination as Prince Bismsrck at Berlin and the partizans of Prince Bismarck at Rome. For a moment in Italy itself the loss of their favorite revolutionary King may impose silence on contending factions in the revolutionary ranks, but the feeling of restraint will quickly pass away, and " united Italy " will then be tested as it has never been tested yet."

THE LAST WORDS OF PIUS IX-

The fools who manufacture news for the daily papers invented dying words for the wonderful Pope Pius IX. They were pompous words, such as a Calvinist preacher, stupefied by habitual practice of a "justification by faith alone" might have rounded off his empty life by uttering: 'Guard the Church, that I have loved so well!' We took good care not to reproduce, as possible, words so out of place. We have, now, what it is sweet to hear-the last wordsof the dying Pontiff. The Marquis de Baviers good-child, we think, of the Holy Father, was privileged to attend his death bed. His account is ofreumstantial.

At one o'clock, P. M. (on the 7th, the day of the

Pope's decease), Cardinal Billo commenced the prayers for a departing soul. The dying Pope, though struggiling with the suffocation consequent on the choking of the bronchisl tubes, repeated the words, as he could Especially, in the act of contrition, he added: Col Vostro sonte ojuto. "Why Thy holy help" Exerting himself, he said, again: In domum Domini tomus? "We will enter into the Home of the Lord" And in the words expediting the passing soul as Cardinat Billo, stopped for a moment, by emotion, at the word professere." De-nart. O soul. The Holy Father said. "Yes. Proficiscere!" These were the lost words of Plus IX -Popeless, and that the supreme authority of the N.Y. Freemans Journal.

्रिक्त हो इस होते कर है और मेर्डिक्स में है अपने

IRELAND AND THE BRITISH PAR-LIAMENT.

SURES NOW CLAIMING THE ATTENTION OF PARLIAMENT-HOW AND BY WHOM THEY WILL BE PRESSED.

The Cork Ecaminer has the following interesting article reviewing the situation :-

The Irish members have lost no time in giving effect to the desire expressed at the Conference for more vigorous parliamentary action. The Amendment to the Address, moved by Mr. Mitchell Henry on Thursday night, forms an auspicious opening of the campaign. The leading grievances of which the country has to complain have been ably agitated in the sperches of the past two nights and with a better chance of commanding attention than they would have on a less memorable occasion are filled with the gravest apprehensions of the future course of events, the complaints of Ireland are not likely to be treated with indifference or disdain. At such a moment the statement that the great mass of the Irish people, if not actually disaffected, are seriously disaffected with their position, is one which cannot, and will not be disre-

A salutary change of tone is noticeable in the speeches of the ministers, and most of the English members who have taken part in the discussion. With the exception of Mr. Plunkett who is prone to commit indiscretions, the speakers evinced a most conciliatory disposition, and were uncommonly complimentary in their references to the Irish people QUESTION. The Chancellor of Exchequer refuses to believe that in a time of emergency Ireland would prove a sort of weakness to the British Government. Mr Huguesson, speaking from the front Opposition Bench, expressed the same view, and Sir Vernon Harcourt made a half spology for the neglect of Irish questions.

The complaints with respect to the treatment of the political prisoners have been received with unusual consideration, and the Home secretary has promised to institute a searching investigation into the case of poor McCarthy.

All this shows how much can be gained by timely and vigorous action, and is great encouragement to the Irish party. The portion of the royal speech devoted to Irishaffairs is not very considerable. The two subjects with which the Government purpose to deal are ot undoubted interest and importance. A liberal and satisfactory measure of intermediate education, making due provision for the wants of the Catholic population, would be very welcome, and a complete and thorough reform of the Grand Jury Laws would also be hailed with satisfaction. But, unfortunately, we have reason to know that there is a wide difference between the promises of the Queens speech and the performances of the Session. In any event, whatever be the fate of the rally for the attainment of their rights is ever promised measures, the proposed legislation is missioned measures, the proposed legislation is missioned measures, the proposed legislation is missioned measures. erably inadequate. It leaves a vast number of ur-

gent questions untouched. The land question demands immediate attention. The franchise requires to be reformed. There are half a dozen subjects bearing on the material resources of the country, which ought to receive the consideration of Parliament. Bearing in mind the meagre contents of the paragraphs of the royal speech in which the affairs of Ireland are dealt with we cannot help thinking how differently Ireland would fare if it had a Parliament of its own, with no other function than the promotion of the welfare of be Irish people.

The Irish members have taken it upon themselves to bring forward measures upon several of the subjects neglected by the Government. Mr. McCarthy Downing has undertaken to submit a bill upon the land question, which will; no doubt, be worthy of the most careful consideration, and Mr. Sharman Crawford will also deal with the phase of this important subject, more particularly affecting the tenant farmers of Ulster. Several measures in reference to the parliamentary and municipal franchise are announced, and a bill will be introduced to extend the principle of the ballot to the election of poor law guardians - a very necessary and useful reform. The reclamation of waste lands will be dealt with by Mr. John George

MacCarthy. The number of Irish measures of which notice has already been given is sufficient to afford abundant occupation, if opportunities can only be found for their disscussion, but their faith must depend to a great extent upon the chances of the ballot. Only one measure introduced by an Irish member is to be rendered independent of this ordeal. The Government have promised to afford special facilities for the consideration of the Sunday Closing Bill, and the Chief Secretary has pledged himself to support the principal of the measure, reserving the right to introduce certala amendments and exemptions.

"A SIGN OF THE TIMES."

Sometime since the Witness published a report about some unfortunate suspended priest who was saying "masses in Irish" in New York. It called these antics "a sign of the times" so we now give some more particulars about the suspended priest, in order to enable the Witness to make another indication :-

Almost every week through January and February, inquiries have been made of us whether there was a "Catholic priest," or an Irish priest, in New York, creating a great sensation, in opposition to Rome, and "trying to restore [1] the Irish Catholic Church, in all its old fashioned hearty and simplicity! 👫

ity: There is a priest in New York, not of the Diocese of New York; a priest once belonging to a Religlous Community; and afterwards officiating in a Vicariate Apostolic in the United States, named McMamara, J. V. McNamara, let us add—to desig-nate him from sundry good priests whose patronymic is McNamara. The Ordinary of that Vicariate meetings, and we must carry on our proceedings Mall Gazette,

Contract to the second second

of men—found it necessary, for the good of religion, to withdraw the faculties he had given Mr. J. V. Mc-Namara. The latter came to New York, or its vicinity. He has engaged in sundry movements incompatible with what even a suspended priest owes to his indelible character. Finally, some days before last Christmas, this McNamara had it announced that, on Christmas night, he would say an Irish Mass, in a saloon situated in a not very reputable part of the city of New York. There was a shudder of horror among faithful Catholics, who heard of it, at the thought that, in New York, on the Night of the Nativity, so outrageons a sacrilege should should be committed. Or course no Catholic, not already lost to the faith, would go near the sacrilegious and blasphemous performances of this wretched man, His "show" is much larger in the papers that publish paragraphs about him, than in the miserable saloon where he performs his pranks. What he courts is notoriety. That is what ought to be denied him, in a community such as ours; where it is equally free to worship our Redeemer, or the devil. He is a Protestant miest, in the most exact meaning of the term. Any Catholic, attending his mounte bank performances, out of the idlest curiosity, would incur eccommunication. The difference between a non-Cutholic and a Protestant rests in this: The non Cotholic, perhaps, protests against nothing. The Potestant proper, is one that has once known the doctrine of the Catholic Church and sets up his protest against something the Catholic Church J. V. McNamara is a l'rotestant priest .-New York Freeman's Journal.

A special meeting of the Kerry Tenants' Defence Association was held recently in Tralee, to hear Mr. O'Donoghue on the land question. John O'Flaherty, Esq., presided. Mr. O'Donoghue arose amid loud cheers to address the meeting. . He said :-

Amongst the 700,000 farmers who occupy Ireland

there is not one worthy of the name of man who does not regard with loathing the atrocious doctrine that the landlords have a right to evict when they please, and that it is optional with them-altogether dependent upon the humor they may be in to concede to the people, or not, the enjoyment of a limited occupation of the soil of their own country. (Cheers.) Cogent influences, not unfrequently iriesistible, often compol an apparent acquiescence in this fatal doctrine, and it sometimes looks as if the despotism of the landlords was destined to be eternal. But there is a place where the flag of tenant-right is ever flying, where the protest against the omnipotence of landlordism is increasing, where the call to the tenant-farmers to place is Tralee, (Cheers) Our opponents can neither ignore us nor rest quiet under our assaults. (Cheers.) They must step out from behind their privileges, and show that they may be permitted to retain their present position without prejudice to the welfare of the general community. Unless they can do this, that position is untenable, indefensible, the landlordism will as surely fall before the reprobation of an enfranchised people as did the walls of Jericho before the sound of the trumpets and the shouts of the army of Israel. (Great applause.) The days have gone for ever when kings could of right divine dispose of kingdoms and peoples as they liked. (Hear, hear.) The divine right of landlords cannot survive, and what they and their satellites and myrmidoms have to prove is that the absolute, almost irresponsible, dominion of some twelve or fourteen thousand individuals over the soil of Ireland is compatible with the prosperity and the happiness of the Irish nation. (Hear, hear.) We of this association, like the other Farmers' Clabs throughout the country, now meet to proclaim the right of the tenant to the continued enjoyment of the occupation of the land, subject to the payment of a reasonable rent. These conditions are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the agricultural population. We are here to pro-test against the doctrine that landlords can do what they like with their own, and insist upon obtaining whatever rent they want. (Hear, hear.) As sure as I am standing here, that doctrine asserts a principle that leaves the agricultural millions of this island without homes and without preperty that they can call their own. We meet to protest against the eviction of tenants for non-payment of rent which has not been settled by an equitable system of arbitration where the occupying tenant objects to the torms proposed by the landlord. Landlords and their sycophants may open their eyes and start at the boldness of the attitude assumed by the farmers of to-day, but the course we are taking is the natural development of that political enfranchisement, seeds of which were sown in the time of O'Connell. Formerly the landlords made the laws, and arranged that Ireland should belong to themselves, and be disposed of for their sole arrangment to the extent at least of guaranteeing to the people by law the continued enjoyment of reality of our movement will soon impress itself upon the privileged few. I do not entertain a doubt that is ninty-nine cases out, of a hundred where rent is now raised the law is broken by the landlord. With regard to the future, as I have said, I thoroughly believe that we must set in the country as well as in the House of Commons if we mean te settle the land question. Mr. Gladstone has shown us one great example. He has shown us that he wishes the English people to do what will make, an impression on the legislature. He calls upon them to assemble in great meetings and let | we had altogether lost the power of measuring the their views be known. We must assemble in great

Apostolic-one of the kindest and most forbearing here so as to make itself impressed on all, that those whose privileges allow them to confisscate the rights of the people are odious to the people amongst whom they live. (Cheers.)

RUSSIA AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE CAPITAL OF TURKEY IS THE CROWN OF THE WAR."

The reasons why a temporary occupation of Constantinople should be an indispensable condition of pence were recently stated by the Novoc Vremga, an influential Russian paper

" Russia does not at present require, the permanent

posession of Constantinople, and if we took the city we certainly should not keep it; but it is necessary for the Russian army as a temporary resting place and to the Russian soldier as a reward for his labors. For the people who supplied the material of the victorious army it is necessary as the crown and nimbus of the war, and as the seal of the document by which the existence of European Turkey is to be altered. Our past is essentially connected with Czargrad (the Imperial city), whence we received our religion. In the popular imagination Czargrad was a well-marked physiognomy and is closely bound up with the solution of the Eastern Question. Tirnova, Sofia, Philippopolis, Andrianopole-these are fereign words which convey nothing to the Russian mind and the Russian heart. Andrinopole was the first Turkish capital in the Balkan Peninsula, but the people do not know what the city is for the Turks, and a peace concluded there would be no novelty for them or for us. What we require is a peace that will enter the popular consciousness as something great and glorious, and become a popular legend connecting the past with the present and the future. Czargrad alone can give its name to such a peace. That city stands as a goal, the crown, the nimbus of Russian glory, as the complete victory of Orthodoxy over Islam, and the Slavonic over the Turkish race. All the prestige of Mahomedan force will disappear as soon as the Russian troops enter Czargrad as conquerers, and dictate there the conditions of reace. Stamboul will disap pear from the popular consciousness of Mahomedans as the centre of Islam, the inviolable sanctuary before which all must bow down, and which is protected zy Allah and his prophet. At the same time in the consciousness of the Russian people, Czargrad will grow up as a symbol of Slavonic union attained by religion, civilization, and sacrifice. A standard always and everywhere plays a great part by uniting, suimating, and encouraging, and the standard of Czargrad is the best possible one for that glorious peace which should crown the brilliant exploit of the Russian people and their Czar."

THE TURN IN THE EASTERN QUESTION

An event so long looked for should not have taken any nation by surprise; and if we turn our eyes to any other country but our own we see that it has not done so. Some of the Continental Powers have long been preparing for it, all are making special preparations to meet it now. Russia, who has already expended so much blood and treasure in bringing the question to an issue, is even now raising fresh levies to influence its settlement. Germany, always ready for action as she is, concerting schemes of speedler mobilization with a direct view to the same end. Italy, with a people already groaning under a weight of taxation unknown to oppressed Bulgarians, is adding to her armaments with the same end. Austria has prepared and is preparing, with the same end. Every great Continental Power is busied in providing means to ensure gain or to avert loss in the settlement of this formidable issue. And each one of them approaches that task under certain favorable conditions unattainable to us. They have the inestimable advantage of knowing their own minds: they are under no illusions as to the true nature of the crisis; their Ministers are distracted by no division of counsel, enfeebled by no cosmopolitan or sentimentalist influence from within or without, hampered by no opponents eager to push them from their places. There is nothing anywhere to prevent them from doing their duty to themselves and their countrymen; and they have at least the assurance of feeling that the only dangers they have to meet are before them, not behind them and within them. That is what we see when we look abroad; and when we turn to our own country, what do we find there? For unity we find distraction; for energy a Babel of tongues." We have an army some tens of thousands strong, consisting principally of boys; and a navy which may or may not be adequate to the needs of an isolated Power in an era of increased naval armaments, and at an hour when any combination is possible. Meantime, and with all this around us-with such military strength as this, with our country advantage. We now propose to disturb this derived in Europe, and its prestige ruined in arrangment to the extent at least of guaranteeing Asia,—our Ministers seem to be leaving the whole field of diplomacy open to their enemies abroad, the occupatiton of the land-that is, the right to and contendedly allowing their enemies at home live in their own country, and to the extent of to debate for a week upon the question whether a compelling the landlords to be satisfied with few millions of money shall be voted for the national resonable rents, fixed by an impartial system of defence. The crisis now upon us has been long arbitration. (Hear, hear.) Let there be an end to foreseen as eminently probable; for some months cringing to landlords agents and bailiffs, and the it might have been counted upon as a certainty. And yet if a year sgo it had been pre-dicted that when it came it would find us in our present plight, the prophecy would have been scouted as insane, No slarmist could have made us believe that at the crisis of the Eastern Question, England, with the largest stake in the Question, England, with the largest trace in the game, would be thus sitting dated and helpless at the board. But this is what has happened, and is happened. It seems as if through the interminable worry "of the long controversay, through the din of disputs and idenundation and speechfying

tremendous magnitud ofe the issue before us. - Pall

moetlings, and we must carry on our proceedings Wall Gazette,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

SHEMUS DHU,

THE BLACK PEDDLER OF GALWAY

A TALE OF THE PENAL TIMES.

CHAPTER XXVIII. -CONTINUED.

D'Arcy left the eating house, and he returned again to the ball room. Hours passed theee quickly to many of the guests. D'Arcy was agreeable. He went from group to group, now giving expression to raillery, and now to sentiment. He was brilliant beyond his usual power of witticism and repartee. He met some of his late associates in the dress of military men. He did not speak to them. He attached himself principally to one group, among whom were General Gillespie, Governor of Galway, and his beautiful daughter. The time for parting came, for all parties must have an end. DiArcy attended the general and his daughter through Middle-street, on their way to the Lombard Barracks where the general had his quarters. When they came to the intersection of High-street by Cross-street, called the lower four corners, D'Arcy offered some excuse for leaving them.

"We feel obliged by your kindness, Mr D'Arcy," said the general, holding him warmly by the hand "My love, won't you ask Mr. D'Arcy to dine with us to morrow?"

"Oh! by all means, father, if Mr. D'Arcy accepts our late invitation. You may be previously engaged sir?"
"Your wishes, madam," said D'Arcy," command

my obedience before all other endagements." "We are obliged," said the general-and they parted; D'Arcy ascending High street, but in a moment retracing his steps; and the general and his daughter, attended by one servant, continuing their

route through Cross street. Scarcely had D'Atcy departed from the military governor, when there was a shrill cry of "Shemus Dhu" behind him. It was repeated quickly, louder and shriller; and before the general could fancy danger, three muffled men sprang from Kirwan's lane, and intercepted his progress.

"Make way, sir! said the general with a voice of authority. "I am the military governor."

"Oh! we know you well, sir," answered one of the figures, whilst his companions closed upon the party. "Yield to us you are safe. Give an alarm and you and your daughter instantly die."

Before the general could draw his sword to defend himself, he, his daughter and servant were seized. All that he could say-but it was with a loud " Ho! there traiters! Help!"

He was dashed to the ground; his throat was griped; he was choking. In a moment he was strangled, was not the assailant buried quickly from his body, by a strong hand. When he arose he was alone; but he perceived immediately that there were many persons gathered at the end of the street nearest to the basracks, both from the

noises which he heard, and from the lights which daughter. "She is safe, thank heaven!" said a person of the crowd' meeting him, "but her assailants have escap-

your commands in this affair. The father and the daughter embraced She was pale and baggard; her dress was soiled and torn from her efforts against the violence of her ravishers After congratulating his daughter on their fortunate escape, the general inquired to whom he was indebt-

ed. We were just returning to seek you, sir, and take

"It matters not now," said the first speaker: " you should have known us if this occurrence had not happened. We will attend you to your home; you shall then know who we are."

ed for the timely interference.

The military on guard were among the party who surrounded the general. At the first alarm they were out, and were in time only to witness the safety of their commander and his daughter, their They entered the general's apartments, and then, for the first time, he observed that one of them wore the | Shemus Dhu." dress of an officer of his garrison.

surprise. "Your face is not known to me, though you wear the uniform of my officers.'

"Ah!general," said the man," you should not so so soon forget my features. Do you recollect the pleasure party on the sea? do you recollect your own and your daughter's danger? and do you so so soon forget your deliver ?"

"By mine honor," exclaimed the general, " it is the Black Pedlar to whom we a second time owe our lives!"

"Yes," replied the man, "it is Shemus Dhu who has come to ask the reward you promised him for his preservation of your own and the lady's life. I have but on this disguise the more easily to deceive my enemies and your guards. All that I ask for the double service which I have done you, is to protect this young man against his enemies, to have epen justice done to him. But I need not ask this as a boon; you must now, for his enemies have become yours. Have you any suspicion, general, of the names and characters of those who attacked you?"

"None whatever,' answered the general. "I have said Shemus Dhu. "Who commands

the guard to night?" "Captain Harrison," said the general with a con-

fased look. "Let him be called before you," said Shemus

The orderly soon returned with intelligence that

not been in the barracks since sunset.

"It is suspicious," said the general, speaking in civil or military law give me, though I suffer myself from the power and wealth of his family. Yet, Shemus, what reason have you for suspecting him to be the party?

"I have not said he was," replied the Black Pedlar. "Cut if you come for a few minutes into another room, I will tell you reasons for believing him, and others whom you less suspect to be the insulters of your daughter's honour. I may say your own assassins."

The general followed by Shemus Dhu, retired to the next room; the Lady Isabella had gone to her chamber. When the general reappeared his countenance was excited; he walked towards Henry

O'Halloran, said : Young man, I have heard all from Shemus Dhu. I have received the papers from him. On to-morrow your father's name and honour, and your own, shall be cleared of the stain which the injustice of your townsmen have affixed to them. Aye, I swear it to you, O'Halloran, through the Mayor and the entire Council be your sworn foes. Shemus, we

will this moment summon D'Arcy." "I would give your honour advice, first to libe- communicated it to the animal which bore him, by

"Both shall be instantly done," said the gen-The necessary preliminaries for the freedom of Fergus were gone through. A sergeant's guard was ordered to summon Reginald D'Arcy to the presence of the military governor of the city. Some short time passed, and then Fergus O'Reane was ushered into the general's apartment, his dress torn and soiled, his face pale as death, and his eyes start-

ing with wonder.
"Where am I?" he cried, looking around him. He recognized Henry O'Hailoran, and was quickly

in his affectionate embrace.
"Don't you know me, Fergus O'Keane?" said
Shemus Dhu, in his car, with the false voice he had assumed when he conducted him to Galway. Fergus started, and exclaimed with wonder, and with anger on his face :

"Murrogb, is it you? The false-"Hold! Fergus," interrupted Shemus Dhu, in his natural tone. "Look at me; you have seen me before. I am the visitor of you prison cell; I was your guide. I cannot now explain to you what was doubtful in my conduct. But I always was, and ever will be, Shemus Dhu, the sincere friend of you, of your father, of O'Halloran, and of Eve-Thank not me, Fergus, for your freedom; thank his honour, the general, for that favour. Here Reginald D'Arcy comes."

The officer of the guard commissioned to bring D'Arcy entered. Ho stated that D'Arcy had left town some minutes before, attended by his favourite servant; he had ridden wildly through the west gate, no person knew whither. He added that he had encountered a gentleman who gaze his name O'Reilly, also seeking for Mr. D'Arcy, for some purpose unfriendly to him. He took the liberty of bringing him before the general for examination.

"It is our friend, Frank O'Reilly," exclaimed Shemus Dhu. "He is welcome now. He is strong of heart and of hand; we will want his assistance. -! general, you must allow us instantly to depart. You can assist us with horses; we want no other aid. Give us your authority to bring D'Arcy, Harrison, and their companions prisoners, and before morning we will accomplish it. The time wears fast. I know D'Arcy's hellish plan of revenge. If we delay another hour, he will be the come towards us. Are they country people, and murderer of the hermit, of Connel, and of Eve-

"For heaven's sake, let us hasten to pursue them," cried Fergus and O'Halloran, in a breath.

"Go, young man," said the governor; " you have my authority. You shall have instantly what you demand. Go cnickly; I see the danger of delay.

In a few minutes' time, Fergus, the O'Hallorans, and O'Reilly, mounted on spirited horses, were following Shemus Dhu at a rapid gallop towards

CHAPTER XXX.

"It has happened differently from my hopes," thought D'Arcy, pacing his room up and down He had one finger of his right hand upon his lips, and his other hand slunk heavily by his side. "They have outwitted me-who? Shemus Dhu, Connel More O'Keane, and this foreigner. Oh! yes; and the hermit, too. The hermit, the veriest were gleaming among them. His first action schemer that breathes. Well, D'Arcy, thou art for was to rush towards them crying aloud for his once deceived." And the unfortunate man sank into a seat, oppressed with the acute grief of disappointed passion.

There was no change on D'Arcy's countenance. Oh! no. He was too well habituated to deceit to allow-even when alone-exterior signs of grief or despondency to escape him. He made the strongest exertion to suppress feeling. Had any person seen him at the moment, if they judged of his inward feelings solely on the testimony of the expression | you alone know it; you will get there what will of his face, they would say all was at peace in that heart. But D'Arcy could not entirely command nature. Paleness spread over his features, and a cold perspiration cozed from every pore. In the agony of his mind he clasped his hands; but quickly returning to his assumed sternness: "What!" he said, starting from his scat, "am I a child? I can wound them yet in the tenderest part—Eveleen-happy thought!" He rubbed his hands in enemies had escaped some minutes before. At the the room as if he were a boy at play. "Eveleen! request of the general, his liberators or defenders | Ha! ha! I have thee still to build my ambition or I will die with you." followed him to his spartments. They were three and revenge upon. Thy friends are absent—let "Foolish boy! you apparently young men, strong and active. Their my fortune, good or bad, help me but this once, I outward appearance, in regard of dress, bespoke will be thankful for ever. Having thee in my them as belonging to the humbler class of life. power, I shall ask any price, and have it. By---! it will be nothing less than the destruction of

"Ho! who waits there?" said D'Arcy, opening "Whom have I here?" exclaimed the general with his door, and bellowing towards the lower room.

"I could have heard you if you called less loudly You have aroused the other servants," said Lewis, arising from a seat on the stairs which led to the servant's rooms. "Well, what wish you now to be done?

"My faithful Lewis!" said D'Arcy, in a changed tone. "It must be, whatever occurs," thought D'Arcy—"it must be. It is my only hope, my only chance of injuring them. If it were not for this boy, I would instantly do a deed that would glut my thirst of vengeance. He must be safe; and I will act cautiously that he may be." Lewis, said D'Arcy, aloud, "you and I must go some miles from the city, to-night."

"I need not ask the reason," aswered Lewis. "If you desire it, I am prepared."

"We must depart, Lewis, without the notice of anybody." "It is easily done, sir," said Lewis. "You ride, of course, and I ride with you. Our horses will

be ready in ten minutes, and waiting us in the "See it done quickly, Lewis," replied D'Arcy.

A half hour had passed, when D'Arcy and his devoted follower were on the western side of the city gates, on the road to Moycullen.

"Something is heavy on his heart—he rides furiously," thought Lewis, "See, the lightning glauces from his hoofs! I pray heaven our journey be short, else I must give in. An awful dark night Captain Harrison was not in his rooms, and had to be riding at this fearful rate, over ruts and swamps, high and low, and for no evident purpose of good to me. Oh! yes, I attend him. It is my a low voice to Shemus Dhu, apart from the others. only comfort; but it is enough. Hot there, ex"I know he has pretentions to my daughter's hand; claimed Lewis, thrown out of his usual silence by but she detests him. I will inquire deeply into a quick stumble of his horse, which forced him over this affair; and by my honour as a soldier, I will its ears, and left him on a soft spot of earth. The have satisfaction for the insult offered my daughter | animal was docile enough to await his remounting. by means swifter and deadlier than those which On he dashed, with a wildness which his fall excited. Yet, onward, D'Arcy kept the lead, riding with a reckless impetuosity. He had not perceived the fall of his companion. The night was stormy and wet; the bare branches, creaking in the wind, bent with a dismal moan, to intercept the passage of the adventurers, but quickly rose as they passed under them. It seemed by chance; but Providence either retributive or merciful, still presided, so many disasters did they escape. Onwards they flew in silence; awamps and ruts were passed, hill and valley, trees and rocks, without any care to avoid their dangers. Onward still in the darkness of night, their horses breathing quickly with exertion, and panting—yet onward they flew. A thousand dangers they had escaped, and they knew not of them. D'Arcy's whole thoughts were engaged on one engrossing object. The difficulty or dangers of the way, the solitude of his ride, the fury of the wind, the rain and lightning, were subjects of little importance, compared with the revenge which was burning in his heart, and which bore him on against all difficulties. He was nerved for every daring. The fire of his soul spread through his body; he

rate Fergus O'Keane; he will be wanted as a wit-ness against him." voice and blow. Onward they flew, reckless of ac-cident. One spirit seemed to possess them; but how.different—the spirit of obedience and sympathy the Irrational animal. And onward followed Lewis Carew, with the same impetuous speed. He knew not why he cared not; his master and benefactor led, he followed. His blood was up, so was the horse's; death or life was little stake to him. He rode from feeling; he thought not of accident. Affection for his master was the spring of his adventure, excitement were its works; and if a gulf suddenly opened before him, onward he would have ridden into destruction, with danger to body and to soul. More than once Lewis was all but thrown from his horse, still without injury. A branch struck his hat off; he bound a kerchief on his head, and with the wildness of a young Indian, whooped, whilst he struck his horse's sides with his heels, and made more frantic his infuriated steed with buffets upon its neck. Still D'Arcy was before him, even gaining upon him. A second time Lewis bounded without injury from the green sward upon which he fell; he had caught the bridle in his fall, but was unable to stop the career of the impetuous animal. He held on, though; and nothing less than a miracle saved him from the dangers of the rocks branches and underwood through which he was dragged. After a few moments the horse became docile, retarded by the weight of Lewis, whom he dragged along, and losing its first excitement by the consciousness or instinct of having no director through the darkness. When Lewis scrambled to his saddle, he spoke in a voice which could be heard by any person within twenty yards of him: "I'd better call to D'Arcy;

> friend through every risk. On, on, halloo!" "Stop, Lewis," said D'Arcy's voice in his ear, as he commenced, by word and action, to excite the animal: "our riding part of the journey ends here. I have waited some minutes for companions : they

> the devilonly knows where he leads; I know not, and I can't follow. But, no"—he checked the ris-

ing fear quickly—"he might think that I am a coward, or that I wished not to follow him through

every danger. Here goes! Good follow!"-patting

his horse's neck-" we will follow our master and

come. See, yonder; does not that light move?" "Yes, sir," said Lewis Carew, dismounting. "It is lost now to us. Oh! there they are again; they acquaintances of yours?"

They are from the town, Lewis; you will know them soon," said D'Arcy, coldly. But then he took his faithful follower's hand in his, and pressed it warmly, whilst he said:

"Lewis Carew, I have overheard your words; I feel that you love me."

"Love you!" interrupted the boy. "I would die to serve you, even this moment. Show me how. "I believe it, Lewis," replied the stern man, in a

I believe it, Lewis," replied the stera man, in a tone which told that that heart was warmed for once, and that the ice which bound its kindly feelings up for years—aye, for years, from child-hood—was thawed by the affectionate words of a simple servant. He, the stern, wicked man, who often stood without a muscle changed over the misery which he caused-the misery of childhood of tender womanhood, and of old age, and even laughed within his fiendish soul to see them suffer under his revenge-was now changed. He spoke tremulously as a delicate maiden. Had Lewis seen him, he would have observed his moistened eye.

"Interrupt me not, Lewis: I have little time to speak to you. I feel a presentiment that I have not long to live. Well, let it be. If hell, e open for me, I will glut my revenge, or per h in the attempt. You wait here for some time; I will send a guide to you. You return quickly to Galwayfly as the wind. You are a bold rider-spare not the horses. Here is the key of my secret drawermoke you comfortable for life. Rut you must abandon your low and wicked associates. I can say no more; they are near. Remember you can never know any nearer connexion with me than that of a child reared by me, and loved by me-the only being whom I loved long and sincerely "

"Fly from you, and you say you are in danger! You may strike me dead here if it please you; but I will follow you; I will assist you; I will die for the excitement of pleasure; he bounded through you. You are the only being who loves me; I am the only one who loves you. I will live with you,

> "Foolish boy! you know not the world; you know not that soon your affection will have a new object," replied D'Arcy. "Hear the counsel of your bast friend who judges for your advantage better than you. You must obey me on this point; it is the last obedience, the last proof of your love, which I ask. I will not command it, for you are no longer my servant-

> "Let me ask you one question," said Lewis, interrupting D'Arcy with such a stern solemnity that it made him tremble- one question I never asked before, though I have thought deeply and silently on it, they say you are my father; is it true?"

> "Who has put this into your head, boy?" exclaimed D'Arcy, in a ferocious voice. "Who has told you to ask this question? Well, we will never meet again. You are my son-my only offspring. Know it for your misery. I command now your obedienc ."

> "By --! you shall not have it in this instance," said the boy, in a tone of excited resolution, similar to that of his father; "and by ---! I will follow you, through fire and water, to my death. I

> am now content." The light broke fully upon the father and son The one, pale, and haggard, and trembling; the other more terrible in youthful passion, flushed and resolved.

CHAPTER XXXI.

"Shemus Dhu!' called in tones loud and lengthened, for the purpose of a hail, interrupted the scene between father and son.

"Here!" answered D'Arcy, in feeble tones-"Harrison, here!"

"What, in the devil's name, has kept you so late, D'Arcy?" said a man, covered from head to foot in a heavy frize coat, bursting from an entraglement of underwood, which overhung the place where D'Arcy stood; "we have waited a full hour for you. With difficulty I could persuade the fellows that you would be true to your engagement?

Before D'Arcy could tell the cause of his delay. two other persons followed the speaker from the

"We had better make no more delay, Mr. D'Arcy." said one of them pettishly; "our horses are stiffened, and our servants even venture to murmur I had promised myself the pleasure of freeing a beautiful girl from the thraldom of a severe and bigoted father; but, by my honour, the difficulties of the way, and the cold I suffer, have driven this romance out of my head. I wish it were fairly over and that I was safe in my rooms." "I shall send a secure guide with you, Mr. But-

ler: you will soon be in town, if you repent having redeemed the promise made to me," D'Arcy answered, sarcastically. "Oh! no, D'Arcy; my displeasure does not go so

far. I will stand by you, according to promise, in any issue of your adventure. I was only angry that you kept us so long waiting for you." "It was not my fault, gentlemen-upon my soul it was not. Let's make no further delay. Where

are the horses?" "Our fellows are walking them yonder," answered the first speaker.

(To BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

LEO THE THIRTEENTH.

PASTORAL FROM ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

His Grace Archbishop Lynch issued the following approuncement, respecting the election of Cardinal Pecci to the Holy See, at Toronto, on Wednesday :---

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND THE APPOINTMENT OF THE HOLY SES ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO, ASSISTANT AT THE PONTIFICAL THRONS. &c., &c.

To the Venerable Clergy, Religious Communities, and beloved Laity of our Diocese, salvation and peace in our Lord:-

We have tidings of great joy to announce to you. God has not left His Church long in widowhood. In an extraordinary short space of time our Lord has named, by the instrumentality of the legal electors of the Pope, as His Vicar on earth, to succeed the great and glorious Pontiff Plus IX., in the chair of St Peter, a holy and learned man, His loss of our late beloved Father, tears of joy and gladness may now glisten in our eyes at the name of his successor. The bereavement of the Church was confined to the fewest days possible. The extraordinary quick election shows the general esteem in which our present Holy Father was held by his brother cardinals. He has assumed the name of Leo, out of affection for the last Pope of that name, who died February 1829. Leo XIII. was born of noble family in Carpenitto, in the diocese of Anagin, on the 2nd of March 1840. He is richly favoured by nature in a noble and commanding presence, a mild but penetrating glance, and graceful manners. His talents are of a very high order. He performed his studies in the Roman College and in the ecolesiastical Academy for nobles, where he attained high distinction in theology and laws. Pope Gregory XVI, appointed him domestic prelate on the 16th of March, 1826. He was soon named Pronotary Apostolio, and Pontifical Delegate to Benevento. Spoleto, and Perugia. He gained so much distinction in these offices that he was appointed in 1843 Archbishop of Damiatia and sent to the King of the Belgians as Apostolic Nuncic, in which delicate office he was singularly successful. Monsignor Pecci on his return from Belgium was named to the See of Perugia. In a Consistory of the 19th of January, 1846, on being named to the above See, he was created Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church being reserved in petto. The Pope died before he was reconized Cardinal but the late great Pontiff Pius IX. in a Consistory of the 9:h December, 1853, created him Cardinal of the Order of Pricets, under the title of St. Chrysostom, and he was assigned to the congregation of Rites and also of Discipline of Religious Orders. He governed his diocese with rare prudence and with profound wisdom, and preformed all the duties of a vigiland pastor. He was surrounded by continual vexations, but his moderation united to an intrepid virtue acquired him respect and veneration even from his enemies. He addressed many pastoral letters full of wisdom and loarning to his diocesans. As Cardinal who was named to the first dignity after the Pope, he was Grand Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Church and chief administrator during the vacancy of the Holy See. He is a great Pope and worthy successor of Pins IX.

We preformed the last fillal duty to our late Pontiff, we will now turn to his venerated successor, and offer to him the homage of our obedience respect and veneration, praying at the same time that God may endow him with all heavenly gifts for the glory of his holy name and the salvation of the people. The clergy will on the first Sunday after the reception and reading of this letter have a Te Deum chanted or recited after mass with the prayer Pro Gratiarium actions in all the churches of the diocese. They will also add during one month to the collect of the mass the prayer Pro Papa.

We are filled with gratitude to God for this grand evidence of His especial care of His holy Church. Oh, that all would come to the knowledge of the truth which is in Christ Jesus. May the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ be always with you. †JOHN JOSEPH,

Arcabishop of Toronto. By order of His Grace the Archbishop, JOSEPH J. McCANN.

Given at St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, Feb. 20 1878.

PRESENTATION.

A number of Catholic gentlemen waited upon Mr. Thos. Devine, ex-Cnairman of the Separate School Board at his office, Parliament Buldings, on Friday afternoon, and presented him with an address to gether with handsome walkingcane suitably incribed. Mr. Devine made a feeling reply, more especially with reference to the vote of thanks withheld from him by the Seperate School Board. The following is the text of the address:-

Sir-The fact of your having occupied during the past year the chair of the Separate School Trustees in our good city has been the means of bringing about this pleasant gathering. We are here to assure you of the debt we owe for your endeavours in bringing about much-needed reforms. By a combination of good luck and good management, the residents of the western part of the city have benefitted more by your good office than any other portion, though a great general change for the better is early preceptible. Since your election we are pleased to knowyour helped to establish some system in dealing with the business of the Board; in causing an account to be opened in a chartered bank for the first time; in orginating Committees on School Management and Sites and Buildings; in adopting a code of by-laws for the government of the Board, and in many ways assisting to place it on a respectable business footing. Your conduct during the past year has, we feel assured, met with the approval of a large majority of the intelligent Catholic ratepayers of Toronto. We regret that a vote of thanks for your conduct as Chairman was defeated at a recent meeting of the Board. This most unusual want of courtesy by a body of men who desire to be regarded as Christians and gen-tlemen is much to be deplored. We trust you will accept the accompanying cane as a token of recognition from your fellow Catholic citizens for your independent conduct and valued services as a school trustee and Chairmen of the Board for the past vear.

The following is Mr. Devine's reply:—
GENTLEMEN,—I thank you most sincerely for the vary kind expression of regard contained in the flattering address you present to me, and for the beautiful cane which you offer me as a recognition of services rendered as Chairman of the Roman Catholic Board of Separate Schools of this city during the year just closed. Believe me, gentlemen, whatever may have accomplished has been a pleasure as well as a compliment as due to me alone. Any changes and reforms in the action and working of the Board during the past twelve months have been effected by the vigilance and co-operation of members who have upheld me in the discharge of my office, and enabled me to use its authority with a proper regard to its importance and efficiency. It is probably, no more than just, to say that the western portion of the city has derived a larger proportion of benefit from the operations of the Board than the remaining sections. The necessities of the case rendered this inevitable, however, and I have been cheered always by the fact that you have endorsed my views and enabled me to bring about their realization. You are kind enough to allude to the share I have had in systematizing the business of

the Board. I take no more credit for changes for the better that may have occurred than any other public servant should lay claim to for performing his duty as well as he knows how. System, discipline, order, simplicity of rules and laws, and a proper method of records and accounts are essential to the welfare of all public bodies, none of these essentials are possible unless the presiding officer is cor. dially and in good faith supported. I thank you with my whole heart for that support. I sincerely trust that my conduct has met with, and will be remembered with approval by the intelligent rate. payers of Toronto, whose confidence I have honestly laboured to deserve. I scercely dare to advert to that portion of your address which refers to a cer. tain vote of thanks withheld. Believe me, I do not take the circumstance to heart. I know I have tried to do right on all occasions, and you now give me your volunteered testimony that I have succeed. ed. At some future day the gentlemen who did not see fit to accord me formal thanks will own that on consideration individually they might well have been more generous. I accept your exceedingly kind address and the gift accompanying it with the chair of St Peter, a holy and learned man, His deepest and sincerest gratitude and pleasure. They Eminence Cardinal Pecci. If we grieved over the will be a cherished momento which I shall prize as long as I live, and which I shall leave with pride to those who come after me. I can say no more nor would you wish it. Gentlemen, dear friends. THOS. DEVINE. God bless you all.

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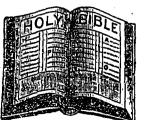
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THE LITTLE GIRLS AT WORK.

Miss Annie Walsh donated three neat picture frames, which she ingentously made of splints, they were raffled for the benefit of our fund by the following little ladies, who realized Seven Dollars and fifty cents by them :- Ellen Lyons, Maggie Clancy. M. J. Fennell, Ellen Hayes, Lizzi Taugher, Lizzie Dineen, Mary Doyle, Minnie Murphy, Annie Perkins, Johanna Metcalf.

FROM OUR FRIENDS AT A DISTANCE.

Rev. G. M. Magnan, Hartwell, Q. 3 60 Daniel O'Keeffe, Campbellton, N.B. --:0:--

Contributions may be addressed to the Rev. Father Brown, St. Ann's Church, or to this office. Yearly subscriptions in country places are \$3 00. If papers are delivered in the city \$4.00.

Any notice of error, omission, or correction will be cheerfully received.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

PASTORAL

OF THE

RIGHT REV JOHN WALSH, BISHOP OF LONDON ONT-

ON THE OCCASION OF

THE DEATH OF POPE PIUS IX. -:0:-

JOHN-by the Grace of God and the appointment of the Holy See, BISHOP OF LONDON,

To the Clergy, Religious Communities and Laity of our Diccess, health and benediction.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,

The following quotations from the earliest Fathers of the Church, in addition to those alreads cited, will show that the belief of the Church in the Pope's supremacy and infallibility has been constant and aniform.

St. lrenæus, Book 3. Adversus Hæreses, n. 3 &c.,

says;
"But as it would be very long, in a volume like this, to enumerate all the successions of all the Churches, pointing out that tradition which it has from the Apostles, and the faith announced to men, coming down even to us by the succession of Bishops, of the greatest and most ancient, and known to ail, the Church founded and constituted at Rome by the two most glorious Apostles, Peter and Paul, we confound all those who in any way, whether by things pleasing to themselves or by vainglory or blindness and evil sentiment, assemble otherwise than as they ought. For which this Church, on account of a more powerful principallity, it is necessary that every Church, that is, those that are faithful on every side, agree, in which (Church) always, by those who are on every side, that tradition is preserved which is from the Apostles." Irenteus then relate the succession of Roman Bishors after Peter and Paul to Clement, who, to quell a great dissension at Corinth, wrote "a most powerful letter to the Corinthians, confirming them together in peace, and renewing their faith and announcing the tradition which he had recently received from the Apostles." Here we find the exercise of that "preeminent principality or authority" which St Irenseus attributet to the Roman Church.

In St. Cyprian's 55th Epistle to Pope Cornelics

we read: "All heresies and schisms have sprung from disregard for the one priest of God, whom Christ has constituted priest and judge in His own stead, and whom, if the whole brotherhood would obey according to our Lord's commands, no one would opose the priestly college.

Again, in Epistle 52 to Antoninus:

"Cornelius, moreover, was made Bishop (of Rome) by the judgment of God • • when the place of Fabian, that is, when the place of Peter and the rank of the sacerdotal chair was vacant. . Nor can he have the ordination of the Church who holds not the unity of the Church."

In Epistle 78 to Magnus he says: "Wherefore since the Chutch alone has the living water and the power of baptizing and cleansing men, whosoever says that one can be baptized and sanctified by Novatian (the anti-Pope) must first show and prove that Novatian is in the Church or presides over the Church. For the Church is one, and being one none can be both within and without. For if she is with Novatian she cannot be with Cornelius: (the Pope;) but 'f she is with Cornelius who succeeded the Bishop Fabian, as by lawful ordination, Novatian is not in the Church; nor. can he be reckoned as a Bishop, who, succeeding to no one, and despising the Evangelic and Apostolic

tradition, has sprung from himself." A little further on he adds: But if the flock is one, how can he (Novatian) be numbered among the flock, who is not in the number of the flock? or how can he be esteemed a pastor, who. while the true shepherd (Cornelius) remains, would preside over the Church of God, suc-

creping to no one, and beginning from himself?" So, also, the historian Socrates, AD., 419, in book 2, chapter 2, of his Ecclesiastical History, relates the trouble caused in the East by the Arian heresy, favored by the Emperor Constantius, and how, in the Arian interest, Eusebius of Nicomedia was appointed Bishop of Constantinople. The lat ter being anxious to introduce an Arian formulary of faith, called together a Council at Antioch, at which a formula was adopted, which, by the fact of its not setting forth with sufficient clearness the Catholic dogma was acceptable to the Arians.

In chapter 8 the author says: "Julius, the Bishop of most noble Rome, was not present, nor did he send any one to fill his place, although the Ecclesiastical law forbids that anything be decreed in the Church without the consent of the Roman Bishop." Again, in chapter 15 : "Anastasius was scarcely able to reach Italy. • • At the same time also he also Paul of Constantinople, and Ascalepas of Gaza, and Narcellus of Ancyra, a city of Galatia Minor, and Lucius of Adrianople, who had each, for different causes; been accused and driven from their Churches, arrived at Imperial Rome. When, therefore, these had explained their cases to Julius, Bishop of Rome, he exercising the prerogative letters, and blaming severely those who had rashly de- for all emergencies. If ever there was a power on posed them, sent them back to the East having restored each one to his own See: These, therefore having departed from Rome, and relying on the letters of the Bishop Julius, recovered their Churches, and sent the letters to those to whom they had bea written "movembel of

The Arians having received with bad grace the Pope's letters, the historian tells that Julius wrote strongly of the bitterness of their letter, and of the Reter has spoken by Pins, and when was Peter ever fact that, against the laws of the Church, they had unequal to the occasion? When has he not risen not called him to the Council; " for the law of the with the crisis? What dangers have ever daunted

our escribed Aller and the control of the following states of the control of the

without the consent of the Bishop of Rome."-

Chap. 17. Sozomen, another historian of A.D. 445, parrates the same circumstances more at length, but to the same effect. He says in Book 3, C. 8; "The Bishop of Rome, therefore, after ascertaining the case of each, and finding them all adherents of the doctrine of Council of Nice, received them into communion, as being of the faith with him; and as, on account 5 00 of the dignity of his See, the care of all pertained to 10 00 him, he restored to each one his own Church. He wrote also to the Oriental Bishops, censuring them because they had decreed wrongly in the case of these worthy men, and had disturbed the Churches by not yielding to the decree of the Council of Nice. He also ordered a few of them to come to him on an appointed day, to justify the sentence they had issued.

Like Socrates, Sozomen relates that the Arian Orientals received these letters with bad grace, " for in their letter they say that the Church of the Romans claims from all high honor, as being from the beginning the domicile of the Apostles, the origin and metropolis of religion; "nevertheless they blamed Julius for communicating with Athanasius, and asserted that he had disobeyed the laws of the Church. Then they offered to Julius peace and inter-communication of he would admit the validity of their deposition of Bishops, and would acknowledge the rank of those who had been placed in their Seer.

In reply Julius wrote to them a letter, "blaming them for claudestinely making innovations in the dectrine of the Council of Nice, and that centrary to the laws of the Church they had not called him to the synod, for it is a hierarchical law, that what-spever is done without the consent of the Bishop of the Romans must be considered as null."

Julius became Pope, A.D. 336, and he was one of those present at the Council of Nice, A.D. 325, so tiat his action makes manifest what was the belief of the Universal Church at the time that she was just being delivered from Pagan persecution.

It would not seem necessary to quote any more passages from the early Christian fathers and historiacs, for those already quoted sufficiently show the belief of the Church from the beginning. However, the following appeal of St. Optatus, A. D. 368, to the well-known belief of the whole Church at that period, is so pertinent that it may well be taken as a summary of the early Christian testimony. He says in Book ii., n. 1. 6, addressing Parmenian: "Thou canst not deny that thou knowest that in

the city of Rome the Episcopal Chair was conferred on Peter first, wherein sat Peter, the head of all the Apostles; for which reason he was called Cephas, &c. Peter therefore first filled that individual Chair. • • • To him succeeded Linus, to Linus, Clement, &c. • • to Damasus, Siricius, who is now our colleague.

"Whence then is it that you strive to usurp unto yourselves the keys of the kingdom of heaven, you who sacrilegiously fight against the Chair of St.

In order to the perfect fulfilment of the sublime duties of the primacy, Christ conferred on Peter and his successors the gift of infallibility in teaching matters of faith and morals to the universal Church. This is evident from the scriptural passages which we have already cited to prove the primacy The gates of hell cannot prevail against the Church, because it is founded on the rock Peter; but they could prevail if the rock could be shaken or broken by error. The commission given to Peter to feed the sheep and lambs of Chris'te flock, clearly implies the gift of infallibility. We canot suppose that Christ would have committed His flock to a sheperd who could lead them astray or desert them when danger threatened. Besides' we find that our Lord positively assured Peter that his faith would not fail: "Simon, Simon," said our Lord, "behold Satan bath desired to have you that he may sift you as wheat; but I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not; and thou being once converted confirm thy brethren." St. Luke, xxxi 35-33.

Our Lord foresaw that the Church would be assail ed by the most bitter persecutions; that it would have to encounter the most tremendous trials; and in order to enable it to withstand both the one and the other, He prayed for the infallibility of Peter in order that he, endowed with this august prerogative, would confirm his brethren, that is, the universal Church.

Peter, therefore, ever living in the Church in the person of his successors, is its supreme and occumenical pastor, and is endowed with the sublime gift of infallibility in his official teaching.

Such, dearly beloved brethren, are the great prerogatives conferred upon the vicar of Christ; such is the exalted position assigned to him; and this is why we take so profound an interest in all that concerns him, and why in all aur doubts and perplexities we turn th him with the docility and confidence of children for their guidance in the road to eternal life.

And how faithfully and gloriously the Popeshave discharged their high office! Of the thirty Popes who occupied the Chair of Peter during the Roman persecution, twenty five mounted the scaffold, and there died the martyr's death in witness to the Christian Faith. Whenever heresy arose to assail Christian truth the Pope smote it with his anathemas. The great general Councils, which shine out like beacon lights through the centuries, were convoked and ratified by Papal authority.

But the Popes not only protected the Christian Faith against the inroads of heresy, and safe-guarded the moral code of Gospel teaching, but they also promoted in the most efficient manner the cause of Christian civilization and well regulated liberty. It was they who sent their missionaries to preach the Gospel to the fierce barbarians who swarmed over southern Europe at the break up of the Roman Empire. It was they who caused them to be taught the arts of peace and all that was calculated to create and advance their civilization; and when a worse evil threatened the Christian faith, and the liberty of European nations, when Mahometanism hung like a cloud over the greater part of Europe threatening to break down upon it in a destructive deluge, the voice of the Popes called on the chivalry of Christendom to combine for the defence of their homes and their altars. The Popes organized the Crusades, and thus saved European civilization from destruction by the fanatical hordes of Mahom .t.

The voice of the Popes was ever raised in defence of the weak against the strong, in defence of wellregulated liberty, against despctic tyranny. The arts, the sciences, universities, as well as popular education, always found the Popes their msot encouraging and generous patrons. It would be truly impossible to give a just estimate of the benificent influence of the Popes on the happiness the wellbeing and progress of our race. They have made a track of light athwart the ages they have traversed

To use the words of a distinguished writer: "Peter for eighteen hundred years has lived in the world; he has seen all fortunes; he has encountered all adversaries; he has shaped himself earth who had an eye for the times, who has confined himself to the praticable, and has been happy in his anticipations; whose words have been deeds, and whose commands prophecies; such is he in the history of ages, who sits on from generation to generation in the Chair of the Apostles as the Vicar

of Christ, and the Doctor of His Church.

What Augustus had in the material order once more to the Arian Bishops, complaining that, and much more has Peter in the spiritual.

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tics misled him? When did ever any power go to war with Peter, material or moral, civilized or not find him too many for them? These are not the words of rhetoric, but of history. All who take part with Peter are on the winning side. The Apostle says, not in order to unsay, for he has inherited that word which is with power. From the first he has looked through the wide world, of which he has the burden; and, according to the need of the day, and the inspirations of his Lord, he has set himself now to one thing, now to another, but to all in reason, and to nothing in vain."

In the long line of Popes which like a chain of gold binds age to age, and century to century, and links the Church of to-day to Jesus, when giving the keys to Peter, there are very few who shone more illustrious by the splendour of their virtues, or who were more distinguished for important services to the Church, than our beloved Pius IX., who has so recently gone to his eternal reward, History records few instances of greater moral grandeur, and more sublime virtue, than have distinguished him during his long and checkered pontificate. Adversity tries men's souls; and Pius the Ninth rose superior to adversity in the fearful trials which beset him. Whether we begard him as the civil ruler, or sovereign pontiff of tue Church, he equally challenges our esteem and admiration. He began his reign by the most liberal reforms in the temperal administration of his States. He modified the form of government, appointed trustworthy and competent officials, encouraged the construction of railroads, the establishment of manufactures, the introduction of gratutitous instruction for poor children and the institution, in the previnces, of hospitals and asylums for the sick, the orphabs, and the aged

He did all in his power to grant his subjects the widest range of civil liberty compatable with order, and with the safety of life and property. But all efferts were vain. The secret societies and revolutionists of Italy and Europe had set their hearts on his dethronement; and we know that too well succeeded in their nefarious projects. They were seconded by an astute statesman, and an unscrupnlous king. In 1870 the Papal throne, which had stood erect for 1,000 years, the guardian of law and order, and well-regulated liberty, was shattered into fragments by the hands of impious men.

Plus IX. became a prisoner in the Vatican; but amid all his heavy trials, amid his unmerited persecutions, his courage never qualled, his firmness never left him for a moment: for he had an abiding confidence in God. Like his divine Master, he was made to drink of the charice of sufferings even to the drags. But he did so with perfect resignation to the divine will.

He had, however, great joys as well as great sor rows. He had his labor as well as his Calvary. From a religious point of view his Pontificate was a splendid and continued triumph. He had the consolation of witnessing the return to the fold of some of the noblest and most distinguished men of several Protestant countries. He re established the Hierarchy in England and in Holland, and created an immense number of new Dioceses, and appointed them Bishops. He canonized more servants af God than any of his predecessors. By the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, he crowned the peerless beauty of the Blesed Virgin; by the definition of the Papal Infallibility, he put the coping stone upon the edifice of the Church, thus protecting its Divine unity. In a word, under his watchful guardianship the Holy Church has made gigantic strides in those new countries which the enterprise and restless energy of the age have opened up to civilization.

Never was there an occupant of the chair of Peter more unanimously and cuthusiastically supported by the Catholic Episcopate than Pius the IX. Never was there one more dearly beloved, never was there one more firmly enthroned in the hearts and affections of the subjects of his word-wide king dom. He died as he had lived, a true servant of God, a great and holy Pontiff.

We may say of him in the language of Holy Writ, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; from henceforth now, saith the Lord, for they shall rest from their labors, for their works follow them." May God have mercy on his great soul, and may

ast end be like to his. It is our duty to offer our most fervent prayers to Christ the Great Head of the Church, that He may give us a Pontiff according to His own heart, great in virtue, wisdom and holiness, to rule the Church of God in these perilous times. The election of a Pope is one of the most important events which can possibly take place. It has a deep and absorbing interest for several hundred millions of Catholics, and touches them most intimately in their cherished religious hopes and holiest aspirations. It has, we may add, a profound interest for the world at large. The election of a Pope means the giving to the world of a vicar of Christ, a successor of St. Peter, a supreme visible head of the Church on earth, a father and teacher of all Christiaus.

In conclusion we ordain as follows: 1. That there shall be a solemn requiem Mass celebrated in the principal Church of every mission in the Diocese, at the earliest convenience of the

2. The Collect Pro Eligendo Summu Pontifica shall be added to the usual prayers of the Mass, whenever the rubrice allow, until the election of a new Pope.

3. This Pastoral shall be read on the first Sunday after its reception, in the various Churches and religious communities of the Diocese.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the charity of God, and the communication of the Holy Ghost be with you all. Amub. Given at St. Peter's Palace, London, on this the

11th day of February, A. D. 1878. | JOHN WALSE.

Bishop of London.

OUR DEAD.

COMMENTS OF THE SECULAR PRESS.

We are prepared for calumnies being hurled at the memories of our dead. Pius the IX was Pope, Head of the Church, and that fact | the greatest was expressed in these words : "I thank is supposed to cause some to hurl anathema at his head. Stainless as was his life yet one of and as fruitful in holiness and in purity to-day as our contemporaries should snarl over his when our fathers received it from the hands of corpse, and prove to the world, that even purity itself will find calumniators. But from a host | Our second privileges and claim to that magnificent of Protestant testimony we select a few selections from the Secular press, and nearly all the Christian world attest the truth of the extracts we publish below:-

His good traits disarmed the criticism of enemies and endeared him to the hearts of his spiritual subjeccts. His memory will be blest.—New York Evening Mail.

There has been, and there must continue to be, a great deal of cantroversy about points in the eventful career of Pius IX. But none, or very few, will question the purity of the personal character of the deceased Pontiff, his piety and devotion, his kindly nature and affectionate heart.—Public.

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Church forbids the Churches to decree snything him? What sophistry foiled him? What uncertain him the respect and esteem of all who have hearts b g enough to appreciate true worth at its proper value. In his death, the Catholic Church has savage, and got the better? When did the whole suffered a severe loss, which will be none the less world ever band together against him solitary, and severely felt because it is not absolutly irreparable. -Evening Chronicle.

Few lives have been so long, so laborious, or so blameless as that which has just closed. Even those who antagonized his form of Christian faith have always venetrated him as a pure and earnest man; those of his own faith held him in that reverence that mingles a sacred awe for his office with a love for his person.—Baltimore Gazette.

Ir Pope Pius had been a conscienceless, worthless intriguer, like many of his predecessors, the loss of the temporal power might have been, if not a death blow to the Church, at least a serious offset to its success, but Plus IX. showed himself so truly the head, that the better elements of Rome were enabled to rally around him and present an irresistible front, not only to Italy, but to the world .- Evening Telegrap's.

Is our judgment, the most remarkable fact in this long, laborious and devoted life is that while the deceased Pontiff leaves the Church shorn of her territories and the temporal power, he yet leaves her with a firmer hold than ever upon the minds and heart's of the almost countless myriads who belong to her communion. She is less an earthly kingdom, but none the less powerful as a Church N. Y. Sun.

The late Pope, as numerous incidents show, was genial and a gentleman, and he manifested this the other day, when, on hearing of Victor Emmanuel's dangerous illness, he hastened with true liberty to send his own chaplain to adminster the last rites of the Church to the man whom he had excommunicated. It matters not how hot words may be when deeds are kind and tolerant. This gracious latest ect of his will long be remembered. Pius IX. was, in very truth, a benevolent and amiable man .-Philadelphia Press.

While the Cacholic States of Europe are combining to influence the election of a successor to the deceased Pope, the members of the Catholic Church will pay tribute to the memory of the man, who, as priest, bishop, cardinal, and Pope, was dis tinguishshed for his benovelent and sympathetic nature. When he became Pope, in 1846, Pius IX was 54 years of age, and was ripe in church experience. It must be admitted that the Church made progress during the Ponfificate. That he had the effection and love of his people is certain, and that he had from those outside the Roman Church a larger measure of sincere respect than many other Poutiffs is equally certain."-Chicago Inter Occun

The private life of the deceased Pontiff was as pure as that of any of the patriarchs of Christianity; t was one continuous round of charitable and kindly acts; clothed with power to do his own sweet will, to execute any bitter revenge, he sought only to relieve distress, and, omulating the manner of his master, he was always ready to forgive his enemics. What a sublime spectacle of self-abnegation was that the other day, when he redered his own priest to take confession of his arch enemy, King Victor Emmanuel and to administer to him the last sacraments of the Church, and with it his own forgiveness! This was a fitting sequel to a sainted existence .- Philadelphia Inquirer.

Such a man could hardly escape the bitter hatred of political enimies but those who are free from religious and partisan prejudices will cheerfully admit that in purity of life, kindliness of heart, and conscientious adherence to what he believed to be right. Plus IX has no superior among temporal or spiritual rulers .- New York Times.

It is scarcely to be anticipated that the future will judge Pius IX. with historical harshness Reigning at any other time, it is sasy to imagine that he would have left a record far different from that of most of his predecessors—that he would have been known as a kind, benevolent and well beloved prince of the Church and the State. In this true child of Italy there was little arceticism no rigidity of manners, no assumption of awful dignity. The pilgrims who came to see him from all parts of the earth and to ask his blessing, found him not merely urbane, but delightfully free and wining in all who adproached him. He spoke to Protestans, and they left his presence full of admiration for the which only served to multiply his amenities.—N. J.

These are only a few of many we could quote. At Augusta, Georgia, a mass meeting of the residents was held, and the principal Protestants of the city, Judge Hook, John Davidson, Esq., Major Barns, Col. Small and others lauded the memory of the dead Pontiff, and spoke with feeling of his benevolence and of his virtues. But some people think it a good old gentlemanly vice to cast their spare virulance at everything to which Pope or " Popery" are allied. Well we can only wish them Christian tolerance and better manners.

FATHER BURKE ON PIUS IX.

FROM SHEA'S LIFE OF PIUS IX.

Amongst all the people that in their many lan-guages come to lay their tribute of one faith and one love at the aged Pontiss feet, where is the nation and where is the race that has so good a right to sympathize with him as Ireland and her people? On two great grounds I establish that claim, and that peculiar privilege of sympathy. The first ground is, that amongst the natious that send their sons to Rome, to the feet of the Pontifical throne, there is not one that has kept the faith with greater purity and in a firmer grasp than Ireland. Ve have kept the faith. When the Apostle of the Gentiles was about to approach his death, he gave thanks to God for many high and great favors bestowed upon him, and of those that he mentioned. thee, O my God, that I have kept the faith." Iretand has kept the faith as pure, as strong, as grand, Patrick and from his holy lips, and sprang from being a nation of pagans to be a nation of saints. office of apmpathizing with the Holy Father lies in this; that we, also, have suffered. No man can sympathize with a sufferer for justice so well as the man who has himself suffered for justice's sake. It was written, and well written:

"Haud ignora mali miseris succurrere disco." When the Son of God himself called upon his Virgin Mother to sustain him in his last hour by the strength of her sympathy, he called upon her in the hour of her deepest sorrow, and it was not so much as Queen of Virgins, as Queen of Sorrows we behold her standing by her dying God on the cross. And Ireland is the Queen of Sorrows among the nations. She is the Niobe of nations, but she never wept away the grand love that was in her heart, and her heart's bloed beats as strong and as vigorous to day as on the day when she first girded up her virgin loins, and stood her three hundred years The aged Pontiff has passed away bearing with of martyrdom for God and for his anointed. ெர்ந்த இது நார்கள் இருவர் இருவர் இருவர் இருவருக்கு இருவருக்கு இருவருக்கு இருவருக்கு இருவருக்கு இருவருக்கு இருவ இந்த இருவருக்கு இருவருக்கு இருவருக்கு இருவருக்கு இருவருக்கு இருவருக்கு இருவருக்கு இருவருக்கு இருவருக்கு இருவரு

Now the question is, in what do we sympathize with our Holy Father? We sympathize with him in the many trials he has endured. I have more or less a special right to speak of this, for I remember, when I first went to Rome, in 1847, Pius IX. coming out of the Church of the Jesuits to bless the people; but there was not a gray hair on his head, and the light of strength and manly beauty beamed from his kindly eyes. And I have lived for twelve years in the happiness of his presence and under his very hand, and I have seen him exalted by the people from whose hands he struck, in his greatness of soul, the chains of their slavery. I have heard him applauded to the skies by the people to whom he gave the very privilege which the modern idea of freedom claims for the people; and I have seen him again, as he returned from his exile at Gaeta, and a few short years—only three—had seemed to add half a century to the life of the man, for the heart within seemed broken, and he was stooped and bent, and even then the silver bair of sorrow was already whitening prematurely his young head. And I thought, on that day, if this continues, the man must die. And it has continued, and trial has been added to trial, and cross to cross; but the man raised himself upon the power of God, and he has borne more than ever a Pope, since Peter was imprisoned in Rome, had to to bear, and vet has outlived the longest life of any Pope that has ever reigned. We sympathize with him in that he is assailed in his independence—in that independence which is so necessary for him, but not for him so much is for us, that you, sons of the thurch, may have free access to the Church's great Father, Goyernor, Chief, and Supreme Pontiff; and that no man shall be allowed to stand between the children and their great father.

The Pope was a king. He was a king by the grandest of titles, and a king who obtained his temporal sovereignly most legitimately, and who exercised that temporal sovereignty most beneficially, but who was deprived of it most shamefully. I do not go back to the principles of that fifth century, a thousand years ago. I appeal to those magnificent principles that we are accustomed to be bowing down to and bending our knees to in this nineteenth century of ours-"plebescite"popular election. "Vox Populi, vox Dei," so of Vox et Pratereanihilfit. Testing his temporal sovereignty even by the principles of the age in which we live, what do we find?

We find holy St. Gregory the Great lamenting for the Roman people in their devolation and their misery. Neglected and oppressed by the Court of Constantinople, miegoverned and misruled by the Exarchates, they have come to him as Lazarus came to the rich mau's gate, to beg of him, for the love of God, to save their lives, that he would consent to be their king, and take up the temporal government of them. Yes, it began in the very hearts of the people, from the popular voice and from the right hand of the people, and if they had any right to give it, it was from them, under God, that the Pope got it.

The power thus gained legitimately was exercited beneficially. But that which he exercised, on the whole, so benefi fally, he lost in our own day most shamefully. His spiritual sovereignty is not the only sovereignty of which the world cannot deprive Pius IX. There is another privilege which belongs to him. There is another tribute that will be paid to him and to his successors until the end of time, of which no violent hand can ever rob them, and that is the tribute, the privilege that we come to fulfil and to offer at his feet to-day, namely, the united hearts, the united intellects, the united homage and love of all the Catholic people of the whole world, and forement among them the great and glorious people of Ireland.

IRISH NEWS.

IRELAND AND THE DEAD POSTIFF.-The solemn Requiem Mass for the Holy Father Plus the Ninth was celebrated in the Cathedral, Marlborough street. The Sanctuary was througed with clergy, and the spacious church was packed by the laity long before the bour for the commencement of the ceremonies. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbisall his ways. He had a smile and a kind word for hop sat enthround on the Gospel side. The Mass was celebrated by the Most Rev Dr. Warren, Bisheretics as he regarded them, with gentle suavity, hop of Ferns; the Right Rev. Mgr. Woodlock, and the entire Chapter of the Diocese. good old man. His last days were full of troubles, the church was erected a catalaique, surmounted by the Papal tiars and cross keys. Behind this stood during the coremonies six Papal Z mayes, most of whom were in uniform. The Right Hon, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and a number of the Corporation were present in state. The Very Rev. T. N. Burke, O. P. presched a most impressive sermon on the life of the Holy Euther, of which we shall give a report in ouf next There have been similar services in all the principal towns throughout the country.

IRISH VOTES IN PARLIAMENT. — 25th JAN. — MR. SHARMAN CROWFORD'S TENANT-RIGHT BILL.

This bill was rejected by 85 votes to 66. The following are the Irish members who voted for the кесоиd reading :--

Biggar Law Power,, JO'C Lewis, C E Power, B Bowver M'Keuna Collins Sheil Conyngham Moore Bullivan Nolun Swanston Taylor, D O'Byrne Dunbar O'Clery Ward O'Donnell Whitwoeth, W Ersington O'Gorman Wnitworth, B French Wilson O'Reilly Grav ry O'Shaughnessy Tellers—Mr. Crawford and Mr. Macartney. Henry

The following are the Irish members who voted with the Government against the second reading :— Beresford (Armsyh) Crichton Moors (Tipperary Gibson Mulholland Kavanagh Verner Corry (Belfast)

FEB. CTH-MR. BUTPS LAND BILL. The following are the names of the Irish members who voted for the second reading of Mr Butt's Land Bill on Wednesday, the 6th instant :--

Henry O Reilly O'Shaughnessy O'Sullivan Blennerbasset King Harman Kirk Bowyer Lewis, O Parnell Brady Power, O'C M'Kenna Browne R-dmond Martin Bryan Meldon Shaw Morris Sheil Conyngham Murphy Sherlock Crawford. O'Beirne Smyth, PJ Dease O'Brien Smyth, R Delahuniv O'Byrne Stacpoole Dickson O'Cleary Sullivan Downing O'Conor, D M Ward -O'Donnell Whitworth, B Errington O'Gorman Whitworth, W O'Leary Gray

Tellers for the Ayes-Major Nolan and Mr R Power. The following are the names of the Irish mem-

bers who voted against the bill :-Archdale Dalway Macartney Beresford, Ld C Gibson -Moutagu Goulding Moore, S Beresford, G Mulholland Gulnness Bruen Hamilton, I T. O'Gonnor Don Chaine Hamilton, Mquis O'Neil Close) (10) 111 14 Cogan Herbert Plunket, Hon D Corry, H H W L Kavanagh Taylor, D. mo. Corry, J.P. 8 3: Law man or he La Wallace in the Crichton Wilson Wilson Tellers for the Noes—Sir John Leslie and Mr Verner-

our of the decision

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

761 CRAIG STREET. M. W. KIRWAN-EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Terms-\$2,00 per annum-in Advance

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

CALENDAR-MARCH, 1878. WEDNESDAY, 6-ASH WEDNESDAY; beginning of

Most Rev. John McHale, Archbishop of Tuam

born, 1788. THURSDAY, 7-St. Thomas Aquinas, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. SS. Perpetua and Felicitas,

The Press, "United Irish" organ, seized and its

office destroyed by Government, 1796. FRIDAY, 8-Most Holy Passion of Our Lord.

King William III., died, 1701. SATURDAY, 9-St. Frances of Rome, widow. Battle in Hampton Roads, between the Monitor and Merrimack, 1862. Great fire in New York, 1741.

SUNDAY, 10-FIRST SUSDAY IN LENT. Emancipation Bill first read in the House of Commons, 1829.

Monday, 11-St. John of God, Confessor, (March 8) The Irish Volunteers suppressed by Proclama-

Tuesday, 12-St. Gregory I, Pope Confessor and Doctor of the Church. King James landed at Kins1688. United Irish

Delegates arrested in Dublin, 1798.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

All the days in Lent, Sundays excepted, from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday inclusive, are Fast days.

On the first four days in Lent, as well as every day in Holy Week, the use of flesh meat is prohibited.

The use of flesh meat at every meal is permitted on all the Sundays in Lent, Palm Sunday excepted.

The use of flesh meat is also by special in. dulgence allowed at the one repast on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays in every week, from the first Sunday in Lent, to Palm Sunday.

On all days in the year without any exception, on which the use of flesh meat is prohibited, it is perfectly allowable to use animal fat, such as lard, or drippings, in the preparation of meagre food; for frying fish, for instance, eggs, and other Lenten diet; but it is not permitted to eat the meat, or animal fat in its natural condition.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE INFANTRY COMPANY.

The members of the above Company will assemble at the QUEBEC GATE BARRACKS, Dalhousie Square, To-morrow, (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 7.30, for distribution of prizes. CHURCH PARADE.

The members of the above Company will assemble at same place, on Sunday morning 17th inst., at 8.45 sharp, for the usual monthly Church Parade.

All English speaking Catholic Volunteers who receive permission from their commanding officers are invited. Colonel Bond, has, we are informed, given permission to the Catholics in his corps to attend.

The fife and drum band of the Company will

M. W. KIRWAN, Captain Commanding.

THE CATHOLIC VOLUNTEER.

We have received a number of letters of sympathy, from Protestants as well as Catholics, about the manner in which the St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company has been treated, but, although we may exercise our rights as journalists in going more fully into the question at a future time, at present we prefer not to say one word that could be construed into a criticism of the conduct of the authorities.

A SUGGESTION.

It has been suggested to us by a Protestant friend, that the Catholic and Protestant Irishmen, who are volunteers, should assemble at the same place, and march to their respective churches together on St. Patricks Day. We would gladly recommend this programme if we thought it feasible, and that it would be received in the spirit in which it would be given.

THE EMMET CENTENARY CELEBRATION. We have only room to notice that the Emmet Contenary Celebration in Montreal was a brilliant success. Hundreds of people could not obtain admittance, and they are clamouring for a repitition of the play. The audience was very respectable, and the Young Irishmen displayed artistic merit of a high order. We heartily congratulate them on

ASH WEDNESDAY.

their success.

To-day being Ash Wednesday or the first day of Lont, all the law and public offices will be closed. Divine service will be held in all the Catholic churches, and in several of the Anglican Communion. In St. Patrick's Church, the ceremony of blessing the ashes commenced at 8 a.m., and was followed by Grand Mass: At Notre Dame Church and the Church of the Gesu the observances commenced at 9 a, m.

HOW CATHOLICS ARE TREATED IN THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

For some time past we have been urging our co-religionists to take upon themselves all the duties, as they obtain all the protection, of citizenship. In these duties we included the necessity of joining the Volunteer Militia, and thus give proof of their willingness to sustain, and if need be, fight for, this the land of their birth, or of their adoption. Believing that the Catholics of this Dominion were loyal to the Constitution and the laws, we expected a hearty response to our appeal, and we were not disappointed. Here in Montreal hundreds of Catholics offered their services, but it was too late, all the corps were full, and so our people were left out in the cold. People say indeed all the corps were not full, but that they were closed to the Catholics because of the troubles of last July. The rank and file were Protestants almost to a man. Mostly every Orangeman in the city was in the Volunteer Militia, and we have abundant proof to establish the fact, that Catholics were systematically prevented from entering the service. This we can easily prove before a proper tribunal. One gentleman however, Colonel Bond, threw open the ranks of his corps to the Catholics, and was rewarded by a small force of about 40 men, for whom we think we may claim the title of being the compeers of any in his battalion. A few others wriggled, or were smuggled, into other corps; the St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company was formed, and in all we muster about 100 English speaking Catholics, with 250 French and about 1,500 Protestant Volunteers. Up to this time we had been at war with the Volunteer Militia of Montreal. We had exposed their partiality, and we think, had proved that they openly took sides on the 12th and 16th of July. We had pointed out that one corps had given THREE CHEERS FOR KING BILLY, and others had given by word and deed, evidence of their partiality for the Orange raiders who visited us. But from the moment we joined the Volunteers we were prepared to let bye gones be bye gones. We were willing to let the dead past bury its dead, and we took a kindly interest in the force. Time, money, and the columns of this journal were given to advance the interests of the service, and with what result? calumny and falsehood. The St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company, was above reproach, yet rumour after rumour, falsehood after falsehood was circulated about it, and that too by a few strutting and youthful imbeciles one half of whom do not know how to buckle on their swords. Towards such mischievous creatures, the contempt of silence was the only reply, and the contempt of silence we gave them. But now the question has assumed another phase, and one which forces us to speak out. Those falsehoods have had their result, and official notice has been taken of one of the most ridiculous of them. We do not intend to criticize the action of the military authorities. Investigation and redress will be sought through the ordinary military channel, but, we do in-

tend to point out the civil aspect of the affair. Some time since the Young Irishmens' Literary and Benefit Society, determined to celebrate the Centenary of the birth of Robert Emmet. A deputation from the society asked the captain of St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company for the use of eight rifles for the occasion. The rifles were given, not to the Young Irishmen, but to eight men of the company, under charge of a corporal, and all were to appear in the entertainment. This is a common practice in Montreal, and the captain of St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company only followed precedent in doing as he did. A few days went on, when on Saturday evening last the good people of Montreal were startled by seeing the following paragraph in the Witness.

"Disquieting rumors being affect relative to the prospect of trouble on Monday night, when the Emmet anniversary celebration, and Hackett No Surrender Lodge of Orange Young Britons come off at the same hour, the Chief has ordered out a special force of fifty police for the evening, to keep lorder in St. James street. It is learned that some arms have been seen stored in the house of one Doyle, on Chennevile street, and that they are said to belong to the St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company. The storing of arms elsewhere than in a regimental armory is illegal. The authorities have been noti

Here was news! The Catholic volunteers of Montreal branded as assassins. What in the · Protestant volunteer was but " a choleric word "was in the Catholic volunteer "rank mutiny." At that moment, there were dozens, perhaps hundreds, of Protestant volunteers who had their rifles in their homes. There was no "disquieting rumors" about them! But the rumor was this time, insulting as well as ridiculous. We were suspected of contemplating cold blooded murder, and on Monday morning the following letter appeared in the Gazette and in the evening in the Witness:

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE INFANTRY COMPANY To the Editor of the Gazette. . . .

SIR .- In the Witness issue of Saturday evening I find the following paragraph in the City Items:—
"Disquieting rumors being affect relative to the prospect of trouble on Monday night, when the

Surrender Lodge of Orange Young Britons come off at the same heur, the Chief has ordered out a special force of fifty police for the evening, to keep order in St. James street. It is learned that some arms have been seen stored in the house of one Dovle, on Chennevile street, and that they are said to belong to the St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company. The storing of arms elsewhere than in a regimental armory is illegal. The authorities have been noti-

When I saw this "disquieting rumor" I was at first inclined to take no notice of it. I thought that I might treatitthe same as I had other "disquieting rumors" which have been circulated about St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company. I have, however, been advised to explain the circumstance, and at the same time to make a few inquiries which I am sure the public will recognize as pertinent. The facts are these:-I allowed eight of my men to take eight rifles to be used at the Emmet centenary celebration which will take place in the Theatre Royal on Monday evening. I sent a corporal in charge of the squad, with instructions to return the rifles into the armory after rehearsals were over. This. however, could not be done, for the reheatsals were generally not over until 10.30 or 11 o'clock, when the armory was locked up. For their safety the corporal brought the rifles to his own hous, and hence a ises the sensation-"disquieting rumors" trouble " &c.

So much for my explanation; and now may I ask if there were any "disquieting rumors" when the Fusiliers and men of the Prince of Wales' battalion took their rifles to the Academy of Music on several

Were there any "disquieting rumors" in the summer when the men of the Victorias kept their rifles at home during the greater part of the season? If it be "illegal to store arms elsewhere than in a regimental armory" then, I suspect, that most of

the Montreal corps have been guilty of illegality. Surely those petty and mischievous rumors should not be allowed to creep into journalism. They do a great deal of harm. They whisper men's charac ters away, and create suspicions which would never arise were it not for their manufacture. The men of St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company have no antipathy to Orangemen. As citizens they may object to the Orange institutions, as soldiers they have nothing to say about it. As citizens they have a right to express their opinions, but once in uniform they know no party. I am not aware that they have ever done anything which would justify such absurdities as the "disquieting rumor" now published. As for my part my hostility to Orangemen is no secret, but much as I object to them as a citizen, yet if I was ordered as a soldier to protect them, painful as the ordeal would be, I have soldiered enough to know and do my duty, which would be simply to obey

I am truly yours, M. W. KIRWAN, Captain St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company.

But this is not all. It appears that the affair

Montreal, March 2, 1878.

had been reported at Ottawa. "Large stands of arms had been concentrated," "bloody work was contemplated," murder was on the wing. Then the Brigade Major called upon the captain of St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company to account for the arms under his command. We are free to admit that he did his duty with reluctance, ridiculing the contemptuous rumour the while. However a sleigh was taken and the armoury searched at once, and lo! the rifles were all there, except the missing eight. So far so good. Then the orders were that the eight rifles should be brought into store. Obedience is the first duty of a soldier-another sleigh was taken, innocent mothers had their houses visited with breathless messengers; wives were alarmed at the eagerness with which men rushed into their houses and seized the rifles of their husbands; at last the missing eight were collected, anxiously examined, found all right, put under lock and key, telegram to Ottawa, to be followed by official reports, all was right, the country was saved, orangedom breathed freely once more, and the-" croppies were under." Meanwhile were it not for the courtesy of the commander of another corps the necessary rifles would not have appeared in the dramatic performance. A Protestant corps gave the uniforms for the occasion, and eight rifles were borrowed from another battallion the Emmet Centenary passed away, was a brilliant success, and so ended the "disquieting rumours" the "300 rifles," that was the number reported to be stored up to attack the Orangemen vanished, and the sensation ended in smoke But is there not a serious aspect in this incident? Ought it not set the Catholics of the Dominion thinking? When last fall we proved yes, proved, a gross breach of military law to have taken place-there was no investigation into that. Not one word was said about those "THREE CHEERS FOR KING BILLY" al though no one, staff nor regimental, denies that they were given. Here was proof, as sound as Holy Writ and no notice taken of it—thrown into the waste paper basket, for "Popish" satisfaction. And yet here upon the wildest assertion, fulsehood destitute of a particle of foundation, yet there is an official investigation-and why There is but one reason—there can be but one reason-one is a Protestant, and the other is Catholic corps. It is conduct such as this that drove the Catholics of Ireland to desperation and conspiracy at home, and it is conduct such as this, if pursued, might unhappily drive them to desperation and conspiracy here. A gross insult has been heaped upon every Catholic in the country, a foul slander has been flung at their faith, a mischevious lie has been the cause of casting a momentary slur upon the only English-speaking Catholic Volunteer corps in this Dominion and we are resolved to seek such measures of redress as shall

vindicate our honour. We have suffered too

much by this kind of thing in Ireland; and

in Canada- As a corps the St. Jean Baptist a manifest distinction and superiority above the Infantry Company is without reproach. We other Apostles. defy any man to point to one act of theirs unman should impeach their characters with im- same order is not everywhere observed for the punity. We have hitherto been silent about other Apostles. thir merits, but the time is come when full justice must be done them. With a thousand evil eves watching them their characters remain stainless, and it is only from men whose hearts are framed for falsehoods, that suspicions as to their loyalty or their honour could arise. The difficulty between the St. Jean Baptiste say that I am, Simon Peter answered and Infant y Company and the military authorities will be solved through the usual military channel-but our friends may depend upon it that this last insult and injustice, reviving as it does for the instant, the terrors of the Arms Act in Ireland, shall not be allowed to rest until reparation, ample and complete, is done to the insulted Catholic volunteers.

Here are men who have individually done more for the Volunteer service this year than any men in Montreal, and yet they have fewer privileges. Every man in the company gave his full pay-six dollars-towards the company's fund, and yet they are, or were for an evening at least, deprived of the rights which every volunteer in the City of Montreal possesses. It is not fair, it is not just, it is not honorable. If there are men in the Volunteer Militia who wish to vent their petty spleen upon the St. Jeau Baptiste Infantry Company then let them come out boldly above their names, and not disgrace the cloth they wear by calumnious and cowardly attacks in the dark. But a full investigation will be demanded, aud we expect a full investigation will be given, for after doing all that loyal men can to forward the interest of the service, if there are still some men in the Volunteer Militia who are not satisfied with the mild and kindly course we have pursued towards them, then they will discover that we are quite ready to vindicate the honor of the Catholic Volunteers by such legal means as the exigencies of the hour shall suggest.

The difficulty will be fought out on its merits, and if these do not succeed in obtaining satisfaction, the officers of St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company are ready to place their resignations in the hands of their chiefs. This we say authoritatively. Rather than rest under the imputation that they command a lot of rowdies, or that they have entered the service for illegal purposes, they are willing to leave, and seek other means of redress. Conduct such as they have been subjected to, is not calculated to increase the respect for the volunteer militia, and it must tend to make public opinion believe that the stand one takes upon a religious or political ground, pursues him in every walk of life into which he may go.

THE PRIMACY.

For four thousand years God ruled and gov erned His chosen people, not indeed directly and immediately by Himself but by the minis try of His Augels, the Patriarchs, the Judges the Kings and the Prophets whom he employed as secondary causes to make known His divine will to mankind. This dispensation lasted until the fulness time came which ushered into this lost world, the long expected, much needed and promised Redeemer who was to " save His people from their sins" by His sufferings and death and to establish a church. That He might present to Himself a glorious church not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing but that it should be holy and without blemish Eph. c. 5 v. 27. The vision of this glorious church broke on the enraptured soul of the prophet Balaam who in the sight of the Israel ite-Camp, the figure of the church, exclaimed ' How beautiful are thy tabernacles, O Jacob and thy tents O Israel are as woody valleys, as watered gardens near the rivers, as tabernacles which the Lord hath pitched, as cedars by the

When Christ established His church he constituted St. Peter as the first president of this Society and as every society proper must have a president or head, thus also has the church the most perfect society ever established. The head of a society bears to its members much the same relation as the human head bears to the other members of its body. The head of the human body is exalted in order, in perfection and in power above the other members. The head is the first part of man and the seat of all the senses, the touch only is found in the other members, and from the head is derived all the movements and government of the other

Christ conferred the Primacy on Peter if he promised it to him, ascondly if he actually bestowed it upon him and, thirdly if St. Peter exercised this supreme power. When God in-Emmet anniversary celebration and Hackett No | we ought to be exempt from suffering it Peter by the imposition of a new name and by speaks in the presence of the Apostles to Peter

In four parts of the New Testament the becoming to the oath they have taken. They names of the Apostles are given but the name are loyal to the constitution, and no of Peter is always first in order through the

THE PROMISE OF THE PRIMACY.

Jesus asked his dieciples saying; Who do men say that the Son of man is? But they said, some John the Baptist, and other again Elias, and others Jeremias or one of the prophets, Jesus saith to them. But who do you said, "Thou art Christ the son of the living God. And Jesus answering, said to him. Blessed art thou Simon Bar-Jona because flesh and blood hath not revealed it to thee! but my father who is in heaven. And I say to thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give to thee the Keys of the Kingdom of heaven. And whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth it shall be bound in heaven and whatsoever thou shalt loose upon earth it shall be loosed also in heaven Matt (19 v 13 19.)

Now what is the intention of Christ in speak. ing directly in this sublime passage to St. Peter? Let us give an exact exegetical interpretation of this text.

First of all the words "Peter" and "rock" are one and the same and signify the same ob. ject. Christ spoke in the Syro-Chaldaic in which the word "Kipha" rock signifies the name of a man or signifies "rock" it is indeclinable and without gender. The words of Christ are "Thou are "Kipha" and upon this "Kipha" I will build my church," As in the French the word "Pierre" may mean a "man" or a "rock," The Greek interpreter with some detriment to the clearness of the phrase rendered the first Kipha into "Petros" in the masculine as applying to Peter and the second "Kipha" Petra in the feminine, as more expressive of a quality or of an exalted dignity conferred on Peter by his divine Master. The Greek text is very conclusive that Peter and rock are identical "epi taute te petra" which in Emglish is "on this very rock." The Ætheopic, the, Armenian, the Syraic.

the Arabic, the Persic the Coptic and the Ru-

thenian versions have the words "Thou art a rock and upon this rock." In the French the words are "Tu es Pierre et sur cette pierre." But how remarkable it is that the English language of Henry VIII., and the German of Luther, the great enemies of the Primacy, fail to express clearly the words of Our Lord, "Thou art Cephas and upon this Cephas I will build my Church." The demonstrative pronoun "this," also shows that rock, signifies Peter and not Christ. Because, how absurd it would be for Divine Wisdom to speak directly to Peter, and upon this "rock," referring to "Christ Himself," I will build my Church; and again in the same sentence to continue addressing Peter, "To thee will I give the keys." Hence Peter and rock are one and the same. Christ indeed is the primary, the principal, the invisible, and the divine foundation of the Church, but not the exclusion of Peter, who is the secondary, the material, the visible, and the human foundation. Christ applies the metaphor rock, to Peter, on account of its strength, solidity, and firmness, which qualities he requires the foundation of his enduring Church to possess. Peter is not merely to the Church what a foundation stone is to a material building, because the foundation stone occupies a small corner only in the base of the building. but he is to the Church that which a rock in the sea is to the light-house erected upon it, namely the whole, the solid, and the immovable foundation. Thus the Church of God, built on the rock "Peter," is firm, and it is firm because it is built upon the rock. In this idea of the invincible strength of the Church is also included the coherence of its members, and hence the Church is not only one but also indivisible. Thus did Christ the divine and wise architect, the primary foundation place on his own Divine bosom, the secondary foundation rock "Peter," on whom singly he promised to build His Church, which " He purchased with His own blood." Acts 20 v. 28.

This doctrine is confirmed from the discourse which our Lord confidentially had held with his Apostles a short time before his passion when he put them on their guard against the evil attacks arising from their exalted position as princes of His kingdom. "And I dispose to you as my father hath disposed to me a kingdom, that you may eat and drink at my table, in my kingdom; and may sit upon thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel. And the Lord said, Simon, Simon, behold Satan hath desired to have you (plural) that he may sift you (plural) as wheat. But I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not; tends to raise any one to a sublime position he and thou being once converted, confirm thy prepares him for it. Thus, did he prepare St. brethren." Luke 22 v. 29 32. Here Christ

alone of the attacks of the demon; against them all, and yet he did not pray for them all, but for Peter only.

A short time before the Ascension of our Lord, He spoke thus to Peter in the presence of the apostles "Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me more than these? He saith to Him. "Yea Lord, thou knowest that I love Thee." He said to him "Feed My lambs." He said 7. v. 1-4. to him again, "Simon, son of John, lovest thou Me ?" He saith to Him "Yea Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee." He saith to him the third time, "Simon, son of John. lovest thou Me?" Peter was grieved because He hath said to him the third time "lovest thou Me?" And he said to Him "Lord, Thou knowest all things: Thou knowest that I love Thee." He said to him "Feed My sheep." John 21 v. 15 17.

Now we come to prove that St. Peter exercised the office of Supreme Pastor. From the very infancy of the church St. Peter is always conspicuous as the first, the leader and the prince of the Apostles, and as such he is manifestly acknowledged by all in those things pertaining to the Apostolic ministry. As the first president of the Apostolic College Peter rises and speaks when they are going to elect one of the disciples to fulfil the place of Judas. "Peter rising up in the midst of the brethren said," Acts 1 v. I5.

Behold the position which he occupies at the first Council which he presides over. Just as the President of any of our societies explains the whole business to the members and as soon as the case is stated he sits down to hear what the members desire to say on the matter, then perhaps after much disputation and debate, one member makes a motion which being approved by the society is adopted. Thus, did St. Peter act at the first Council of Jerusalem.

"When the apostles and the ancients were assembled to consider the matter of Circumcision, and when there had been much disputing. Peter rising up said to them, Men, brethren.' Acts 15, v. 6 7. He stated the case for the Council and after he sat down James made a motion which being approved of by the Council was adopted. Thus we see the action of the first apostolic president at the first apos-

He is the first to promulgate the gospel to the Jews, "But Peter standing up with the eleven lifted up his voice and spoke to them, "ye men of Judea receive my words." Acts 2, v. 14. And at this, the first apostolic sermon, he converted on that day three thousand souls. Acts 2, 41.

And by his second sermon he converted two thousand more. He founds the Church of Jerusalem and pleads again and again the cause of the apostles before the Jewish synagogue. Acts 4, v. 8; c. 5, v. 20.

He is the first to preach to the Gentiles and being onlightened by a heavenly vision he converts Cornelius to the faith. Acts 10. He was the leader of the apostolic band who preach ed through the whole of Judea, Galillea and Samaria. Acts 8. v. 25; c. 9 v. 31. 32.

He was the first to perform the most stupendous miracles to confirm the truth of the gospel, He said to the lame man "arise and walk." Acts 3, v. 6. Yea, his very shadow worked wonders. Acts 5, v. 15.

He was the first to exercise judicial power in the case of Ananias and Saphira. He was the first to pronounce anathema against Simon

The doctrine of the Primacy is also confirmed from the actions of St. Paul. We read that he gloried that he was called to be an apostle, not by man but by Christ himself. And in the epistle to the Galatians he shows his superlority over the false teachers in order to sonvince the Galatians that he is a true apostle-

He went to Jerusalem not to see James its bishop, nor John, but to see Peter with whom he remained fifteen days. And it was no visit of mere curiosity, as is evident from the Greek word "isorees" but a visit on important business to obtain the approval of his superior lest he should have labored in vain. Gal. c. 1.

Again St. Paul uses a stronger argument to show his genuine apostleship. A dispute arose among some of the apostles whather or not it was lawful to eat with the Gentiles. This dispute was not about faith but about a matter of discipline, and on account of the action of St. Peter in the affair "Et. Paul withstood him to the face," Gal. 2 v. 11. Now there is no force of argument in withstanding an inferior to the face, there is but little force in resisting an equal, but there is great force of argument in withstanding a superior. Therefore by resisting St. Peter, St. Paul directly proves that he is a true apostle and indirectly proves the superiority of St. Peter.

And most faithfuly did Peter exercise this great function after being strengthened with the power of the Holy Ghost who descended upon the apostles and disciples at Pentecost. And manifestly was his superiority acknowand especially by St. Paul. And it will be whom Byron wrote: Curran, Curran was the man exalted station earth could give,

proved from history that his primacy has been who struck me most. Such imagination; there held by the Doctors, by the Fathers and by the intelligence of the Christian world.

Yes, Peter is the foundation of that all sanctifying and all saving church, "Against which the rain fell, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and they beat upon that house and it fell not, for it was founded on a rock. Matt.

THE REVOLVER.

The mischievous practice of carrying revolvers has extended to the small boys. Young fellows who should be at their mothers apron strings, not only carry, but very often discharge their revolvers in the thoroughfares. We cannot believe that mischief is intended, but whether it is or not, the authorities should see that the indiscriminate carrying of firearms should be prevented. At times when feelings run high there is some unfortunate excuse made for the carrying of deadly weapons, but when boys, almost children, are allowed to roam about the thoroughfares with resolvers on their persons the question assumes a far graver aspect. On Monday night a gang of Young Britons discharged their revolvers in the air near the Gazette office, and then they ran away. If Catholie boys are given to this mischevious habit, their parents should see to and prevent it.

THE "COUP D'ETAT."

The Governor of the Province of Quebec has done a great service to the Conservatives. In what looks like an unconstitutional manner he dismissed the government of M. DeBoucherville, and has attempted to form a government from the Reform party, with Mr. Joly at its head. This arbitrary act will make many a man who was in local politics at last, a Reformer, a Conservative. Hitherto we have shown no leaning one way nor the other; we have conducted this paper free from party prejudices, but when such high handed measures as this political coup d'état are attempted, it is time for the people to look to their constitutional liberties and rally round the emblem of law and order,

THE WASP.

We have to congratulate the Wasp on its appearance this week. As it grows older it becomes brighter, each week's issue being an improvement on its predecessor. We have seldom seen such an amount of original wit in so small a space, and have no hesitation in saying that, so far as the writing is concerned it has no superior in Canada. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Fleming to enlarge the Wasp before long.

THE "JESTER."

The last number of this seri-comic paper is a vast improvement upon former ones. The cartroon is to the point, and it is to be hoped Mr. Cartwright will study it deeply. By fairly slashing out allround and keeping up the cartoons, we see no reason why the Jester should not soon take hold of the public. We wish it every

SERGEANT RICHARDSON.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Sin,-I am a carter. On monday night I was ar. rested for "loitering," Another carter named Sandy Sanderson" was arrested for "loitering" too, at the same place and at the same time. Both were brought to the station in Jacques Cartier Square. Sanderson it is said is an orangeman.-I am a Catholic. Yesterday morning I was fined \$5. or a month in prison, while Sanderson was acquitted. Now Sir I state plain facts, and I have a strong suspicion that Sandercon was acquitted at the instigation of Sergeant Richardson-who, as Sanderson told me, had interfered in his behalf. I am an ex-policeman, and I was dismissed for letting a prisoner off, after he had been arrested and before he was tried. Now, how is it that Sergeant Richardson allowed Sandy Sanderson to go free, after he had been arrested and before he was tried. The only explanation I can give is that Sergeant Richardson can do as he pleases.

I am your humble servant, CHRISTOPHER CORCORAN. No 60 St. Antoine Street.

THE LAST DAYS OF ROBERT EMMET. After the failure of Robert Emmet's attack on Dublin, and his arrest for high treason, by the exercise of the most daring courage he made his escape, and fled to the fastness of Wicklow mountains, where he found a safe asylum. From this retreat be could easily have escaped to Francefrom thence to the United States. But a tie stronger than the love of life-all that is alluring and beautiful in love's young dream-bound him to his native Dublin. There was one whom he loved with all the fervency of his passionate nature, Like the goddess of the Hindoo, she had appeared, and lo! there was to him a new world. And his affection was returned with all the warmth, truth and confidence cof a high-souled, gifted, and beautiful woman. This was Sarah Curran, the only daughter of the illustrious crator and lawyer, John Philpot Curran, 33/3/3/22 1.23 -42/10

"When did mirror give back a form more worthy of a Pericles to worship or an Apollo to paint, than when it reflected the form and features of this peerless daughter of Ireland? Adaughter who reflected ledged by the infant church, by the apostles, bonor even upon a great man like her father, of

never was anything like it. His published speeches. his published life, give you no idea of the mannone at all; he was a perfect machine of intellect and imagination. As some one has said of Byron, he was an epigrammatic machine. I have heard him speak more poetry in common conversation than I ever saw written, though I only saw him occasion-

I saw him presented to Madame De Stael, at the house of Sir James Mackintosh; it was the confluence between the Rhone and the Seane; and they were both so homely that I wondered how the two best intellects of France and Ireland could have taken up respectively, their residence in two such plain persons."

And Sarah was the idol of her father, the inheritor of much of his intellect To her he was an object of such deep tilial affection and of such reverence that she might have applied to him the language of Theodosia Burr to her father: 'My vanity would be greater,' said she, 'If I had not been placed so near you, and yet my pride is our relation ship. I had rather not live than not be the

daughter of such man. Such was Curran, such was his daughter. It is not strange that she should inspire a man like Robert Emmet with love so intense that he left his retreat and hastened to Dublin, determined to see her once more before he left Ireland forever. And this he did. In deep disguise he entered the city, sought and obtained an interview with her. But what pen can describe the ecstacy, the hopes the fears of this meeting? Each felt that they met on the brink of fate—felt that they must part it might be for years, and it might be forever.

This interview was repeated, and Emmet, instead of leaving the city as he came, undiscovered and undetected, lingered near the object of his affections until at last he was discovered by the authorities. Hs was arrested and committed to prison, where he remained until September 20th, 1803, when he was brought to trial under an indictment for high trey.

He conducted his own defense; exhibiting the most consummate skill, and intrepidity during the whole trial. Able, experienced, sagacious and renowned lawyers regarded the defence he made, the learning and erudition he exhibited, the astonish ing cratorical powers he displayed with wonder and admiration; and yet he was only twentythree years of age. 'No two individuals,' said one of the most distinguished spectators present, could be more unlike each other than the same youth to himself, before rising to address the jury and after the brow that appeared inanimate, almost drooping at once revealed all the consciousness of intellectual power. The whole countenance and figure of the speaker assumed a change as one suddenly inspired. The effect his oratory produced as well from its own exciting power as from the susceptibility with which the audience caught up every allusion to passing events, was such as to attract the attention of all who listened to him.

Among the most interested spectators present was Mr. Curran. But he looked upon the trial from the common stand point of his countrymen, regarding the struggles of a patriot youth of the nighest promise defending his own life, for the attachment between his daughter and the brilliant young prisonor was then unknown to him. But Robert Emmet's conviction was almost a matter of course. His trial and matchless defense were a work of superero.

gation. He was found guilty and sentenced to die. Before the death sentence was pronounced, he was asked by the judge what he had to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him. -Though fully aware that whatever he might say would only be a cruel privilege of speaking on the brink of the grave, he arose and delivered a speech that of itself gave immortality to his name, placing it among the illustrious orators of Ireland.

He poured into the ears of the judge, from whom he was about to receive his sentence, a history of his own and his country's wrongs, so full of lofty yet fiery denunciation, and withering invective, so replete with patriotism that he seemed the avenging genius of those wrongs-an accusing spirit speaking from the grave. He made an appeal to the future in behalf of his country, with such prophetic faith, in a manner so dauntless, that he was often interrupted by the judge and reprimanden for proclaiming treasonable sentiments. When thus interrupted, with impressive dignity and startling emphasis he hurled rack upon the judge the sharpest recrimination. "My Lords," said he, when admonished that time was passing. "My lords, you seem impatient for the sacrifice. The blood for which you thirst, is not congealed by the artificial terrors that surround your victim; it circulates warmly and unrufiled through the channels which God created for noble purposes, but which you are about to destroy for purposes so grievous that they cry to heaven." Be ye yet patient, I have but a few words to say. I am going to my cold and silent grave; my lamp of life is nearly extinguished; my race is run! the grave opens to receive mo, and I sink into its bosom. I have but one more request to ask at my departure from this world. It is the charity of silence. Let no man write my epitaph; for, as no man who knows my motives dare now vindicate them, let not prejudice or ignorance asperse them. Let them and me rest in obscurity and peace, and my tomb remain uninscribed until other times and other men can do justice to my character; when my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let

my epitaph be written. I have done." No epitaph has ever yet been written upon his Will there ever come a time when, in obedtomb. ience to his last dying words one can be written But he needs no memorial words carved in marble to perpetuate his name and fame. For in every beautiful field, in every rocky glen, in every city, town and hamlet of the green island where he sleeps, his name is reverentially breathed, responsive to history, poetry and song, that perpetuate it not only thore, but in every part of the world where eloquence is admired and patriotism is venerated. Within a few hours after receiving his sentence

Robert Emmet was executed on a gallows erected on Thomas street, Dublin. Many of his companions in arms, at different times, met the same fate in the eame niace.

It was not until after Emmet's conviction that Mr. Curran discovered the attachment between him and his daughter. By accident some of their correspondence came into his possession. The discovery filled him with sorrow, fer he knew her constancy, her sensitive and effectionate nature, and he knew the effect the death of her lover would have upon

Two of her letters, written after Robert's condemnation, made a singular impression upon him. By them he learned how fully, how truthfully, his beautiful, his high-souled daughter had given her heart of hearts to the youth so soon to die upon the scaffold, to her, she said, now doubly dear, as something sacred, the divinity of her soul, about to be transmitted to another world, from whence, the continued, he will never again come to me, but I shall go to him, my own glorious, ever-loved Em-When you are no more, I too, shall be done met' Wi

These letters weighed heavily upon Mr. Curren's mind; he never forgot them until that feerful eclipse of his reason; from which he never re-

overed.

'A few hours' before Robert's execution. Curren received a letter from him, in which he related the whole of his attachment to Sarah. I would rather! he said, have the affections of your daughter in the wilderness of America, depending upon my own hands for substatence, than to occupy the most

To Richard Curran, Sarah's only brother, he wrote as follows:

"Ob, Richard, I have no excuse to offer for the love I bore your matchless sister, but that I intended as much happiness for her as the most ardent love could have given her I did not love her with a wild, unfounded, transient passion; but it was an attachment increasing every hour founded on admiration of the mind, respect for her talents, and her amiable, loving nature. My loved and adored Sarah ! It was not thus that I thought to requite your affections! I had hoped to be the object to which they might cling through a long and happy life; but a rude blast has destroyed all our hopes and her affections have fallen on a grave.'

A few minutes after this tauching letter was written Robert Emmet was a corpse, and Sarah Curran, never forgot him-never recovered from the terrible blow which his death gave her. As time wore away, her sorrow increased-'time that wears out the deepest trace of agony passed over her in vaiu. Though he had gone to the grave, she felt that death could not destroy her love for him.

Beautiful has it been said that there is something in nature connecting us with the loved and the lost-'a flower, a breath of air, a leat, a tone of music, summer's eve striking the electric chain wherewith we are bound," bringing all the past before us. So it was with Sarah Curran. Everything around her perpetuated the memory of her martyred hero, and kept alive an affection which she felt she could carry into eternity-one that she had never blushed to confess to her God. It was the true type of the beautiful though dark fable of Eros and Psyche; it was, in truth, the soul sleeping in the arms of unforgotten leve-

They bore her to Italy, hoping that the buoyant air of soft companion skies could restore the bleom to her cheek and the elasticity to her step. But there, in that delicious clime, where the air brings sweet messages from the violet and the orange blossom,' memory carried her to Ireland, to the days when Emmet was by her side, to his neglected grave and slowly gently softly take glided to the tomb. She did not die (die is too harsh a word). she dropped away, and glided into heaven."

Thus died Robert Emmet, thus died Sarah Curran. One blow sent both to the grave. This episode in the Life and Times of Thomas Addis Emmet is invested with much that resembles fiction; but alasi it is all too true; it is but one of the tragic incidents connected with the oft repeated struggles of Ireland.

REVIEWS.

THE FORINGHTLY REVIEW .- January, 1878. Bedford Brothers, Publishers, Toronto. Contents:— Ceremonial Government; An Inside View of Egypt; Technical Education; Jules Sandeau; The Reform Bill of the Future, University Extension; The Dutch in Java; M. Guizot at Val Richer; Home and Foreign Affairs; Books on the Month.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. - January, 1877. The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York. Contents: - Mine is Thine; Murder of Commissioner Fraser; The Tender Recollections of Irene Macgillicuddy; French Home Life; No. 1 Religion; Schools of Mind and Manners; Translations from Heine; The Fall of Plevna: Peace or War; The Storm in the East.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW .- January, 1878. Price, Six Shillings. D. & J. Sadlier & Co, Montreal, Cauada. Contents :- Curci and the Roman Question; Roma Sotterranea: The Renaissance and Liberty; Christian Charity and Political Economy; Arundel Castle .--The Fitzalans and Howards; The Winter Campaign An Examination of Mr. Herbert Spencer's Psychology; On some Recent Commentaries on the Syllabus; The Philosophical Papers by Dr. Ward; Notices of Books.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW .- January, 1878. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal. Contents:-How Exclusive Ownership in Property First Originated : Communism ; Actual Situation of the Church in Countries Outside of European Sway; The Metaphysics of Insanity: A Psychological Research; The Aryan Language and Literature; The Survival of Ireland; The Bible in American History; The Marcersburg Movement: An Attempt to Find Ground on which Protestantism and Catholicity Might Unite; Book Notices.

THE HARP.-Gillies and Callahan, Printers and Publishers, Montreal. Terms :- One Dollar a Year in Advance. Contents:- Eveleen's Victory. Illus: To the Irish at Home (Poetry); "England's Greatest Queen;" The Future of the Irish reople; Pius the Good! (Poetry); The O'Donnells of Glen Cottage A Grand Old Poem; Lending a Congregation; Napoleon I. on Russia; Moral Crutches; Light (Poetry); The Church of the Twelve Apostles; The Catholic Commercial Academy, Illus; How the Confessional Works; New England becoming New Ireland; Chronology of the Papacy; The Clergyman and the Infidel; Catechism of the History of Ireland; Household Receipts; Facetia; Cushlamachree-Music.

BELFORD'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE -February, 1878 Rose-Belford Publishing Co, Toronto. Terms \$3 a year in advance; 30cts a number in advance. Contents:—Bexy; Fragments of the War of 1812; My Grandfather's Ghost Story; The River in the Desert; Aunt Cindy's Dinner; Asleep; English and American Indian Policy; The Hermit's Bride; Down the Rhine; The Neapolitans to Mezart: A Few Hours in Bohemia; The Hireling Schoolmas ter; The Latest Chinese Outrage; French Novels of the 18th Century; Gentleman Dick; Turkish Justice; A Poem; Current Literature; Musical; Music.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW .- February, 1878. D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal. Contents:— Europe in 1854 and in 1878; The Catacombs exclusively Christian; God's existence known to Reason; The Story of a Scottish Martyr; Processulate of Cicero under the Republic. Part the First; On Government. Part the First; Miserere; The Lives of SS. Callistus and Hippolytus. A conjectural chapter of Church history. Part the First. THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW .- January, 1878.

Dawson Brothers, Montreal. Contents: — The Mikado's Empire; The Americans in Turkey; Savings and Savings Banks; Precious Stones; Capital and Labour; Comprehension; Parody and Parodists Professor Henry Rogers.

OUR Young Folk's MAGAZIER - February, 1878. Duffy, Cashman & Co, Boston Mass. Terms: \$1.60 per year; single copies, 15cts. Contents:—Life in the North American Wilderness; Pius the Ninth. (Poetry); An Indian Story; A Cat Clock; Stories of Animal Sagacity; Brothers of Pity; Winter. (Poetry); The Robin Redbreast; Taming a Canary-Bird; Pleasant Work for Little Fingers; Stories of the Month; The Blessed Virgin's Medal; A Sagacious Puppy; Dolly's Doctor, (Poetry); St Germaine Cousin. Departments: Evenings at Home; Our Post Office; Our Young Contributors; Hints to Housekeepers; Puzzle Drawer; A Chapter

THE CATHOLIC WORLD March, 1878, Terms— \$5 per year, in advance. The Catholic Publication Society Company, No. 9 Barolay Street, New York. Contents :- Ireland in 1878 : The Blessed Virgin (Sounet); Among the translators; The Home Rule Candidate; Outside St. Peter's (Poem); French Rome Life; Dr. Draper and Evolution; After Castel-Fidardo (Poem); Michael the Sombre; The Late Dr. T. W. Marshall ; Papal Elections ; The Hely Cave of Manresa; The Miracle of Sept. 16, 1877 Pius the Ninth; New Publications.

CATROLIO REVIEW .- Free Will and Modern Psychology; Reviews and Notices.

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PERSONAL.

JONES--It seems the new Minister of Militia, the Hon. Mr. Jones, is becoming popular.

LEO-The coronation of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. took place on Sunday.

EGLESON .-- P. A. Egleson is one of the Com-

mittee of the Reform Association of Ottawa. RYAN.-Mr. Ryan of Marquette made an able

speech iu the Federal House last week. BUNSTER-Mr. Bunster of British Columbia is going in for radical measures.

JOLY—The Hon. Mr. Joly is unable to form a Liberal Ministry.

WHELAN-On dit that Mr. J. P. Whelan is out for the Local House.

CURRAN-J J. Curran is mentioned as another candidate for the Quebec Legislature.

GAELIC-The Cornwall Reporter has introduced a Gaelic column in its news.

McEVILLY-The Bishop of Galway has been ap.

pointed Coadjutor to Archbishop McHale. COSTIGAN-The elector's of Mr. Costigan's con-

stituency are stirring in his behalf-with a good deal of effect. BOYLE-Mr. Patrick Boyle, took the chair on the

occasion of General Burke's lecture on Emmet at Toronto last Monday. COYLE-John Coyle I, chief of city police, et al

case is still going on, and the nrther it goes the clearer it is that Coyle is on the right. BURKE-General Burke lectured to a crowded house in Toronto on the occasion of the Emmet

Centenary. Everything passed off peaceably. DEVLIN-O. J. Devlin is spoken of among others whose names are legion, as a candidate for the

local house. EMMET—The immortal Robert Emmet was twenty five years of age when he was executed, and not

twenty three as is commonly set forth. PEMBERTON-Edward H. Pemberton President

of the St. Patrick's Society of Quebec has just issued his annual report. PETERS—Simon Peters, Esq., has been elected President of the St. Patrick's Society of Cuebec

for the ecsuing year. McNAMEE-Mr. F. B. McNamee among others is

spoken of as a candidate far the presidency of St. Patrick's Society. BLAKE-The Hon. Edward Blake is, it is said, en-

gaged in writing a Constitutional history of his FARMER-It is removed that Mr. Farmer is about to contest the election of Mr. McShane for St.

Ann's. HALL.—Oakely Hall of New York, is engaged lecturing on "Irish Patriots." He expects He expects to be next Governor of New York.

STANLEY.-This African traveller is at present popular with the English aristocracy, but very unpopular with the democracy.

COYLE-Amongst others the name of Mr. Coyle has been introduced as one of the candidates for the local house. ELLY.—The English papers say that there is an

Irlshman of the name of Kelly, in Russia, who seems to have lots of money, and amuses himself preaching a crusade against England. BURKE-Father Tom Burke the great Dominican,

made the funeral oration, of the late Pope, in Dublin. We hope to be able to give the oration in our next issue. MAGUIRES-A rumour is going the rounds of the press that " a branch of the Molly Maguires is said

to exist at St. Catherines." Like many other "rumours" it is likely to prove a myth. VOSBURGH-Allegations have been made that the Rev. Geo. B. Vosburgh attempted to poison his sick wife. Vosburgh demands a full investiga-

tion. BOYTON-Captain Paul Boyton is about to attempt two very difficult feats; first to swim from Toledo

to Lisbon, a distance of 700 miles, and second, to cross the Straits of Gibraltar. SECCHI-Father Pietro Angelo Secchi, one of the foremost of European astronomers, died recently.

He was a member of the Society of Jesus, and was 60 years of age. O'LEARY- Daniel O'Leary, champion pedestrian, sailed for Europe on February 26th accompanied by his family. He will participate in a great championship walk in London, and will attend

the Paris Exposition. PIUS-In his will Pius IX, made provision for his monument. It is to cost \$100, and the inscription is to be as follows: "Here lies Pius IX , Supreme Pontiff born 13 May, 1792; died 7 February, 1878. Pray for him."

MACKAY-J. W. Mackay is the richest man in the world. Thirty years ago he was a penniless Irish boy. He came to the United States when he was about 18 years of age, and was bookeeper 16 years ago. He is worth £25,000.000.

CAMPBELL.—At a meeting of the Orange Young Britons, held in the Mechanic's Hall on Monday night, the Rev. Mr. Campbell is reported to have said, refering to the Church, that " Lawyers and politicians under her inspiration, feel bound to consult the Pope of Rome as to how they should discharge their duties."

THIBAULT-The Rev. Father Welsh has written a letter to a Contemporary in which he emphatically denies that during the late contest in saying that Mr. Thibault said he "received a letter from the Pope." There are two other circumstances which prove that that part of the charge against Mr. Thibault is fiction.

BELL.-At the late annual meeting of the Sout Simcoe Loyal Orange Lodge, the fellowing resolution, moved by Mr. Wm. Bell, and seconded by Mr. J. G. Sutherland, was passed:—"That in the opinion of this County Orange Lodge, no candidate for Parliamentary honors should be supported by the Orangemen of this county at the coming election, unless he be a member in good standing." It seems from this, that it is necessarp to be very careful.

O'LEARY-Mr. Peter O'Leary, the well known advocate of the agricultural labourers of Ireland, is in Montreal. He has travelled the greater part of the Pacific slope. He says that the climate of British Columbia is very fine, farm labourers get from £25 to \$45 per month. while servant girls are in demand for from \$24 to \$30 per month. On the whole he says that British Columbia is the finest part of the Domin-CARMICHAEL.—At the last meeting of the Irish

Protestant Benevolent Society, the following resolution was passed unanimously :- That the President appoint a committee to prepare an address to the Rev. J. Carmiohael on the regretful occurence of his leaving the city. Vetes of thanks were then passed and tendered to the expresident and ex-vice-president for their valuable services. It was also resolved to prepare a resolution of condolence and sympathy with Mrs. McDonald in the sad bereavement which she has sustained in the loss of her husband, and to transmit the same to her. A resolution was passed to record on the minutes the severe, loss sustained by the Society in the death, of William Workman Esq. formerly president, and to express their regret and sympathy with the relatives of

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MO LET, Self-Contained Houses, from four to ten rooms, from \$7 to \$25 per month, on St. Antoine, Seigneurs, O'Leary Avenue, Patricia Terrace, Lusignan and St. Andre streets; also, a double Cottage, with large stablings, Nos. 8 and 10 Pantaleon st., St. Jean Baptiste Village; another on Lemaire street, Tannery West. All nearly new, and in good repairs.

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[may 18, '77-1y

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Canton Flannels, 10c, 13c, 14c, 15c, 16c, 17c. White Saxony Flannels, 172c. 23c, 25c, 27c, 30c, 32c.

White Welsh Flannels, 25c, 30c, 33c, 35c, 38, 40c, Scarlet Saxony Flannels, 171c, 20c, 23c, 25c 27c,

30c, 33c. Scarlet Lancashire Flannels, 30c, 35c, 38c, 45c.

Grey Flannels, 25c, 33c, 35c, 37c, 42c.
Plain colors, in Blue, Pink, Magenta, Amber, all selling at 29c and 32c.

Tancy Shirting Flannels, selling at 20c, 23c, 29c, 30c 35c, 40c, 45, 55c. The 55c line measures 7-8 of a yard wide.

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

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

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

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

12½c. Huckaback Towelling, price, 12½c, 14c, 18c. Grass Cloth, checked and plain, price 8e, 12c, 14c, Huck Towels by the dozen, selling at 5c, 6c, Sc,

10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c each.

Bath Towels, selling at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, White and Grey Cottons. Horrockses White Cottons, full stock. Water Twist White Cottons, price from 5c. Grey Cottons, Hochelaga, Dundas, Cornwall, English, price from 3åe.

Tweeds, Coatings, &c. Large lot of Tweeds for Boys, only 30c. Large lot of all wool Tweeds, only 50c. Good line of Tweeds, only 60c. Extra large lot English Tweeds, only 70c. Splendid assortment Scotch, only 80c. Extra quality English Tweeds, only 95c. Real English Buckskin, only 95c. Special lot Silk Mixed, only \$1,00. Stacks of Small Check Tweeds, only \$1,00.
Best West of England Tweeds, only \$1,35.
Blue and Black Worsted Coatings, only \$1,30.
Basket Coatings, only \$2,20.
Extra large lot Coatings, selling at \$2,40. Best make Diagonal Coatings, \$2,75.

Extra Heavy Worsted Coatings, only \$3,15.

Large lot of double width Tweed Clothings, prices 75c, 90c, \$1,00, \$1,20, \$1,30, \$1,35.

Overceatings in Beaver, Whitney, Blankets, Cloth, Pilot, Naps, in endless variety, price from 90c

Underclothing Department. Men's Canada Shirts and Drawers, prices, 35c, 50c 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1,00. Men's Real Scotch Shirts and Drawers, prices from

\$1,00 to \$2,00 each.
Oxford Regatta Shirts, price from 35c. Men's Tweed Shirts, price 75c. Men's Flaunel Shirts, price, 75c.

Endless variety of Ladies' and Gents' Kid Mitts. Gloves, &c., prices low.

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

LEVEQUE, ABCHITECT, No. 12 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

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AGRICULTURE.

SELECTING CROPS.

In selecting crops to plant it should be borne in mind that the growth of some crops impoverishes land at Red Biver, for two of my boys. I would not the soil more than that of others, and also that some make richer manure than others. A crop of red' clover, for instance, does not impoverish the soil as much as one of timothy grass, while a ton of clover hay will make manure worth about half as much again as that made from an equal weight of much again as that made from an equal weight of got discouraged and left, returning to a town life timothy hay. The manure from a given weight of got discouraged and left, returning to a town life near and beans, also, it has been calculated, is and following their trades' are now in the same peas and beans, also, it has been calculated, is worth twice as much as that from an equal weight of eats, barley, rye or Indian corn.

ESCUTCHEONS. Mr. George E. Waning, in an exchange paper, gives an account of Guenon's test of a good milch cow, which is the extent of the skin around the udder on which the hair grows away from it. This portion of the skin is called escutcheon, and as a general rule the quantity of milk will be in propotion to its size. He gives the following directions: "Learn in the first place the difference in appearance between the escutcheon and the parts surrounding it; ascertain the standard of the largest escutcheon of the breed of eattle in which you are interested, and then try to secure a stable full of animals, approaching as nearly as possible to this standard. It is one of the most important things in connection with this subject, that escutcheon is well defined, even in the fuzzy coat of the new-born calf, and that so far as this indication is relied on, we may at once determine whether the calf is to be kept or killed. In the calf, the upper part of the escutcheon shows for it full value, but it does not spread to its full width over the thighs until, as maturity approaches, the filling of the udder and the development of that part of the body spread it out. By turning the calf on its back, we may readly see the extent of the escutcheon toward the navel and the flanks. We may also judge of the size, position and uniformity of the teats—a very important indication. I believe tha those who have made it a fixed rule of action to own no cow and to raise ne heifer which has not a first-class escutcheon, have to-day the best milking herds."

GIVE THE BOYS A SHOW, We do not believe, says the New England Home-stead, in throwing off all the heavy work and all the farm operations requiring skill and judgment for their successful performance, upon the boys or the young men, but it is possible to err in the other direction, and we are convinced that many farmers are making a great mistake in not giving their boys more of this kind of work. In most cases this is, doubtless, from a good motive. They do not want to overwork the boys or put them in too responsible positions.

but by bearing all the burdens themselves they are ruining their boys for successful farm work in the future. In a little while many of these boys will be men, and will manage farms of their own. If they are now taught to depend upon their fathers for the performance of all difficult parts of the work, what will they do when the become men and are at work for themselves? Youth is the time for education, and the father whose son intends to be a farmer owes it to that son to give him thorough instruction in all branches of farm work. The boy must not be made a dependant, but must be trained to habits of self-reliance. He must be taught, when he arrives at a properage, to keep his own soythe in order, to drive team, hold the plough and cultivator, run the rowing machine, to take care of tools, and, in short, to do each and every kind of farm work in a workmanlike manner. This not because the farmer wishes to give the boy too large a share of the work, but because it is for the best interest of the boy that he should receive this practical instruction.

A NEW WAY OF GROWING STRAWBERRIES. There is no doubt but that in many parts of the country the "hill" or "stool" plan is a failure because of the hard winters. Fruit is much larger and finer grown by the stool system (that is, keeping all runners clipped off), and the reason for this is, that the ground gets better cultivated, by the plants being worked upon all sides, makes a luxuriant growth, and bear in proportion. Now, if we can adopt some plan by which the soil can be kept better stirred all around the plants, we know ine fruit can be attained. Therefore we propose what we will style the "matted hill system," which is as follows :- Prepare the ground well, mark it 3 or 31 feet each way, as for corn, and at each crossing of marker set a straw-berry plant (or, if you have plenty of them, two in each place will be safer and better). Keep the cultivator running both ways, and quite often, as plants commence to run freely, and by doing this, and when cleaning the bills by hand drawing stray plants and covering with earth, a matted bill will soon be formed 1½ to 2 feet across. We have noticed that where there were vacancies in matted rows, and clump plants here and there that the fruit was much finer than where the matted row was continuous. Roots of strawberry plants run much farther than one would suppose, and where ground is filled with them the finest is one so fine as when they can have more room We advise the trying of this plan by those who have plenty of land a and a horse help. After they are through bearing, a small plough with a sharp knife or wheel, can be run through both ways, and hills ploughed down closely, ground levelled off, and cultivator and hoe run through as before.-Fruit Recorder.

A SUCCESSFUL FARMER. Thirty-two years ago I was living in England in comparative affluence and so little accustomed to work that I kept a valet, and my wife a lady's maid One fine morning I realized the fact that my income was lost, and that starvation stared me in the face, having no profession or trade, or ostensible way of making a living. I read all the works on the colonies that could be procured, an in a short time had selected Canada as my future home. A fortnight after my reverse I was en route, via New York reaching Toronto in January. We remained there a week, and during that period I walked into the country I saw beautiful farms and home steads, whose occupants informed me that thirty years previously the had come out to this country without means and had settled on wild land, converting the wilderness into what I then beheld. I was not so obtuse as not to see the prize of a fine farm was within my grasp, so without loss of time I again continued ny wanderings further West, and bought four hundred acres of land over 100 miles from Toronto, for which I gave £120 sterling. I next hired my nearest neighbor, who lived a mile and a halffrom the land which I had purchased, to help me to put up a shanty and cut down a few tree that might have endangerd the safety of the building, we boarding with him meanwhile. A month after leaving Toronto we were domiciled in our log palace with thirty dollars' worth of provisions, principally catmeal, and thirty dollars cash, which was reserved to pay taxes. The shanty present d quite a comfortable appearance the first night we spent in it, thanks to a little furuiture which we had brought up from Toronto, and to a carpet and some articles of vertu and some paintings brought out foom the eld country. In the spring I bought a cow at fifteen months' credit, and two small hogs, and that same spring I cleared sufficient land to crop half an acre of potatoes and two acres of turnips, and a small patch of parsnips to fatten my pigs. The large trees I girdled. The following winterland ever since, I have had abundance to eat.

saving of labor. I have now 350 acres of land cleared, a four thousand dollar brick house, well-furnished, a five hundred dollar piano, and a wellspread table. I have also a little money out an interest which I intend turning int 1000 acres of exchange my position for that of any professional or mercantile man that I know of in any of the villages or small towns that I visit. I must not omit to state that some of my neighbors are men who, before they setted on farms, led sedentary lives, such as tailors and shoemakers. A few who position as they were thirty years ago-not to be compared to us who have retained our lands .-Letter in Toronto Globe.

CARRIAGE ROADS.

McAdam will ever stand as the originator of the best system of pavement for country roads. It is singular that McAdam's rule as to the size of stones should be less observed in this country than by the employees of the "travaux publics" adroad. There, too, six-horse rollers are found to do the work of setting a roadway far more effectually than our steam-rollers; and we do not hesitate to say that the use of these, at their present weight, is one of the greatest mistakes ever imported into the construction of this kind of way. The weight of a roller should be sufficient to bind, without crushing either the material, or, as we are informed happend at Brighton, the pipes underneath it If any one is disposed to dispute our view; he cannot have observed the disastrous result produced by two steam-rollers opposite Connaugnt Place last March. Anything further removed from a complete macadamized road, when the traffic was admit. ted to run on it, could not be conceived-Macadam properly laid down will ever have a superiority over methods of paving, because 1st, the draught on it is very little below that on other forms; 2nd, because, except in case of "verglas" horses rarely slip on it; 3rd, because, under any con ditions, horses that are down can easier rise from it and we might almost go so far as to say that, were there a Road Commission for the whole of the Metropolitan district, with power to impose its desires on the gas and water companies, macadam might be laid down and maintained throughout London with advantage. But as long as these companies have Parlismentary powers to take up a roadway the macadam of which has just been perfected so long will it be impossible to present this pave ment in a favorable light to the ratepayers who are taxed, or the riders in carriages whose comfort is injured by traveling over it after it has been suined by the repairs to gas and water pipes. Moreover, it is only a Central Commission, with a staff ever at work, that could succeed in relaying at night roads out of repair, the only true method of meeting the difficulties of London traffic .- London Quarterly.

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9-8m

THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA BUILDING SOCIETY will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, to obtain a special act of incorporation, giving it power:

1st. To become an ordinary loan and investment

remain shareholders for the full amount advanced to them. And if they prefer not to retain such shares, power to make arrangements with them for the repayment of what is due on their loans will be 4th. To increase its capital stock from time to time; to create a reserve fund; to continue to issue temporary shares, if thought advisable; to create a

hypothecary guarantees as collateral security for loans made by it.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

SUPERIOR COURT.

DesRosiers, of the City and District of Montreal,

Plaintiff; VS.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this case, the twenty-first of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Montreal, 21st February, 1878

Province of Queec, }
District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Marie Louise Theitiste, Auselina Provost, of the Parish of St. Philippe, in the District of Mon-treal, wife commune en biens of François Edmond Huboux, dit Deslongchamp, a farmer, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice,

ve. Sanda y The said Francois Edmond Huboux dit Deslong-

An action for separation from Bed and Board and from property, has been instituted this day by the Plaintiff in this cause.

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society, with the privileges accorded to Permanent Building Societies according to the laws in force.
2nd. To discontinue and abandon the system of allotments. 3rd. To reduce its capital to twenty per cent of the amount now subscribed, except in so far as re-pects the holdings of present borrowers, who will

asked. lien on the shares for the payment of claims due to the Society; and to invest its moneys in public securities, and to accept personal, in addition to

And generally for any other powers necessary for the proper working of the said Society.

H. JEANNOTTE, N.P. Sec - Treas.

District of Montreal. Dame Hermine Mathieu, wife of Louis Arthur

The said Louis Arthur DesRosiers,

A. MATHIEU, 1. 1. 1. Attorney for Plaintiff.

champs,

office with the goal LACOSTE & GLOBENSKY.

Montreal, 19th February, 1878. Altys for Plaintiff.

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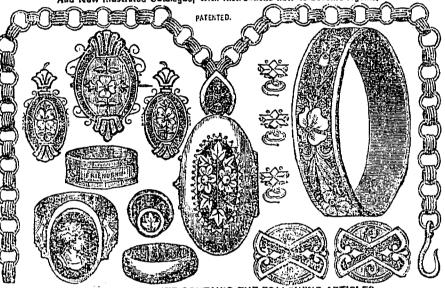
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GREENFIELD, Mass.

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

" To KEEP OUT THE COLD."-For persons who are apt to suffer from exposure, nothing is so injurious as the use of spirits "to keep out the cold." The effect of alcohol taken in cold weather is simply to deaden the sensibility of the body to the feeling of chillness, and temporally to hasten the circulation, which leads people to fancy they are being "warmed" But then there follows a reaction, during which the circulation is depessed and warmth diminished. If exposure is continued until this period arises, the effect of it, of course, is doubly dangerous. Hot coffee and tea have long been known as the safest of all warming winter beverages for men constantly working out-of-doors.

THE NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF LOUGH NEAGH.—The peculiar natural productions of Lough Neagh in the mineral kingdom are fossil wood and a number of gems. Innumerable specimens of chalcedony. Agate, jasper, and common pal are found among the pebbles on the shores of the lake. The fragments of fossil wood are very numerous, and are sometimes so large as to weigh one or two hundred weight; the largest specimen recorded seems, indeed, to have weighed about seven hundred weight. All are fragments of ancient trees con-verted into flint. The waters of the lake have also been celebrated for their curative properties, and it has even been imagined that the name neugh is a modification of the Irish word neagh, an ulcer. In the eign of Charles II., it is recorded that the son of a Mr. Cunningham, who had been touched by the King in vain for the "King's evil" was induced to bathe in this lake for eight days, after which his sores were dried up, and he was ever after a healthy man. The gems are found chiefly on the southeastern shore, and are without exception varieties of quartz and show undoubted evidence of their volcanic origin. The general floor of the whole country around and to the east of the lake is of the nature of ancient and general submarine lava. The soil itself and the road metal or broken stones used to make and mend the highway has the same volcanic origin. The well known gems of this lake then must be regarded as the former contents of blebs and cavities in the old lava, cr of the rest of the interpaces and cracks produced in the natural contraction of the mass while cooling.
THE LAUGHING JACKARS.—The laughing jackass

is almost too well known to need description. His appearance and extraordinary note are familiar to the inhabitants of every country village in Australis. Although a kingfisher, he never procures his food from the water, after the orthodox fashion of kingfishers, but has more the habits of a bird of prey. Sitting motionless among the lower branches of some tall gum tree, unnoticed and apparently halfasleep, he waits, like Micawber, for something to turn up. Suddenly, without noise, he drops of his bough and flies direct to a certain spot, whence he soon returns, bearing in his beak a lizard, a small snake, or perhaps a rat. His acuteness of sight is extraordinary. From his elevated post he seems to miss nothing, and discerns his prey in swamps and crevices of rocks at a distance that is perfectly astounding. The laughing jackass has the advantage of being able to live on almost anything that presents itself; hence it is always in good condition and apparently in good humour. But in spite of his carless, happy ltfe, the laughing jackass has his peculiar duty, and he performs it conscientiously. Snake-killing is his specialty; lizards, frogs, beetles small birds, rats, etc., are his usual food. In fact nothing comes amiss to him; let a sinke appear upon the scene, and the laughing jackass recognises his quarry at once. Never hesitating, he makes straight for it, his agitation being observable by the quivering crest feathers. With some caution, he swoops backwards and forwards, seeking an oppor tunity to seize the reptile. The snake, with head erect, ready to strike, keeps on the alert. The excitement continues for some time, till the bird finally settles down, close by, on the ground. But all his stolid, heavy appearance is gone. His wings and tail quiver with agitation and eagerness. Fully alive to the dangerous character of his opponent he keeps at a safe distance. Flitting around, his head just out of reach, he continues to annoy him, till, becoming exhausted, the snake affords him the opportunity he is seeking. With the rapidity of lightning, the bird descends upon his prey, then rises in the air, bearing with him the captured make, neatly held just behind the head, in such a position as to render him perfectly powerless. Rising until he has attained a considerable height, he directs his flight to a more open part of the country, then suddenly backing in the air, he drops the reptile, following it down and reaching the ground almost at the same time. Stunned and bruised, the unfortunate snake is in no condition to renew the contest, and is very soon dispatched and eaten

would await the result of its trial. I prepared the by his victorious enemy.

medicine myself so as to render everything secure; How the Giraffes is Honted.—Giraffes, if not hard pressed, do not go at any very great pace, so that before long we were within a hundred yards of them. Even in the ardour of the chase it struck me as a glorious sight to see these huge beasts dashing along in front, clattering over the stones, or bursting a passage through opposing bushes, their long, graceful necks stretched forward, sometimes bent almost to the ground, to avoid horizontal branches, and their bushy, slack tails twisted up.
And how easily and with how little exertion they Sent to any part of the Dominion, post paid on seemed to get over the ground with that long, receipt of price—a liberal discount to Clergymen, seemed to get over the ground with that long, seemed to get over the ground with the ground wit a great rate, for I felt that my old mag was doing his best, and I could not now lesson the distance be-tween us by an inch. I now saw that D. was about to make a push, and, as the horse he was riding wes pretty fast, I knew that he would press them into a much quicker pace and leave me behind altogeth er; so, reining in at once, I jumped off, and, taking as steady an aim as my arm. tired with flogging, would allow fired at a large dark coloured cow that looked to me in good condition. The bullet clapped loudly, and I saw her stagger, but recovering immediately, she went on though slightly in the rear of the troop. At this moment my friend jnmped off close behind them and gave another cow a shot. I was now a long way behind, but my horse, though slow, possessed good staying qualities, so that by dint of keeping on a hard gallop and cutting angles when I could, I again crept up and gave my cow another shot, quickly followed by a third, which brought her to the ground with a crash. She was not dead, however, for as I approached she raised her lofty head once more, and gazed reproachfully at me with her large, soft, dark eyes. A pang of remorae went through me, and for an instant I wished the shots unfired that had laid low this beautiful and inoffensive creature. But now the cries of my Kaffirs and Massaras, following like famished wolves on the blood spoor, broke upon my err; so, stifling the still small voice, I sgain raised my rifle and put an end to the miseries of my victim, whose head pierced with a two ounce ball, fell with a thud upon the ground, never to be raised again. Leaving some of the boys to cut up the ment, I rode on with the rest to look for my friend, whom I found beside another prostrate giraffe which he had killed a little further on. As the one I had shot was the fatter of the two, we left the Kaffirs here and went back to mine. It was now late; so dividing the boys into two parts, and bidding them sleep by the two girafles respectively, and cut them up and bring in the meat on the following day, we

started for the wagons with our gun-carriers, who also carried a few of the fattest bits of meat. I may

here remark that it is difficult to imagine anything

more tasty and succulent than a steak of a young

MATTHEW GAHAN,

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MR. JOHN BULENS:

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

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WE ARE OPPOSED TO THEM:

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OUR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS. THE EXTENSIVE CLOTHING HOUSE OF J. G. KENNEDY & CO. It has been the aim of the Commercial Review, in

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

> J. P. NUCENT, MERCHANT TAILOR CLOTHIER,

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FIRST-CLASS FIT and WORKMANSHIP Guaran-

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1y.

Dec 5, 77.

Aug. 27, 1875] BALTIMORE, MD.

MAPITAL AND LABOUR. a V. (I da., 1737)

Capital is simply the savings of previous labour and is useful in sustaining present and future labour.

Capital, therefore, is produced by labour. Labour is simply tollsome work, which is generally performed under the direction of bosses or task-masters, and is rewarded by drafts on the fruits of previous labour or Capital. Labour, therefore, is sustained by Capital. Capital and Labour are inter-dependents.

The custodians of Capital may abuse their position and grind the faces of labourers; and, labourers may form trades-unions and organize strikes; but, abour and capital will not quarrel any more than man will quartel with his meals. Cheapside believes in paying labour handsomely, as no country can be prosperous without well paid labourers.

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New Dress Goods, 124c. New Dress Poplins, 25c a yard. New Scarlet Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40. New White Flannels, 25, 30, 35, 40. New Anti Rheumatic Flannels, 40, 45, 50. New Anti Sciatica Flannels. Grey Chambly Flannels. White Chambly Flannels. Scarlet Chambly Flannels. Army Plaunels, great bargains. Shirting Flannels, 20, 25, 30.

NEW HOSIERY, NEW GLOVES,

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Mens' Cardigan Jackets. Ladies' Sleeveless Jackets. Ladies' Wool Cuffs. Ladies' Wool Mits. Ladies' Kid Mits, Lined. Ladies Kid Gloves Lined. Gents' Kid Mits Lined, Spring Tops. Gents' Kid Gloves Lined, Spring Tons. Ladies' Lambs wool Underdresses. Ladies' Lambs wool Vests. Ladies' Lambs wool Drawers. Ladies' Merino Vests.

ents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, 37cts. Gents' Double Breasted Shirts, 75c.

Gents' Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Pants, \$1.00 each well worth \$1.50 each. Gents' Heavy Scotch 3 and 4 ply Shirts and Drawers, all sizes 36in. to 54in. chest. Gents' White Dress Shirts, 75c. each. Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, 20c. up to \$2.00. Gents' Mufflers, 50c. to \$3.50. Gents' Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Studs, and Solitaires.

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Ladies' Shetland Wool Under Dresses. Andies' Lamb's Wool Under Vests and Drawers. Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests, high neck and long sleeves Ladies' Lamb's Wool Vests, low neck and short

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Boy's Drawers, 0's to 6's. A full assortment of Gents' Scotch Lambs Wool Underclothing, 3 and 4-ply, plain and ribbed, all sizes, 36 to 54 inches chest.

Black French Cashmeres, 50c. a yard, cheapest in Canada. Black French Cashmere, 65c

Black French Cashmeres 90c. Black French Cashmeres, \$1.

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In all the new colors, Seal, Navy, Myrtle, Drab. Grey, Prune, Plum, &c. 1 case new Dress Goods, 121c. per yard. 1 case New French Poplins. For Stylish Dressmaking go to CHDAPSIDES.

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PASTORAL LETTER

OF HIS GRACE E-A TASCHEREAU, ARCHBISHOP OF

QUEBEC ON THE DEATH OF THE

SOVEREIGN PONTIFF PIUS IX.

ELIZEAR ALEXANDER TASCHEREAU

BY THE MERCY OF GOD AND THE FAVOR OF THE HOLY APOSTOLIC SEE, ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC, ASSISTANT AT THE PONTIFICAL THRONE,

To the Clergy Secular and Regular, to the Faithful of the Archdiocese of Quebec, Greeting and Benediction in Our Lord.

For a long time, Our dearly Beloved Brethren, sad intelligence of the approaching end of Our Most Holy Father Pope, Plus the 1X. reached us from the old world. His advanced age, his infirmities, his cruel trials foretold to us what our heart could not bring itself to believe. To-day, the Catholic Church weeps him who, for more than thirty two years, was her Pastor and her Father.

Divine Providence, who had called him to the most sublime of the dignities of this world, as well as to the most formidable of missions, had bestowed upon him all the gifts necessary to attain that end. We have seen with our eyes, heard with our ears, and, as it were, touched with our hands, what this great soul and truly apostolic heart had received of majesty, light, fortitude, firmness, prudence, piety, virtue and charms to govern the Church of Goo, teach the faithful, draw all hearts to the Apostolic See by a mysterious attraction, point out and stigmatize error and injustice even on the thrones of the powers of the earth. We shall not here attempt to eulogize Pius the IX; our words would but weaken what all know and feel in the depth of their heart; our grief and our tears shall speak more elcquently.

And, when in our profound and so just sorrow, we mingle our prayers with the tears we shed upon his tomb, it is not that we doubt of the crown won by such labors and combats; our prayers, together with our tears form a necessary part of the duties which filial piety, enlightened by faith, imposed upon us.

By praying on the tomb of this great Pontiff we render homage to God's supreme power, who has decreed that dust shall return unto the dust whence it sprang ; pulvis es et in pulverem reverteris (Gen. III. 19.) The greatest, as well as the lowest, of the children of Adam, is subject to this inexorable law of death, " and, after this, the judgment": post hoc autem judicium. (Hebr. 1X. 27.): formidable judgment to be undergone before infinite Holiness whose all scrutinizing eye nothing can escape, and in whose eyes "the angels themselves are not spotless": in angelis suis repecit provitotem. (Job. IV 18.)

You will therefore, O. D. B. B., render to your Pastor and Father this last and mournful duty by joining, with all your heart, in the solemn prayers which shall be offered up for the repose of the soul of our well beloved Pontiff.

Our grief however ought not to be altogether void of consulation : be not sorrowful, says St. Paul, even as others who have no hope: non contristemini cicut et ceteri qui syem non kabent (1. Thess. IV. 13) For, as the same Apostle expresses, this incorruptible must put on immortality : oportet corruptible hoc in lucre immortaltitatem (I Cor. XO. 53. This resurrection of the flesh, this incorruption and this immorlity which, each day, when reciting the creed, we profess to believe, and, which we, hope for ourselves, we shall hail in the midst of these funeral pomps as the inheritance in store one day for him who, like the Apostle, can say in all truth from the depth of his tomb: "I have fought a good figot, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith;" bonum certamen certavi, cursum consummavi, fidem seovavi; "as to the rest there is laid up for mea crown of justice. which the Lord the just Judge will render to me in that day ; in reliquo reposita est mihi corona justitioe, quum zeddet mihi Dominus in illa die justus judex (II.

But with this consolation and this hope arises a thought of fear and of discouragement, to which, however, O. D B. B. we must not give wav.

The bark of the Church is, to-day, tossed by one of the most furious tempests of her long career: The nations rage, says the psalmist (Ps. and devise vain things against her; the Kings and the princes of the earth have met together against the Lord and against his Christ... The tempest is at its height, and behold, just at the most critical moment, the skilful pilot, who was at the helm disappears.

What will become of this great family of two hundred millions of Catholics, scattered over the whole world, deprived of its head in these days of extreme danger?

The enemies of the Church will no doubt exult they will congratulate each other on the falling to pieces at last of that Catholic, Apostolic and Roman church, which, by her durability, her strength, and her beauty, so evidently contrasts with those thousand sects born of yesterday, which time devours, because they bear within themselves the germ of their own destruction. Foolish joy! congratulations as ephemeral as they are uncharitable

Children of this spouse of Christ, let us be more united than ever by the bonds of charity and of Catholic unity; let us never forget the solemn promise made to the church: "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it" portæ inferi non prævale-bunt adversus eam. (Mat. XVI. 18.) Let us take heed lest our faith and confidence be shaken: "Heaven and earth shall pass away," says Jesus Christ, but my words shall not pass away; calum et terra transibunt, verba autem mea non transibunt (Mark, XIII. 31.) Let us not lay ourselves open to the reproach which our Lord one day addressed to His disciples. who feared to perish in the bark into which he had entered with them : Quid timidi estis modica fidei? "Why are are you fearful, O ye, of little faith? Then rising up he commanded the wind and sea, and there came a great calm;" tunc surgens, imperavil ventis et mari et fucta est tranquillitas magna Mat. VIII

26) Ah! undouhtedly, O D B B, we may be permitted to weep over the ruins accumulated by persecution; to grieve at the thought of all the spiritnal and temporal evils brought about in our age by the violation of all divine; and, in our our anxiety, to put the question, how long more will these cruel trials last.

We, children of the Catholic church, we who have faith in the word of our divine founder, we are forbidden, above all, to let our courage fail, and our confidence be shaken; to dread an irremediable catastrophe; to place the least trust in the calculations of pretended human wisdom, which Gcd shall, sooner or later, confound as it deserves. God alone is great, and the most powerful men, "the most formidable nations are before Him as nothing:" omnes gentes quasi non sint, sic sunt coram co (Isaias, XL. 17). No, no, the gates of hell shall never prevail—never against the church founded on Peter, the prince of the Apostles -It is not in vain that "Jesus Christ loved His church, and delivered Himself up for it;" Christus delexit Ecclesiam et seipsum tranditit pro ea (Eph. V. 25). When promising that the gates of hell shall not prevail against her, the Son of God has not intended to withold trials from ker; on the contrary, His words imply that the Church shall be exposed to the attacks of infernal powers and history shows that hell, like the ocean raised by the to report that having made a thorough and detailed tempest has never ceased to hurl its raging billows investigation of the books and securities, and veri

Church; to overthrow her, millions of enemies have exhausted all the violence of rage; for her, millions have laid down their lives with joy. And thus to the end of time, for truth alone is privileged enough to excite such hatred, and deserve such love.

In this combat between light and darkness, between the Catholic Church and revolution, each one of us, O. D. B. B. is called to take an active part. No child of the Catholic Church can remain indifferent to the outrages offered to his mother. Prayer is a duty of each day, but the present circumstances make it more necessary than ever. Listen to the words spoken by the Immortal PIUS IX in that celebrated allocution of the 12th March 1877, which we have communicated to you in a special Pastoral Letter: after having described, in the strongest terms, the persecution suffered by the Church he added: "And for as much, as it is Almighty God alone who can pour light into men's minds, and turn their hearts, we beseech you to supplicate Him with fervent prayers.. to assemble in the consecrated temples, and there, from your inmost soul pour forth humble petitions for the safety of our Mother and Church, for the conversion of our enemies and for the termination of our so grevious and so widely extended ills. We have confidence that God will accept the prayer of the people that call upon Him...God is with us, and will be so even to the consumation of the world. Those ought to be affrighted of whom it is written: "I saw that they who work iniquity and who saw griefs and reap them, have perished by the breath of God, and have been consumed by the spirit of His wrath." (Job, Iz 8, 9) But for those that fear God, and strive in His name, and hops in His power, there is laid up in store mercy and protection."

These words of our lamented Pontiff will find an echo in your hearts, O. D. B. B.; and on all sides humble and fesvent supplications will ascend to the throne of divine mercy.

Be of good heart; for prayer disposes of the strength of the Most High; "Amen, amen I say to you: if you ask the Father any thing in my name, He will give it you Ask and you shall receive: amen, amen, dico vobis, si quid petieritis Patrem in nomine meo, dabit vobis. Petite et accipetis John, XVI. 23)

Have courage: "for with this signal triumph which sooner or later must take place, God in his infinite mercy, vouchsafes to assure us by the prayers and works which we shall offer for that intention. By the calamities of which we are either the witnesses or the victims, He wants to compel us to acknowledge His supreme dominion, to prostrate ourselves before His throne, to bewail our sins, and manifest the filial confidence which should fill our hearts" (Pastoral Letter No. 28, 8th February 1875, on the Jubilee.)

Let the enemies of the holy Church trust in the number and bravery of their armies, let them in their pride review their chariots of war and their horses, we, children of the promise, we will call upon the name of the Lord our God, and He shall be our firm support, hi in curribue et hi in equis, nos antem in nomine Domini Dei nostri invocabimus, (Ps. XIX., 8). In the sight of God, humble and suppliant prayer ascending on all sides, like sweet smelling incense, will have more influence than all the combination of wisdom, or rather folly, of this world: sooner or later it will gain this victory. Wherefore, hving invoked the holy name of God,

we rule and ordain as follows: 1st. In all the parishes and missions of this diocese, shall be suuga solemn service, for thi repose of the soul of our well beloved Pontiff Pope Pine IX. In the Basilica of Quebec; this service will take place on Thursday, 14th February, at half past

2nd At mass and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the prayer pro popa shall be replaced by the prayer pro eligendo summo pontifice. After the election shall have been known with certainty the prayer pro papa shall be said as heretofore. In the canon of the mass shall be omitted the words cum famulo tuo Papa nostro N. et, until another Pope has been elected:

3rd. We invite all the faithful of this diocese to offer up communions and other acts of piety for the repose of the soul of our well beloved Pontiff, and that Our Lord may be pleased to shorten the trials of the Holy Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church and grant us a faithful Pontiff according to His heart.

The present Pastoral Letter shall be read and published at the prone of all Parochial Churches and Chapels where public service is performed, and, in Chapter, in religious communities, on the first Sunduy after its recention.

Given at Quebec, under our signature, the seal of the Archdiocese, and the counter-signature of our Secretary, the seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and soventy-eight.

† E.-H, ARCH. OF QUEBEC. By His Grace's command, C. A. COLLET, PST.

Secretary.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Stockholders of this Corporation was held in the Directors' Room in the Bank premises, St. James' street, Monday afternoon. There were present — Messrs. C. S. Cherrier, Q.C., President; Judge Coursol, Ald. Grenier, A. M. Delisle, A. Stevenson, James Haldane, C. Roy, Louis Armstrong, Louis Perrault, Jean Leclair, C. G. Hill, Miles Williams, M. Brauchaud, C. E. Schiller, R. Leclair, T. W. Woods, and several others; also Mr. Trottier, the Cashier.

The last named gentleman acted as secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Cherrier opened the preceedings by a brief speech in French, which he repeated in English. He said-I don't know whether all you gentlemen understand what I have said in French, but at all events you are fully aware of the object of this meeting, which is to take cognizance of the estate of the corporati n, and hear read the report of the Auditors who were appointed a year ago to examine into the affairs. The Secretary will read the report of the Auditors, and a detailed statement of the affairs of the institution, by which you will become thoroughly acquainted with the detailed working of affairs. You are, doubtless, fully aware that the directors have declared a dividend of three per cent, for the past six months. We have done so because we believe the profits of the bank justify such action. Our rule is to give a dividend in proportion to the profits of the bank. If profits diminish we are obliged to diminish the dividends, more especially in a period such as the one which Canada is now passing through. If any gentlemen present desires any explanation we shall be happy to give it at any moment.

The Secretary read the auditors' and director's report in French. Mr. A. M. Delisle-Gentlemen, I am desired by

Mr. Trottier to read the reports in the English language, and I shall do so with very great pleasure. LA BANQUE DU PRUPLE, Montreal, 28th February, 1978.

To the Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple .: GENTLEMEN,-We, the undersigned auditors appointed at your last annual general meeting, beg tempost has never ceased to nutrities raging billows field the coin and bullion and Government legal as will be seen by the report in another column, destroy it. Never was any institution so well below tenders, in one word having taken cognizance of

ed, nor so constantly persecuted as the Catholic the assets and liabilities of the corporation of La Banque du Peuple, declare having found the whole correct and regularly kept and deserving our ap-

proval. The amount of undivided profits, the present March dividend being paid, is \$240,000 or 15 per cent, on the capital paid up.

We have ascertained that all the bad debte, known to be such, have been wiped out; to attain this object the Board of Directors had during the course of last year to appropiate the sum of \$45,660,66 from the undivided profits, to which was added the balance of this year's profits, this amount has not yet been absorbed, but to the best of our judgment we nevertheless apprehend that an amount not exceeding the equivalent of that already appropiated will be necessary for the final settlement of all matters in liquidation.

We approve of the action of the directors in paying a dividend of three per cent, in the month of September last and also the declaring of a similar one for the current year,

STATEMENT OF LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE, THURSDAY EVENING, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1878.

Liabilities. Amount of stock paid up...... \$1,600,000 00 Bank notes in circulation 140,608 00 Amount of deposits not bearing in-

terest......Amount of deposits bearing interest 537,655 35 504 845 58 Unclaimed dividends.... 3,719 37 Amount of net profits on hand this day, all expenses deducted ... 288,000 00 Balance due to other banks or bankers 28,134 01

\$3,1(2,982 31

2,682,021 38

22,934 06

80,277 21

13,683 64

79 247 90

169,188 00

55,610 12

Assels. Amount of discounted notes and other debts due to pank, the balance due by other banks excepted..... Amount of mortgages, Hypotheques and judgments.....

Amount of real estate....... Balance due by other banks or bankers..... Amount of specie in gold and silver Amount of Dominion notes......

" Bank bills and cheques of chartered banks in the Dominion.....

\$3,102 962 34 Mr. A. M Delisle continued-Besides being requested to read those reports in English, I have also had a resolution placed in my hands, the object of which is to move the approbation and concurrence of the meeting in the said reports. I make such motion with great pleasure. When we reflect, gentlemen, upon the crisis which has been existing —for years I may say—in Canada; when so many corporations, and some even more important than La Banque du Peuple, have declared no dividendsas most of us know to our sorrow-it is subject for congratulation that we even get six per cent. Be that as it may, gentlemen, I think six per cent under the circumstances, is as much as this bank can afford to pay, and is as much as the majority of the stockholders expected.

After alluding in complimentary terms to Mr. Trottiers' able management of the affairs of the bank. Mr. Delisle concluded as follows :--I have great pleasure in moving that the report

of the directors for the past year, and also the statement of affairs of the bank be received and adopted. The resolution was carried unanimously. Ald. Grenier moved that Messrs. Jean Leclair, C. G. Hill and T. Prefontaine be appointed audi-

tors for the ensuing year. In the course of a few remarks in the French language, Ald. Grenier complimented the directors upon their ability and foresight and thought no share -

holder had any cause for complaint. The resolution was carried nnanimously. Mr. M. Branchaud moved seconded by Mr. E. Schiller-"That the thanks of the stockholders are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Board of Directors and Cashier, for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the bank. The mover of the resolution adverted to the personal attention that was given to the affairs of the bank by their respected President, and also to the assidnity of Mr. Trottier, the Manager. He

thought they should be all satisfied with the divi-dend that had been declared Mr. T. W. Woods-Nothing has been said as to overdrawn accounts, I presume there are not such things.

Mr. Trottier-No Sir. we do not have any over-

draws. We do not allow it by any one. The Chairman thanked the meeting for the compliment paid the Board of Directors, and, also for the kind observations respecting himself personally. He could assure every shareholder that in the future they would continue to merit their thanks by making the bank advantageous to each shareholder.

The meeting then adjourned.

ANNUAL IRISH BALL.

The annual Irish Ball which was held at the St. Lawrence Hall on Wednesday night, this year excelled all previous ones not, only in the number who attended but, in the manner of its conducting What is known as the large dining room of the St. Lawrence was specially set apart for dancing, and the neatly furnished rooms contiguous thereto were reserved for the ladies' dressing rooms. The ball was neatly decorated, the flags of England, France and the United States being very prominent. To say that the ladies and gentlemen enjoyed themselves is but using a vary harkneyed phrase, but is, nevertheless, necessary, for none in attendance cauld do otherwise. Beauty and fashion were predominant and when the 'merry twinkling of the feet" was at the zenith of the twinklers' ambition, the scene in the ball room was grand.

The gentlemen present were :- Mesers D. Lawr. ence, Thos Patton, Thos Leamsy, JJ Milloy, T F O'Brien, P A Milloy, E H Lemay, D McEntyre, F H McKenns, A G Nish, M Guerulon, P McGovern, Joseph Cloran, M Stewart, Wm. O'Brien, B Tansey John McIotyre, Wm Wilson, T McKenna, Ald Thiboult, W H Loss, Frank Brennan, James Wright, A Laberge, J J Curran, J B Mullins. M Keily, H Lawlacerge, J J Curran, J B Mullins, m Relly, H Lawlor, H K Tusk, P T Patton, F J Keller, B McNally, John G Sippell, John McNally, Jas L Lawlor, John, Phelan, Thomas Wilson, Thos H Cox, Gro Kay, Wm Farrell, S Davis, F B McNamee, J R Cox, M W Kirwan, Mr. White, J C Lefebvre, R Arnold, T T McNamee, Jas O'Neill, L Egan, W G Farmer, R McKeown, Wm. Gaberty, P C Warren, F Gormley, J E McEvenue, Thos Tribey, John Sullivan, J D O'Neill, E H C Lionais, A Branchaud, B Globensky, Col W McRae, O Mc-Farvey. P H Carman,-Halpine, Hon W A Dart, J

With a few exceptions each gentleman was accompanied by a lady friend, but their names do not appear on the register, though they were preity generally known and recognized by those who bow at the shrine of Terpischore.

There were twenty-three dances on the programme, and after half of them had been disposed of the supper was announced. Mr. Geriken deserves honorable mention for the manner in which he catered for his guests. For years he has been foremost amongst caterers in Montreal, but he never gave greater satisfaction than to the host at the Irish Ball.—Herald

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

The result of the election in this Ward yesterday was the election of Mr. Charles Hagar. The con. 30-1

test throughout the day was, a quiet one, and showed the excellent organization of Mr. Hagar's friends, Tr. Tansay: as has already been publicly reported. retired from the contest on Friday last and made no effort to secure his election. His friends, how. ever, decided to poll their votes for him yesterday morning, and he has reason to feel gratified that without any exertion either on his part or systematic work on the part of his friends, over two hundred votes were recorded for him. A pleasing incldent of the election was the recording of Mr. Tansey's vote for Mr. Hagar early in the morn. ing and Mr. Hagar's vote for Mr. Tansey. Throughout the day the greatest good will prevailed between the friends of both candidates. Mr Tansey made no exertion to secure his return, and was unprepared for the contest which his friends undertook on the morning of the election, and he expresses himself as more than satisfied with the confidence which so many of the electors reposed in him, without solicitation on his part, and returns his thanks to them for their efforts on his behalf. His friends are confinent that if they had undertaken the canvass at an early stage of the election, Mr. Tansey would have obtained a majority of the votes. He wishes Mr. Hayar success, and hopes that he will devote more attention to the interests of the ward than they have beretofore received, and that he will endeavor to do away with the statute labor tax and keep down general taxation .- Gazzette.

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MONTREAL MARKET. 0 00 to 0 00 62½ c to 65c 28 c to 30c 55 c to 65c 78 c to 80c 19 c to 20c 14 c to 15c 13.50 to 14.50 0 no to 0 00 9 c to 10c 4 05 to 4 10

TORONTO MARKET.

TORONTO MARKET.

| Butter, large rolls, 0.10 to 0.15
| 1.01 to 1.06 | Butter, tub d. best 0.15 to 0.18
| 1.01 to 1.06 | Butter store p.kd | 0.12 to 0.15
| 0.05 to 0.06 | Eggs, fresh, p do 0.23 to 0.25
| 0.05 to 0.06 | Apples, per bri | 0.00 to 0.06 |
| 1.00 to 0.06 | Potatoes, per bag | 0.60 to 0.65
| 5.50 to 5.80 | Onions, per bu, 1.00 to 1.25
| 4.00 to 5.00 | Tomaioes, per bu, 0.00 to 0.00
| 3.00 to 4.00 | Carrois, per doz, 0.00 to 0.00
| 1.00 to 0.50 | Carrois, per bu, 0.00 to 0.00
| 1.00 to 0.50 | Parsnips, per big 0.00 to 0.00
| 0.50 to 0.70 cobage, per doz 0.00
| 0.55 to 0.65 | Hay, new p ton, 13.00 to 17.50
| 0.18 to 0.22 | THE OTTAWA MARKET. Wheat,
Fall, per bu.,
Spring, per bu,
Barley, per bu,
Oats, per bu,
Peas, per bu,
Ryc, per bu,
Ryc, per bu,
Beef, hind qur,
Beef, fore qu.,
Mutton per loo
Chickens, pair,
Fowls, pair,
Ducks, brace,
Geese, each.

Geese, each, Butter, 1b rolls, THE OTTAWA MARKET.

HAMILTON MARKETS. White wheat per bush, \$1.14 to 1.15; Treadwell, \$1.10 to 1.12; red winter, \$1.07 to 1.08; spring, \$1.02 to \$1.05. Oats, \$4c to \$35c. Peas, 60c to 65c. Barley, 50c to 55c. Corn, 50c to 5.2c. Clover, \$3.60 to 3.75; Timothy, \$1.50 to 1.75. White wheat flour, per brl, \$5.25 to 5.50; strong bakers', \$5.00 to 5.25. Hay, \$13.00 to 16.00. Potatoes, \$6c to 40c. Apples, \$1.25. Butter, 12c to 20c. Eggs, 12c to 15c. Dressed hogs, \$4.75 to 5.00.

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